

**Impact of Sports Facilities in the Cox's Bazar Refugee Camps on the
Rohingya Children and Adolescents for Their Physical and Mental
Development**

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Impact of Sports Facilities in the Cox's Bazar Refugee Camps on the Rohingya Children and Adolescents for Their Physical and Mental Development

(This thesis has been submitted to the Department of Development Studies, Southeast University, for the requirements of the degree of Masters in Development Studies.)

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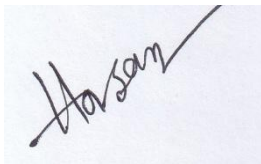


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Certificate of Approval

This is to certify that Molla Shihab Uddin has effectively completed his dissertation entitled, “Impact of Sport Facilities in the Cox’s Bazar Refugee/ FDMN Camps on the Rohingya Children and Adolescents for Their Physical and Mental Development” under my supervision. To the best of my knowledge, it is a unique and original work done by her. I am recommending this dissertation to the Southeast University for final submission to the authority concerned.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Hasan Mehedi', is written on a light blue background.

(Md. Hasan Mehedi)

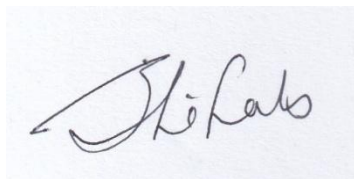
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Declaration

I would like to declare that the dissertation entitled, “Impact of Sport Facilities in the Cox’s Bazar Refugee/ FDMN Camps on the Rohingya Children and Adolescents for Their Physical and Mental Development” submitted to the Southeast University for the Degree of Master in Development Studies is an original work and has not been submitted to anywhere for any degree or publication.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Shihab Uddin', is shown on a light blue background.

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Abstract

The study focuses on the impact of sport facilities in the Cox's Bazar refugee camps on the Rohingya children and adolescents for their physical and mental development. It was followed non-experimental research design and qualitative method was used in this study to overcome the limitations that lie in using merely single method. Qualitative data mainly collected through case studies. Rohingya camp-19 was the area of this study and All Rohingya children and adolescent are minimum 12-year-old and maximum 18-year-old person who live in Rohingya camp-19 were considered as a population in this study. Data were collected basis on the study goals and objectives, study methodology and the study instruments. Data were collected by using face-to-face interview (Children respondents and KIIs Respondents), focus group discussion (FGD), non-participant and direct observation that are relevant to the nature of the present study. The findings of the study revealed that both boy and girl respondents age ranged were from 10 to 18 years lived in refugee camp-19. The highest (50.00 percent) respondents age were within the age of 12-13 years, and the second highest (27 percent) respondent age were within the age of 14-15 years. All respondents were Muslims. Household size in the study area was ranged from 2 to 10+ members. A significant number of the households (31.82 percent) in the study area were found with 9-10+ members. There were different categories households. These were large households (54.54 percent), medium households and small households. Both positive and negative feelings had respondents about refugee camp. Living condition was not good for the respondents. They lived in an unhealthy environment. Respondent's families were faced causalities in Myanmar. These causalities were murder, burning home, shoot, torture and force to leave country etc. Respondent's families also faced mental trauma for the causalities in Myanmar. Respondent's family didn't faced causalities in refugee camp, but they faced many problems in refugee camp. As a result of causalities and problems they suffered different physical and mental problems. Considering these problems sport club provided different sport facilities programs. This sport facilities program played a vital role to improve their physical and mental development of the Cox's Bazar refugee camps Rohingya children and adolescents.

Table of Contents	
Content	Page
Certificate of Approval	3
Declaration	4
Acknowledgment	5
Abstract	6
Table of Contents	7
List of Table	10
List of Figure	11
Chapter One: Identification and Formulation of the Study	
1.1 Introduction	12
1.2 Statement of the Problem	13
1.3 Objectives of the study	14
1.4 Research Hypothesis/ Research Questions	15
1.5 Conceptual Framework	15
1.5.1 Rohingya	15
1.5.2 Refugee Camps	15
1.5.3 Rohingya Children and Adolescent	16
1.5.4 Sport Facilities	16
1.6. Literature review	16
1.7 Rationale of the Study	18
1.8 Organization of the Thesis	19
Chapter Two: Methodological Approaches	
2.1 Introduction	20
2.2 Research design	20
2.3 Research Approach	20
2.4 Research Strategy	20
2.5 Selection of the Study Area	21
2.6 Population framework	21
2.7 Sample size determination	21

2.8 Sampling procedure	23
2.9 Data Collection	23
2.9.1 Source of Data	23
2.9.2 Data Collection at field level	23
2.9.3 Methods of data collection	24
2.9.3.1 Face to Face Interview	24
2.9.3.2 Focus Group Discussions	24
2.9.4 Tools were Used	25
2.10 Data Analysis	25
2.11 Interview Protocol and Ethical Issues	26
Chapter Three: Findings of The Study	
3.1 Introduction	27
3.2 Age Structure of Respondents	27
3.3 Religion	27
3.4 Household Size	28
3.5 Feeling about Refugee Camp	30
3.6 Living Condition of Refugee Camp	31
3.7 Information Related to Respondent's Family Faced Causalities in Myanmar	31
3.8 Information Related to Respondent's Family Faced Mental Trauma	32
3.9 Information Related to Respondent's Family Faced Causalities in Refugee Camp	34
3.10 Information Related to Respondent's Family Faced Problems in Refugee Camp	34
3.11 Entertainment and Recreational Facilities Existed in Myanmar	36
3.12 Sport Facilities in Refugee Camp for Children Physical and Mental Development	37
3.13 Operating Organization of Sport Facilities in Refugee Camp	39
3.14 Children Participation in Sport facilities program	39
3.15 Benefit of Respondents in Participating Sport Facilities	40
3.16 Role of Sport Facilities to Reduce Mental Trauma	42
3.17 Favorite Engaged Sport Facilities of The Respondent	43
3.18 Sport Facilities Using Day and Using System	43
3.19 Physical Benefit of Respondents for the Sport Facilities	44

3.20 Mental Benefit of Respondents for the Sport Facilities	45
3.21 Challenges/ Barriers of Respondents for Accessing the Sport Facilities	46
3.22 Importance of Sport Facilities for Well-being and Development of Respondents	48
3.23 Memorable experiences or positive outcomes of sport facilities among the Respondents	49
3.24 Positive Changes in the mood or outlook of respondents participating in Sport Facilities	51
Chapter Four: Executive Summary, Recommendations and Conclusion	
Executive Summary	54
Recommendation of the Respondents	58
Recommendation of the Researcher	58
Conclusion	59
References	60
Annex	
Annex 1:	62
Annex 2:	66
Annex 3:	67
Annex 4:	68

List of Tables

Table 2.1: The Identity of Respondent	22
Table 2.2: Categories of Interview Respondent	24
Table 3.1: Distribution of Household Size of Respondents	28
Table 3.2: Distribution of Household Category of the Respondents	29
Table 3.3: Distribution of the Feeling of Respondents about Refugee Camp	30
Table 3.4: Distribution of Living Condition of Respondents at Refugee Camp	31
Table 3.5: Opinion of the Respondents about Faced Causalities	31
Table 3.6: Distribution of Faced Causalities in Myanmar	32
Table 3.7: Opinion of the Respondents about Faced Mental Trauma	32
Table 3.8: Distribution of Faced Mental Trauma	33
Table 3.9: Opinion of the Respondents about Faced Causalities	34
Table 3.10: Distribution of Faced Causalities in Refugee Camp	34
Table 3.11: Opinion of the Respondents about Faced Problems	34
Table 3.12: Distribution of Faced Problems in Refugee Camp	35
Table 3.13: Distribution of Entertainment and Recreational Facilities Existed in Myanmar	36
Table 3.14: Opinion of the Respondents about Sport Facilities in Refugee Camp	37
Table 3.15: Distribution of Sport Facilities in Refugee Camp	38
Table 3.16: Distribution of Operating Organization of Sport Facilities	39
Table 3.17: Opinion of the Respondents in Participating Sport Facilities Program	40
Table 3.18: Distribution of Participating Sport Facilities	40
Table 3.19: Distribution of Benefit of Respondents in Participating Sport facilities	41
Table 3.20: Opinion of the Respondents about Sport Facilities to Reduce Mental Trauma	42
Table 3.21: Distribution of Favorite Engaged Sport Facilities of The Respondent	43
Table 3.22: Opinion of the Respondents about Physical Benefit of Sport Facilities	44
Table 3.23: Distribution of Physical Benefit of Sport Facilities of The Respondent	44
Table 3.24: Opinion of the Respondents about Mental Benefit of Sport Facilities	45
Table 3.25: Distribution of Mental Benefit of Sport Facilities of The Respondent	45

Table 3.26: Opinion of the Respondents about Challenges/Barriers of Sport Facilities Accessing	46
Table 3.27: Distribution of Challenges/Barriers of Respondents in Sport Facilities	47
Table 3.28: Opinion of the Respondents about the Importance of Sport Facilities	48
Table 3.29: Distribution of the Importance of Sport Facilities	48
Table 3.30: Opinion of the Respondents about the Memorable experiences or positive outcomes of Sport Facilities	50
Table 3.31: Distribution of the Memorable experiences or positive outcomes of Sport Facilities	50
Table 3.32: Opinion of the Respondents about Positive Changes in their mood or outlook by Participating Sport Facilities	52
Table 3.33: Distribution of Positive Changes in the mood or outlook of Respondents by Sport Facilities	52

List of Figures

Figure 2.1: Rohingya Camp-19	21
Figure 2.2: The pictures of FGD and KII	24
Figure 3.1: Categories of the Respondents by Age	27
Figure 3.2: Religion Status of the Respondents	27
Figure 3.3: Household Size of the Respondents	29
Figure 3.4: Feeling of Respondents about Refugee Camp	30

Chapter One: Identification and Formulation of the Study

1.1 Introduction

The Rohingya are a Muslim ethnic minority group who have lived for centuries in predominantly Buddhist Myanmar - formerly known as Burma. The United Nations has described the Rohingya as “the most persecuted minority in the world (UNO, 2017).” Despite living in Myanmar for many generations, the Rohingya are not recognized as an official ethnic group and have been denied citizenship since 1982, making them the world’s largest stateless population. As a stateless population, Rohingya families are denied basic rights and protection and are extremely vulnerable to exploitation, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and abuse (UNHCR, 2023).

The Rohingya have suffered decades of violence, discrimination and persecution in Myanmar. More than 1 million Rohingya refugees have fled violence in Myanmar in successive waves of displacement since the 1990s. Their largest exodus began in August 2017, armed attacks, massive scale violence, and serious human rights violations forced thousands of Rohingya to flee their homes in Myanmar’s Rakhine State. Entire villages were burned to the ground, thousands of families were killed or separated and massive human rights violations were reported. Forcing more than 742,000 people - half of them children - to seek refuge in Bangladesh. Many walked for days through jungles and undertook dangerous sea journeys across the Bay of Bengal to reach safety in Bangladesh. Now, more than 960,000 Rohingya refugees are living in Bangladesh with a majority settled in and around Kutupalong and Nayapara refugee camps in Bangladesh’s Cox’s Bazar region- some of the largest and most densely populated camps in the world. More than half of all Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh (52 percent) are children, while 51 percent are comprised of women and girls. The current refugee population accounts for one-third of the total population in the Cox’s Bazar region, making support to host communities essential for peaceful coexistence. All children are the future, and should therefore, emulate humanity’s best traits. According to the article-31 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), “The child has the right to rest and leisure, to play and freely participate in cultural life and the arts.” For the children of the world’s largest refugee camp, and the surrounding host communities, KLABU, the PSG Foundation, and the Bangladeshi SPO Friendship joined forces to launch a sports Club/facility in Cox’s Bazar Supported by UNHCR and Wilde Ganzel and provided different types of sport facilities. Apart from these, different national and international organization such as UNICEF, UNESCO, UNIFPA,

The World Vision, BRAC, CODEC and so many organizations are providing different sport facilities for the refugee camp children and adolescents. These sports facilities are playing a vital role to build their physical and mental development.

In line with this commitment, this study explored the ways to get clear ideas about the impact of sport facilities for the physical and mental Development of Rohingya children.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Rohingya refugees lack legal status and livelihood opportunities, and their movements outside the camps are restricted, leaving them entirely dependent on humanitarian assistance and at heightened risk of exploitation and abuse. Different national and international organizations are playing their different activities, these activities include registering refugees, providing protection and legal assistance, preventing gender-based violence, ensuring provision of adequate shelter, health care and sanitation, supporting education and skills development, as well as livelihood opportunities and distributing life-saving relief items where needed. We know that more than half of all Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh (52 percent) are children. 400,000 children have been uprooted from Myanmar. They have experienced so much hardship in their short lives. Many children witnessed terrible violence in Myanmar. They lost loved ones and friends with the right care. Children came here because there was fighting in Burma. They lost their family members, relatives who were died here. Most of the children here had terrifying experience escaping the violence in Myanmar. Their journey was very difficult. Their conditions were miserable. Many of them were felt distressed. Their physical and mental development were hampered. For the physical and mental development of the refugee camps children and adolescents' different development agencies are providing different sport facilities. Such as UNICEF's Child Friendly Spaces are joyful places for the children to thrive. Child Friendly Space is a place where children can be themselves singing, dancing, drawing, playing, having fun. A place for healing. Child Friendly Space provides children with counselling and special support. Child Friendly Space helps protect children from child marriage, trafficking, abuse and connects children to health care, nutrition and education. Due to good nursing, they have become frank with others. Now, they laugh, play and back to a normal life. On the other hand, For the Rohingya children, in 2022, KLABU, the PSG Foundation, and the Bangladeshi SPO Friendship joined forces to launch a sports club in Cox's Bazar for the children of the world's largest refugee camp, and the surrounding host communities. Supported by

UNHCR and Wilde Ganzel, this sports club which uses solar power thanks to Solar Kiosk and features lively artwork as creative expression by the community, and replete with a pitch, sports court, sports library, a viewing and learning hall, and an innovative mobile sports library (MSL). The MSL is a car containing sports equipment that the children can use, screens for match broadcasts and serves to aid training sessions inside and outside the camps, helping children reconnect with the feelings of joy they have missed for so long. The mobile sports library is one of the features of the project, allowing Rohingya and host community children to engage in various sports and watch matches and training videos as well. KLABU and the PSG Foundation hope to get as many people involved as possible, raising awareness about the refugee crisis and funds to continue to build infrastructure to support refugees through sports. Donning their new kit, these children let play shine through in their smiles, cheers, celebrations and team work. The Rohingya children and those of the host communities play, learn, work and compete together, fostering camaraderie, understanding, empathy and friendship. So, the development agencies are providing sport facilities to the refugee camps children and adolescents for their physical and mental development.

In such a situation, how the children and adolescents, both male and female of Rohingya camps involve with sport facilities? What extent they aware about the sport facilities? How they participate in these sports facilities? How they perceive the services of development agencies? How the service delivery system can be improved? What kinds of changes do they see within them to improve their physical and mental development? If we want to proper utilize the initiatives of development agencies for the children and adolescent of Rohingya camps for their physical and mental development, the above-mentioned issues should be addressed properly with empirical evidence. Therefore, a systematic as well as scientific, investigation is essential to this area and the present study is a step forward in this direction.

1.3 Objectives of the study

The general objective of this study is to look into the impact of sport facilities in the Cox's Bazar refugee camps on the Rohingya children and adolescents for their physical and mental development. The specific objectives are as follows,

- 1) To explore the initiatives of national and international organization for the Rohingya children and adolescents;

- 2) To know the different sport facilities of different organizations;
- 3) To evaluate the role of sport facilities for the physical and mental development of Rohingya's children and adolescents;
- 4) To get recommendation from the participant about the sport facilities.

1.4 Research Hypothesis/ Research Questions

The research questions in this study are-

- 1) What are the initiatives of national and international organizations for the Rohingya's children and adolescents?
- 2) What kind of sport facilities are provided by different organizations?
- 3) What are the impacts of sport facilities to develop Rohingya children's physical and mental development?
- 4) What are the effectiveness of sport facilities in Rohingya camps?
- 5) What are the challenges of Sport facilities to reach their goals?
- 6) What are the recommendations of the participate about sport facilities?

1.5 Conceptual Framework

1.5.1 Rohingya

Rohingya, term commonly used to refer to a community of Muslims generally concentrated in Rakhine (Arakan) state in Myanmar (Burma) (Britannica). The Rohingya are a stateless ethnic group, the majority of whom are Muslim, who have lived for centuries in the majority Buddhist Myanmar. In this study Rohingya means the Muslim ethnic groups who fled from Myanmar to Bangladesh and live in Cox's Bazar Rohingya camp.

1.5.2 Refugee Camps

According to UNHCR, "Refugee camps are temporary facilities built to provide immediate protection and assistance to people who have been forced to flee their homes due to war, persecution or violence. While camps are not established to provide permanent solutions, they

offer a safe haven for refugees and meet their most basic needs such as food, water, shelter, medical treatment and other basic services during emergencies. In situations of long-term displacement, the services provided in camps are expanded to include educational and livelihood opportunities as well as materials to build more permanent homes to help people rebuild their lives. These services are also offered to host communities.” In this study Refugee camps are the living places of Rohingya people who fled from Myanmar to Bangladesh because of their violence to their own country.

1.5.3 Rohingya Children and Adolescent

In this study Rohingya children and adolescent are minimum 12-year-old and maximum 18-year-old person who live in Rohingya camps.

1.5.4 Sport Facilities

In this study sport facilities are a program of national and international organizations which are provided for the physical and mental development of the Rohingya children.

1.6. Literature review

Sport- and play-based activities can contribute to bringing people together and strengthening communities. Sport can also be a catalyst for positive change, empowering refugee communities, strengthening social ties, telling positive stories and providing opportunities to achieve dreams. we know that there is a shortage of playgrounds and sports facilities in the Rohingya camps. Some development agencies have operated sports facilities for children and adolescents. Children and teenagers regularly play there and participate in various physical activity-related events. These sport facilities have played vital roles to build up physical and mental development of the Rohingya’s children and adolescents.

In recent years the approach to sport has become more strategic, and in 2022 UNHCR released its first-ever sports strategy – More than a Game. It outlines UNHCR’s ambition to expand the use of sport and strengthen engagement with the sport world to benefit displaced and stateless people globally. Recognizing the power of sport, UNHCR works to develop partnerships, programs, projects and tools to support the social development, inclusion, cohesion, and well-being in particular of children, adolescents and youth in displacement contexts. Another sport facilities

providing program is the sport club. One of the programs of Sport club in refugee camps is the Mobile Sport Library (MSL). The Mobile Sports Library (MSL) had been launched in 2022, emblazoned in French football club PSG's colors, and is packed with a wide array of sports equipment and athletic wear for the children to use. The philosophy behind the MSL is to break down stereotypes, build confidence and create friendships between the Rohingya children that have been displaced from their homes for almost six years, and children of the local communities in Bangladesh that are hosting them. Children cheer watching a match on the screen set into the side of the PSG-KLABU-Friendship Mobile Sports Library. The project was initiated by Dutch Foundation KLABU, who builds sports clubs for refugee communities around the world. The foundation partnered with Paris Saint Germain Endowment Fund, Solar kiosk and FRIENDSHIP, and is supported by UNHCR for the project in Bangladesh. The MSL is serving nearly 5,000 children aged between 7 and 18 years in 8 locations with coaches to train them in the sports of their choice. Already, hundreds of children have been using the facility, and the numbers are increasing every week. A child plays football, supplied with kit from the PSG-KLABU-Friendship Mobile Sports Library. The MSL is a vehicle equipped with an assortment of sports equipment for football, volleyball, badminton, basketball, cricket or even the popular local sport of speak takraw (footvolley). Sports materials such as shirts, shorts, socks, boots, shoes, rackets, training cones, balls etc. are stocked for children to borrow. In addition to sports equipment, the project also unlocks joy and positivity with solar-powered televisions that broadcast sports matches, highlights, interviews and other videos, along with speakers for music that the children enjoy.

In addition to sports, child-friendly spaces promote various awareness messages, including moral education, to children and adolescents. The subject of child protection is taught beautifully. Apart from this, children and adolescents are taught about various issues such as disaster management, cleanliness, social etiquette, courtesy, fire firefighting system, maintaining good family relations, etc. It's teaching young Rohingya how to be children. It's offering them counselling and life skills training in respite from their dark reality. This space is a part of the child Centre project an initiative supported by UNICEF in conjunction with CODEC, a national NGO. Initially the Rohingya kids were traumatized and scared of us, army men and the Bengalis. Their conditions were miserable. Now due to good nursing they have become frank with us. They lough, play and are back to a normal life. The Centre was established in September 2017.

On the other hand, it has been found that no study has conducted on the impact of sport facilities in the Cox's Bazar Refugee/ FDMN Camps on the Rohingya children and adolescents for their physical and mental development. So, the present study, therefore, focuses on the above-mentioned research gaps. The present study explores the impacts of sport facilities on the children of Rohingya camps. The study also explores the effectiveness of sport facilities in camps.

1.7 Rationale of the Study

Children are the future, and should therefore, emulate humanity's best traits. The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) is the most universally accepted human rights instrument, ratified by every country in the world. The Convention incorporates the full range of human rights - civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights - of children into one single document. The Convention was adopted by the UN General Assembly on 20 November 1989 and entered into force in September 1990. The Convention outlines in 41 articles the human rights to be respected and protected for every child under the age of eighteen years. Article 27-The child has the right to a standard of living which will allow physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development and Article 31-The child has the right to rest and leisure, to play and freely participate in cultural life and the arts. According to the CRC articles, Rohingya children should provide opportunities. Considering these issues, some national and international organization are working for the children of Rohingya. A child's freedom and access to play are fundamental to child and human rights. While keeping that in mind, it is a natural consequence that this opportunity is granted to all. However, the reality is that this is not the case, and that opportunity becomes a luxury for a lot of children. Different development agencies are working to provide sport facilities to the refugee camps children and adolescents for their physical and mental development. It is with this in mind that KLABU, PSG and FRIENDSHIP have come together to create a platform for the Rohingya refugees and host community where children can pursue play and community building. On the other hand, Child Friendly Space also provide different sport facilities. Think that these sport facilities play a vital role for the physical and mental development of refugee camps children and adolescents. Apart from these, many development agencies are providing sport facilities and play a vital role.

It is found that there have been a very few studies on related with the present study at Rohingya camp in Bangladesh. This study, therefore, pay profound attention to identify research gaps and help the authority to know the impact and effectiveness of their activities.

However, in line with this commitment, this study has explored the ways to get physical and mental development of refugee's camps children and adolescents by sport facilities. It has also identified the different challenges to reach the destination and give proper recommendation to face the challenges. This study has influenced strengthening sport facilities initiatives and promoting the activities of agencies. It has expected that the study has unveiled some hidden truths related to improving the services of sport facilities which had not been exposed by previous studies, and the findings of the research has produced new knowledge and it has provided data for future works. Moreover, the findings of the study may also contribute to formulating policies and plans for strengthening resiliency of the sport facilities for the Rohingya children.

1.8 Organization of the Thesis

The present study consists of four chapters followed by a reference section. At the end, appendices have been included for further information on some issues. A brief outline of the chapters is as follows:

Chapter One: Identification and Formulation of the Study

Chapter Two: Methodological approaches

Chapter Three: Findings of the Study

Chapter Four: Summary of Findings, Recommendations, and Conclusion.

Chapter Two: Methodological Approaches

2.1 Introduction

This is the scientific part of the study. Here, provides all methodological tools which used in this study. These tools are selection of research methods (such as research design, research approach, research strategy) study area, unit of population framework, sample size and sample size determination, sampling procedure, sources of data, methods of data collection, form of data analysis, reliability and validity of data, ethical issues, problem faced during data collection, and limitation of study etc. This study was conducted with a systematic research methodology, where include-

2.2 Research design

The main purpose of this study is to understand the impact of sport facilities in the Cox's Bazar refugee camps on the Rohingya children and adolescents for their physical and mental Development. Emphasis was put on identifying effectiveness of sport facilities for the Rohingya children and adolescents in camps. Therefore, it was followed non-experimental research design. Although an experimental design was supposed to be more appropriate for assessing the cause effect relationship.

2.3 Research Approach

Qualitative method approach was followed to pursue the research work. Qualitative method was used in this study to overcome the limitations that lie in using merely single method. qualitative data mainly collected through case studies and was triangulated.

2.4 Research Strategy

A research strategy is a plan that guides our research activities and helps us to achieve research goals. Qualitative strategy was used as research strategy in this study in an attempt to corroborate the findings of qualitative data. In this study defining research aims and objectives, review the literature, choosing research methods, plan for data management, conducting research, and Communicating findings these strategies were used.

2.5 Selection of the Study Area

As the title of the study mentions in the context of Rohingya issues, it was selected Rohingya camp-19 as the area of the study. The reasons behind the selection of this study area are, Rohingya camp-19 is the first places in Rohingya camp where sport club was started.

Figure 2.1: Rohingya Camp-19



2.6 Population framework

All Rohingya children and adolescent are minimum 12-year-old and maximum 18-year-old person who live in Rohingya camp-19 were considered as a population in this study.

2.7 Sample size determination

The total number of samples of this study were determined purposefully. To determine the sample size of this study foll 22 cases (11 from boys and 11 from girls) from Rohingya camp-19, 04 Key

informants (from diverse group), and 02 focus group discussion (FGD) members (16 person) were determined as a simple size. The identity of respondents has given below-

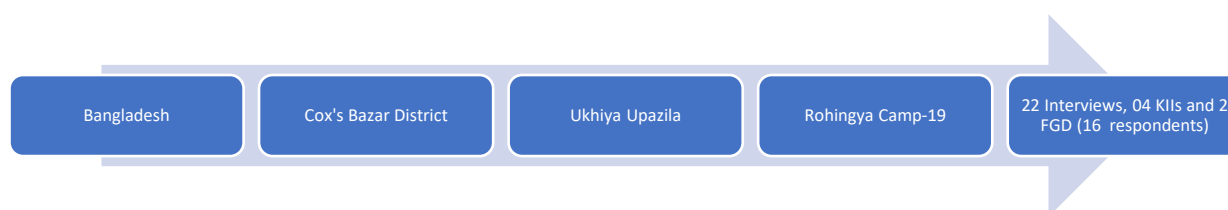
Table 2.1: The Identity of Respondent

Identity of Interview Respondents							
SL	Name	Age	Sex	FCN	Sub-Block	Block	Camp no:
01	Noo Fatema	11	Female	282281	A-12	A	Camp-19
02	Yasin Noor	11	Male	199001	D-4	D	Camp-19
03	Arma Bibi	12	Female	282283	A-12	A	Camp-19
04	Mohammad Shohid	12	Male	298859	A-12	A	Camp-19
05	Sohel Khan	12	Male	209518	B-16	B	Camp-19
06	Aria Bibi	13	Female	282276	A-12	A	Camp-19
07	Md. Ibrahim	13	Male	203448	C-5	C	Camp-19
08	Ayesha	13	Female	550841	B-5	B	Camp-19
09	Ayat Ullah	13	Mame	281303	A-1	A	Camp-19
10	Arma Bibi 13	13	Female	205952	C-5	C	Camp-19
11	Mohammad Hares	13	Male	282699	A-14	A	Camp-19
12	Kormida Bibi	13	Female	284657	A-4	A	Camp-19
13	Sadia	13	Female	206494	C-5	C	Camp-19
14	Arifullah	14	Male	282396	A-3	A	Camp-19
15	Sadeya	14	Female	284419	A-3	A	Camp-19
16	Mohammad Shan	14	Male	199101	A-1	A	Camp-19
17	Kawsara Bibi	13	Female	284780	A-7	A	Camp-19
18	Md. Tarek	15	Male	249905	D-4	D	Camp-19
19	Hedayet Ullah	15	Male	193994	D-4	D	Camp-19
20	Md. Imran	16	Male	225504	D-4	D	Camp-19
21	Amira	17	Female	165494	C-5	C	Camp-19
22	Romida	18	Female	203789	B-13	B	Camp-19
Identity of KII Respondents							
SL	Name	Age	Sex	FCN	Sub-Block	Block	Camp no:

1	Mohammad Yonus	26	Male	284506	A2	A	19
2	Sakan Chakma	30	Male	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	Abu Taher	40	Male	298559	A12	A	19
4	Islam Khatun	40	Female	282281	A12	A	19

2.8 Sampling procedure

In order to select expected samples, at first Cox's Bazar district was selected through purposefully from the districts of Bangladesh. Then one upazila (sub-district): Ukhiya upazila from Cox's Bazar district was selected through following the same procedure. Then Rohingya camp-19 from the other Rohingya camp of Ukhiya was selected through purposively (Rohingya camp-19 is the first places in Rohingya camp where sport club was started). Finally, 22 respondents (11 boys, and 11 girls from Rohingya camp-19), 04 KIs respondents and 16 respondents for FGD were selected as a respondent of cases –



2.9 Data Collection

2.9.1 Source of Data

Data of the study were collected from both primary and secondary sources. Primary data were collected from selected samples through interview (case study from respondents and KIIs), focus group discussion and non-participant observation. Secondary data were gathered from published and unpublished research reports, journals, newspapers, books, as well as from record and documents of the relevant agencies.

2.9.2 Data Collection at field level

An effective data collection strategy can reduce the stress on the study authority and provide great opportunities for future researchers to conduct the study smoothly in the time to come. Moreover, quality data collection methods, improve the accuracy or validity of study or findings. Data were

collected basis on the study goals and objectives, study methodology and the study instruments.

2.9.3 Methods of data collection

There are different data collection method such as face-to-face interview, questionnaire, mail questionnaire, focus group discussion (FGD), participant observation, non-participant observation, direct observation, documentation etc. Both primary and secondary data were collected by using different method. Case study method was be used for data collection. Therefore, data were collected by using face-to-face interview (Children respondents and KIIs Respondents), focus group discussion (FGD), non-participant and direct observation that are relevant to the nature of the present study, and logic behind using these methods are discussed below:

2.9.3.1 Face to Face Interview

In this study, Face-to-face interview was followed as a principal method of primary data collection. Total 22 face to face interviews were conducted from the primary respondents. Apart from the above-mentioned interview schedule, different types of interview schedules and questionnaire were administered to collect data from key informants since the key informants in this study were from diverse groups.

Table 2.2: Categories of Interview Respondent

Types of Respondents	Number of Respondents
Children respondents	22
KIIs respondents	04

2.9.3.2 Focus Group Discussions

Two focus group discussions (FGDs) were conducted in an attempt to arrive at an understanding about the extent of participation, and the role, skill and efficiency of the children in sport facilities program in Rohingya camp. One FGD with boys, another with girls, both of the two in the study Rohingya camp-19.

Figure2.2: The pictures of FGD and KII



2.9.4 Tools Used

Three (03) interview schedule were used to collect data through while an interview guideline was also used to collect data through case studies and focus group discussion. In the fieldwork, attention was paid to both the depth and width of data. To gain a deep understanding in-depth interviews were conducted. The duration of interviews was about a half hour each. The interviews were recorded with a tape recorder for transcription. While the questions were prepared beforehand, the in-depth interviews were open ended to allow the patients to narrate their unique experiences. In addition, two focus group were organized where eight respondents were participated based on the same criteria. The successful collection of qualitative data depends largely on the mutual understanding between the researchers and the participants. The researchers and the research assistant spent a fair amount of time at the research sites to develop rapport with the participants so that information could be gathered in a free, friendly, and trustworthy manner.

2.10 Data Analysis

Qualitative data analysis approach was followed in analyzing data. Narrative analysis was followed to analyze the qualitative data. Some long extracts of data as well as verbatim quotations from the respondents' oral statements have also been presented. Qualitative data also presented by using quantitative technique (percentage).

2.11 Interview Protocol and Ethical Issues

Before gathering data on the ground, the researcher thoroughly reviewed the existing literature on the sport facilities in Rohingya camps, including books, journals, publicly available policy documents, and newspapers. The literature review allowed the researchers to create research tools like semi-structured questions for Interviews (Children respondents and KIIs) and FGDs.

To cover the areas of specialization of each interviewee, the researcher created an open-ended question guide for the use of the interview. In accordance with the themes and research goals established in the theoretical framework, the researcher also prepared the guiding questions and themes for the FGD and the KIIs.

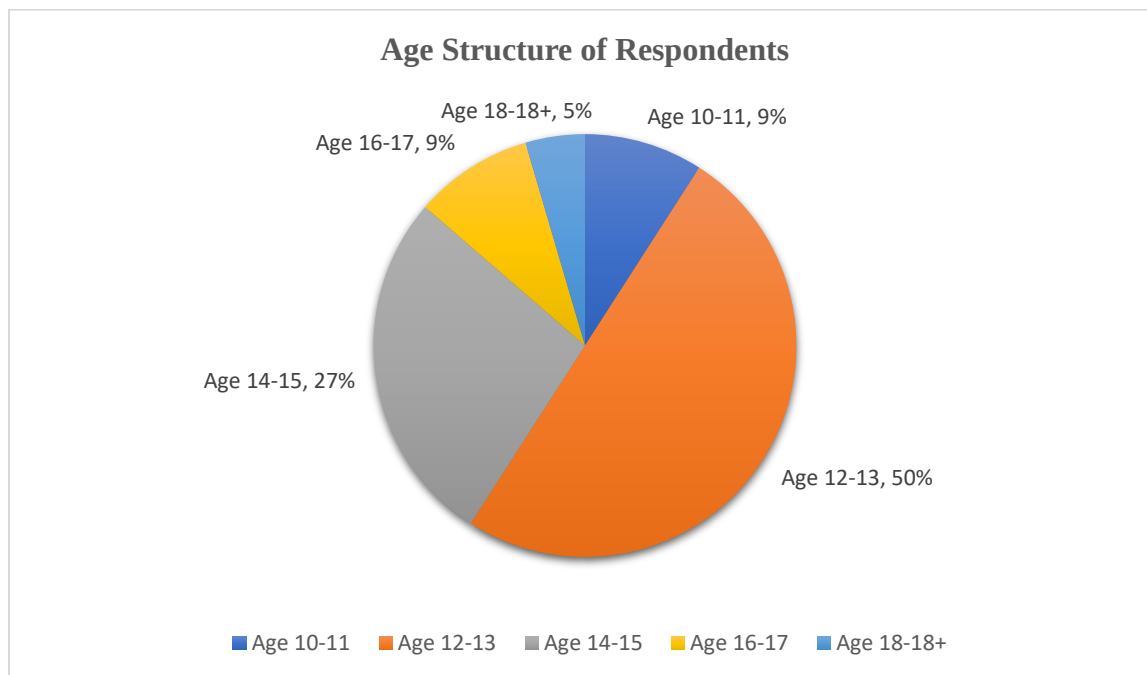
The study took appropriate human ethical issues into account. It was obtained consent from the research participants before conducting the interviews. The researcher informed the participants that their participation in the study was voluntary and gave them a consent form. As a crucial component of social research, the research team also adhered to the principles of confidentiality and anonymity (Wiles et al. 2008). All the secondary data that were collected from the authorities were permitted to share for research purposes.

Chapter Three: Findings of The Study

Age Structure

The age distribution of the respondents revealed that both boy and girl respondents age ranged were from 10 to 18 years. Table 3.1 shows that highest (50.00 percent) respondents age were within the age of 12-13 years, second highest (27 percent) respondent age were within the age of 14-15 years, third highest (09 percent) respondent age were within the age of 10-11 and 16-17 years, while a little (05 percent) respondents age was within the age of 17-18 years (figure 3.1).

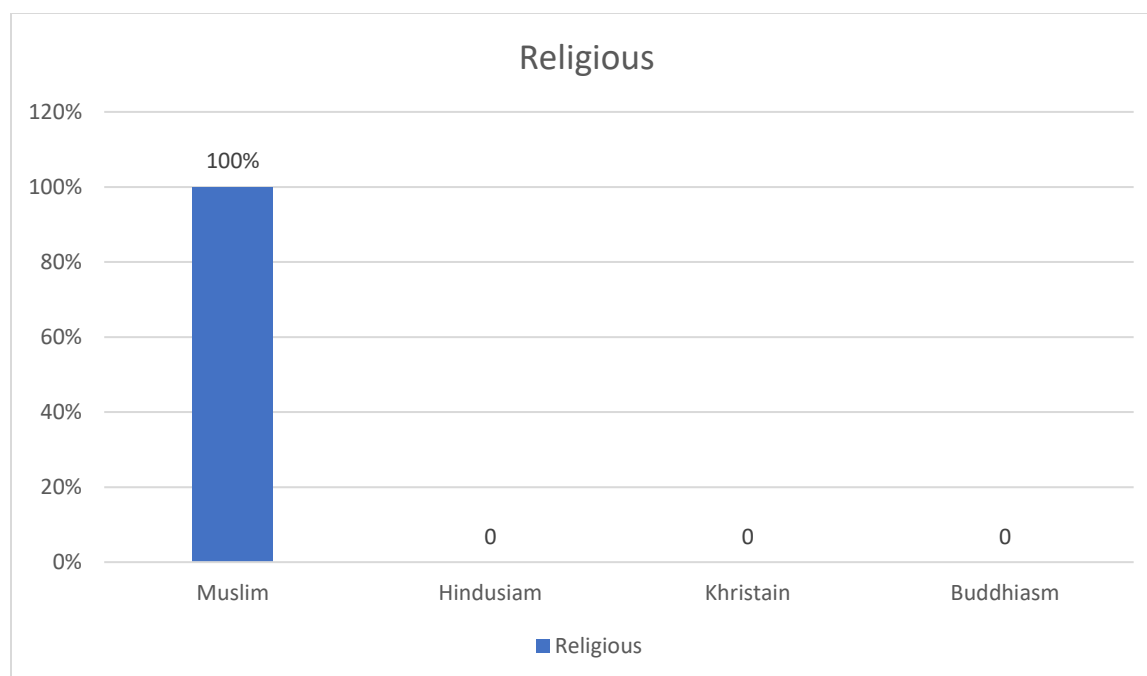
Figure-3.1: Categories of the Respondents by Age



Religion

The religion distribution of the respondents found that all (both boy and girl) respondents were Muslim (100 percent) religion. Figure 3.2 showed that Rohingya ethnic people are the Muslim.

Figure 3.2: Religion Status of the Respondents



Household Size

Household size in the study area was ranged from 2 to 10+ members. A significant number of the households (31.82 percent) in the study area were found with 9-10+ members (31.82) followed by 5-6 members (22.73 percent) and 7-8 members (22.73 percent). Some households were found quite small with only two members (09.09 percent). In contrast, some households were found fairly large in size with more than ten members (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1: Distribution of Household Size of Respondents

Household Size	Boy (n=11)		Girl (n=11)		Total (n=22)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1-2	00	00.00	02	18.18	02	09.09
3-4	01	09.09	02	18.18	03	13.64
5-6	04	36.36	01	09.09	05	22.73
7-8	02	18.18	03	27.27	05	22.73
9-10+	04	36.36	03	27.27	07	31.82

However, based on the number of members, the households were divided into three broad categories, namely ‘small household’ (up to 4 members), ‘medium household’ (5-6 members) and

‘large household’ (7+ members). Data show that the highest portion of the households (54.54 percent) belonged to large household category, about one-fourth (22.73 percent) households were found in medium and small household category (Figure 3.3).

Figure 3.3: Household Size of the Respondents

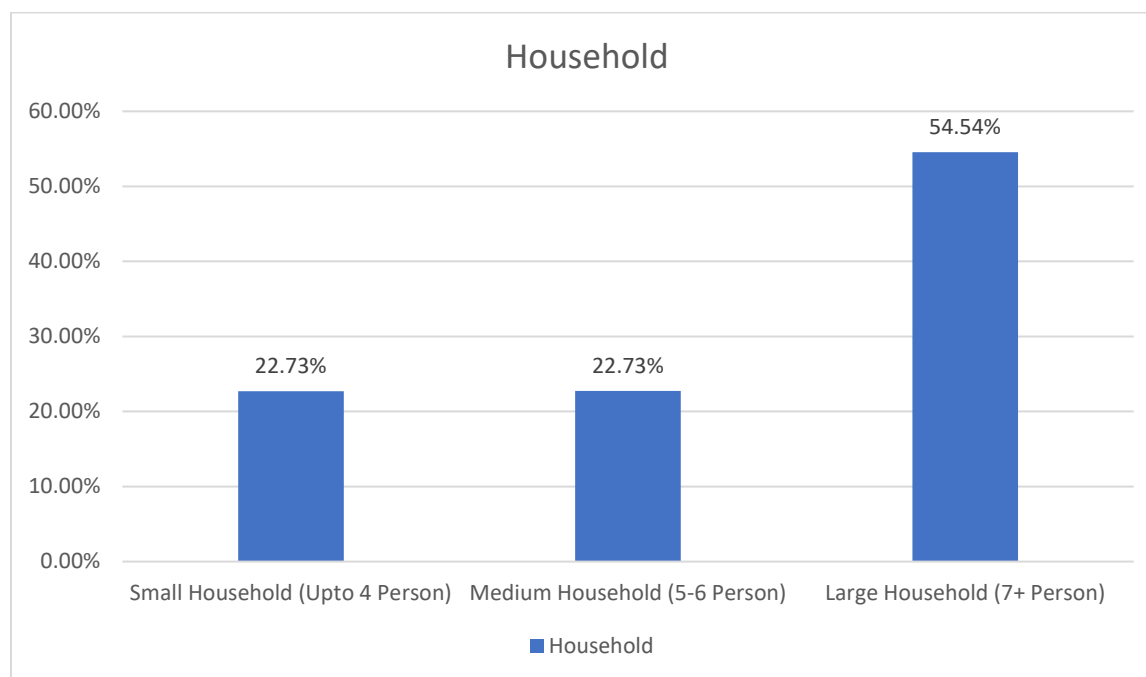


Table 3.2 shows the difference between the number of households of different categories of boy and girl families. The number of medium (36.36 percent) households’ family was found in boy’s family than that of girl’s (09.09 percent) family. On the other hand, the number of small (36.36 percent) households’ family was found in girl’s family than that of boy’s (09.09 percent) family. On the other hand, large households were found highest (54.54 percent) in both boy’s and girl’s households (Table 3.2).

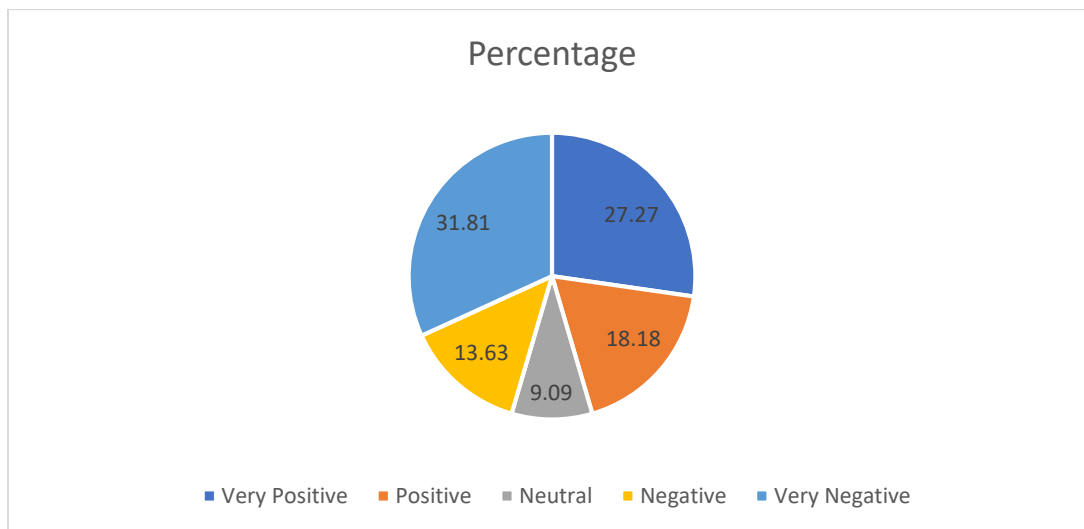
Table 3.2: Distribution of Household Category of the Respondents

Household Category	Boy (n=11)		Girl (n=11)		Total (n=22)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Small household	1	9.09	4	36.36	5	22.73
Medium household	4	36.36	1	9.09	5	22.73
Large household	6	54.54	6	54.54	12	54.54

Feeling about Refugee Camp

Most of the respondents' feelings (31.81 percent) about refugee camp were very negative. On the other hand, near one-thirty (27.27 percent) respondents' feelings about refugee camp were very positive. 18.18 percent responds feelings were positive, 09.09 percent respondents' feelings were neutral and 13.63 percent respondents feeling were negative (Figure 3.4).

Figure 3.4: Feeling of Respondents about Refugee Camp



However, data shows that most of the male respondents (45.45 percent) were found very much positive and 18.18 percent (both male and female respondents) were positive about the refugee camp. On the other hand, most of the female respondents (45.45 percent) were found very much negative and 27.27 percent (female respondents) were negative about refugee camp. Only a very few (09.09 percent) of them were found neutral (Table 3.3).

Table 3.3: Feeling of Respondents about Refugee Camp

Feeling of Respondent	Boy (n=11)		Girl (n=11)		Total (n=22)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Very positive	05	45.45	01	09.09	06	27.27
Positive	02	18.18	02	18.18	04	18.18
Neutral	02	18.18	00	00.00	02	09.09
Negative	00	00.00	03	27.27	03	13.63

Very negative	02	18.18	05	45.45	07	31.81
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Living Condition of Refugee Camp

Most of the respondents (63.63 percent) said that their living conditions in refugee camp were not good. They lived in an unhealthy environment. On the other hand, 13 percent respondents said that their living conditions were not so good and medium. Only, 4.55 percent respondents said that their living conditions were very good and good (Table 3.4).

Table 3.4: Living Condition of Respondents at Refugee Camp

Living Condition	Boy (n=11)		Girl (n=11)		Total (n=22)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Very good	00	00.00	01	09.09	01	04.55
Good	00	00.00	01	09.09	01	04.55
Medium	03	27.27	00	00.00	03	13.64
Not so good	01	09.09	02	18.18	03	13.64
Not good	07	63.63	07	63.63	14	63.63

Information Related to Respondent's Family Faced Causalities in Myanmar

Table 3.5 showed that 45.45 percent respondents families were faced causalities in Myanmar. Data also showed that most of the female respondents' families (54.55 percent) faced causalities in Myanmar. On the other hand, 36.36 percent male's families faced causalities in Myanmar (Table 3.5).

Table 3.5: Opinion of the Respondents about Faced Causalities

Faced Causalities	Boy (n=11)		Girl (n=11)		Total (n=22)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	04	36.36	06	54.55	10	45.45
No	07	63.63	05	45.45	12	54.55

The previous section shows that children families (both male and female) faced causalities in Myanmar. The largest number of the respondents (60 percent, of whom 66.67 percent female, compared to 50 percent male family) faced murder causalities, 20 percent respondents' families faced burning home and shoot causalities and 10 percent respondents families faced torture and force to leave country causalities (Table 3.6).

Table 3.6: Faced Causalities in Myanmar

Faced Causalities	Boy(n=4)		Girl (n=06)		Total (n=10)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Torture	1	25	0	00.00	1	10
Burning home	0	00	2	33.33	2	20
Force to leave country	1	25	0	00.00	1	10
Murder	2	50	4	66.67	6	60
Shoot	1	25	1	16.67	2	20

Note: there are more answers

Information Related to Respondent's Family Faced Mental Trauma

Table 3.7 shows that 54.55 percent respondents' families were faced mental trauma for the causalities in Myanmar. Data also showed that most of the female respondents' families (72.73 percent) faced more mental trauma. On the other hand, 36.36 percent male's families faced mental trauma (Table 3.7).

Table 3.7: Opinion of the Respondents about Faced Mental Trauma

Faced Mental Trauma	Boy (n=11)		Girl (n=11)		Total (n=22)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	04	36.36	08	72.73	12	54.55
No	07	63.64	03	27.27	10	45.45

The previous section shows that children families (both male and female) faced mental trauma for the causalities in Myanmar. The largest number of the respondents (90 percent) were upset, 60 percent respondents were crying at deep night, most (62.50 percent) of them were female

respondents. 40 percent respondents missed them who were murder by the Myanmar army and also 40 percent respondents felt sorrow. 30 percent respondents missed their family lost member, and cried to remember the scene. Average 20 percent respondent's mind didn't response to eat, felt very sorrow, felt sorrow for all relatives, felt sorrow for leaving home, didn't like anything and average 10 percent respondents wanted to kill offender, didn't response to talk, felt own house very much, cried for their own house (Table 3.8).

Table 3.8: Faced Mental Trauma

Faced Mental Trauma	Boy(n=4)		Girl (n=08)		Total (n=12)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Want to kill offender	1	25	0	00	1	8.33
To be upset	4	100	5	62.5	9	75
Miss them who were murder	2	50	2	25.00	4	33.33
Miss family lost person	1	25	2	25.00	3	25
Mind didn't response to eat	1	25	1	12.50	2	16.66
Mind didn't to response to talk	1	25	0	00.00	1	8.33
Felt very sorrow	0	00	2	25.00	2	16.66
Crying to remember scene	1	25	3	37.50	3	25
Feel sorrow	0	00	4	50.00	4	33.33
Felt sorrow for all relatives	0	00	2	25.00	2	16.66
Feel own house very much	0	00	1	12.50	1	8.33
Crying for own house	0	00	1	12.50	1	8.33
Almost every house is in mourning	0	00	1	12.50	1	8.33
Want to eat by own cooking and providing to all.	0	00	1	12.50	1	8.33
Feel sorrow for leaving home	0	00	2	25.00	2	16.66
Nothing makes sense	0	00	1	12.50	1	8.33
Crying deep night	1	25	5	62.50	6	50
Want to go back	0	00	2	25.00	2	16.66
Don't like anything	0	00	2	25.00	2	16.66

Information Related to Respondent's Family Faced Causalities in Refugee Camp

It has been found that most (81.82 percent) of the respondent's family didn't faced causalities in refugee camp. Only 18.18 percent families faced the causalities in refugee camp (Table 3.9).

Table 3.9: Opinion of the Respondents about Faced Causalities

Faced Causalities	Boy (n=11)		Boy (n=11)		Total (n=22)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	01	09.09	03	27.27	04	18.18
No	10	90.91	08	72.73	18	81.82

Data show that respondents didn't face any difficult causalities in refugee camp. They faced police harassment, suspension arrest by police, provided money to police and broken hand by felling trees. These were not large causalities (Table 3.10).

Table 3.10: Faced Causalities in Refugee Camp

Faced Causalities	Boy(n=1)		Girl (n=03)		Total (n=4)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Take money from them	1	100.0	0	00.00	1	25
Arrest police in suspension	0	00.00	1	33.33	1	25
Harassment by police	0	00.00	1	33.33	1	25
Broken hand by felling trees	0	00.00	1	33.33	1	25

Information Related to Respondent's Family Faced Problems in Refugee Camp

Table 3.11 shows that 45.45 percent respondents' families (both male and female) were faced problems in refugee camp. On the other hand, 54.55 percent respondent's families didn't face problem in refugee camp (Table 3.11).

Table 3.11: Opinion of the Respondents about Faced Problems

Faced Problems	Boy (n=11)		Boy (n=11)		Total (n=22)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	05	45.45	05	45.45	10	45.45
No	06	54.55	06	54.55	12	54.55

The previous section shows that 45.45 percent children families (both male and female) faced problems in refugee camp. The largest number of the respondents (90 percent) faced health problem, housing problem and sanitation/ toilet problem, 80 percent respondents faced pure water problem, and 70 percent respondents faced no permission of going out from camp, education problem and dense population problem. 60 percent respondents faced sheltering (not durable) problem, water collecting problem and problem of everything and 50 percent respondents faced enough and higher education problems, problem of going learning center, problem of food, problem of communication, lack of space, lack of playing space, and problem of environment. 40 percent respondents faced weak treatment (Table 3.12).

Table 3.12: Faced Problems in Refugee Camp

Faced Problems	Boy(n=4)		Girl (n=06)		Total (n=10)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
No permission to go out of camp	3	75	4	50.00	7	70
Weak treatment	2	50	2	25.00	4	40
Problem of health	3	75	5	62.50	9	90
Problem of education	4	100	3	37.50	7	70
Problem of higher education	2	50	3	37.50	5	50
Problem of enough education	2	50	3	37.50	5	50
Problem to go learning center	3	75	2	25.00	5	50
Land slide	1	25	1	12.50	2	20
Shelter not durable	3	75	3	37.50	6	60
Problem of housing	4	100	5	62.50	9	90
Problem of sanitation	3	75	6	75.00	9	90

Problem of pure water	3	75	5	62.50	8	80
Problem of collecting water	2	50	4	50.00	6	60
Lack of safety	3	75	6	75.00	9	90
Problem of everything	2	50	4	50.00	6	60
Problem of food	2	50	3	37.50	5	50
Problem of communication	3	75	2	25.00	5	50
Lack of space	1	25	4	50.00	5	50
Dense population	2	50	5	62.50	7	70
Problem of toilet	3	75	6	75.00	9	90
Lack of playing space	1	25	4	50.00	5	50
Problem of environment	2	50	3	37.50	5	50

Entertainment and Recreational Facilities Existed in Myanmar

Data shows that there were different entertainment and recreational facilities existed in Myanmar and children (both male and female) took these facilities. Most of the respondents (50 percent) played at their school field. 45.45 percent respondents played at the yard of their home, 40.91 percent respondents played hide and seek and their indigenous game, 36.36 percent respondents had plying field and they played football at village field. Most of the male respondents (54.55 percent) played football in their village field and most of the female respondents (63.64 percent) played at their school field. Respondents also played Marbel, Badminton, tennis ball, skipping rope, stapoo and wrestling. They also played at open place near home and played by rubber, by the pieces of stone, buying ball by contributing all, and by buying toy (Table 3.13).

Table 3.13: Distribution of Entertainment and Recreational Facilities Existed in Myanmar

Entertainment & Recreational Facilities	Boy (n=11)		Girl (n=11)		Total (n=22)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
They have plying field	6	54.55	2	18.18	8	36.36
Playing football at village field	6	54.55	2	18.18	8	36.36
Playing Marbel	4	36.36	0	00.00	4	18.18
Playing at school field	5	45.45	7	63.64	11	50.00

Playing Badminton	3	27.27	2	18.18	5	22.73
Playing at the Yard of home	4	36.36	6	54.55	10	45.45
Playing tennis ball	3	27.27	1	09.09	4	18.18
Parents buying toy	4	36.36	5	45.45	9	40.91
Playing skipping rope	3	27.27	1	09.09	4	18.18
Playing hide and seek	4	36.36	5	45.45	9	40.91
Playing indigenous game	4	36.36	5	45.45	9	40.91
Playing stapoo	2	18.18	1	09.09	3	13.64
Playing at open place near home	4	36.36	2	18.18	6	27.27
Playing by rubber	2	18.18	1	09.09	3	13.64
Playing by the pieces of stone	4	36.36	1	09.09	5	22.73
Buying Ball by contributing all	3	27.27	0	00.00	3	13.64
Playing by buying toy	2	18.18	2	18.18	4	18.18
Playing wrestling	2	18.18	0	00.00	2	09.09

There was no opportunity of playing in Myanmar. Parents and relatives didn't play to them.

Sport Facilities in Refugee Camp for Children Physical and Mental Development

Table 3.14 shows that all respondents (100 percent) approved the sport facilities in refugee camp for their physical and mental development.

Table 3.14: Opinion of the Respondents about Sport Facilities in Refugee Camp

Existence of sport facilities in camp	Boy (n=11)		Girl (n=11)		Total (n=22)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	11	100	11	100	22	100
No	00	000	00	000	00	000

Data shows that there was different sport facilities existed in refugee camp for their physical and mental development. Most of the respondents (95.45 percent) received games and sport materials facilities. 81.82 percent respondents received football facilities, 68.18 percent respondents received volleyball and solar power television facilities, 59.09 percent respondents received Nutritious food facilities, 54.55 percent respondents received badminton and Monkey Bar facilities, 50 percent respondents received song facilities, 45.45percent respondents received

drawing facilities, 36.36 percent respondents received Sepak Takraw facilities, 27.27 percent respondents received cricket and basketball facilities and 22.73 percent respondents received dance facilities. Respondents also received Gossiping, ludo, karam, table fan, pure drinking water, pillow passing, chair sitting, ball throwing, rope jump, gossiping with friend, and yoga from the sport club center. Most of the male respondents (100 percent) received game, football and sport materials facilities and most of the female respondents (90.91 percent) received game and sport materials facilities. Sepak Takraw facilities received only male respondents (Table 3.15).

Table 3.15: Distribution of Sport Facilities in Refugee Camp

Sport Facilities	Boy (n=11)		Girl (n=11)		Total (n=22)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Game	11	100	10	90.91	21	95.45
Song	4	36.36	7	63.64	11	50.00
Dance	2	18.18	3	27.27	5	22.73
Sepak Takraw	8	72.73	0	00.00	8	36.36
Football	11	100	7	63.64	18	81.82
Volleyball	8	72.73	7	63.64	15	68.18
Badminton	6	54.55	6	54.55	12	54.55
Cricket	2	18.18	4	36.36	6	27.27
Basketball	2	18.18	4	36.36	6	27.27
Monkey Bar	6	54.55	6	54.55	12	54.55
Sport materials	11	100	10	90.91	21	95.45
Drawing	5	45.45	5	45.45	10	45.45
Solar power television	8	72.73	7	63.64	15	68.18
Nutritious food	7	63.64	6	54.55	13	59.09
Other	3	27.27	6	54.55	9	40.91

Note: There are one more answer of respondents.

Other: Gossiping, ludo, karam, table fan, pure drinking water, pillow passing, chair sitting, ball throwing, rope jump, gossiping with friend, yoga,

Operating Organization of Sport Facilities in Refugee Camp

Table 3.16, all respondents (100 percent) said that different national and international organizations provided sport facilities in refugee camp. Most of the respondents (86.36) said the name of Friendship who provided sport facilities in refugee camp. Apart from friendship, other organizations belonging to Coast Foundation (68.18 percent), UNHCR (45.45 percent), NGO Forum (36.36 percent), BRAC (18.18 percent), PSG, KLABU, Save the Children and World Vision (13.64 percent), IOM (09.09 percent), UNICEF and PHD (4.55 percent) also provided sport facilities in refugee camp (Table 3.16).

Table 3.16: Distribution of Operating Organization of Sport Facilities

Operating Organization	Boy (n=11)		Girl (n=11)		Total (n=22)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
BRAC	2	18.18	2	18.18	4	18.18
Friendship	10	90.91	9	81.82	19	86.36
UNICEF	0	00.00	1	09.09	1	04.55
IOM	1	09.09	1	09.09	2	09.09
UNHCR	9	81.82	1	09.09	10	45.45
NGO Forum	4	36.36	4	36.36	8	36.36
Coast Foundation	9	81.82	6	54.55	15	68.18
PSG	1	09.09	2	18.18	3	13.64
KLABU	2	18.18	1	09.09	3	13.64
Save the Children	2	18.18	1	09.09	3	13.64
World Vision	2	18.18	1	09.09	3	13.64
PHD	1	09.09	0	00.00	1	04.55
BDRCS	0	00.00	1	09.09	1	04.55

Children Participation in Sport facilities program

Data shows that all the respondents (100 percent) were found participating in sport facilities in refugee camp. They received these facilities as a positive program of them (Table 3.17).

Table 3.17: Opinion of the Respondents in Participating Sport Facilities Program

Opinion of respondent	Boy (n=11)		Girl (n=11)		Total (n=22)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	11	100	11	100	22	100
No	00	000	00	000	00	000

Data shows that respondents participated in different sport facilities existed in refugee camp for their physical and mental development. Most of the respondents (100 percent) participated in games facilities. 95.45 percent respondents participated in sport materials facilities, 72.73 percent respondents participated in football and volleyball facilities, 59.09 percent respondents participated in solar power television facilities, 54.55 percent respondents participated in nutritious food and Monkey Bar (Jungle Gym) facilities, 54.55 percent respondents received badminton and Monkey Bar facilities, 50 percent respondents participated in song facilities, 45.45 percent respondents participated in drawing and Sepak Takra facilities, 31.82 percent respondents participated in basketball facilities and 22.73 percent respondents participated in dance and Cricket facilities. Respondents also participated in cold drinking water, drinking water, karam, ludo, chair sitting. Pillo passing, ball throwing, jump rope, local sport, awareness session, yoga (Table 3.18).

Table 3.18: Distribution of Participating Sport Facilities

Participating sport Facilities in Camp	Boy (n=11)		Girl (n=11)		Total (n=22)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Game	11	100	11	100	22	100
Song	4	36.36	7	63.64	11	50.00
Dance	2	18.18	3	27.27	5	22.73
Sepak Takra	10	90.91	0	00.00	10	45.45
Football	10	90.91	6	54.55	16	72.73
Volleyball	8	72.73	8	72.73	16	72.73
Badminton	8	72.73	6	54.55	14	63.64
Cricket	1	09.09	4	36.36	5	22.73

Basketball	3	27.27	4	36.36	7	31.82
Monkey Bar (Jungle Gym)	6	54.55	6	54.55	12	54.55
Sport materials	11	100	10	90.91	21	95.45
Drawing	5	45.45	5	45.45	10	45.45
Solar power television	7	63.64	6	54.55	13	59.09
Nutritious food	7	63.64	5	45.45	12	54.55
Others	3	27.27	7	63.64	10	45.45

There are more answers of respondents

Other: cold drinking water, drinking water, keram, ludo, chair sitting. Pillo passing, ball throwing, jump rope, local sport, awareness session, yoga.

Benefit of Respondents in Participating Sport Facilities

Data shows that respondents were benefited very much by participating sport facilities program. They learned how to cope difficult situation, achieved knowledge about team work, build their confidence, created friendship among them, known about neat and clean, brook down stereotypes, got daily exercise, got health tips, promoted various awareness messages, known about disaster management knowledge, known about cleanliness, social etiquette, courtesy, fire firefighting system, maintaining good family relations, moral education, menstrual hygiene management, girls right, inspired girls sport, and trained about vocational training, tailoring, and life skill training, (Table 3.19).

Table 3.19: Distribution of Benefit of Respondents in Participating Sport facilities

Benefit of Respondents	Boy (n=11)		Girl(n=11)		Total (n=22)	
	Num.	Percent	Num.	Percent	Num.	Percent
Learn how to cope difficult situation	7	63.64	8	72.73	15	68.18
Achieve knowledge about team work	10	90.91	10	90.91	20	90.91
Build confidence	9	81.82	8	72.73	17	77.27
Create friendship among them	11	100	11	100	22	100
Know about neat and clean	11	100	11	100	22	100
Break down stereotypes	9	81.82	9	81.82	18	81.82

Get daily exercise	2	18.18	3	27.27	5	22.73
Get health tips	6	54.55	2	18.18	8	36.36
Promote various awareness messages	8	72.73	9	81.82	17	77.27
Disaster management knowledge	7	63.64	8	72.73	15	68.18
Cleanliness	11	100	9	81.82	20	90.91
Social etiquette	7	63.64	6	54.55	13	59.09
Courtesy	9	81.82	5	45.45	14	63.64
Fire firefighting system	10	90.91	10	90.91	20	90.91
Maintaining good family relations	7	63.64	7	63.64	14	63.64
Moral education	4	36.36	2	18.18	6	27.27
Menstrual hygiene management	0	00.00	7	63.64	7	31.82
Girls right	5	45.45	9	81.82	14	63.64
Inspire girls sport	5	45.45	8	72.73	13	59.09
Other	1	09.09	1	09.09	2	09.09

Other: Vocational training, Tailoring, life skill training,

Role of Sport Facilities to Reduce Mental Trauma

Table 3.20 shows that all respondents (100 percent) approved the role of sport facilities to reduce their mental trauma. This approval proved the role of sport facilities in refugee camp.

Table 3.20: Opinion of the Respondents about Sport Facilities to Reduce Mental Trauma

Opinion of respondent	Boy (n=11)		Girl (n=11)		Total (n=22)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	11	100	11	100	22	100
No	00	000	00	000	00	000

Favorite Engaged Sport Facilities of The Respondent

Data shows that respondents engaged in different sport facilities existed in refugee camp for their physical and mental development. Most of the respondents (72.73 percent) engaged in Playing football. 31.82 percent respondents engaged in showing television, 18.18 percent respondents

engaged in pillow passing, 13.64 percent respondents engaged in gossiping with friends, playing new game, Ludo, and Sepak Taktaw, 04.55 percent respondents engaged in chatting with friend, sitting beside road, playing with friend, feel air sitting chair, taking life skill training, involving rope jump, song and dance (Table 3.21).

Table 3.21: Distribution of Favorite Engaged Sport Facilities of The Respondent

Favorite Engaged Sport	Boy (n=11)		Girl(n=11)		Total (n=22)	
	Num.	Percent	Num.	Percent	Num.	Percent
Showing television	4	36.36	3	27.27	7	31.82
Playing football	10	90.91	6	54.55	16	72.73
Gossiping with friends	1	09.09	2	18.18	3	13.64
Chat with friend	1	09.09	0	00.00	1	04.55
Sit beside road	1	09.09	0	00.00	1	04.55
Playing new game	1	09.09	2	18.18	3	13.64
Playing Ludo	2	18.18	1	09.09	3	13.64
Playing with friend	1	09.09	0	00.00	1	04.55
Playing Sepak Taktaw	3	27.27	0	00.00	3	13.64
Feel air sitting chair	1	09.09	0	00.00	1	04.55
Life skill training	1	09.09	0	00.00	1	04.55
Pillo passing	0	00.00	4	36.36	4	18.18
Rope jump	0	00.00	1	09.09	1	04.55
Song	0	00.00	1	09.09	1	04.55
Dance	0	00.00	1	09.09	1	04.55
Attending session	0	00.00	1	09.09	1	04.55
Ball throwing	0	00.00	1	09.09	1	04.55

Sport Facilities Using Day and Using System

Children (both male and female) participated in sport facilities program at club center in 3 days (every day other) within a week and they entry their name and attended the program. They also came with a team and entry their name. some came every day and entry their name. some also

came with team at five days within a week and attended a session. They attended the session with friend and Played team wise. They could participate without vacation day. They came less hot weather period (after three/four days in a row) Game, gossiping, PSS Training, showing television, playing, drinking freeze water, ludo, and listening song.

Physical Benefit of Respondents for the Sport Facilities

Data shows that most of the respondents (90.91) were benefited physically by participating sport facilities. For their physical development sport facilities played a vital role (Table 3.22).

Table 3.22: Opinion of the Respondents about Physical Benefit of Sport Facilities

Opinion of respondent	Boy (n=11)		Girl (n=11)		Total (n=22)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	10	90.91	10	90.91	20	90.91
No	01	09.09	01	09.09	02	09.09

Data shows that respondents were benefited physically very much by participating sport facilities program. They said that when they participated in sport facilities program, they felt fit of their body, increased their strength, increased their appetite, got a sound sleep, wormed their body, kept good health, increased their thirst for water, felt breezy/light the body, Felt tired, decreased their illness, felt comfortable/ fresh/ strong, felt more strength after sleeping (Table 3.23).

Table 3.23: Distribution of Physical Benefit of Sport Facilities of The Respondent

Physical benefit of sport facilities	Boy (n=10)		Girl(n=10)		Total (n=20)	
	Num.	Percent	Num.	Percent	Num.	Percent
Feel fit of the body	5	50	1	10	6	30
Increase strength	9	90	4	40	13	65
Increase appetite	5	50	6	60	11	55
Be sound sleep	7	70	7	70	14	70
Worm the body	1	10	0	00	1	05
keep good health	3	30	0	00	3	15
Increase thirst for water	3	30	5	50	8	40

Feel breezy/light the body	2	20	4	40	6	30
Feel tried	1	10	3	30	4	20
Decrease illness	1	10	1	10	2	10
Feel comfortable/ fresh/ strong	1	10	5	50	6	30
Feel more strength after sleeping	5	50	3	30	8	40

Mental Benefit of Respondents for the Sport Facilities

Data shows that all respondents (100 percent) were benefited mentally by participating sport facilities program. For their mental development sport facilities played a vital role (Table 3.24).

Table 3.24: Opinion of the Respondents about Mental Benefit of Sport Facilities

Opinion of respondent	Boy (n=11)		Girl (n=11)		Total (n=22)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	11	100	11	100	22	100
No	00	000	00	000	00	000

Data shows that respondents were benefited mentally by participating sport facilities program. They said that when they participated in sport facilities program, they felt chill mood, comfortable, light the mind, happy/fresh/peaceful in mind, breezy after playing, tension free, enjoy to attend the session, more happiness when play better, more happiness winning the game, sorrow losing the game, unhappiness without playing, forgot the sorrow and pain, felt cheerful everyone, enjoyed together after playing, discussed about performance, wanted to cloud for happiness, did good behavior to everyone (Table 3.25).

Table 3.25: Distribution of Mental Benefit of Sport Facilities of The Respondent

Mental benefit of sport facilities	Boy (n=11)		Girl(n=11)		Total (n=22)	
	Num.	Percent	Num.	Percent	Num.	Percent
Feel chill mood	3	27.27	4	36.36	7	31.82
Feel comfortable	3	27.27	0	00.00	3	13.64
Feel Light the mind	3	27.27	3	27.27	6	27.27

Forget the sorrow	3	27.27	4	36.36	7	31.82
Forget pain	1	09.09	2	18.18	3	13.64
Feel happy/fresh/peaceful in mind	2	18.18	8	72.73	10	45.45
Feel breezy after playing	3	27.27	6	54.55	9	40.91
Feel tension free	1	09.09	2	18.18	3	13.64
Cheerful everyone	1	09.09	1	09.09	2	09.09
Enjoy together after playing	1	09.09	0	00.00	1	04.55
Discuss about performance	1	09.09	0	00.00	1	04.55
Feel enjoy to attend the session	1	09.09	0	00.00	1	04.55
Feel more happiness when play better	1	09.09	0	00.00	1	04.55
Want to cloud for happiness	1	09.09	0	00.00	1	04.55
Feel more happiness winning the game	0	00.00	2	18.18	2	09.09
Feel sorrow losing the game	0	00.00	1	09.09	1	04.55
Doing good behavior to everyone	0	00.00	1	09.09	1	04.55
Feel unhappiness without playing	0	00.00	1	09.09	1	04.55

Challenges/ Barriers of Respondents for Accessing the Sport Facilities

Data shows that 54.55 percent respondents faced challenges/ barriers for accessing sport facilities. on the other hand, 45.45 percent respondents didn't face any challenges/ barriers for accessing sport facilities (Table 3.25).

Table 3.26: Opinion of the Respondents about Challenges/Barriers of Sport Facilities
Accessing

Opinion of respondent	Boy (n=11)		Girl (n=11)		Total (n=22)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	06	54.55	06	54.55	12	54.55
No	05	45.45	05	45.45	10	45.45

Data shows that respondents faced challenges/ barriers for accessing sport facilities. Faced challenges/ barriers were club was not open at all times, they didn't play without team, they came here only with team, faced difficult to build the team and playing, faced prohibiting to sing a song,

they didn't enter at all times to club, faced bully and anger for highly kick the ball, they came here only two days in a week, faced problem to sit in the chair, sometimes they Could not play to their choose song, they saw same program on TV again and again, they came club definite day and time, club were stop in vacation day, club stopped all activities after 4pm, didn't play according to schedule (Table 3.26).

Table 3.27: Distribution of Challenges/Barriers of Respondents in Sport Facilities

Challenges/ Barriers of sport facilities	Boy (n=06)		Girl(n=06)		Total (n=12)	
	Num.	Percent	Num.	Percent	Num.	Percent
Club is not open at all times	2	33.33	2	33.33	4	33.33
Do not play without team	2	33.33	0	00.00	2	16.67
Come here with team	1	16.67	0	00.00	1	08.33
Difficult to build the team and play	1	16.67	0	00.00	1	08.33
Prohibit to sing a song	1	16.67	0	00.00	1	08.33
Do not enter at all times	1	16.67	0	00.00	1	08.33
Bully for highly kick the ball	1	16.67	0	00.00	1	08.33
Anger for highly kick the ball	1	16.67	0	00.00	1	08.33
Only two days come here in a week	0	00.00	1	16.67	1	08.33
Problem to sit in the chair	0	00.00	1	16.67	1	08.33
Con not play to their choose song	0	00.00	1	16.67	1	08.33
TV telecast same program again and again	0	00.00	1	16.67	1	08.33
Come definite day and time	0	00.00	2	33.33	2	16.67
Stop in vacation day	0	00.00	1	16.67	1	08.33
Stop all activities after 4pm	0	00.00	2	33.33	2	16.67
Don't play according to schedule	0	00.00	1	16.67	1	08.33

Importance of Sport Facilities for Well-being and Development of Respondents

All respondents (100 percent) said that sport facilities played vital role to their well-being and development. They approved that there was great importance of sport facilities for their well-being and development (Table 3.28).

Table 3.28: Opinion of the Respondents about the Importance of Sport Facilities

Opinion of respondent	Boy (n=11)		Girl (n=11)		Total (n=22)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	11	100	11	100	22	100
No	00	000	00	000	00	000

Data shows that sport facilities played vital role for their well-being and development. So, respondents thought that sport facilities needed to learn/ know new things, acquired technical knowledge, learned life skill, got the opportunity of playing, needed this space because of lacking space at camp in playing, learned to different rules, norms and values, learned good manners, learned the shooting, learn song and listen song, learned PSS and to know about child rights, felt mind better, kept fitness better, kept physical condition being well in playing club, needed for playing, needed for showing TV, needed for dancing and for entertainment, met with friend, received nutritious food, got opportunity of gossiping and chat, enjoyed themselves in club, got peace to come here, without these facilities, they stayed only their house (Table 3.29).

Table 3.29: Distribution of the Importance of Sport Facilities

Importance of sport facilities for the respondents	Boy (n=11)		Girl(n=11)		Total (n=22)	
	Num.	Percent	Num.	Percent	Num.	Percent
Need to learn/know new things	1	09.09	1	09.09	2	09.09
Acquire technical knowledge	2	18.18	1	09.09	3	13.64
Learn life skill	2	18.18	0	00.00	2	09.09
Opportunity of playing	6	54.55	7	63.64	13	59.09
Need this space because there is no space at camp in playing	1	09.09	5	45.45	6	27.27

Learn rules, norms and values	1	09.09	0	00.00	1	04.55
Learn good manners	1	09.09	0	00.00	1	04.55
Learn the shooting	1	09.09	0	00.00	1	04.55
Learn song and listen song	0	00.00	3	27.27	3	13.64
Learn PSS	1	09.09	0	00.00	1	04.55
Learn about child rights	1	09.09	1	09.09	2	09.09
Mind feel better	1	09.09	3	27.27	4	18.18
Fitness stays better	1	09.09	2	18.18	3	13.64
Physical condition being well in playing club	1	09.09	1	09.09	2	09.09
Need for playing	1	09.09	4	36.36	5	22.73
Need for showing TV	2	18.18	3	27.27	5	22.73
Need for dancing	0	00.00	1	09.09	1	04.55
Need for entertainment	1	09.09	2	18.18	3	13.64
Can meet with friend	1	09.09	0	00.00	1	04.55
Provide nutritious food	1	09.09	0	00.00	1	04.55
Opportunity of gossiping and chat	2	18.18	1	09.09	3	13.64
Can enjoy there	1	09.09	2	18.18	3	13.64
Get peace to come here	0	00.00	1	09.09	1	04.55
There are less places for improving mind, so this Centre is very much necessary	0	00.00	2	18.18	2	09.09
Without these facilities, they stay only their house	0	00.00	0	00.00	1	04.55

Memorable experiences or positive outcomes of sport facilities among the Respondents

Data shows that 68.18 percent respondents had memorable experiences and positive outcomes of sport facilities. They felt these experiences to their memories and got very much positive outcomes of sport facilities (Table 3.30).

Table 3.30: Opinion of the Respondents about the Memorable experiences or positive outcomes of Sport Facilities

Opinion of respondent	Boy (n=11)		Girl (n=11)		Total (n=22)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	8	72.73	7	63.64	15	68.18
No	3	27.27	4	36.36	7	31.82

Data shows that respondents had many memorable experiences and positive outcomes of sport facilities program. These were the love of employee of club center, overall activities of club, good behaviors of facility trainer, all club center, whole club Centre life, the visiting of foreigner team at club center (especially French team), memory of dancing in front of foreigner, memory of defeat other team by 3-0 goals, memory of creating new friend at club, memory of Giving more goals, memory of feeling suitable in work learning subject, memory of learning work with friend happily, memory of cultural sport program every 6 months, memory of the arrangement of game every 6 month and giving in prize, the memory of playing with friends at club life, the memory of dancing and singing with foreigner visitors, the memory of taking prize participating in sport competition, and the memory of dancing and singing with Friendship ED Runa Apa's visit (Table 3.31).

Table 3.31: Distribution of the Memorable experiences or positive outcomes of Sport Facilities

Memorable experiences or positive outcomes	Boy (n=8)		Girl(n=7)		Total (n=15)	
	Num.	Percent	Num.	Percent	Num.	Percent
Love of employee remember always	1	12.5	0	00.00	1	06.67
Overall activities will remember	1	12.5	0	00.00	1	06.67
Good behaviors of facility trainer	1	12.5	0	00.00	1	06.67
All club center is a good memory	1	12.5	0	00.00	1	06.67
Remer the club Centre whole life	1	12.5	0	00.00	1	06.67
Remember of foreigner visit especially French team visit	1	12.5	1	14.29	2	13.33

Remember of dancing in front of foreigner	1	12.5	0	00.00	1	06.67
Defeat other team by 3-0 goals	1	12.5	0	00.00	1	06.67
Create new friend	1	12.5	0	00.00	1	06.67
Remember of Giving more goals	1	12.5	0	00.00	1	06.67
Feel suitable in work learning subject	1	12.5	0	00.00	1	06.67
Remember learn of work with friend happily	1	12.5	0	00.00	1	06.67
Like cultural sport program every 6 months	1	12.5	0	00.00	1	06.67
Remember the arrangement of game every 6 month and give in prize	0	00.00	1	14.29	1	06.67
Remember the memory of playing with friends at whole life	0	00.00	2	28.57	2	13.33
Cannot come here after 20 + age	0	00.00	2	28.57	2	13.33
Remember the times of club at whole life	0	00.00	1	14.29	1	06.67
Remember the memory of dancing and singing with foreigner visitors	0	00.00	1	14.29	1	06.67
Remember the memory of taking prize participating in sport competition	0	00.00	1	14.29	1	06.67
Remember the memory of dancing and singing with Friendship ED Runa Apa's visit	0	00.00	1	14.29	1	06.67

Positive Changes in the mood or outlook of respondents participating in Sport Facilities

All respondents (100 percent) approved that they got positive changes in their mood and outlook by participating in sport facilities. sport facilities played vital role to change their mood and outlook (Table 3.32).

Table 3.32: Opinion of the Respondents about Positive Changes in their mood or outlook by Participating Sport Facilities

Opinion of respondent	Boy (n=11)		Girl (n=11)		Total (n=22)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	11	100	11	100	22	100
No	00	000	00	000	00	000

Data shows that sport facilities played a vital role for the respondents to change their mood and outlook positively. Respondents felt good in their mind, removed their pain and forgot their sorrow, felt joyful playing in the club, felt better after playing game, removed upset and sadness, felt breezy in mind after playing game, felt discomfort before game and felt serenity after playing game, felt discomfort staying at home because they didn't play, didn't meet with friends, but felt good in mind after playing the game, they didn't feel peace without playing and they only felt peace to come in club, they could meet with same age friends at club, felt fresh in physically and mentally, they forgot the their living house to come at club and didn't remember the previous intolerable pain and sorrow, they missed the club very much staying at the home, they could gossip with the friends and passed a peaceful time with them at club, and they felt comfortable in club at the time of crueiling in family (Tale 3.33).

Table 3.33: Distribution of Positive Changes in the mood or outlook of Respondents by Sport Facilities

Positive changes in the mood or outlook of respondents	Boy (n=11)		Girl(n=11)		Total (n=22)	
	Num.	Percent	Num.	Percent	Num.	Percent
Feel good in mind	4	36.36	5	45.45	9	40.91
Remove pain and forget sorrow	4	36.36	2	18.18	6	27.27
Feel joyful in playing	8	72.73	2	18.18	10	45.45
Feel better after playing game	3	27.27	1	9.09	4	18.18
Remove upset and sadness	3	27.27	2	18.18	5	22.73
Be breezy in mind after playing game	3	27.27	2	18.18	5	22.73

Feel discomfort before game and feel Serenity after playing game	4	36.36	2	18.18	6	27.27
Feel discomfort staying at home, don't play, don't meet with friends, but feel good in mind after playing the game	1	09.09	3	27.27	4	18.18
Don't feel peace without playing	1	09.09		9.09	1	04.55
Only feel peace to come here	0	00.00	2	18.18	2	09.09
Can meet with same age friends	0	00.00	2	18.18	2	09.09
Feel fresh in physically and mentally	0	00.00	1	09.09	1	04.55
Forget the living house to come here and don't remember the previous intolerable pain and sorrow	0	00.00	1	09.09	1	04.55
Feel good in mind as sorrow as previous in participating the game	0	00.00	1	09.09	1	04.55
I miss the club very much staying at the home. I can gossip with the friends and pass a peaceful time with them at club.	0	00.00	1	09.09	1	04.55
Feel comfortable in club at the time of crueling in family	0	00.00	1	09.09	1	04.55

Chapter Four: Executive Summary, Recommendations and Conclusion

Executive Summary

The age distribution of the respondents revealed that both boy and girl respondents age ranged were from 10 to 18 years. The highest (50.00 percent) respondents age were within the age of 12-13 years, and the second highest (27 percent) respondent age were within the age of 14-15 years. All respondents were Muslims. Household size in the study area was ranged from 2 to 10+ members. A significant number of the households (31.82 percent) in the study area were found with 9-10+ members, 5-6 members (22.73 percent) and 7-8 members (22.73 percent). There were different categories households. These were large households (54.54 percent), medium households (22.73 percent) and small households (22.73 percent). Both positive and negative feelings had respondents about refugee camp. Most of the respondents' feelings (31.81 percent) about refugee camp were very negative. On the other hand, near one-thirty (27.27 percent) respondents' feelings about refugee camp were very positive.

Living condition was not good for the respondents. Most of the respondents (63.63 percent) said that their living conditions in refugee camp were not good. They lived in an unhealthy environment.

Respondent's families were faced casualties in Myanmar. Especially, most of the female respondents' families (54.55 percent) were faced casualties highly in Myanmar. These casualties were murder, burning home, shoot, torture and force to leave country etc. Respondent's families also faced mental trauma for the casualties in Myanmar. These mental traumas were upset, cried at deep night, missed them who were murder by the Myanmar army, felt sorrow, missed their family lost member, cried to remember the scene, didn't response their mind to eat, felt very

sorrow, felt sorrow for all relatives, felt sorrow for leaving home, didn't like anything and wanted to kill offender, didn't response to talk, felt own house very much, and cried for their own house.

It has been found that most (81.82 percent) of the respondent's family didn't faced causalities in refugee camp. Some causalities they faced in refugee camp which were not difficult to them. They faced harassment and suspension arrest by the police and also provided money to the police. But they faced many problems in refugee camp. They faced health problem, housing problem and sanitation/ toilet problem, pure water problem, no permission of going out from camp, education problem and dense population problem, sheltering (not durable) problem, water collecting problem and problem of everything, enough and higher education problems, problem of going learning center, problem of food, problem of communication, lack of space, lack of playing space, and problem of environment, and weak treatment problem.

As a result of different causalities and problems in Myanmar and refugee camp they suffered physical and mental problems. Considering these problems sport club provided different sport facilities programs. All respondents (100 percent) approved that there were different sport facilities programs in refugee camp for their physical and mental development. Exis sport facilities were games and sport materials, football, volleyball, solar power television, nutritious food, badminton, Monkey Bar, song, drawing, Sepak Takraw, cricket, basketball, dance, gossiping, ludo, keram, table fan, pure drinking water, pillow passing, chair sitting, ball throwing, rope jump, gossiping with friend, and yoga.

Sport facilities programs in refugee camp were provided by different national and international organizations. Most of the respondents (86.36) said the name of 'Friendship' NGO who provided sport facilities in refugee camp. Apart from friendship, other organizations belonging to Coast Foundation, UNHCR, NGO Forum, BRAC, PSG, KLABU, Save the Children, World Vision, IOM UNICEF, and PHD.

It was very much positive sign that all respondents (100 percent) were found participating in sport facilities program in refugee camp. They received these facilities as a positive program of them. They participated in games, sport materials facilities, football, volleyball facilities, solar power television, nutritious food, Monkey Bar (Jungle Gym), badminton, song, drawing, Sepak Takra, basketball, dance and Cricket, cold drinking water, drinking water, keram, ludo, chair sitting, pillow passing, ball throwing, jump rope, local sport, awareness session, and yoga.

It was importance that all respondents were benefited very much by participating sport facilities program. They learned how to cope difficult situation, achieved knowledge about team work, build their confidence, created friendship among them, known about neat and clean, brook down stereotypes, got daily exercise, got health tips, promoted various awareness messages, known about disaster management knowledge, known about cleanliness, social etiquette, courtesy, fire firefighting system, maintaining good family relations, moral education, menstrual hygiene management, girls right, inspired girls sport, and trained about vocational training, tailoring, and life skill training.

It was significant that all respondents (100 percent) approved the role of sport facilities to reduce their mental trauma. This approval proved that sport facilities program was very much importance for the children of refugee camp.

Sport facilities program played a vital role to develop their physical development. Most of the respondents (90.91) were benefited physically by participating sport facilities. Respondents said that when they participated in sport facilities program, they felt fit of their body, increased their strength, increased their appetite, got a sound sleep, wormed their body, kept good health, increased their thirst for water, felt breezy/light the body, felt tried, decreased their illness, felt comfortable/ fresh/ strong, felt more strength after sleeping.

Sport facilities program also played a vital role to develop their mental development. Most of the respondents (100 percent) were benefited mentally by participating sport facilities program. Respondents said that when they participated in sport facilities program, they felt chill mood, comfortable, light the mind, happy/fresh/peaceful in mind, breezy after playing, tension free, enjoyed to attend the session, more happiness when played better, more happiness winning the game, sorrow removed by the game, felt unhappiness without playing, forgot the sorrow and pain, felt cheerful everyone, enjoyed together after playing, discussed about performance, wanted to cloud for happiness, did good behavior to everyone.

Respondents also faced some challenges/ barriers for accessing sport facilities. These challenges/ barriers were club was not open at all times, they didn't play without team, they came here only with team, faced difficult to build the team and playing, faced prohibiting to sing a song, they didn't enter at all times to club, faced bully and anger for highly kick the ball, they came here only two days in a week, faced problem to sit in the chair, sometimes they Could not sing to their

choose song, they saw same program on TV again and again, they came club definite day and time, club were stop in vacation day, club stopped all activities after 4pm, and didn't play according to schedule.

Respondent thought that sport facilities were needed for their well-being and development. All respondents (100 percent) approved that sport facilities played vital role to their well-being and development. They approval proved that there was great importance of sport facilities for their well-being and development. So, respondents thought that sport facilities needed to learn/ know new things, acquired technical knowledge, learned life skill, got the opportunity of playing, needed this space because of lacking space in playing at camp, learned to different rules, norms and values, learned good manners, learned the shooting, learn song and listen song, learned PSS and known about child rights, felt mind better, kept fitness better, kept physical condition being well in playing club, needed for playing, needed for showing TV, needed for dancing and for their entertainment, met with friend, received nutritious food, got opportunity of gossiping and chat, enjoyed themselves in club, got peace to come here, without these facilities, they stayed only their house.

It was a good sign that respondents had many memorable experiences and positive outcomes of this sport facilities program. They felt that these memorable experiences and positive outcome stayed their memories and created happiness to their mind. The memorable experiences were the love of employee of club center, overall activities of club, good behaviors of facility trainer, all club center, whole club Centre life, the visiting of foreigner team at club center (especially French team), memory of dancing in front of foreigner, memory of defeat other team by 3-0 goals, memory of creating new friend at club, memory of giving more goals, memory of feeling suitable in work learning subject, memory of learning work with friend happily, memory of cultural sport program every 6 months, memory of the arrangement of game every 6 month and giving in prize, the memory of playing with friends at club life, the memory of dancing and singing with foreigner visitors, the memory of taking prize participating in sport competition, and the memory of dancing and singing with Friendship ED Runa Apa's visiting.

It was importance that sport facilities program played a vital role to change their mood and outlook. All respondents (100 percent) approved that they got positive changes in their mood and outlook by participating in sport facilities. Respondents felt good in their mind, removed their pain and forgot their sorrow, felt joyful playing in the club, felt better after playing game, removed upset

and sadness, felt breezy in mind after playing game, felt discomfort before game and felt serenity after playing game, felt discomfort staying at home because they didn't play, didn't meet with friends, but felt good in mind after playing the game, they didn't feel peace without playing and they only felt peace to come in club, they could meet with same age friends at club, felt fresh in physically and mentally, they forgot the their living house to come at club and didn't remember the previous intolerable pain and sorrow, they missed the club very much staying at the home, they could gossip with the friends and passed a peaceful time with them at club, and they felt comfortable in club at the time of crueling in family.

Recommendation of the Respondents

No doubt to say that sport facilities played vital role to develop the physical and mental development of the respondents. They provided some recommendations to increase the facilities of sport facilities programs. These recommendation were, It would be well to start educational program as well as sport, to start computer training in camp, connect WiFi line with television, provide TV and sound box at camp, emphasis to increase the size of playing field, provide new playing instruments to change the old, open the center all times, try to open the facility always, add Judo game, start basketball game, want to see the life game, start computer lab in camp and provide opportunity to use it, there is no such club facility near 13, 20, and 20 extra camp, so should star there this program the other camps, want to get listening song at camp, want to get karam and kabaddy game facilities, start Hari Patil game for the girl, make preparation for Ludo and Karam game, increase the facility of badminton game, preserve the cakes and dolls which make the children, want to learn the work of puthi.

Recommendation of the Researcher

This study has shown that creating opportunities for sports, along with other basic needs, is one of the most important issues. There is no alternative to sports for the proper mental development and physical well-being of children and adolescents. And it is very important to create opportunities for sports for children and adolescents living in refugee camps in different countries of the world. If the United Nations and the UNHCR take that initiative, it will be very good for the refugees. And organizing sports in the same way as education is arranged and giving opportunities to children and adolescents to participate. On the one hand, children will grow up as healthy people and on the other hand, leadership will be created, as well as all the negative issues in society such

as drug addiction, human trafficking, teenage gangs, online addiction, physical obesity, child sexual abuse, family violence, ignorance about nature and the environment, and many harmful issues will be reduced. There is a lack of sports space in the Rohingya camps, create opportunities for sports by establishing more sports facilities.

Conclusion

This is a basic thesis research, I have tried to highlight the importance of sports in a small way. At the same time, sports relieve people's mental depression and help them stay mentally healthy. In addition, to better physically health, it is necessary to play for a certain time every day. There needs to be more detailed and deep research on this subject where more people can be interviewed. And there is an opportunity to highlight the multifaceted benefits of sports through research. And I hope that there will be many more types of research on this subject in the future.

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Interview Schedule for Collecting Data from the Respondents
On
Impact of Sport facilities in the Cox's Bazar Refugee Camps on the Rohingya Children and
Adolescents for Their Physical and Mental Development
Department of Development Studies, East West University, Dhaka-1000.

[The collected data will be used only thesis work and the anonymity of data will be ensured. The questions will be asked in Bangali language]

No. of the Interview Schedule:

Name of the interviewer.....

Date of the interview.....

Mobile number.....

1. Personal and Familial information of the Respondent

SL	Name	Age	Sex	FCN	Sub Block	Block	Camp number	Religion	Family member

2. What is the present feeling of respondents at refugee camp?

2.1 Very positive

2.2 positive

2.3 Neutral

2.4 Negative

2.5 very negative

2.6 Others

3. What is the living condition of respondents at refugee camp?

3.1 Very Good

3.2 Good

3.3 Medium

3.4 Not so good

3.5 Not good

3.6 Others

4. Was respondent's family faced any casualties in Myanmar by Myanmar Army? 4.1 Yes 4.2 No

5. (If yes) what kind of causalities respondent's family was faced? 5.1 rape 5.2 gang rape
5.3 torture 5.4 burning home 5.5 force to leave country 5.6 Other.....

6. Did respondent face any mental trauma by these causalities? 6.1 Yes 6.2 No

7. (If yes) what types of mental trauma respondent was faced?.....
.....

8. Is respondent faced any casualties at refugee camp? 8.1 Yes 8.2 No

9. (If yes) what kinds of causalities respondent are faced respondent?.....
.....

10. Is respondent faced any problems at refugee camp? 8.1 Yes 8.2 No

11. (If yes) what kinds of problems respondent are faced respondent?.....
.....

12. what were the entertainment and recreational facilities of the respondent in Myanmar?
.....

13. Are there any sport facilities for the respondents in refugee camp for their physical and mental development? 13.1 Yes 13.2 No

14. (If yes) what kinds of facilities are providing in refugee camp for the respondents?

14.1 game 14.2 song 14.3 dance 14.4 MSL 14.5 play 14.5 football
14.6 volleyball 14.7 badminton 14.8 cricket 14.8 basketball 14.9 physical exercise
14.10 sport materials 14.11 drawing 14.12 solar power television 14.13 child friendly space
14.15 others....

15. Do the national and international organization provide these sport facilities in refugee camp?

15.1 Yes 15.2 No

16. (If yes) what are the name of these organizations?

16.1 BRAC 16.2 Friendship 16.3 UNICEF 16.4 UNIESCO
16.5 UNHCR 16.6 KLABU 16.7 CODEC 16.8 Others ...

17. Do the respondent participate in these sport facilities programs? 17.1 Yes 17.2 No

18. (If the answer yes) in which sport facilities programs does respondent participate?

18.1 game 18.2 song 18.3 dance 18.4 MSL 18.5 play 18.5 football
18.6 volleyball 18.7 badminton 18.8 cricket 18.8 basketball 18.9 physical exercise
18.10 sport materials 18.11 drawing 18.12 solar power television 18.13 child friendly space
18.15 others....

19. How has the respondent benefited by participating in these sport facilities programs?

19.1 learn how to cope difficult situation 19.2 achieving knowledge about team work
19.3 build confidence 19.4 create friendship among them
19.5 to know about neat and clean 19.6 to break down stereotypes
19.7 get daily exercise 19.8 get child-friendly spaces
19.9 promote various awareness messages 19.10 disaster management
19.11 cleanliness 19.12 social etiquette
19.13 courtesy 19.14 fire firefighting system
19.15 maintaining good family relations 19.16 moral education
19.17 other

20. Do the respondent think sport facilities help him/ her to reduce his/ her mental trauma?

20.1 Yes 20.2 No

21. what are the favorite engaged facilities of the respondent at the sports facilities?.....
.....

22. How often does respondent visit these facilities, and how does the respondent use these facilities?

23. Have respondent noticed any changes to their physical health or fitness since using these facilities? 23.1 Yes 23.2 No

24. (If yes) what are the changes to his/her physical health or fitness?
.....

25. Have respondent felt any changes to their mental health after participating in sports facilities?

25.1 Yes 25.2 No

26. (If yes) what are the changes to his/her mental health?

.....

27. Does respondent face any specific challenges or barriers for accessing or enjoying these sports facilities? 27.1 Yes 27.2 No

28. (If yes) what are the specific challenges or barriers for accessing or enjoying the sport facilities?

.....

29. Is there any important of these facilities for the well-being and development of respondent?

29.1 Yes 29.2 No

30. (If yes) what is the importance of these facilities?

.....

31. Has respondent observed any memorable experiences or positive outcomes to his/her peer group who also use these sports facilities? 31.1 Yes 31.2 No

32. (If yes) what are the memorable experiences or positive outcomes to his/her peer group?

.....

33. Has respondent felt any differences to his/her mood or outlook by participating in sport facilities? 33.1 Yes 33.2 No

34. (If yes) what are the differences to his/her mood or outlook?

.....

35. Does respondent think the availability of sports facilities in the refugee camps as like to his/her previous (Myanmar) availability? 35.1 Yes 35.2 No

36. What kind of additional steps should be taken to improve sports facilities?

.....

Thanks for your valuable opinion

Date:

Signature of the investigator

Interview Schedule for Collecting Data from the Service Provider (KII)
On
Impact of Sport Facilities in the Cox's Bazar Refugee/FDMN Camps on the Rohingya
Children and Adolescents for Their Physical and Mental Development
Masters in Development Studies Program, Southeast University, Dhaka

[The collected data will be used only thesis work and the anonymity of data will be ensured. The questions will be asked in Bangali language]

No. of the Interview Schedule:

Name of the interviewer.....

Date of the interview.....

1. Personal and Familial information of the Respondent

SL	Name	Age	Sex	FCN	Sub Block	Block	Camp number	Designation

2. How long have you been working at this facility?

3. How many children do you serve every day?

4. How are the presence of boys and girls??

5. How are girls interested in sports???

6. If the interest is less, why less??

7. What kind of services are you providing to children?

8. Is the physical health and mental development of children and teenagers ensured through this service???

9. If yes, how to confirm??

10. If not, do you think it is necessary to add any other services?

Thanks for your valuable opinion
Signature of the investigator
Date:

Interview Schedule for Collecting Data from the Focus Group Discussion (FGD)
On
Impact of Sport Facilities in the Cox's Bazar Refugee/FDMN Camps on the Rohingya
Children and Adolescents for Their Physical and Mental Development
Masters in Development Studies Program, Southeast University, Dhaka

[The collected data will be used only for thesis work and the anonymity of data will be ensured.
The questions will be asked in Bengali language]

No. of the Interview Schedule:

Name of the interviewer:

Date of the interview:

1. Do you know about sports facilities (club center/multipurpose center/child-friendly space)?
2. Do you use the sports facility?
3. What kind of event (sports/entertainment) do you use there?
4. Do you have any difficulty in getting services there?
5. What other facilities would you like to have in the sports facilities?
6. Is there any need for sports facility in the Rohingya camp?

Thanks for your valuable opinion

Interview Schedule for Collecting Data from the Focus Group Discussion (FGD)
On
Impact of Sport Facilities in the Cox's Bazar Refugee/FDMN Camps on the Rohingya
Children and Adolescents for Their Physical and Mental Development
Masters in Development Studies Program, Southeast University, Dhaka

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Thanks for your valuable opinion