

SERVICE MAPPING IN THE HOST AND ROHINGYA COMMUNITIES



Service Mapping in the Host and Rohingya Communities

Prepared by IOM, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh
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INTRODUCTION

Violence in Rakhine State, Myanmar in August 2017 drove an estimated more than 655,500 Rohingyas across the border into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. While the initial phase of the response to the crisis was focused on meeting immediate humanitarian needs, a follow-up of comprehensive and longer-term support is now foreseen. This phase will include, amongst other measures, strengthening of the resilience of both Rohingyas and host communities particularly through skills training. Since the influx, several initiatives have been undertaken by the international aid agencies and non-government organizations (NGOs) to provide skills training for the Rohingyas and the affected host communities. For the Rohingyas, the focus has been on skills that they can utilize in Myanmar once conditions permit a safe, dignified and sustainable return. However, there have been gaps in the coordination amongst the key actors in the training that has been provided.

Given the fact that it has been five years since the influx, it is now officially a protracted crisis. Thus, with a view to provide the best possible services to the Rohingyas and the affected host community population, a service mapping exercise has been undertaken to achieve consistent minimum standards and a do no harm approach across different actors while taking stock of existing practices, achievements, and learnings from other organizations, including NGOs, international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) and United Nations agencies, private and public sectors.

OBJECTIVES

The service mapping exercise aimed to map ongoing livelihoods activities and potential gaps in programs for host community people living adjacent to the Rohingya camps and Rohingya people living in all refugee camps managed by International Organization of Migration (IOM) and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). This exercise helped identify the available livelihoods services for host community people and self-reliance services for Rohingya refugees.

Additionally, the service mapping analysis helped identify the available livelihoods services for the targeted host communities and self-reliance for the Rohingya communities. The collected data also provides information on the capacity, weaknesses and gaps of the services provided by NGOs, INGOs, UN agencies, private sectors, companies and available livelihoods government services in Cox's Bazar District and explores the types of training, certificate, curriculum, cash grants, asset support, monitoring, evaluation system, beneficiary selection criteria of participating organizations.

METHODOLOGY

The study was both qualitative and quantitative in nature and drew information from different organizations working in the camps and host communities. IOM compiled a list of different organizations working in host communities and camps from the Food Security Sector (FSS) and Chamber of Commerce and validated information from the lists the Offices of the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC) and the District Commissioner. An array of open-ended questions was carefully crafted to elicit the precise responses required by the study. The following sections elaborate on the methodologies employed to gather data at various levels.

Tools design

The main data collection tools used in this study were interview questionnaires based on the objectives of the mapping exercise. IOM developed indicator classification and tools that would assist in identifying capacity, limitations and gaps of the services provided by different providers, including the types of training,

certification systems, curricula, availability of cash grants, asset support, monitoring and evaluation systems and beneficiary selection criteria.

The study followed a mixed-method approach where both quantitative and qualitative information regarding skills practices, constraints, and future scopes of skill development activities were collected. The questionnaire was selectively structured and focused on the livelihoods and self-reliance services to better understand and identify the available livelihoods and self-reliance services for both host and Rohingya communities. Two separate tools were developed, one for the host community and one for the Rohingya community.

Sampling approach

The service mapping exercise targeted ongoing livelihoods and self-reliance activities and potential gaps in the programs for respective host community people living adjacent to the Rohingya camps, and Rohingya people living in all the refugee camps. Data was collected through key informant interviews (KIIs) with different service providers. The primary list of service providers was collected from the local government, Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) 4W/ 5W matrixes¹ and from the sectors.

A list of around 200 agencies was compiled with the support from ISCG and it was further narrowed down to identify the organizations providing livelihoods/skills development support in the host communities and camps. IOM collected the name of the organizations from the FSS, RRRC, Chamber of Commerce and District Commissioner office and validated the list using the initial list from ISCG.

Table 1: Number and Type of Surveyed Agencies

No	Surveyed Agencies	Number of Agencies	Remarks
1	UN Agencies	7	Both host and refugee community
2	International NGOs	6	Both host and refugee community
3	Local NGOs	13	Both host and refugee community
4	Government	3	Only for the host community
5	Companies and Educational Institutions	7	Only for the host community
Total		36	

DATA COLLECTION

IOM collected the data between 24 May and 2 June 2022. Prior to the actual data collection, a one-day training was held with the enumerators, followed by in-person interviews with all key informants. Initially, the data was collected in a paper-based questionnaire as the tool contained both open and close-ended questions. The collected data was then transferred into Kobo, a data collection application.

¹ The ISCG 4W/5W provides a list that shows which partners do what, where, when, and why for all partner activities.

Data cleaning and Data analysis

The data collected was checked and cleaned on a regular basis and inputted into the KOBO form. Furthermore, the IOM database team conducted basic descriptive and exploratory statistical analysis of the collected data. For the answers to open-ended questions, data were first categorized and then analyzed.

Service mapping in host community

General observations

IOM interviewed a total of 31 agencies (table 2) to understand the delivery of livelihoods and skills development services in the host community. Twenty-six respondents had ongoing livelihoods activities in the host community during the interview period. It was found that 18 respondents (15 NGOs, one government agency and two UN agencies) have host community volunteers who support the activities on the ground. At present, 1,666 host community volunteers currently support livelihoods and skills development activities as well as income generation through the delivery of their services.

Most of the organizations provide agricultural support (11.7%) followed by tailoring, handicraft, poultry, livestock and other trades. There are eight sub-districts of Cox's Bazar (table 3) that currently receive support from different organizations.

Eighteen of the 26 organizations facilitating livelihood activities have training centres in the host community. The 18 organizations include all seven UN agencies interviewed in addition to two government agencies, eight NGOs and 1 INGO. The total number of training centres is 79 of which 77 are in Ukhiya and Teknaf, and two are in Moheshkhali and Chakaria.

All the supporting organizations conducted needs assessments before implementation of the activities. The needs assessments focused on value chain analysis, skills analysis, trade analysis and beneficiary identification (figure 1). Most (19) organizations conducted needs assessments at local level (Cox's Bazar context) though one private company, four NGOs, one government agency and one UN agency conducted needs assessments at the national level.

Table 2: Types of organizations interviewed

Type of interviewee	# of respondents
NGO	11
UN entity	7
INGO	4
Government	4
Private Institute	3
Company	2
Grand Total	31

Table 3: Coverage of activities in sub-districts

Name of upazila	Respondents % (Multiple response)
Ukhia Upazila	92.31%
Teknaf Upazila	76.92%
Ramu Upazila	53.85%
Cox's Bazar Sadar Upazila	50.00%
Maheshkhali Upazila	46.15%
Chakaria Upazila	38.46%
Pekua Upazila	34.62%
Kutubdia Upazila	22.00%

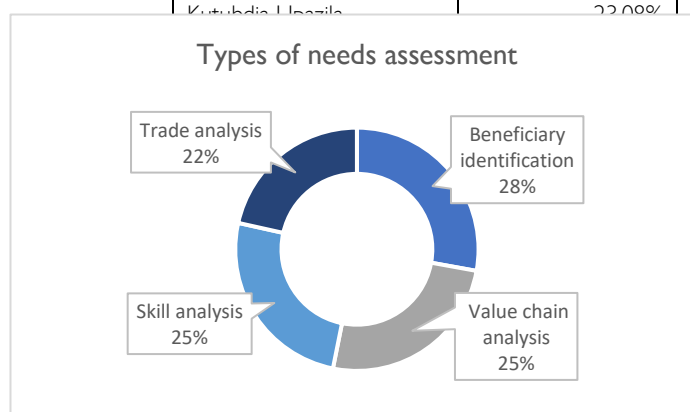


Figure 1: Types of need assessment

Transferable skills training

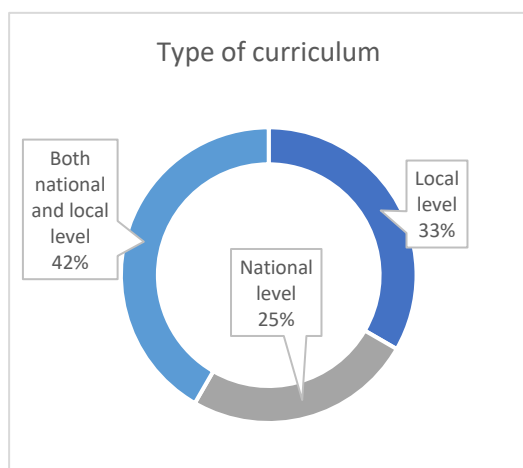


Figure 2: Reach of the curriculum for transferable skills

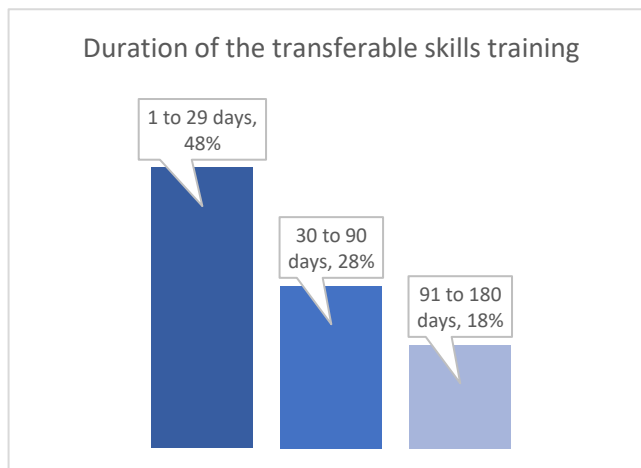


Figure 3: Duration of transferable skills training

The research indicated 24 out of the 26 organizations interviewed provide transferable skills training and reached 206,000 host community beneficiaries at the local and national levels. Among the 26 organizations, 11 provide certified transferable skills training, six organizations provide certificates issued by the organization themselves and five organizations issue certificates from relevant government authorities. The curriculum is offered at national and local level (figure 2). The trainings range from 1 to 180 days depending on the different trades. There were four organizations who provided long-term training for 91 to 180 days, and 13 organizations who provided 1- to 29-day long training (figure 3). Other organizations provided training ranging from 30-90 days. The details of the transferable skills are given in [annex 1](#).

Soft skills trainings

There are 21 organizations providing soft skills training to more than 187,000 host community beneficiaries. However, only three organizations provide certificates for the soft skills training where one organization provides their own certificate, and two organizations provide certificates from government or third-party providers. Most organizations offered the soft skills curriculum at the national or local level while eight organizations extended the curriculum to beneficiaries both at the local and national levels (figure 4). The details of the soft skills are given in [annex 2](#).

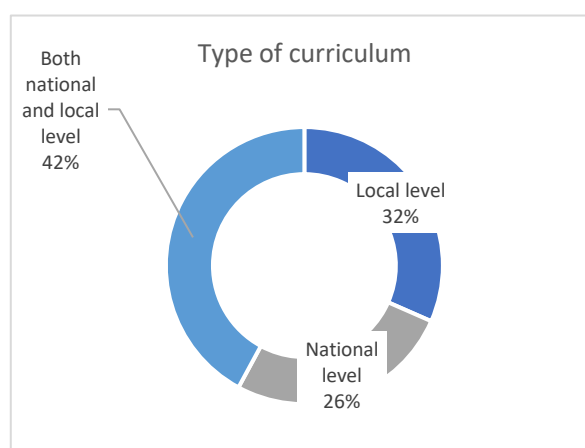


Figure 4: Reach of the curriculum for soft skills

Vocational training

Among the 26 organizations providing support to the host communities, 14 provide vocational training to host communities, supporting 61,000 beneficiaries with vocational training on different trades, such as driving, electrical maintenance, mobile servicing, refrigerator, air conditioning maintenance and computers. Computer, electric, and auto mechanics make up the highest number of beneficiaries, among others. Ten organizations provide certificates for vocational training, four organizations provide government or third-party certificates, and six organizations provide their own certificate. Most organizations (80%) offered the curriculum at the national level while a smaller portion (20%) targeted beneficiaries at both the national and local level (figure 5). Most of the vocational training range from 30 to 90 days (figure 6). The list of vocational trainings given can be found in [annex 3](#).

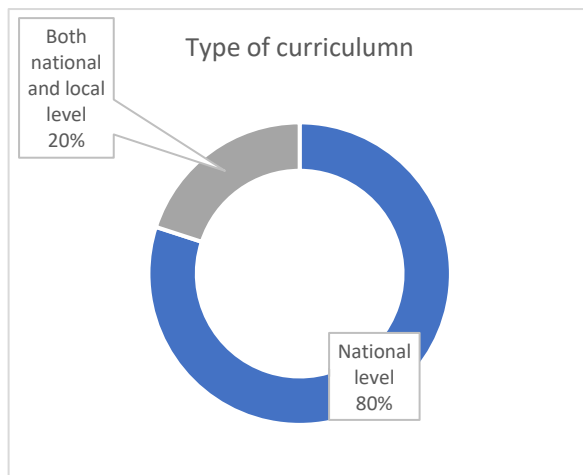


Figure 6: Reach of the curriculum for vocational skills

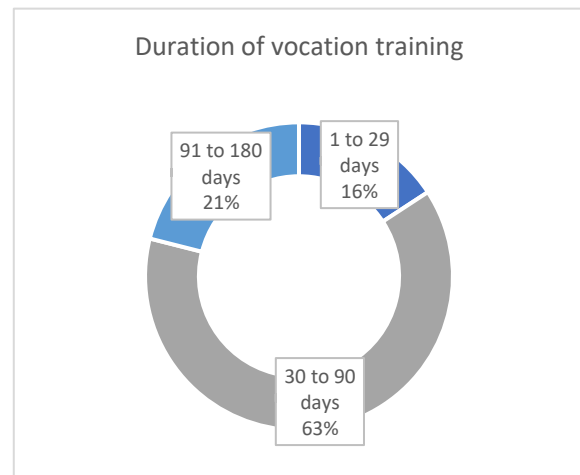


Figure 5: Duration of vocational training

Input support to the beneficiaries

Livelihoods input support (cash/ grants) after the training adds value to the training courses to start business or livelihoods of the training recipients. The study found that all the organizations provide cash or grants support except two NGOs. The below (figure 7) shows that most people received cash grants for tailoring

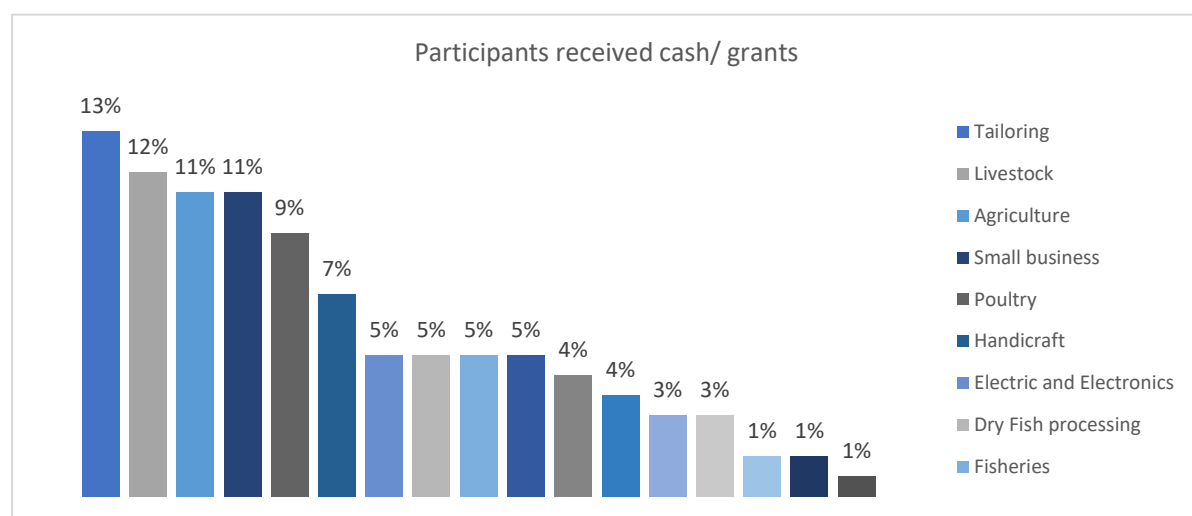


Figure 7: Trade wise cash/ grants distribution

followed by livestock, agriculture, small business (e.g. woodwork, petty shops, repair shops) and other trades.

Training on agriculture

Agricultural training is quite common among the supporting partners. Twenty organizations provide agricultural training benefiting more than 220,000 individuals. Among the 20 organizations, only one organization provided a certificate on agriculture though. The list of trainings given can be found in [annex 4](#). With trainings varying from one to 90 days, the research found 16 organizations provide 1- to 29-day trainings, two organizations provide 30- to 90-day trainings, and the remaining two organizations did not

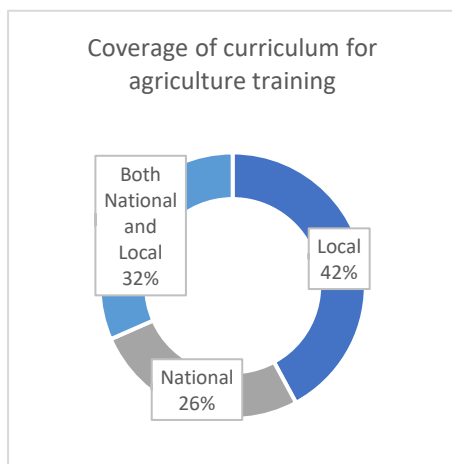


Figure 8: Reach of curriculum for agriculture training

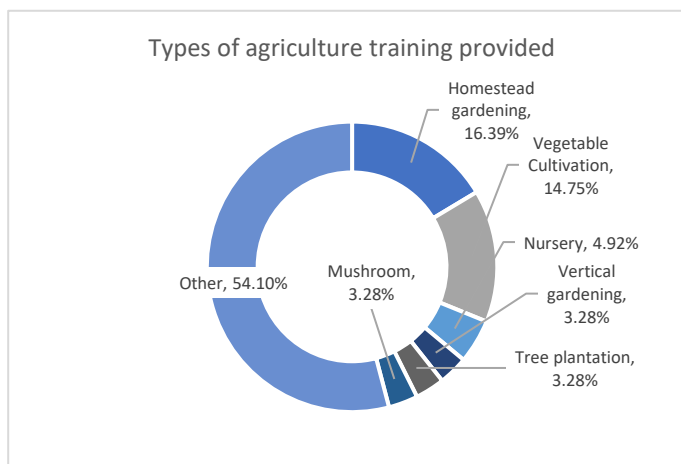


Figure 9: Types of agriculture training provided

specify the training durations. Beneficiaries received a wide range of agriculture training where homestead gardening and vegetable cultivation were the leading trades (figure 9). The agricultural curriculum targeted beneficiaries at the local level (42%), national level (26%) and both national and local level (32%) (figure 8).

Cash based interventions

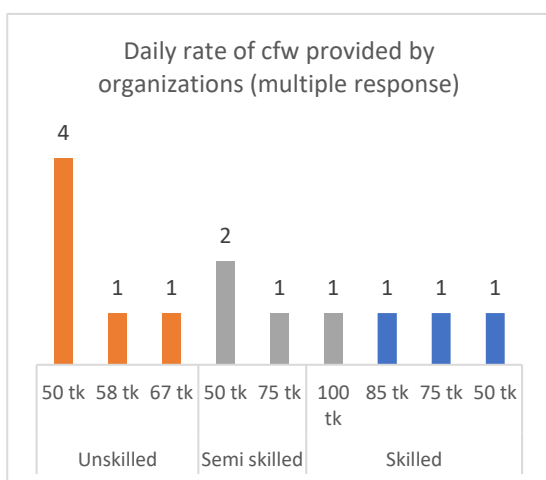


Figure 11: Daily rate of cfw for different organizations

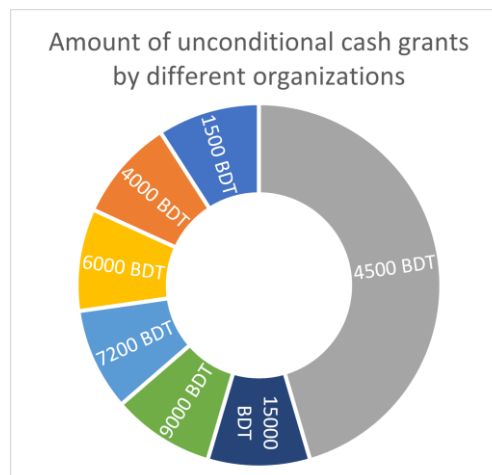


Figure 10: Amount of unconditional cash grants by different organizations

Nine of the total 26 organizations interviewed provide direct cash for work (CfW) support. The organizations include one UN agency, one private institute and seven NGOs and INGOs. The other UN agencies do not directly provide CfW support, but they provide the support through NGO and INGO partners. The CfW rate varies from organization to organization. Four organizations provide 50 BDT

(Bangladesh Taka) per hour for unskilled labourers, and two organizations provide 50 BDT per hour to semi-skilled labour. The varying rates of the remaining organizations are shown in figure 10.

Eleven organizations provided unconditional cash grants ranging from 4,000 BDT to 15,000 BDT per beneficiary. Five organizations provided 4,500 BDT per beneficiary, while the remaining organizations provided different rates as shown in figure 11. Nine organizations provided conditional cash grants ranging from 3,000 BDT to 20,000 BDT. There were 14 organizations who provided cash for training to the beneficiaries ranging from 33 BDT to 1,500 BDT per beneficiary per day.

Beneficiary selection

All but one organization, a private institute, used specific criteria to identify the most suitable beneficiaries. Extremely vulnerable individuals led among the criteria to identify the most suitable beneficiaries (figure 12).

Out of 26 organizations, 25 organizations trained female beneficiaries (more than 185,000) while 22 organizations trained male beneficiaries (more than 82,000) (figure 13). In addition, 20 organizations included people with disabilities into their training, reaching 3,900 individuals who fit this criterion.

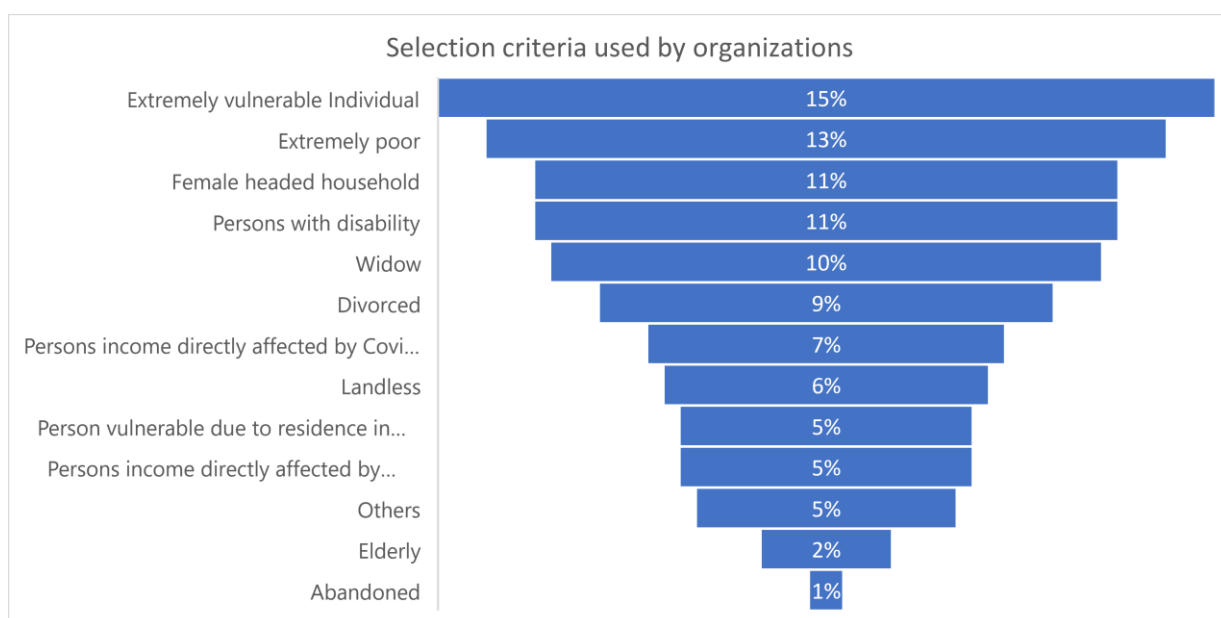


Figure 13: Selection criteria used by organizations

Monitoring of activities

All 25 organizations provide monitoring support to the beneficiaries during or after the implementation of the activities except one private organization. The organizations mostly follow a monitoring format, checklist smart device or other method (figure 14) to monitor activities. Of the 25 organizations, 23 had continuous

systems to evaluate the implemented activities and understand the outcome of the services provided to beneficiaries. In addition, 22 had complaint feedback mechanisms (figure 15).

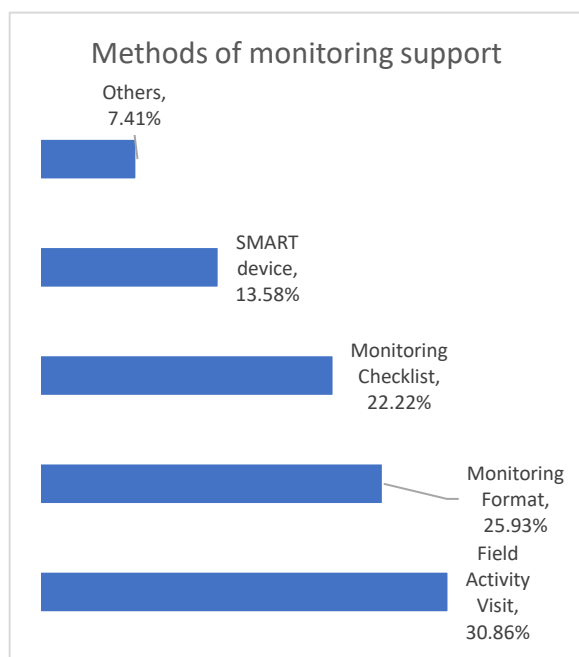


Figure 14: Methods of monitoring support

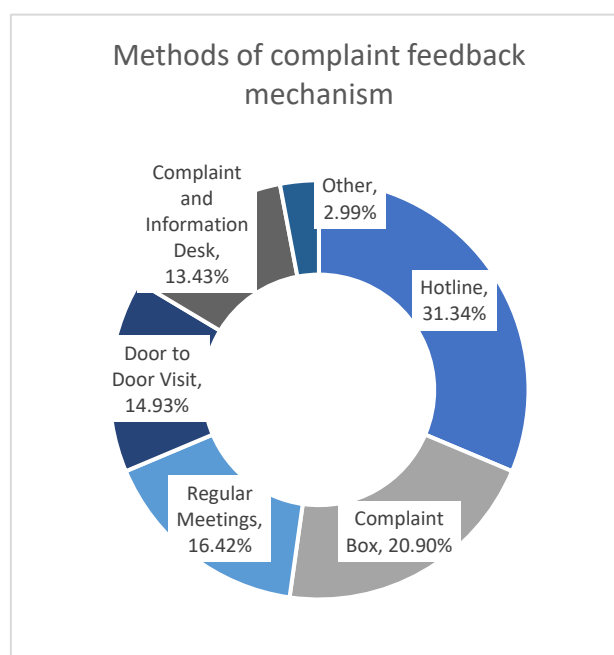


Figure 15: Methods of complaint feedback mechanism

Service mapping in Rohingya community

General observations

IOM interviewed 15 organizations, including UN agencies, INGOs and NGOs, about their self-reliance activities in the Rohingya community (table 4). Camp 4 and camp 18 have the highest presence of organizations, and Camp KRC and Camp 26 have the lowest presence of organizations (figure 16).

Table 4: Organizations work in camp

Category of the organization	# of Interviewee
NGO	6
INGO	5
UN entity	4

Out of the 15 organizations, 10 have training centres in the camps. There is a total of 110 training centres reported by all the respondents.

Needs assessment

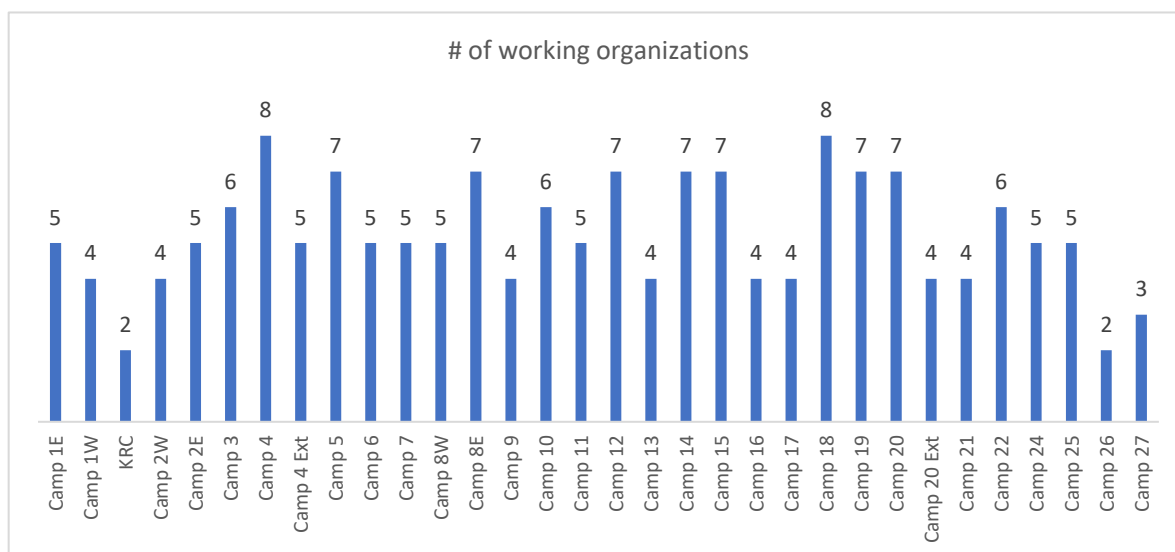


Figure 16: Number of organizations working in each camp

All the organizations conduct needs assessments before commencing activities inside the camps. The needs assessments mostly focused on identifying the most suitable beneficiaries. Other needs assessment analyzed trades, skills and market value chains (figure 17). Ten organizations conducted needs assessments at the local level, two at the national level and three at both the local and national levels. The organizations utilized surveys (32%), focus group discussions (25%), door to door visits (25%) and in-depth interviews (18%) to conduct the needs assessments.

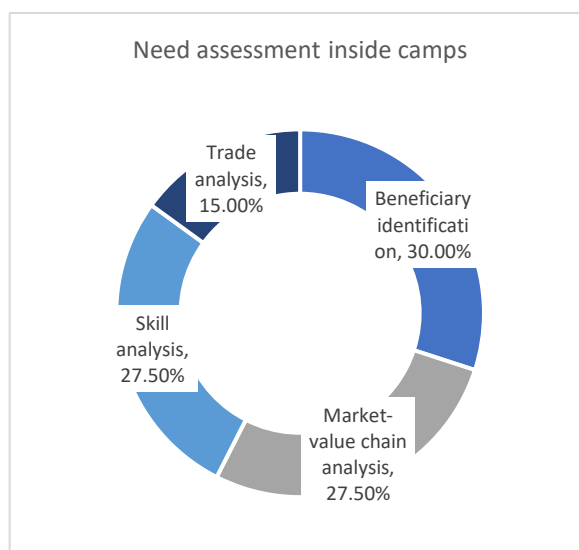


Figure 17: Needs assessments inside camps

Transferable skills training

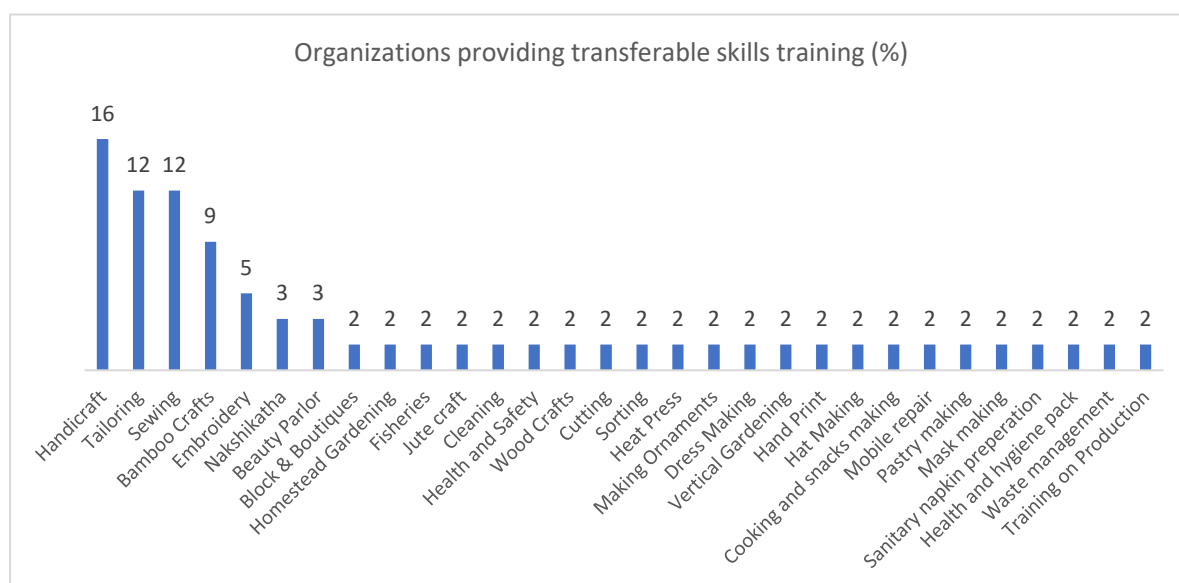


Figure 18: transferable skills training provided by organizations (%)

Transferable skills training is provided by all the interviewed organizations (15) inside the camps. Handicraft, tailoring and sewing were the leading transferable skills training offered inside the camps. Other skills trainings given can be found in figure 18. During the study period, more than 38,000 Rohingya beneficiaries received transferable skills training from different organizations. However, only four organizations provided certificates to the Rohingya community. The curriculum for transferable skills focused on local level² (64%), both for regional-local level (22%), both for national-regional level (7%) and regional level (7%). The duration of the transferable skills training ranges from 1 to 180 days. The detailed breakdown is given in figure 19.

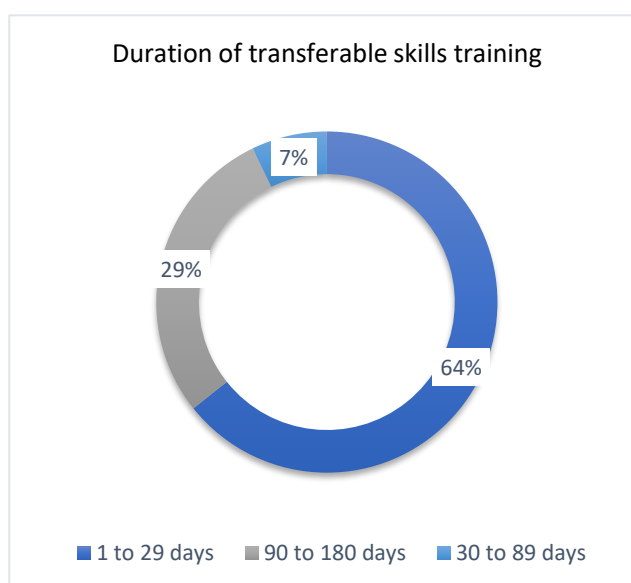


Figure 19: Duration of the transferable skills training

² Local level is the Cox's Bazar camp context, national level is the Myanmar curriculum and regional level is ASEAN standards

Soft skills training

Out of the total 15 organizations, 12 provide soft skills training to more than 37,000 Rohingya beneficiaries. There is a wide range of soft skills training provided to the Rohingya beneficiaries covering topics such as communications skills, gender-based violence, leadership, disaster risk reduction among others (figure 20). However, the training courses are not certified and covered mostly in local context (63%), national context (21%) and regional context (16%). The details of soft skills training are given in [annex 5](#).

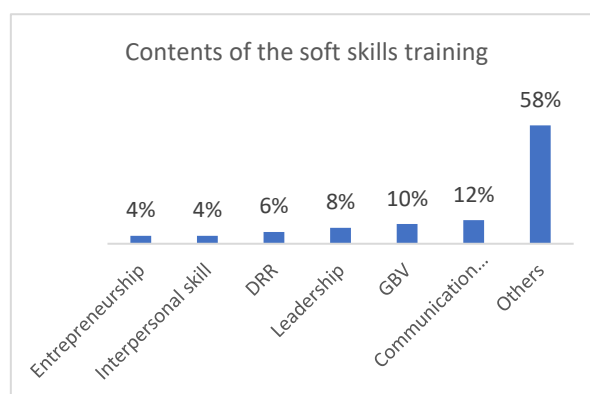


Figure 20: Contents of soft skills training

Agriculture training

The study identified eight organizations providing agriculture support to 140,000 Rohingya beneficiaries. However, no organization provides certificates. The training in agriculture is the shortest of all the training courses and ranges from 1 to 29 days. Eight organizations considered the local context in the development of the agriculture training curriculum. The other three organizations considered regional level for development of the same curriculum.

Vocational training

Six organizations provide vocational training to more than 18,000 Rohingya beneficiaries. Tailoring leads as far as vocational training offered (figure 21) in the camps. Two organizations provide certificates for vocational trainings to Rohingya beneficiaries. One organization issued a certificate from the government, and another organization issued their own certificate. The curriculum for the vocational training targeted mostly the local level (50%), national level (20%) and regional level (30%). The duration for the vocational training ranges from 1 to 29 days (20%), 30 to 89 days (20%) and 90 to 180 days (60%).

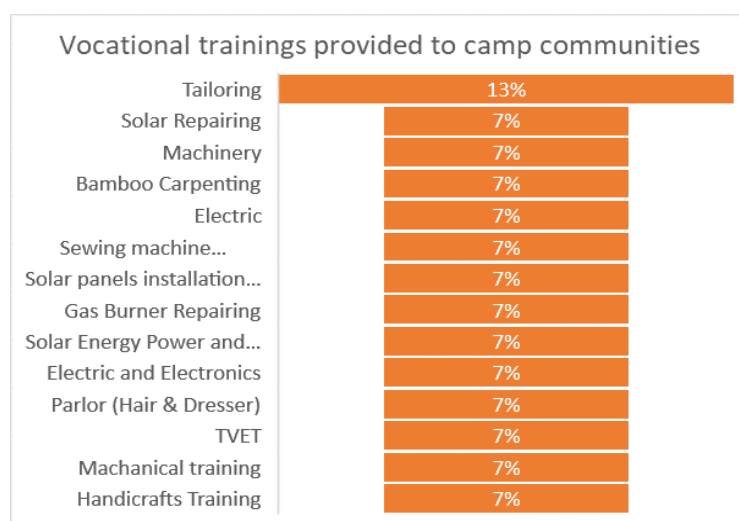


Figure 21: Types of vocational training provided to Rohingya beneficiaries

Input support for beneficiaries

The organizations provide input support (cash grants/assets) for beneficiaries to implement skills learned and become more self-reliant. Twelve organizations provide cash grants or asset support to beneficiaries upon completion of the training. Tailoring is the leading trade receiving input support followed by agriculture and embroidery (figure 22).

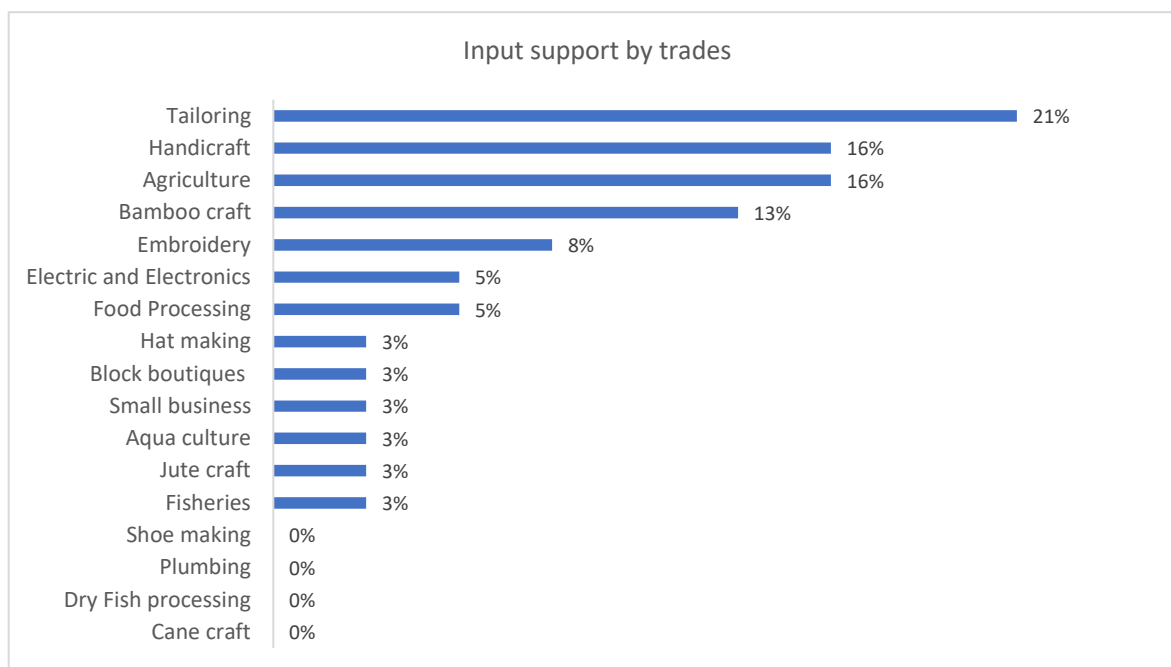


Figure 22: Inputs support based on various trades

Cash based interventions

Beneficiaries received a wide range of cash-based interventions, such as cash for work, cash for training, conditional cash grants and unconditional cash grants, from different organizations to meet their daily expenses. The study identified five organizations provide cash for work support to Rohingya beneficiaries. The rate was 50 BDT per hour for unskilled laborers and 75 BDT per hour for semi-skilled/ skilled beneficiaries.

Only two organizations provide conditional cash grants support (3,500 to 3,700 BDT per beneficiary) but no organization provides unconditional cash grants. However, six organizations provide cash for training. Beneficiaries received 50 BDT per day to 250 BDT per day based on the training and supporting organizations.

Beneficiary selection

All the organizations used specific criteria to identify the most suitable beneficiaries to support. Female-headed households (13) were the leading group of beneficiaries assisted followed by persons with disabilities (12), extremely poor (11), widow (11), extremely vulnerable individuals (11) among others

shown in figure 25. All 15 interviewed organizations supported women beneficiaries, 10 organizations supported both men and women, and four organizations supported women only.

The study found that the 26 to 45 age group were most targeted to receive skills development support (figure 24). Furthermore, all but one organization included persons with disabilities in their activities. More than 2,500 people with disabilities received support from various organizations.

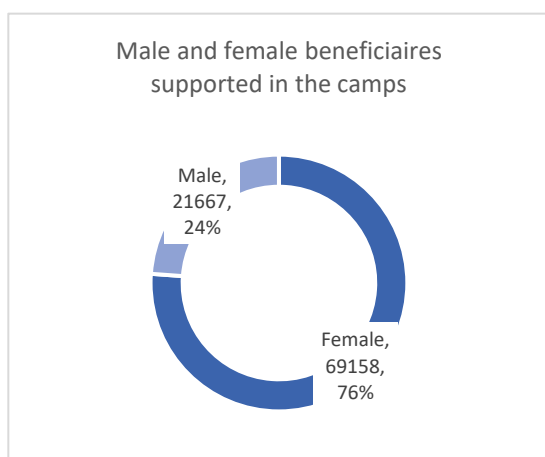


Figure 25: Male and female beneficiaries supported in the camps

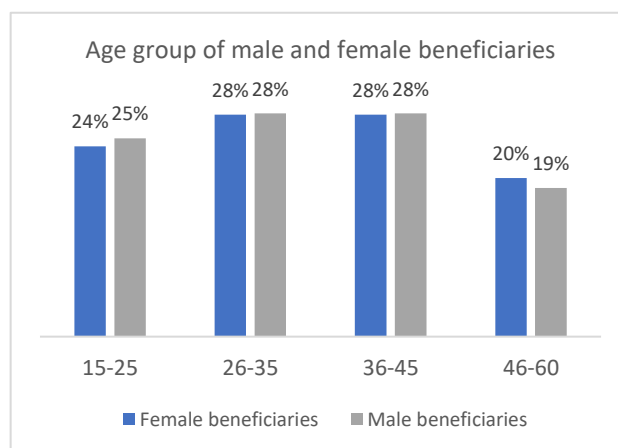


Figure 23: Age group of male and female beneficiaries in camps under

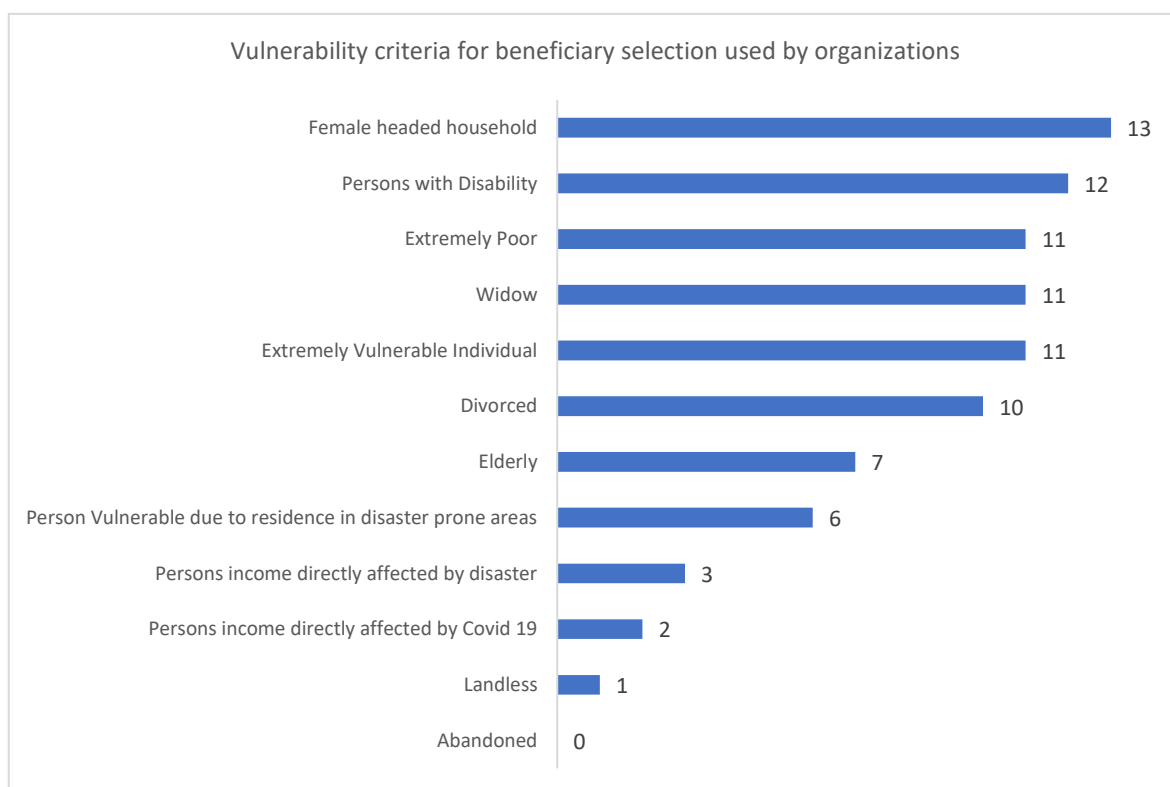


Figure 24: Vulnerability criteria for beneficiary selection inside camps

Monitoring and evaluation of the activities

All the organizations have monitoring systems in the camps to track implementation of the activities during and after delivering support. Field visits were the most common monitoring method utilized by the

organizations followed by other methods like data checking, checklists and formats (figure 27). In addition, organizations have evaluation systems in place (figure 26).

All the organizations established complaint feedback mechanisms to receive feedback or complaints from beneficiaries participating in their activities. While hotlines were the most common mechanism, other methods included information desks, complaint boxes and door to door visits (figure 28).

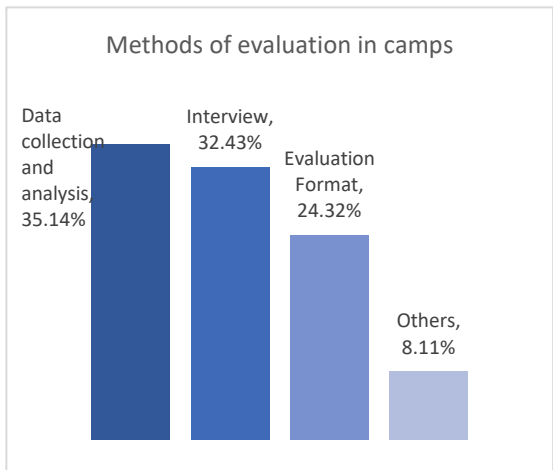


Figure 28: Methods of evaluation in camps

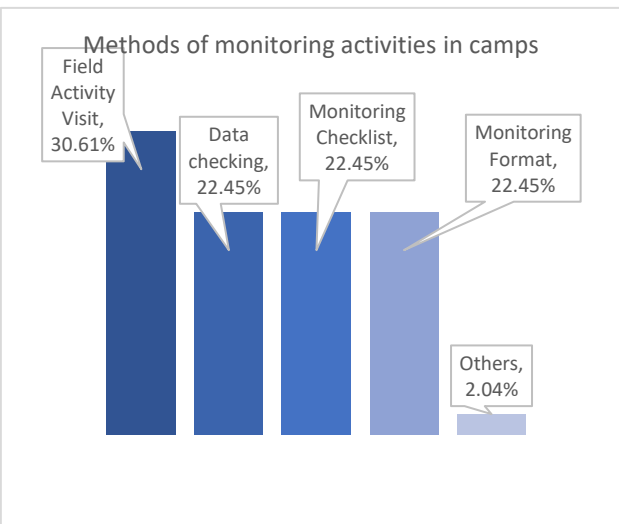


Figure 26: Methods of monitoring activities in camps

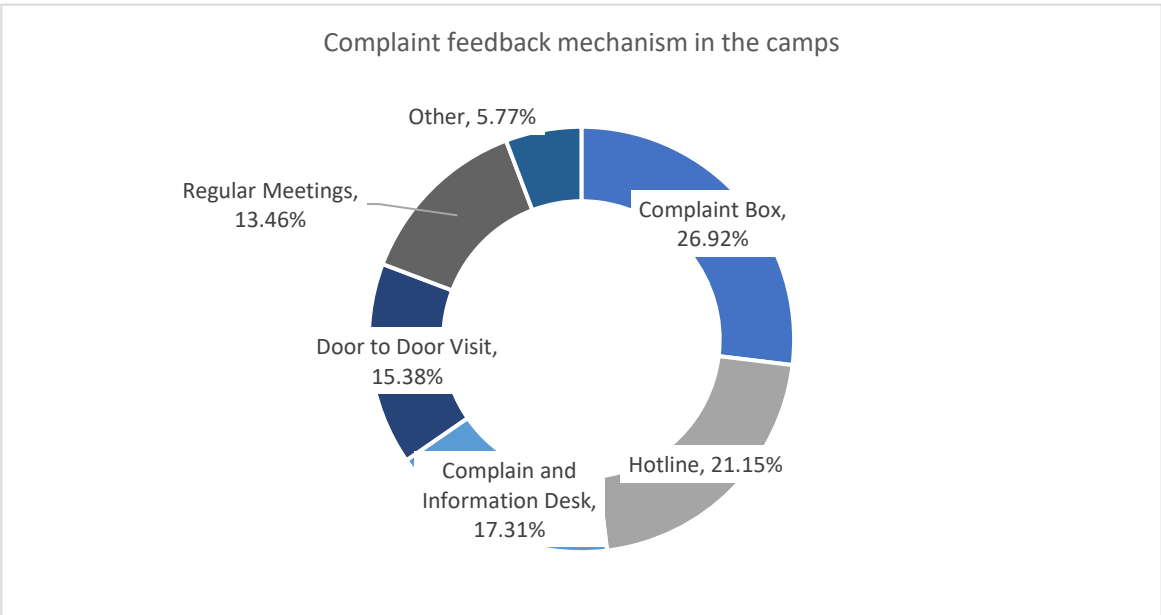


Figure 27: Methods of complaint feedback mechanisms in the camps

Inclusion of Rohingya volunteers in the self-reliance activity

Some organizations include Rohingya volunteers in their self-reliance activities to provide a source of income for them. Thirteen of the 15 organizations interviewed include Rohingya and host community

volunteers while one organization only includes Rohingya volunteers, and one organization includes only host community volunteers. A substantial number of Rohingya community volunteers work in the camps and receive employment opportunities (figure 29).

CHALLENGES

1. **Coordination gap:** During the data collection process, emails were sent to different service providers, but some organizations did not properly respond. Some organizations also did not adhere to the shared timeline, which caused some delay in collecting data.
2. **Information gap:** In some cases, many organizations did not have accurate, up-to-date information, which may affect the current picture of livelihoods and self-reliance services provided to beneficiaries.
3. **Reluctance in providing information:** A few organizations were not interested in providing sufficient information.
4. **List of organizations:** A complete list of organizations working on livelihoods and skills development in host and Rohingya communities in Cox's Bazar did not exist, which caused the initial delay to launch the study.

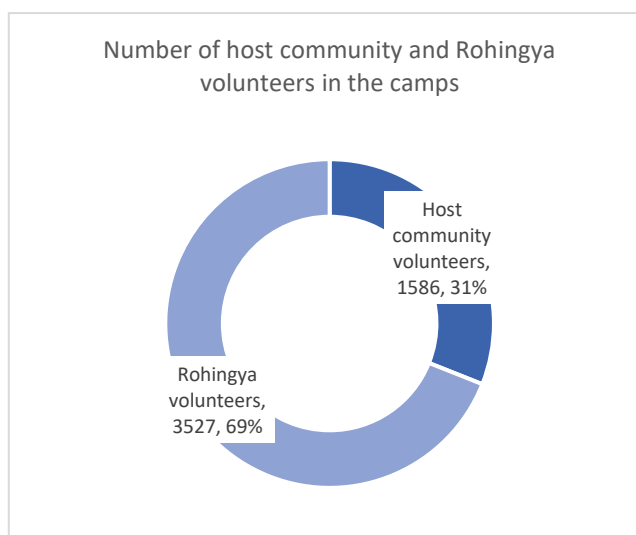


Figure 29: Number of host community and Rohingya volunteers in the camps

CONCLUSION

IOM carried out a service mapping exercise to delineate the various livelihood and self-reliance activities in host communities and the Rohingya camps respectively by service providers like UN agencies, NGOs, INGOs, private sector and companies. In total, IOM interviewed 31 organizations of which 26 had ongoing livelihood activities in the host community whereas 15 had self-reliance activities in the camps at the time of the interview. The service mapping exercise tool was divided into three areas – general profile, skills and livelihood profiles, beneficiaries' profile and monitoring and evaluation criteria to assess the profile of each respondent. The general profile found that several organizations have operations ongoing in eight upazillas in Cox's Bazar. According to the findings, most of the respondents worked in host communities in Ukhiya, Ramu, Cox's Bazar Sadar and Teknaf upazillas, and the least work in Kutubdia upazilla. The respondents also facilitate interventions in the camps. The study revealed most interventions are in Camp 4 and Camp 18 while Camp KRC and Camp 26 had the least interventions by respondents.

The study showed the capacity of respondents differed. All UN agencies have training centres to carry out various skills development trainings in the host communities, but many NGOs and INGOs did not have their own training centres. The respondents also have volunteers in both host communities and camps.

In the host community, the most popular livelihoods improvement activity is agriculture training, followed by others skills development training like tailoring, handicraft, poultry and livestock. Moreover, the study also revealed most beneficiaries in the camps are women. Since agriculture is not a viable option in the camps, tailoring is the most sought-after self-reliance activity among women in the camps. Other transferrable skills such as handicrafts and sewing were also popular among women in the camps. In

addition, organizations provide soft skills training, agriculture training and vocational training in both host communities and the camps. Prior to commencing any activity, organizations conducted livelihoods, skills development and self-reliance needs assessments in both host communities and camps based on various selection criteria.

Most respondents provide certificates for transferrable skills training that they issued themselves, and a few provided government accredited certificates to the host community beneficiaries. On the contrary, most respondents did not issue any certificates for any trainings in the Rohingya camps. To make the intervention more sustainable, respondents provide input and cash support in host communities while only cash support is provided to the Rohingya community to meet their urgent needs.

The study aimed to identify ongoing livelihood and self-reliant activities carried out by different service providers in Cox's Bazar and the gaps and weaknesses of those interventions. The study discerned few weaknesses in the capacities and activities carried out by the respondents. A substantial form of livelihood programming included an array of training for beneficiaries to learn transferrable skills along with other vocational skills, soft skills and agriculture skills, among others. At the time of the study, very few respondents provided certificates. Accredited certificates are necessary to enable beneficiaries to demonstrate their qualifications if and when they look for employment outside of Cox's Bazar. The mapping exercise shows cash for work rates differ in both host community and camps. Another finding from the exercise is the number of training centres maintained by respondents in the eight upazillas. Most training centres are in Ukhiya upazilla while fewer training centres are in other upazillas.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Transferable skills trainings in host communities

Type of organization	Course subjects (repetitive responses from different organizations)
Company	dress making, tailoring, block and boutiques, painting, electrical house wiring, driving
	entrepreneurship, tailoring, beautification, handicrafts, small business
Government	civil technology, computer technology, food technology, refrigeration and air conditioning technology, electric technology, tourism and hospitality, food processing
	fisheries, aqua culture, dry fish processing
	livestock, poultry
INGO	modern technology user training, harvest and reservation, irrigation, modern seed production
	biochar, production, handicraft, poultry, livestock, vaccine, waste management, tailoring, mask making
	handicraft, tailoring, sanitary-napkin, poultry, livestock, small business
NGO	homestead gardening, tailoring, small business, handicraft
	bamboo craft, tailoring, sewing
	bamboo craft, tailoring, small business, hand embroidery, nakshi katha
	cosmetology, plumbing, carpentry, machineries, tailoring, handicraft, furniture design
	computer, tailoring, knit mesh, boat building, refrigerator servicing training
	electrician, sewing
	livestock management, business management, poultry
	livestock, tailoring, handicraft, agriculture, small business, poultry, dry fish processing, bamboo craft, embroidery, food processing, electric and electronics
	nakshi katha, papush making, bamboo craft, block and boutiques, tailoring
	tailoring, handicraft, bamboo craft, jute craft, embroidery, food processing, dry fish processing, small business, electrician
Private Institute	tailoring, handicraft, beautification, technical, computer
	civil technology, electrical technology, computer technology, architectural technology
	diploma in engineering, diploma in computer, general electrician
UN entity	general electrician, welding and fabrication, architectural drafting and AutoCAD for buildings (2D,3D), computer applications, graphic design, language
	agriculture, computer literacy
	agriculture, poultry, life skills development
	apprenticeship, handicraft, driving, electric and electronics, tourism, entrepreneurship, recognition of prior learning, financial literacy
	block and boutiques, handprint, embroidery, aqua culture, poultry, fisheries, sewing, production-based activities, agricultural activities
	ICT, tailoring, sewing, embroidery, making ornaments, nakshi katha, block and boutiques, wood crafts, handicraft
	livestock, agriculture, fisheries
	poultry, livestock, agriculture, driving, handicraft, dry fish processing, r and ac, electric and electronics, tailoring, food and beverage processing, beautification, block and boutiques

Annex 2: Soft skills trainings in host communities

Type of organization	Course subjects (repetitive responses from different organizations)
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Company	entrepreneurship
	awareness-raising
	business plan
Government	business plan
	farming motivated and inspiration training, business plan, leadership
INGO	business management, verbal and written communication skills, leadership
	environment, DRR, awareness-raising, waste management, community-based organizations, market linkage
	GBV, DRR, leadership, business management
	leadership, communication skills, group management, community action planning, art
NGO	behavior, communication skills, leadership, interpersonal skills
	behavior, leadership, interpersonal skills, communication skills
	business management
	business management, communication skills, influence skills
	communication skills, interpersonal skills
	DRR, family planning, communication skills, GBV, disabilities
	life skill education
UN entity	basic education, home-based business
	behavior, women empowerment, gender protection, DRR, leadership
	farming, high value production of agriculture, small business, digital extension service, capacity-building on livelihoods activities, fish farming, poultry rearing, institutional accountability, marketing, gender, DRR
	tourism knowledge, entrepreneurship, awareness-raising, value chain analysis, workplace safety and health practices
	financial inclusion for graduate adolescent and youth, career guidance and counselling of adolescent and youth, entrepreneurship, PSS, literacy

Annex 3: Vocational trainings in host communities

Type of organization	Name of training (repetitive responses from different organizations)
Company	electrical house wiring, driving
Government	civil technology, computer technology, food technology, refrigeration and air conditioning, electrical technology, tourism and hospitality, food processing

INGO	embroidery, handicraft, driving, cosmetology, block and boutiques
	tailoring, mobile repair, electrical house wiring, refrigeration and air conditioning, computer
NGO	computer, tailoring, refrigerator servicing
	computer, electric, motor mechanic
	computer, tailoring
	driving, automobile, computer
	electric and electronics, tailoring
	electrician
	mobile repair, automobile, computer, electrical wiring, refrigeration and air conditioning, moto servicing and rebinding
Private Institute	civil technology, electrical technology, computer technology, architectural technology
	diploma in engineering, diploma in computer, general electrician
	general electrician, welding & fabrication, architectural drafting and AutoCAD for buildings (2D,3D), computer applications, graphic design, language
UN entity	computer technology, electric and electronics, refrigeration and air conditioning, skills development
	electric and electronics, automobile, driving, computer literacy
	ICT, solar energy power and technology, electric and electronics
	sewing, production-based training on vocational items
	electrical and house wiring, refrigeration and air conditioning

Annex 4: Agriculture-related trainings in host communities

Organization category	Type of trainings (repetitive responses from different organizations)
Company	rooftop gardening, battle leaf gardening
Government	crop cultivation, modern seed production
INGO	agriculture, quarterly seasonal training on agriculture, climate smart agriculture, integrated agriculture production, technology

	homestead gardening, community-based agriculture, vegetable cultivation
	homestead gardening, vegetable cultivation
	homestead gardening, vertical gardening, climate smart nutrition, farmers field school, seeding raising throw coco plate, nursery, vermicompost, high value vegetable production, compost preparation, road plantation, mushroom
NGO	homestead gardening, goat rearing
	homestead gardening, poultry
	nursery, homestead gardening
	paddy cultivation, vegetable cultivation
	vegetable cultivation
	vegetable cultivation, land cultivation, vegetables production and technology management practice
	vegetable cultivation, HA vegetable, seedling and seedbed preparation
UN entity	vegetable processing, packaging, storage and marketing, farming methods, fertilizer use
	homestead gardening, tree plantation
	homestead gardening, vegetable cultivation
	mushroom, homestead gardening, vertical gardening
	nursery, tree plantation, gardening, cultivate support, deforestation
	vegetable cultivation, homestead gardening

Annex 5: Soft skills training in camps

Types of the organization	Course subjects (repetitive responses from different organizations)
INGO	handicrafts, waste management, tailoring, bamboo crafts, beauty parlor
	handicrafts, health and hygiene packs
	handicrafts, sanitary napkin production, mask making, tailoring, pastry making
	nakshikatha, sewing
	tailoring, handicraft, embroidery, mobile repair, cooking and snacks making

NGO	bamboo crafts, tailoring, sewing
	handicraft, dressmaking
	sewing
	tailoring, handicrafts, bamboo crafts
	tailoring, handicrafts, bamboo crafts, hat making
UN entity	handicrafts, sewing, beauty parlour, fisheries, jute craft, embroidery
	health and safety, cleaning, cutting, sorting, heat press, training on production, bamboo crafts, sewing
	sewing, handprint, vertical gardening
	tailoring, sewing, wood crafts, embroidery, making ornaments, nakshikatha, block and boutiques, homestead gardening, handicrafts

