

# BEYOND SHELTER AND RATIONS: ANALYZING THE DETERMINANTS OF WELL-BEING FOR FORCIBLY DISPLACED MYANMAR NATIONALS

Md Razib Jahan<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Business Studies, Bangladesh University of Professionals, Dhaka, Bangladesh

## ABSTRACT

*The long-term crisis of Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals in Bangladesh is one of the major obstacles to the protection of humanitarian welfare, which is not merely a survival issue, but a physical, psychological and social one, as well. This study is a quantitative analysis of the primary determinants of the humanitarian well-being of Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals, meaning media representation of the crisis, government policy response, camp management and living conditions, and coordination between government and international organization. The cross-sectional design was used to collect data by administering a structured questionnaire consisting of items with a 5-point Likert scale to 320 military as well as humanitarian workforce in Cox's Bazar, who were selected using non-probability purposive sampling, and frontline insights provided by them form a critical proxy when it comes to assessing systemic effects and outcomes of the refugees. The policy of illegal government actions in restrictive policies, especially the encampment policy and emphasis on repatriation, were seen as major structural obstacles for well-being. Findings indicate that limiting stale policies and adverse media reporting present significant barriers, but camp administration and living standards, as well as a positive working relationship between agencies, are the most robust predictors of the welfare of refugees. The study suggests the change in policy and practice to focus on better direct conditions of living and more cooperative and local coordination systems to improve humanitarian results of Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals. This evidence can provide a favorable direction to the policymakers, humanitarian agencies and host governments to formulate more efficient and sustainable ways of addressing long term refugee crises.*

**Keywords:** Media Representation of the crisis, Government Policy Response, Camp Management and Living Conditions, Coordination between Government and International Organization, Humanitarian Well-being.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Following the oppressive attack, immense violence, and severe human rights transgression in Myanmar, the Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals were coerced into leaving their own homeland and finding shelter in Bangladesh. As per statistics, there are more than 1 million Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals exile in Bangladesh, and most of them live in Cox's Bazar refugee camp. Among them, there are fugitives still undocumented, and more than 38,038 people are aged 60 or above [1]. observed and underwent traumas such as the death of their close ones, annihilation of their own places and social relationships, which led them to the demotion of their well beings [2]. Around 17% of the women faced severe sexual harassment, and there is no data on how many people tried to cross the Naf river just to save their lives and find a safe shelter. These poignant experiences traumatized them and deteriorated their mental well-being [3]. Mental well-being refers to the capability of human beings to work productively, advance their potential, and create a robust relationship with the community [4]. But as they live in cramped places and face a lot of hurdles in their regular life, their humanitarian well-being is affected [5]. The Rohingya crisis is one of the pivotal issues for the domestic as well as international news media, not just for its impacts. There was an amplifying media attention based on this particular issue, and the issue has been snatching a lot of media attention, where everybody is trying to fulfill their own agendas [6]. According to Edmund Burke, the media is referred to as the fourth estate of the nation, which is ascribed with distinct paradoxes such as political, corporate, ideological, and social, etc. In the Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals issue case, the whole world is split into two parts; some of them are in favor of pressurizing Myanmar to solve this, whereas the remaining are on the side of finding an option to get rid of this unacceptable situation. The media plays a vital role here. If people who faced these atrocities can share their feelings in the media and what they feel about their shelter, safety, and protection, this may help them to grab attention from all over the world, which may assure their humanitarian well-being [7].

Bangladesh is a lower-middle-income country that not only safeguarded the Rohingyas for the last 40 years, but the 2017 influx has made it the top 10 fugitive host country [8]. Bangladesh, as a country, adopted both impromptu and administrative measures in pre- and post-2017 influxes of Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals. The 2017 overflow of the Rohingyas has created a major transition in the legal administrative sector, which created an official coordination of the Bangladesh government and UN-guided donor agencies, known as the Inter-Sector Coordination Group. Also, there are five pages of the Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals strategy listed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bangladesh (MOFA). At MOFA, the newly launched Myanmar Territorial Wing has allied with the UN Multilateral Wing to monitor the welfare of Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals, which in turn can enhance the humanitarian well-being of the refugees [9]. Besides that, the inrush of 2017 needed the help of the Bangladesh Armed Forces for the exigency relief dispensation, to look after the security of the Rohingyas, and to ensure safety in terms of emergency. These vulnerable communities have created a lot of pressure on the domestic residents. Livelihood, ecosystem, and necessary services in the Cox's Bazar area were impacted due to the influx. This camp construction annihilated more than 2000 hectares of the croplands as well as the forests [10]. As it is one of the biggest challenges, the humanitarian community stepped further to alleviate this critical situation. The refugee shelter in Cox's Bazar has a population density of 60,000 per square kilometer, which is almost four times that of New York, a crowded city. Most of the houses are made of bamboo, so when the rainy season arrives, the residents of the refugees are hampered, also distinct climate issues create a negative effect on their livelihood. But with the aid of the media, Rohingyas have expressed that they are not interested in going back to their own country even after the worst situation, as they are worried about their restitution, justice, services, and citizenship [11]. So, proper camp management and living conditions create a huge impact on the humanitarian well-being of the Rohingyas. There is a transformation from dependence on the public services to the other origins of advice and policy competency from the local arena to the international arena. Internalization can be effective in crossing borders and impacting the policy advisory system. When policymakers take advice from intergovernmental experts as well as international organizations, the collective policy may help the humanitarian well-being of fugitives [12], [13].

Notwithstanding being one of the world's most prolonged crises, the welfare of over one million Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals exile still remains vulnerable. Though a significant amount of assets has been allocated for the refugee crisis but still the welfare of them is way behind of the acceptable benchmark. Determinants such as media representation, government policy response, camp management and living condition, coordination with international organizations may impact the humanitarian well-being of Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals but the impact as well as the roles remain opaque. Besides that, there is limited empirical evidence of how these determinants impact the humanitarian welfare of the exiles.

The people as well as the government of Bangladesh have welcomed the refugees with full munificence, which ameliorates the reputation of the country, and the government took various actions to ensure their well-being [11]. The empirical evidence may help policymakers to get a proper view of how to enhance the humanitarian well-being of the refugees. The main objective of the study is to assess an understanding of how media representation of the crisis, government policies, camp management, and living conditions, coordination with international organizations may assure the humanitarian welfare of the Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals.

The primary objective of the study is to identify the determinants of humanitarian well-being for Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals in Bangladesh, by assessing the impact of media representation of crisis, government policy response, camp management and living conditions, and coordination between government and international organizations.

Specific objectives are:

- To assess the effect of Media Representation of the crisis on Humanitarian Well-being of Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals
- To examine the effect of Government Policy Response on Humanitarian Well-being of Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals
- To investigate the effect of Camp Management and Living Conditions on Humanitarian Well-being of Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals
- To examine the effect of Coordination between Government and International Organization on Humanitarian Well-being of Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals

## 2. CONCEPTUALIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF HYPOTHESES

### 2.1 Theoretical Foundation

This study explains the relationships between Media Representation of the crisis, Government Policy Response, Camp Management and Living Conditions, Coordination between Government and International Organization, and Humanitarian well-being of Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals. This study draws on two key theoretical perspectives. The first one is Social Capital Theory, which assumes that social network resources (trust, norms, connections) enable collective action and support [14]. Here, this theory explains how social networks within camps, as well as host communities that can influence mental health and well-being. The second one is Sense of

Coherence, which explains an individual's ability to perceive life as comprehensible, manageable, and meaningful even during adverse situations [15]. This can show how better coordination between government and international organization as well as camp management and living conditions directs to improved psychological output like humanitarian well-being.

## **2.2 Humanitarian Well-being of Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals (HWR)**

Humanitarian well-being can be denoted as a comprehensive as well as dynamic state of physical, mental, and social well-being where the true potential of people is comprehended, and amidst adversity, optimistic relationships are formed, while in the case of Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals, humanitarian well-being is severely compromised [2], [16]. Due to dense living conditions, the dearth of basic sanitation and clean water access led to significant public health risks (vulnerability to epidemic outbreaks, malnutrition, etc.). Driven by oppression, staleness, and harsh camp conditions, Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals face a severe mental health crisis with PTSD, insomnia, depression, etc. These camps are marked by a debilitating lack of safety, social cohesion, and opportunity. Barriers to obtaining education, skill accreditation, and legal employment opportunities intensify dissatisfaction, despair within younger people [17].

## **2.3 Media Representation of the Crisis (MRC) and Humanitarian Well-being of Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals (HWR)**

Media representation of the crisis outlines the scenario of the crisis by impacting not only global assistance but also community approval. How a crisis is discussed in public often stresses hazards to financial strain and security in shaping the thought process of people and driving policy decisions [18], [19]. The media's representation can shape host-community attitudes from solidarity to antagonism, resentment, and frustration.

[20] illustrated that media representation of the crisis on the international boundary, especially elite Western media coverage, has played a dynamic role in attracting worldwide attention. Media coverage, including graphic news images and detailed broadcasting, depicted the Rohingya crisis as ethnic cleansing, which redirected global focus, humanitarian aid, and diplomatic efforts toward Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals. This demonstrates a clear pathway by which media representation of crises can facilitate resource mobilization and advocacy for improving the situation or humanitarian well-being of Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals [21], [22], [23].

The hypothesis can be formulated as:

*H1: Media Representation of the Crisis positively impacts Humanitarian Well-being of Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals.*

## **2.4 Government Policy Response (GPR) and Humanitarian Well-being of Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals (HWR)**

Government policy response gauges government reaction to public issues, crises, citizen input, etc. Besides being a foundational element, this is a strategic tool for transformation, which acts as a facilitator within the implementation process and distribution of resources, priorities, and power among various groups are influenced by it [24]. Government actions are identified by the nature of response (only verbal or ignites real change or not), how swiftly they respond, as well as their interaction with citizens. Government policy response can also be denoted as a modification of actions and policies on the basis of public preference and feedback [25].

Government of Bangladesh opened its borders for Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals and offered them a safe place to stay by escaping from genocide, saving countless lives. In order to support the million Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals with their basic needs, the government is maintaining strategic partnerships with UN organizations and NGOs to get global assistance. To aid mental health and future opportunities for Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals, which significantly impacts their humanitarian well-being, the government has permitted the informal learning and pilot Myanmar curriculum [26].

The hypothesis can be formulated as:

*H2: Government Policy Response positively impacts Humanitarian Well-being of Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals.*

## **2.5 Camp Management and Living Conditions and Humanitarian Well-being of Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals (HWR)**

[27] explained that camp management and living conditions are the way a camp is run and maintained, directly influencing the daily life and well-being of its inhabitants. It includes both the leadership and the systems that organize the camp, regular experience of people living there. Effective management and strong governance in a camp ensure that people have access to basic rights like food, sanitation, clean water, and healthcare. When camp management includes its inhabitants in decision-making and recognizes their ability to organize and advocate for themselves, individuals feel valued, confident, and resilient. This reduces dependence on outside support and encourages community empowerment. [28].

[29] stated that involving Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals in providing services is crucial for their humanitarian well-being. UNICEF provided free training to thousands of Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals, enabling them to become volunteers in child protection, nutrition, education, and healthcare programs so they can

rely less on outside aid in camps. Structured psychological intervention improved the mental well-being of the mothers and young children of Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals through low-cost, play-based programs. Incorporating the Myanmar curriculum in learning centers within the camps offer a sense of normalcy and foster hope of returning to their homes soon, positively impacting their overall well-being [30].

The hypothesis can be formulated as:

*H3: Camp Management and Living Conditions positively impacts Humanitarian Well-being of Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals.*

## 2.6 Coordination between Government and International Organization and Humanitarian Well-being of Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals (HWR)

Coordination between Government and international organization is a structured collaboration, a multi-level system of leadership, communication, partnership, and joint planning which aligns national authority actions with external factors such as NGOs, international agencies during crisis management and humanitarian assistance. Strong coordination between government and international organization enhances humanitarian aid efficiency, ensures prompt assistance, speeds up delivery, minimizes waste, and yields better outcomes for people in need [31].

[32] explained that effective coordination between government and international organization is critical in cultivating the humanitarian well-being of Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals, which empowers inclusive, organized, and quick responses in case of providing life-saving support like safety, shelter, health etc. Coordination between the Bangladesh government, the WHO, and UN organizations directed the establishment of above 200 health facilities, emergency responses in improving the humanitarian well-being of the Rohingya. This collaboration improved access to mental health and psychological support for Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals so that they could recover from trauma and promote resilience [33].

The hypothesis can be formulated as:

*H4: Coordination between Government and International Organization positively impacts Humanitarian Well-being of Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals.*

### Conceptual Framework

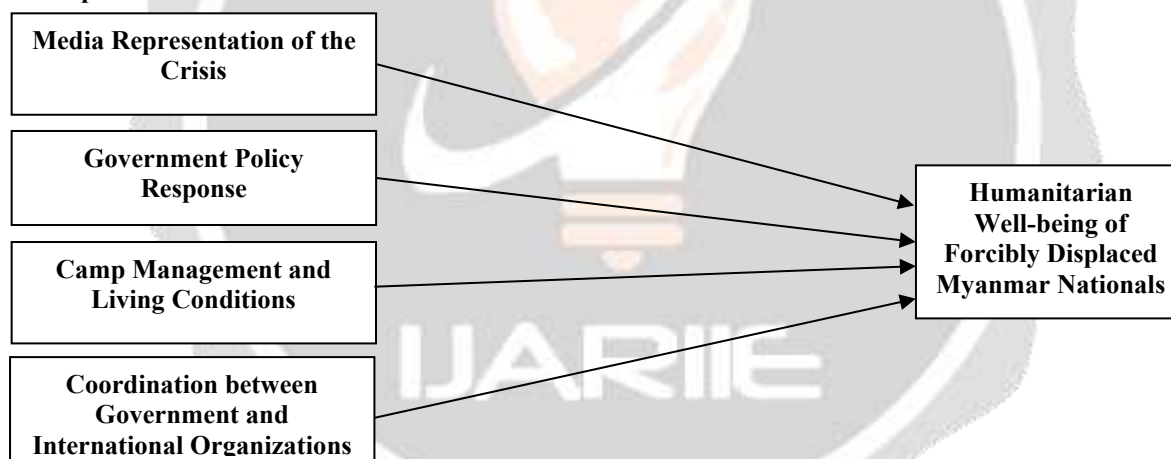


Fig -1: Conceptual Framework (Source: Authors' own work)

## 3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Population and Sampling

To collect genuine responses regarding the humanitarian well-being of Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals in Bangladesh, a survey was conducted among the camps where Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals live. For data collection, a well-organized questionnaire was designed to be distributed among the camps. For collecting responses, camps situated in different places (Ukhiya, Teknaf, Bhasan Char) were chosen. A non-probability purposive sampling technique was employed in this study to get the authentic perception regarding Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals. As the military and humanitarian workforce have direct interaction with the Rohingya, they are the most appropriate respondents for this research objective [34]. According to [35] harnessing a sample size which is minimum 10 times of the amount of arrows pointing toward the endogenous variable in PLS-SEM model is regarded adequate. This study follows this 10 times rule.

### 3.3 Measurement Instrument

To meet the research aim of this study, a self-structured questionnaire was developed by taking help from prior literary works. A 5-point Likert scale was used, where responses range from "1-Strongly Disagree" to "5-Strongly Agree". To measure media representation of crisis, 5 items were chosen carefully from previous studies [36]. A sample measurement item is "The media adequately highlights the efforts and challenges of military and

humanitarian organizations working in camps.” To measure government policy response, 5 items were chosen from prior research [37]. A sample measurement item is “Current government policies support the humanitarian well-being of Rohingyas.” To measure camp management and living conditions, 5 items were chosen carefully from previous studies [28]. A sample measurement item is “ The camp management system is effective in maintaining a living environment that supports their well-being.” To measure coordination between government and international organization, , 5 items were chosen from prior research [37]. A sample measurement item is “ The current coordination mechanism between the government and international partners is effective for this Rohingya crisis”. At last, to measure humanitarian well-being of Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals, 6 items were chosen from prior research [2]. A sample measurement item is “Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals have meaningful opportunities to engage in positive social and community activities”.

### 3.4 Data Analysis Techniques

To analyze the data accumulated from the elected entities, SmartPLS and SPSS were employed. Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling; or PLS-SEM was utilized to estimate the credibility and reliability of the relationships between independent and dependent variables. PLS-SEM is the mostly promising method. The inquiry began in data analysis part, when measurement methods were initiated. This assessed the concept's credibility and reliability. And the precision of the hypothesis was determined by harnessing a structural model which administered factual evidence either to accept the theory or to generate contradiction.

## 4. DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

### 4.1 Respondents Profile

Table 1 represents the demographic profile of 320 respondents of this study. Young to middle aged humanitarian and military workforce is seen here. Major respondents are aged between 24-35 years age group (46.9%) followed by 36-45 years age group (35.0%). Small groups of people are aged 46-55 years (14.1%) and above 55 years (4.1%). Gender can influence access to certain Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals camps as well as shape perceptions of well-being. In this study, it is found that the majority of our respondents are male (80%) who have a strong presence in sectors like security, logistics, site management. Female respondents (20%) work in major sectors like women and child healthcare, child protection, and education. Educational qualification indicates that all respondents of this study are educated enough to perform their responsibilities properly. Major respondents have completed their Graduation (46.9%), which is a prerequisite for entry level roles. People who have completed Graduation with a Professional Degree (31.3%) perform mid management roles. Post-graduation is completed by 21.8% of the workforce who are in top managerial positions. Entry level job holders (55.0%) are the major respondent group of this study, they have direct and daily interaction with Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals. Second largest respondents are people working in mid-level (28.1%) who implement operational plans. Few respondents work in top level (9.4%). Large group of respondents have more than 10 months of working experience in camp where Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals live (48.4%) who have a deep understanding of the challenges faced in these camps. Other respondents have experience of working 7-10 months (28.1%), 4-6 months (14.1%) and up to 3 months (9.4%) in these camps which shows they have significant to less understanding regarding the issue.

**Table -1: Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents**

Attribute	Category	Frequency (n= 320)	Percentage
Age	24-35	150	46.9%
	36-45	112	35.0%
	46-55	45	14.1%
	Above 55	13	4.1%
Gender	Male	256	80%
	Female	64	20%
Educational Qualification	Graduation	150	46.9%
	Graduation with Professional Degree	100	31.3%
	Post-Graduation	70	21.8%
Job Position	Entry Level	176	55.0%
	Mid-Level	90	28.1%
	Top Level	30	9.4%
Experience in serving camp where Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals live	0-3 months	30	9.4%
	4-6 months	45	14.1%
	7-10 months	90	28.1%
	More than 10 months	155	48.4%

(Source: Author's own work)

### 4.2 Measurement Model

#### 4.2.1 Factor Loading, Convergent Validity and Reliability Analysis

Table 2 represents the measurement scales of the variables MRC, GPR, CML, CGI, and HWR. To specify these variables, convergent validity, reliability, and internal consistency, three techniques, including loading value, Composite Reliability (CR), and Average Variance Extracted (AVE) were employed. [38] suggested that the threshold of loading value is 0.70. Items that have a loading value less than 0.70 were deleted to get better results of the model. For this purpose, items with loading values below 0.70; MRC2, GPR1, GPR5, CML4, CML5, CGI1, and CGI3 were removed from the model. All the loading values ranged between 0.743 to 0.938, which were much above the threshold of 0.70. The cut-off value of CR is 0.70. CR values of this model ranged between 0.853 to 0.924, which exceeded the accepted threshold. AVE values of this model ranged between 0.675 to 0.801, which exceeded the accepted threshold of 0.50 [35]. As all the values surpass the recommended threshold, it shows that the variables meet the criteria of convergent validity and reliability.

**Table -2:** Item loading, convergent validity and reliability

Constructs	Items	Loading Value	CR	AVE
Media Representation of Crisis (MRC)	MRC1	0.770	0.853	0.778
	MRC3	0.858		
	MRC4	0.795		
	MRC5	0.803		
Government Policy Response (GPR)	GPR2	0.788	0.924	0.801
	GPR3	0.888		
	GPR4	0.938		
Camp Management and Living Conditions (CML)	CML1	0.862	0.872	0.696
	CML2	0.751		
	CML3	0.881		
Coordination between Government and International Organization (CGI)	CGI2	0.905	0.880	0.712
	CGI4	0.743		
	CGI5	0.875		
Humanitarian Well-being of Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals (HWR)	HWR1	0.896	0.919	0.675
	HWR2	0.838		
	HWR3	0.832		
	HWR4	0.820		
	HWR5	0.840		

(Source: Author's own work)

#### 4.2.2 Discriminant Validity

After evaluating convergent validity and reliability, discriminant validity was evaluated by using two techniques: Fornell-Larcker Criterion and Heterotrait-monotrait (HTMT) Ratio. The squared correlation between each pair of variables were compared by taking their estimates of AVE [39]. Table 3 shows that the square root of AVE of each variable is higher than the variable's higher correlation with any other variable. The diagonal values in the Fornell and Larcker matrix are deemed to be higher than their corresponding off-diagonal values, demonstrating adequate discriminant validity.

**Table -3:** Correlations among the constructs (Fornell-Larcker Criterion)

Constructs	MRC	GPR	CML	CGI	HWR
<b>MRC</b>	<b>0.791</b>				
<b>GPR</b>	0.622	<b>0.672</b>			
<b>CML</b>	0.541	0.581	<b>0.591</b>		
<b>CGI</b>	0.583	0.522	0.533	<b>0.481</b>	
<b>HWR</b>	0.611	0.502	0.552	0.412	<b>0.454</b>

Source: Authors' own work

One of the most applicable techniques for assessing discriminant validity is HTMT Ratio. [40] suggested that the accepted threshold for HTMT values is below 0.85 or 0.90. The values presented in Table 4 indicate that all HTMT correlation values are below 0.85, affirming the discriminant validity of the constructs.

**Table -4:** Heterotrait-Monotrait (HTMT) Ratio

MRC	MRC	GPR	CML	CGI	HWR
<b>MRC</b>					
<b>GPR</b>	0.368				
<b>CML</b>	0.229	0.859			
<b>CGI</b>	0.630	0.731	0.804		
<b>HWR</b>	0.385	0.564	0.784	0.851	

Source: Authors' own work

**4.2.3 Explanatory Power of the Model**

The R<sup>2</sup> depicts the predictive power of the model. Here, R<sup>2</sup> of the dependent variable, HWR, is 0.503. This states that independent variables can clarify 50.3% variance of dependent variable, HWR. [35] illustrated that R<sup>2</sup> values 0.25, 0.50 and 0.75 shows weak, substantial and strong explanatory power of model. As the R<sup>2</sup> value is above 0.50, it shows substantial predictive power of model.

**Table -5: Results of R<sup>2</sup> Statistic**

Construct	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>2</sup> adjusted
HWR	0.503	0.501

Source: Author's own work

**4.3 Structural Model**

**4.3.1 Results of Direct Path Analysis**

Following the evaluation of convergent validity and discriminant validity, a structural model was employed to test the study's hypotheses using PLS-SEM. Results of direct path analysis is shown in Table 6. The β value represents the direction and strength of a relationship between variables, and the p value depicts the statistical significance of the relationship by determining if the hypotheses are accepted or rejected. p value less than 0.05 shows strong statistical significance. The results revealed that media representation of crisis positively and significantly affects the humanitarian well-being of Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals (H1: MRC→HWR, β = 0.451, SD = 0.050, t = 9.352, p = 0.000). Government policy response positively and significantly affects the humanitarian well-being of Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals (H2: GPR→HWR, β = 0.381, SD = 0.048, t = 7.894, p = 0.003). Camp management and living conditions positively and significantly affects the humanitarian well-being of Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals (H3: CML→HWR, β = 0.233, SD = 0.032, t = 6.224, p = 0.001). Coordination between government and international organization positively and significantly affects the humanitarian well-being of Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals (H4: CGI→HWR, β = 0.192, SD = 0.028, t = 3.065, p = 0.000). These results indicate that all hypotheses are accepted and have strong statistical significance as p values are below 0.05 and nearly zero. So it can be said that in this study, media representation of crisis, government policy response, camp management and living conditions and coordination between government and international organization influences humanitarian well-being of Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals.

**Table -6: Results of Direct Path Analysis**

Hypotheses	Path	β	SD	T statistics	p values	Results
H1	MRC→HWR	0.451	0.050	9.352	0.000	Supported
H2	GPR→HWR	0.381	0.048	7.894	0.003	Supported
H3	CML→HWR	0.233	0.032	6.224	0.001	Supported
H4	CGI →HWR	0.192	0.028	3.065	0.000	Supported

Source: Authors' own work

**5. DISCUSSIONS ON FINDING**

This study set out to identify the key determinants influencing the humanitarian well-being of Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals in Bangladesh. All four hypothesized relationships (H1-H4) from the PLS-SEM analysis show significant confirmation of a multi-faceted model in which the Media Representation of the Crisis (MRC), Government Policy Response (GPR), Camp Management and Living Conditions (CML), and Coordination between Government and International Organizations (CGI) significantly and simultaneously predict Humanitarian Well-being of Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals (HWR).

**Hypothesis 1 (MRC→HWR)** shows the link between media representation and well being of the refugees (β = 0.451, p = 0.000) supports the posit of the communication theories which claim that media framing of issues manipulates the aid and sympathy flows and the targeted recipients of the aid and sympathy within the global community [41]. This finding is significant in the Bangladeshi context as it has contributed to the mobilization of humanitarian resources due to the intensive media discussions about the Rohingya crisis both locally and globally. The unending media attention in this case has ensured constant pressure and demand of the donors, which directly translates to the food, media and shelter program in the Cox's Bazar camps [42]. It is an indication that further ethical and prominent media coverage is not only informative but a serious operational element in the maintenance of Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals well-being.

**Hypothesis 2 (GPR→HWR)** shows the effect of Government Policy Response to human well-being (β = 0.381, p = 0.003) is based on the institutional theory, according to which the institutional frameworks play a strategic role in organizing humanitarian well-being results [43]. For Bangladesh, a developing nation hosting over a million refugees, this result highlights the profound impact of the government's strategic decisions. Policies such as providing land for camps, allowing basic service provision by NGOs, and officially committing to the principle of voluntary repatriation have created the foundational—though strained—ecosystem within which humanitarian

well-being can be pursued [44]. The results confirm the idea that the supportive or at least non-restrictive national policy background is a precondition of efficient humanitarian intervention.

**Hypothesis 3 (CML→HWR)** is the hypothesis of the Camp Management and Living Conditions ( $\beta = 0.233$ ,  $p = 0.001$ ) is consistent with the basic needs theory, which states that physical security, shelter, sanitation, and space are the basic elements of the human dignity and well-being.[45]. This is urgently needed in the overcrowded camps of Ukhiya and Teknaf, where the living standard highly depends on the overcrowding control, WASH facilities and proper shelter. The positive relationship shows that, even though the challenges are enormous, the direct physical environment (enhancing drainage to avoid monsoon flooding and saver distribution of cooking fuel) positively, directly affects the daily well-being of Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals and lessens the vulnerability [46].

**Hypothesis 4 (CGI → HWR):** The significant, though modest, effect of coordination on well-being ( $\beta = 0.192$ ,  $p = 0.091$ ) finds its basis in collaborative governance theory, which asserts that multi-stakeholder action is essential for tackling complex problems [47]. The actors of refugee response in Bangladesh are numerous, and they include several government ministries, UN agencies, and hundreds of NGOs. This finding implies that coordination mechanisms, including Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG), partially charged their goals of reducing duplication of efforts, facilitating the provision of aid, on the one hand, and information management on the other hand., in a positive effect on the overall welfare. The smaller path coefficient however could indicate the coordination problems and bureaucratic impediments that at times hinder an otherwise smooth response [48].

## 6. IMPLICATIONS AND CONCLUSION

### 6.1 Practical Implications

The empirically derived findings provide critical advice to the humanitarian organizations and field practitioners involved in the Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals response. The fact that each of the four determinants has a considerable impact which requires a comprehensive operation strategy that goes beyond the conventional service provision. The humanitarian agencies are supposed to participate strategically with its media partners to ensure that ethical and sustained coverage over the crisis is sustained considering that the media representation influences mobilizing of resources and the international assistance directly. Moreover, companies should have the liaison functions so that they can have a positive relationship with government entities to ensure that the operations of the companies are in line with the national policies as they promote the needs of the Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals. The importance of camp management also highlights the persistence of essential upgrades to physical infrastructure, especially in overpopulation and sanitary amenities and preparedness to disasters, prior to seasonal pressures. Lastly, the correlation between a positive coordination and well-being is another reason why current coordination structures such as the ISCG need to be actively involved in and reinforced by having agencies openly exchange information and collaboratively plan to address service gaps and duplication of efforts within the camps.

### 6.2 Policy Implications

These findings guide policymakers in both national and international levels to make evidence-based decisions. The Government of Bangladesh must understand that its policy response is the most influential domestic factor in the well-being of Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals and therefore proposes the need to have policies that are sensitive to the issues of national security and at the same time those that enable humanitarian access. These involve the creation of concise principles that govern the operations of NGOs, simplification of bureaucracies related to the approval humanitarian projects and formalization of coordination frameworks among various ministries of the government that are involved in the response of Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals. To the international community and donor agencies, the outcomes cast a gloomy shadow on the need to have sustainable predictable funding to not only satisfy the immediate needs of the humanitarian cause but also to enhance the local systems and host communities that are impacted by the crisis. Moreover, the international actors must focus on diplomatic activities that assist Bangladesh in preserving its space of protection towards Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals and at the same time engage in any form of long-term solutions through regional collaboration and accountability processes of Rohingya crisis.

### 6.3 Conclusion

The Rohingya crisis is one of the most urgent humanitarian problems in the South Asian region, and Bangladesh has never experienced such responsibility as the host country. This study has critically examined the factors of humanitarian well-being in this complicated scenario and shown that media coverage, government policy intervention, management and settlement in the camp, and strict coordination between government and the international organizations are interconnected system that plays a significant role in determining the well-being of Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals. Empirical evidence of the four hypotheses prove that the humanitarian well-being cannot be viewed in one light but developed as a result of the interplay of informational, political, physical and operational factors. These reports do not only get into the academic discussion of managing the Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals, but also they offer practical insights to the stakeholders engaged in the management of the response. Finally, the research confirms that the dignity and well-being of the Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals cannot be guaranteed only through a multi-dimensional approach that would take

into consideration both the immediate humanitarian solutions and the overall structural determinants of their everyday life in Bangladesh.

## 7. LIMITATIONS AND FUTURE RESEARCH DIRECTION

The main constraints of the research are that it doesn't use a probability sample, thus it can only be statistically generalized to a wider population, and the research was cross-sectional. So it can't be used to determine causality. Humanitarian workers are used as a proxy in measuring the well-being of refugees, although it is practical, it might not be a comprehensive measure of the experiences of refugees. The emphasis on particular institutional variables further may leave out other important determinants such as pre-migration trauma or relations with the host community. Further research ought to be designed in longitudinal form to follow causal directions, and employ mixed methodology that gives direct focus to the voices of refugees. The study must be extended to involve the role of the host people and comparison with other refugee settings. It is also highly recommended that further research be conducted on the effect of particular policy framework, e.g: localization and its implications on well-being outcomes.

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