LSDS SAG meeting

ISCG Conference Room 14 July 2024





a) Remarks from ISCG Principal Coordinator, Cox's Bazar Chamber of Commerce and Industries, President and UNHCR Representative

b) Presentation on Market Mapping in the camps (Concepts, methods, and tools), will be presented by UNHCR colleague.

c) Discussion on Host Community Technical Working Group, ToR finalization, will be presented by Sector Coordinator

d) Local Advocacy on operationalizing the Advocacy Note

e) Briefing on GAC funded ISEC project, implemented by ILO & BRAC



f) AoB

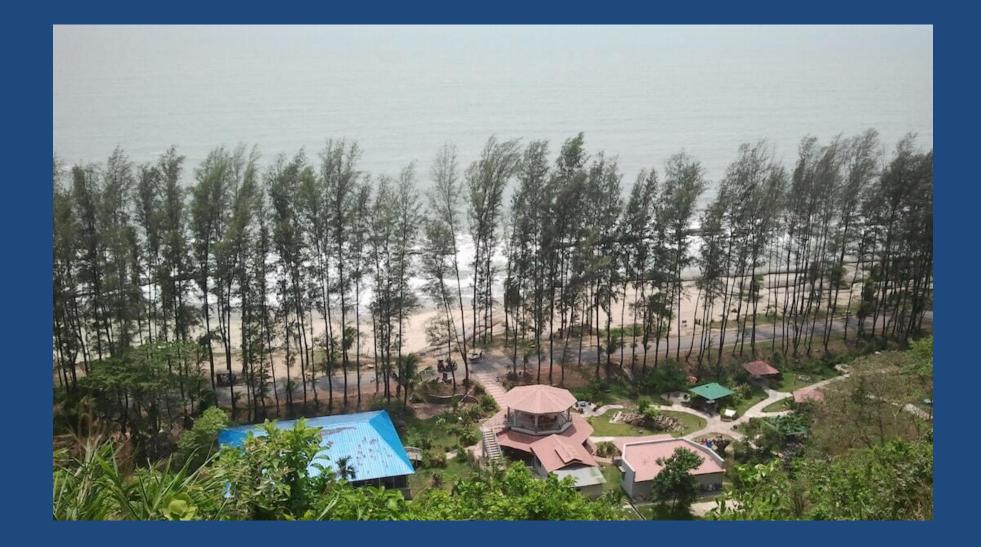
b) Presentation on Market Mapping in the camps (Concepts, methods, and tools), will be presented by UNHCR colleague.





c) Discussion on Host Community Technical Working Group, ToR finalization

- •Background:
- Host Community JRP Partner: ACF, BRAC, IOM, NRC, Oxfam, Plan, SCI, UN Women and UNESCO.
- Technical Partner: ILO
- Economic Challenges:
- Need for Skills Development:
- Purpose of the Technical Working Group:





Objective 1: Data Collection and Review

Support LSDS:
Monthly 5W Tracker:
Repository of Studies:
Secondary Data Review:



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Objective 2: Access to Quality Skills Development

- •Quality Skills Development:
- •Activities:
- •Standardization:
- Promoting Skills and inclusive programming:





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Objective 3: Innovative Approaches

- Innovative Approaches:
- •Labour Market Information:
- Action-Oriented Forum:
- •Linkages and Collaboration:



"Innovation happens when people are free to think, experiment and speculate."

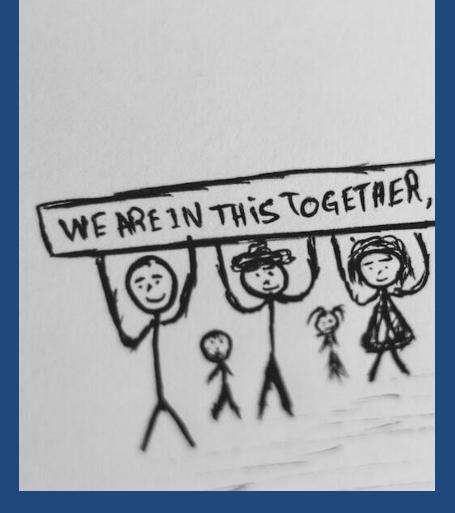
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Conclusion

- Strategic Opportunity:
- Technical Guidance:
- •Focus on Vulnerable Groups:
- Collaborative Effort:





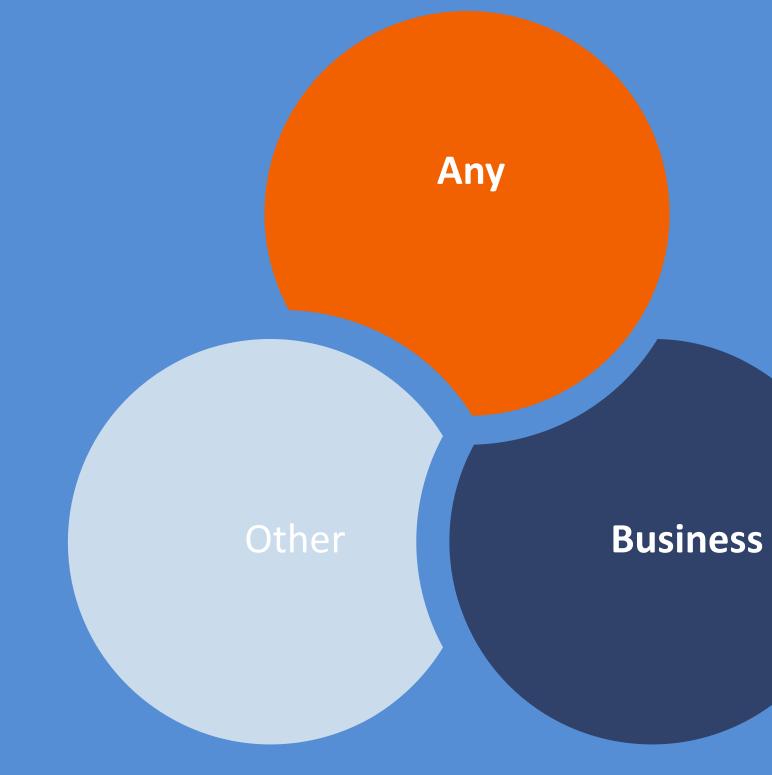
e) Briefing on GAC funded ISEC project, implemented by ILO & BRAC







AoB





ISNA indicators

Indicator / Variable	Questionnaire Question	Instructions	Questionnaire Responses
% of HHs with members (of	Do the HH have any source of income?	Select one	Yes
working age) (engaged in income			No
generating activities)	Who are the members of the HH earning income?	Select multiple	Adult above 24 (Male/female)
(Gender/Age disaggregated)			Youth age 18-24 (Male/female)
			Age 14-18 (Male/female)
Other indicators that can use			Below 14 (Male/female)
this data:	What are their sources of income?	Select multiple	Select multiple - all that apply
% of households who reported			* No sources of income (at all)
receiving at least one source of			* Casual or daily labour
income			* Self employment (Income from o
% of households who reported			own production)
receiving income, by source of			* Cash for work
income			* Volunteer engagement with cam
% of HH by sources of income			* Any other form of employment (
			* Other cash flow
Only for HH who are engaged in			** Government social benefits o
			** Income from rent
			** Remittances
			** Loans or support from family
			** Loans, support from commun
			** Humanitarian assistance
			** Charitable donations
			** Selling relief items ** Other, please specify
% of households reporting	In the past 6 months what barriers, if any, did your household	Select multiple	No barriers faced
barriers to income opportunities	experience to prevent you from accessing income opportunities?		Movement restrictions
in the past 6 months			No or limited income/livelihoods
			I have no skills
			Long waiting time for the opportu
			for work]
			Could not afford transportation to
			Job location is too far away;
			Disability prevents access to incor
			No means of transport;
			Not safe/insecurity at job location
			Not safe/insecurity while travellin
			Could not take time off from carir
			Language barriers or issues
			Lack of female staff at facility
			Other gender related barriers (cult
			Other (specify)
		C. L. L. L. L.	Don't know
	In recent situation, how would you rank your debt status?	Select one	We don't have debt
			Debt is increasing
			Debt is the same
		1	Debt is decreasing

own small business or regular trade, Income from

mps nt (employee/employer relationship)

or assistance

ily and friends unity members

ds opportunity nearby;

rtunity; [for volunteer engagement in the camps or ca

to job location;

come/livelihoods opportunity;

on;

ling to job location;

ring for children/household chores;

ultural barriers, social barriers)



% of HH with members who are	Have you or any member of your HH are able to access	Select one for each of the belo	Yes
able to access livelihoods skills	livelihood skills training		No
training	If A.7.7 is YES, what type of training:	Select multiple for each of the	Non-forma
			Competence
			Other, plea
	If A.7.8 is NO, what is the reason for not attending training:	Select multiple for each of the	No training
			Not interes
			Not interes
			Limited edu
			Quality of
			Insufficient
			Long waitir
			Training tal
			Training fac
			Disability p
			Age-related
			Not safe/in
			Not safe/in
			Could not t
			Lack of fem
			Gender rela
			Already eng
			Other (spec
			Don't know
			Prefer not t
% HHs engaged in income	If A.7.7 is YES,	Select multiple for each of the	Yes
generation activities as a result of	Have you engaged in any income generation activities as a result		No
any livelihood skills acquired	of the skills you acquired from the trainings		
while in the camp (AGD			
disaggregated)			
% of HHs who self-report	Compared to this time last year, do you think you can now afford	Select one	More
positive changes in their income	more goods and services, the same, or fewer goods and services?		The same
compared to previous year			Fewer
			Don't knov

nal technical training (120 hrs duration)

- ncy based/vocational training (360 hrs duration)
- ease specify
- ng facilities nearby
- ested in taking training in general
- ested in taking training in trades currently being offered
- ducation opportunities for young people
- f education doesn't meet my needs
- ent literacy level hindering enrolment into vocational training
- ting time for the opportunity
- takes too much time
- facility is too far away
- prevents access to training opportunity
- ed constraints
- /insecurity at training location
- insecurity while travelling to training location
- t take time off from caring for children/household chores
- emale staff at facility
- elated constraints (social norms, cultural norms, etc.)
- engaged in the income generating activity
- ecify)
- w

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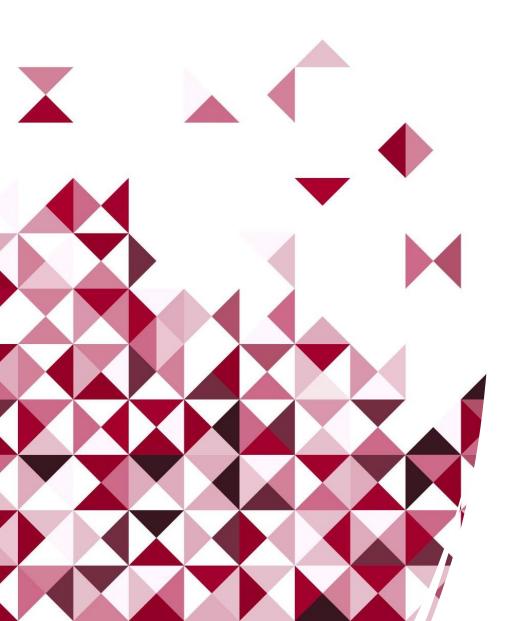






Leaving No One Behind:

Improving Skills and Economic Opportunities for Bangladeshi Community and Rohingya Women and Youth in Cox's Bazar



Component 1: Rohingya Refugees

Improved resilience and self-reliance of Rohingya refugees, including women, youth, and people with disabilities in Bangladesh Update on project activities June 2024

- Multi-year initiative 2022-2025
- Consortium modality (ILO, UNHCR, BRAC, IOM, UNDP)
- ILO is the Administrative Agency
- 2 Components : Refugees and Host Community
- Objective: To enhance skills development, economic and social empowerment, and the self-reliance of Rohingya refugees pending durable solutions by assisting them to acquire transferable and portable skills commensurate with the labour market needs in Myanmar.
- Competencies equal to those recognized under the Myanmar National Qualification Framework (MNQF) or ASEAN Qualification Reference Framework (AQRF).
- Vocational skills training, prevocational skills training, Higher Learning: Language, Images, and Analytical Thinking Program (LIT), Refugee High Education Access programme (RhEAP's)
- Outreach for Refugees:
- 10 occupations
- Vocational skills: 8,000
- Prevocational skills:24,000
- Higher learning: 400

Plan for 2024

Vocational/ livelihood

- Continue Vocational skilling trainings for remaining 4000 refugees, utilization of vocational skills on job placement of 75% of skilled refugees.
- Agree on final applicable solutions for course certification (UNHCR and ILO).
- Ensure trained refugees get access to volunteer programmes and self-employment within the camps.
- BRAC under-expenditure to be used for adult learning, job placement in the camps for refugees to achieve 1 year of work experience.

Pre-vocational

- Continue implementing pre-vocational education for Rohingya adolescents age group 15-24 in the Rohingya camps covering total of 10,788 adolescents and youth.
- To ensure Quality of the adolescent program, UNHCR will provide Basic Pre-vocational Module printing for Training participants training on literacy, Numeracy, and soft skills for the Adolescent program.

High education

- Continue delivering the bridging program
- All learners will be provided with a Certificate of Completion and an official transcript from Bard College for the credit-bearing courses

Plan for 2024

Livelihoods and Skills Development Sector CXB

- Coordinate partner's activities to ensure complementarity, minimize duplication, identify gaps and ensure best use of available resources
- Prepare and share IEC materials, lessons learned and other relevant information through LSDS website; Support dissemination of studies, assessments and reports conducted by partners; Provide guidance to partners on priority areas that could be covered in the analysis.
- Work closely with the Protection Sector, sub-sectors and WGs to ensure technical guidance for LSDS partners to facilitate livelihood and skills development referrals due to socio-economic vulnerability.
- Sector currently has total of 18 partners and JRP 2024 budget is USD \$ 35,339,980

Plan for 2024

Emerging issues require collaboration:

- To address low level of literacy and numeracy accelerated adult learning (literacy and numeracy) developed by UNESCO will be implemented through BRAC in CXB and on BC.
- On job placement and refugees volunteering as part of preparation for complementary pathway- One area which is required for eligibility to complementary pathways, is employment experience (volunteer experience counts). BRAC unspent funds could be utilized for job placement in the camps to ensure they have at least one year work experience to enable the refugees to be eligible for complementary pathways (Economic Mobility Pathways Pilot Canada stream).
- Finding adequate certification model for the trainings– Work with ILO to confirm the possibility for issuance of joint ILO-UNHCR participation certificates. UNHCR LVH cooperating with UNHCR Durable Solutions (Canada, other potential complementary pathways interested countries).



Leaving No One Behind: Improving Skills and Economic Opportunities for the Women and Youth in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Host Community Component





Overview of the Host Community Component of ISEC Project

- Geographic coverage: All 9 subdistricts of Cox's Bazar
- Direct beneficiaries: 21,570
 - Demographic distributions:
 - Women: 40%
 - Persons with Disabilities: 3%
- Indirect beneficiaries: 109,350
- Duration: 01 Sep 2023 thru 31 Dec 2025
- Major partners: ILO, BRAC, A2i-UNDP

Major Interventions of BRAC and Their Progress

Interventions Areas	Target	Completed	Ongoing
Ultra-poor HHs graduation for enterprise development (with 80% enhanced livelihoods target)	2500	-	2500
Formal TVET (with 75% certification target)	500	53	120
Informal apprenticeship-based training (with 80% employment target)	4800	1380	993
New entrepreneur creation and existing entrepreneur development	1900	141	852
Employability services	1000	58	118



FOLLOW US

Enterprise Options and Occupations

16 enterprise options for ultra-poor HHs

Combinations of the following:

- Bulls
- Heifer
- Doe Goat
- Billy Goat
- Non-farm
- Ewe
- Ram
- Birds
- Vermi Compost
- Mini Agriculture
- Agriculture
- Nursery

3 occupations for formal TVET

- Food & Beverage Service
- Housekeeping
- Retail Sales

15 occupations for informal apprenticeship

- Welding
- Metal Sheet Cutting
- Refrigeration and Air Conditioning
- Wood Furniture Making
- Wood Furniture Design
- Automotive Mechanics
- Motorcycle Service Mechanic
- Mobile Phone Servicing
- Aluminium Fabricators
- Graphics Design
- IT Support Technician
- Beauty Saloon
- Beauty Saloon
- Tailoring & Dress Making





Annex: Direct Beneficiaries in Host Community Component

Interventions Areas	Targeted Participants	Implementing Agencies
Entrepreneurship and business development services	1530	ILO, BRAC
Ultra-poor graduation for enterprise development and livelihood	2500	BRAC
Formal skills training aligned to Bangladesh National Qualifications Framework (BNQF), including recognition for prior learning (RPL)	3200	ILO, BRAC
Apprenticeship-based skills training for youth and adolescents	4800	BRAC
Qawmi Madrasah (QM): skills development training (technical and pre- vocational)	4500	A2i
Labour market platform and employment support service	2500	BRAC, A2i
Trainers (TVET and QMs), master craftspersons (MCPs) and partners' staff	2540	ILO, A2i, BRAC
Total direct beneficiaries	21570	



Market Mapping Data Collection Exercise

Rohingya Refugee Response Date: July 14, 2024

Refugee situation in Bangladesh is **protracted** in nature



Globally, **aid resources** are shrinking due to competing crises



8.2% of the population of working age (18-59 years) are **volunteers**



976,506 refugees (20% of this refugee population are **women and men of working age** (18-59 years)



Refugees are not legally allowed to work (83% **dependency** on humanitarian assistance)



Frequency of **natural disasters** (*force majeure*) and impact of climate change hinders significant development progress.



Economy of 1 million people and its contribution to host community is largely undocumented (evidence)



Deteriorating security situation in camps and in Myanmar and lack of opportunities (**negative coping mechanisms**)



Objective

• To conduct a mapping of markets in camps in terms of their locations, sizes, dynamics and number of people engaged

Outputs

- Markets in camps are identified and **geo-referenced**
- Markets in camps are classified by size, types and people engaged (Refugees and hosts)
- Existing market governance structures and their supply chain dynamics (goods and services) are well understood
- Infrastructure and facilities in camp markets are assessed and improvements that are needed identified



https://www.unhcr.org/media/unhcr-multi-sector-market-assessment-companion-guide-and-toolkit-november-2020

Marketplace Analysis:

- Rapid and focuses on what is being traded or which service is provided in a marketplace.
- Based on what traders, service providers or key informants think can be delivered to meet demand.
- Sufficient where markets are vibrant, functioning or seem to be recovering. Information is readily available.

Supply Chain Analysis:

- More in-depth analysis to trace where goods and services come from and factors affecting supply.
- Suitable where supply is more limited and additional information is needed to ensure adequate goods and services will be available and accessible when required.

Market System Analysis:

- More holistic analysis of the broader system.
- Maps social, political, economic, cultural and physical factors affecting how a market operates.
- Used when additional information is required to better understand market functionality and the relationship between actors and how they can be supported to increase supply and service.





- Listing of markets (Consultations with CiCs/SMS colleagues)
- Permission from RRRC to conduct the mapping exercise
- Geo-referencing of markets (Spatial)
- Development of Questionnaires/Tools
- Orientation for Enumerators/Volunteers
- Dry run in the field to test efficacy (16 camps/FDGs?/80 KIIs)
- Adjustment of Questionnaires/Tools/Approaches
- Data collection/Kobo entry (37 markets/110 Klls)
- Data analysis (CXB + Dhaka)





