

Meeting Title: Livelihoods and Skills Development Sector SAG Meeting

Meeting Date: 18 September 2024

Participants: BRAC, IOM, Mukti Cox's Bazar, NGO Forum, WFP, UNHCR

Agenda:

1. JRP timeline
2. 2025 JRP Sector Activity Matrix
3. 2025 JRP Sector Target and Budget
4. Impact Assessment
5. ISNA initial findings
6. AoB

Agenda	Key Discussion
<p>1. JRP timeline and Sector Objective</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The LSDS Coordinator presented the timeline for the Joint Response Plan (JRP), as outlined in the attached presentation, to the SAG members. It was emphasized that the upcoming SAG meeting will focus on finalizing LSDS priorities and planning for JRP 2025. ➤ In terms of advocacy efforts, ongoing discussions regarding "low-hanging fruits" for the LSDS Sector are expected to provide greater clarity in the coming days. The evolving engagement with the Interim Government may open further opportunities for collaboration. Additionally, the Sector will actively participate in the midterm visioning exercise with ISCG and will keep SAG members updated as developments unfold. <p>There are no significant changes in the Sector Objectives, the agreed Sector objectives by the SAG members are-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Support skills and capacity building of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs that can support their sustainable reintegration. b) Support Rohingya Refugees in utilization of gained transferable and vocational skills to generate different income opportunity in humanitarian and development sectors. c) Support Host communities in diversified vocational skills development and sustainable livelihood options to promote Social Cohesion.
<p>2. 2025 JRP Sector Activity Matrix</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Sector has introduced a new Activity Group, titled "Advocacy with the Private Sector," under the first objective. The proposed activities within this group include a Public-Private Sector Dialogue and joint field visits with private sector representatives. This initiative aims to foster greater engagement with the private sector in creating income-generating opportunities for both Refugee and Host Communities. ➤ Under the second objective, the activity narrative has been revised based on input from SAG members. The new proposal is for "Equipment/in-kind support for formal and non-formal skill training graduates to support Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and provide opportunities for self-employment and volunteer engagement". The ongoing market mapping in the camps, led by UNHCR, along with insights from the ISNA, will serve as valuable evidence to support this activity. ➤ For the third objective, which is dedicated exclusively to the Host Community, a new Activity Group focused on Technical Training aligned

with the national curriculum has been introduced. The Host Community Technical Working Group will provide guidance to Host Community partners in implementing this initiative. In parallel, the non-formal technical training activity group will continue, as many partners are still actively engaged in these activities.

3. LSDS JRP 2025 budget and target

- The budget for JRP 2025, will remain same as 35.5 million. The budget may increase based on the accepted proposals during the JRP Peer Review process.
- The targeted beneficiaries for Refugee Communities will be increased as the Sector is planning to expand the Accelerated Adult Learning packages significantly.
- As the scope for engaging volunteers are reducing within the camps, the Vocational Training for Skills level, targeted beneficiaries will be reduced compared to JRP 2024.
- The Sector lead agency UNHCR is planning to expand vocational skills curricula to levels 2, 3 and 4 and enhance the capacities of skills development centres to enable them to provide high quality training.

4. Impact Assessment

- The LSDS Coordinator informed the SAG members that, in alignment with the Sector Work Plan, the Sector is planning to conduct an Impact Assessment in November-December 2024.
- **Objectives of the Impact Assessment:**

The key objectives of this assessment are:

1. To evaluate the effectiveness of Vocational Training, non-formal technical training, and volunteer engagement initiatives in enhancing the livelihoods, skills, and overall well-being of refugee beneficiaries including persons with beneficiaries.
 2. To compare the outcomes of participants in these programs with a control group of non-participants, identifying key differences in economic opportunities, skill acquisition, and social integration.
 3. To quantify the value added by these interventions, providing evidence-based insights for refining program strategies, and improving the effectiveness of future interventions.
 4. To inform future program planning and resource allocation by identifying successful approaches and areas for improvement in the implementation of Vocational Training and related initiatives.
- The assessment will specifically focus on evaluating Vocational Training initiatives from January 2023 onwards, as well as the Non-Formal Technical Training initiatives harmonized in 2024.
 - A draft Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Impact Assessment has been shared with SAG members for their review and feedback, attached to this meeting's minutes.
 - The Impact Assessment will be conducted by an external consultancy firm, and the SAG has recommended selecting the firm through a competitive bidding process to ensure transparency.
 - Additionally, LSDS has shared that once the consultancy firm is finalized, they will receive clear instructions and guidance from relevant Information

	Management colleagues before commencing data collection and activity implementation.
5. ISNA	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ The initial findings from the Inter-Sectoral Needs Assessment (ISNA) have been shared with the Sector, though a detailed analysis is still pending. A preliminary overview of these findings has been presented to the SAG. The Sector's Information Management focal point is expected to provide a comprehensive analysis by mid-October. The ISNA findings are available in the attached presentation for your reference.
6. AoB	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ The Sector informed SAG members that the UNHCR High Commissioner will visit Cox's Bazar in October. The Sector requested any key messages SAG members would like to convey to the High Commissioner for discussion with the Interim Government. It was agreed that the focus should be on highlighting "low-hanging fruit" opportunities for engagement with the Interim Government.➤ The Sector Coordinator also shared that ISCG is conducting an exercise to determine how the Sectors can support the needs of new Rohingya arrivals. While the SAG noted that LSDS is not an immediate responder, it was agreed that once the immediate needs of the new arrivals are met by other Sectors, LSDS can conduct a rapid skill needs assessment and plan to integrate them into Skills Development programs. Additionally, SAG members emphasized that new arrivals would benefit from Unconditional Cash Grant (UCG) support, allowing them the flexibility to meet their urgent needs. However, as UCG is currently not approved in the camps, it was suggested that the Transfers Working Group advocate for its approval.

Concept Note for Impact Assessment on Livelihoods and Skills Development Sector activities from January 2023

1. Background and Rationale

Since January 2023, the Livelihoods and Skills Development Sector (LSDS) Partners have been actively implementing Vocational Training, non-formal technical training, and volunteer engagement initiatives to improve the livelihoods and skills of refugee beneficiaries in the Rohingya camps. These programs are designed to empower the refugees by providing them with the necessary skills and knowledge to improve their economic opportunities and overall well-being. As we approach the end of the year, it is essential to assess the effectiveness of these interventions to ensure that they are meeting their objectives and to inform future programming decisions along with providing the Sector with information on the desire and possibilities of expansion of diversified skills set.

The planned impact assessment aims to measure the positive impact of these initiatives on refugee beneficiaries who participated in the programs compared to a control group of beneficiaries who did not participate. Th including person with disabilities and elderly is comparative analysis will help identify key differences in outcomes and quantify the value added by these interventions, providing critical insights for future program planning and resource allocation and also support the evidence-based advocacy for widening the skill sets mentioned in the Skills Development Framework. The impact assessment would be carried out in the camps.

2. Objectives of the Impact Assessment

The primary objectives of the impact assessment are:

1. **To evaluate the effectiveness** of Vocational Training, non-formal technical training, and volunteer engagement initiatives in improving the livelihoods, skills, and overall well-being of refugee beneficiaries including persons with disabilities.
2. **To compare the outcomes** of participants in these programs against a control group of non-participants, identifying key differences in economic opportunities, skill acquisition, and social integration.
3. **To quantify the value added** by these interventions, providing evidence-based insights for refining program strategies and enhancing the effectiveness of future interventions.
4. **To inform future program planning** and resource allocation by identifying successful approaches and areas for improvement in the implementation of Vocational Training and related initiatives.

3. Methodology

The impact assessment will employ a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative and qualitative data collection and analysis to provide a comprehensive understanding of the programs' outcomes.

- **Sampling:** A stratified random sampling technique will be used to select participants for the assessment, ensuring representation from both the intervention group (those who participated in the training programs) and the control group (those who did not participate). The sample size will be determined based on statistical considerations to ensure the reliability and validity of the findings.

- **Data Collection:**
 - **Quantitative Data:** Surveys and structured interviews will be conducted with beneficiaries from both the intervention and control groups. The surveys will collect data on key indicators such as income levels, employment status, skill acquisition, and access to economic opportunities. Besides, the LSIDS 5W data will also be used as a secondary source. A person with disability will be considered for data collection as well.
 - **Qualitative Data:** Focus group discussions (FGDs) and in-depth interviews (IDIs) will be conducted with selected beneficiaries, LSIDS partners, sector leads, government stakeholders and community leaders to gather insights into the perceived benefits and challenges of the programs, as well as any unintended consequences.
- **Data Analysis:** The quantitative data will be analyzed using statistical techniques to compare outcomes between the intervention and control groups, while the qualitative data will be thematically analyzed to identify key patterns and narratives that complement the quantitative findings.

4. Expected Outcomes

The impact assessment is expected to produce the following outcomes:

1. **Evidence-based insights** into the effectiveness of Vocational Training, non-formal technical training, and volunteer engagement initiatives in improving the livelihoods, skills, and well-being of refugee beneficiaries.
2. **Identification of successful approaches** and best practices that can be scaled up or replicated in future interventions.
3. **Recommendations for refining program strategies**, including potential modifications to training curricula, delivery methods, and participant selection criteria. Also recommendations on which are the skill sets that could be added to the Skills Development Framework.
4. **Guidance for resource allocation** to ensure that future investments are directed towards the most impactful and cost-effective interventions.

5. Timeline

The impact assessment will be conducted over two months, with the following key milestones:

- **Month 1:** Finalization of the assessment design, sampling, and data collection tools. Data collection in the field
- **Months 2:** Data analysis and interpretation of findings. Report writing, dissemination of findings, and formulation of recommendations.

The timeline of this assessment is November- December 2024.

6. Budget

A detailed budget will be developed to cover the costs associated with the assessment, including personnel, data collection, analysis, and dissemination activities. The budget will be designed to ensure efficient use of resources while maintaining the quality and rigor of the assessment. The assessment will be carried out by an external consultation firm and the estimated budget is USD 10,000.

7. Deliverables for the Consultants

The consultants engaged in the impact assessment will be responsible for producing the following key deliverables:

1. **Inception Report:** A detailed report outlining the methodology, work plan, sampling strategy, and data collection tools for the assessment. This report will include a refined research framework and timelines for the entire assessment process.
2. **Data Collection Tools:** Finalized survey questionnaires, interview guides, and other relevant data collection instruments designed for gathering both quantitative and qualitative data from the target beneficiaries and control group.
3. **Field Data Collection:** A comprehensive dataset from both intervention and control groups, including all quantitative survey data and qualitative insights from focus group discussions and in-depth interviews.
4. **Data Analysis Report:** A statistical and thematic analysis of the collected data, highlighting key findings, trends, and differences between participants and non-participants in the training programs.
5. **Draft Assessment Report:** A preliminary report summarizing the assessment findings, including evidence-based conclusions on the effectiveness of the Vocational Training, non-formal technical training, and volunteer engagement initiatives.
6. **Final Impact Assessment Report:** A finalized, polished report incorporating feedback from stakeholders, with detailed recommendations for future program improvements and resource allocation.
7. **Presentation of Findings:** A comprehensive presentation of the key findings and recommendations to LSIDS partners, stakeholders, and other relevant bodies for validation and discussion.

Each deliverable will be submitted according to the agreed-upon timeline and will serve as critical components for the successful completion of the assessment.

8. Stakeholder Engagement

The assessment will involve close collaboration with key stakeholders, including LSIDS Partners, beneficiary communities, and relevant government agencies. Regular updates will be provided to stakeholders throughout the assessment process, and their input will be sought to ensure the relevance and utility of the findings.

9. Conclusion

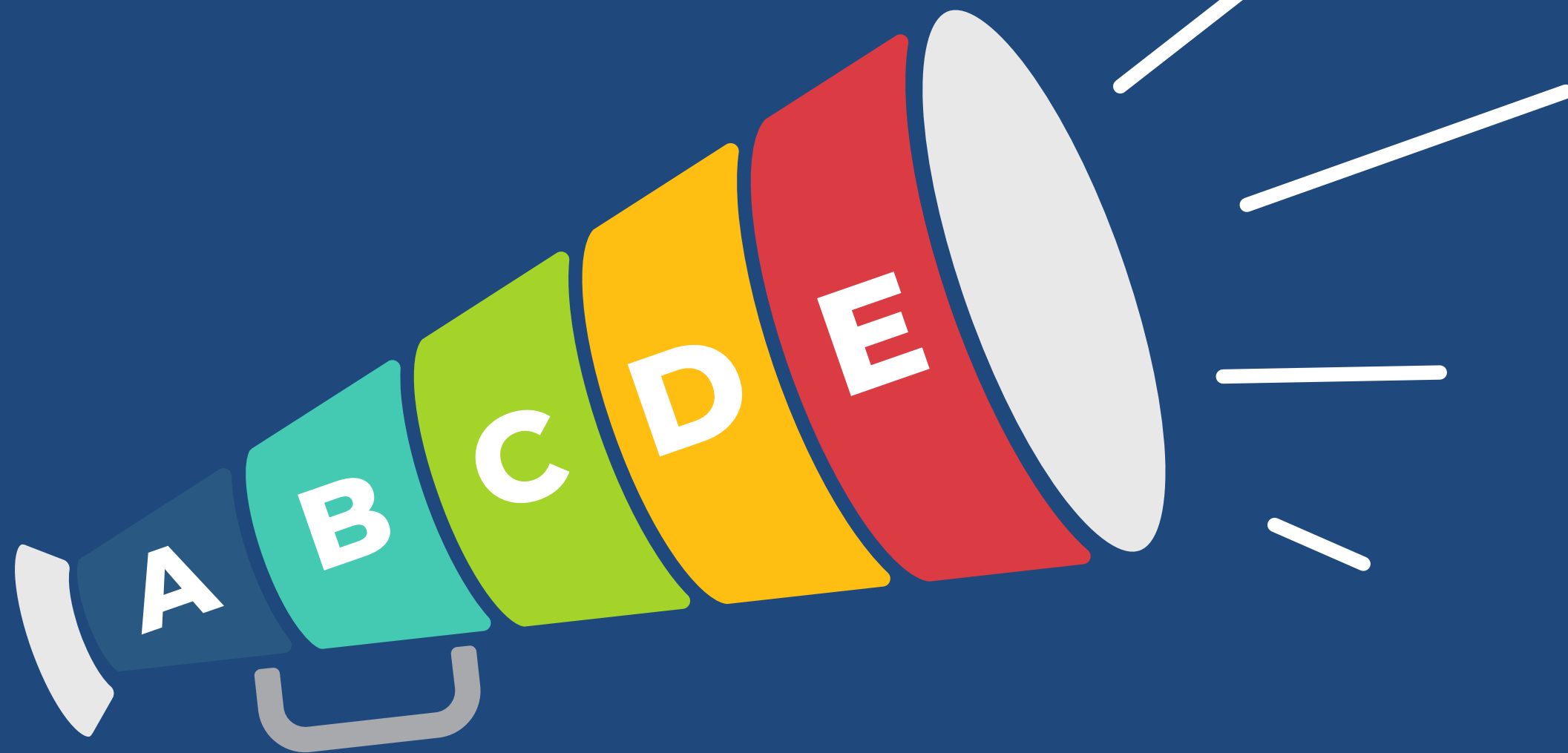
This impact assessment represents a critical step in understanding the effectiveness of Vocational Training, non-formal technical training, and volunteer engagement initiatives implemented by the LSIDS Partners since January 2023. By rigorously evaluating these interventions, the assessment will provide

valuable insights that will inform future program planning and resource allocation, ultimately contributing to the improved livelihoods and resilience of refugee beneficiaries.

Livelihoods and Skills Development Sector

ISCG Sector Conference Room
18 September 2024

Agenda



1) Introduction

2) JRP timeline

3) 2025 JRP Sector Activity

Matrix

4) 2025 JRP Sector Target and
Budget

5) ISNA initial findings

6) Impact Assessment

7) AOB

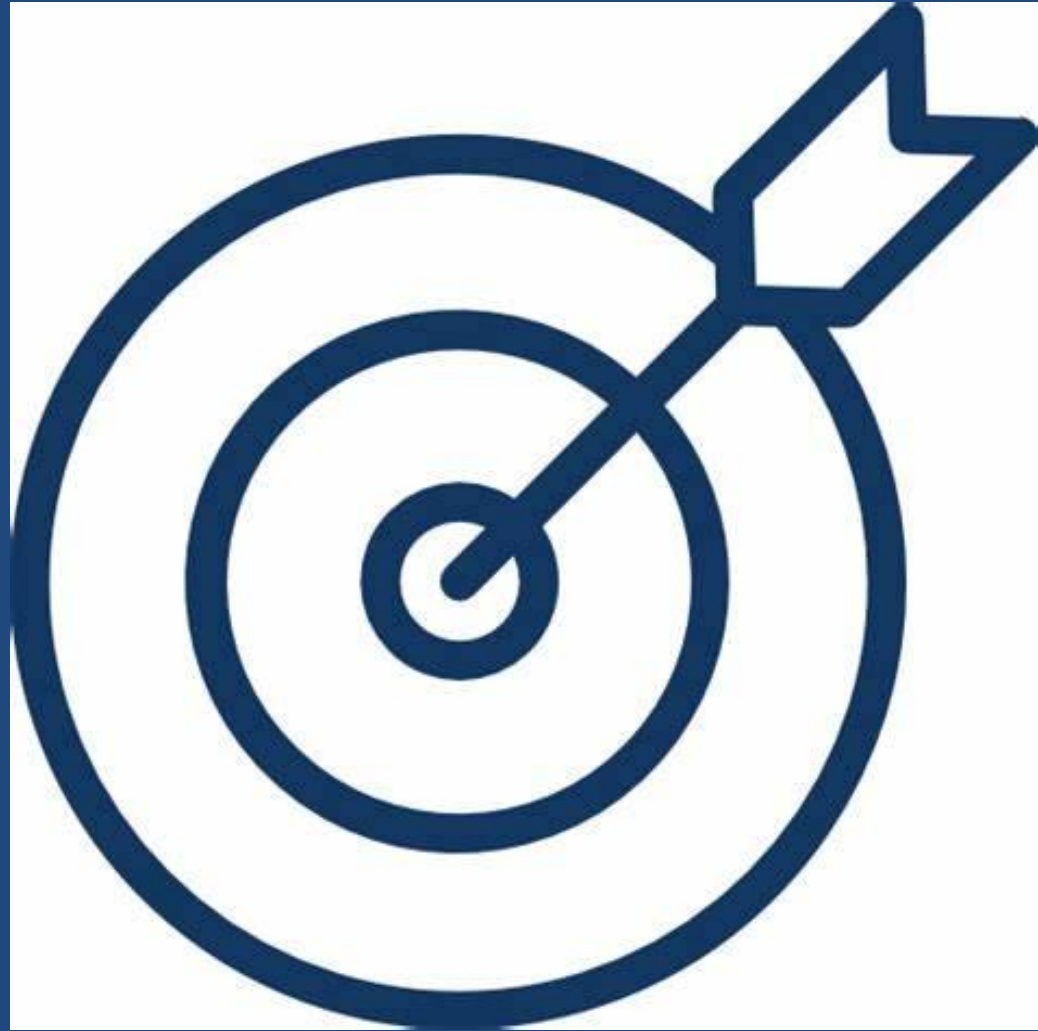
Introduction



JRP 2025 timeline

	Activity	Actor	Date
JRP 2025 planning	Response plan/strategy template (Sector objectives, narrative, PiN, targets, estimated budget requirements, and activity groups) shared with Sectors	ISCG	5 Sept
	Sectors receive ISNA preliminary datasets	ISCG/Sectors	15 Sept
	Sector-specific visioning discussions*	ISCG/Sectors	17-22 Sept
	Sectors submit preliminary objectives, activity groups, PiNs/targets & budget for JRP 2025	ISCG/Sectors	25 Sept
	Budget estimate to be shared with SEG Co Chairs	ISCG	26 Sept
	Inter-Sector visioning workshop	ISCG/Sectors	29/30 Sept
	Sectors receive ISNA full datasets (graphs & pivot tables)	ISCG/Sectors	1 Oct
	Townhall #1 for partners on JRP process and timeline	ISCG/All partners	Early October
	ISCG to circulate draft project template and guidance notes (incl. cross-cutting) for sector feedback	Sectors	3 Oct (deadline 10 Oct)
	Sector/IMAWG provide sector-level ISNA analysis & main findings to ISCG	Sectors/IMAWG	16 Oct
	Sectors submit strategies (narrative with objectives, activity groups, PiNs/targets and revised budget estimate) validated by ISNA	ISCG/Sectors	17 Oct
	Sectors present ISNA analysis & main findings	Sectors (IMs), ISCG	20 Oct
	Sectors present strategies to ROCT, invite SEG Co-Chairs	Sectors, ISCG, ROCT	21 Oct
	Call for JRP projects after finalization of template	ISCG/Sectors	24 Oct
	Townhall #2 for partners on project template and cross-cutting themes, including GAM	ISCG/All partners	27 Oct
	Presentation to RRRRC	Sectors	Week of 3 Nov
	ISCG reaches out to non-JRP partners on planned 3W	ISCG	Beg. Nov
	0 draft JRP narrative (including chapeau, no numbers), share with SEG CC, ROCT, sectors	ISCG	Mid-Nov
	Deadline JRP project submissions	All appealing partners	10 Nov
	Sector Peer Review of JRP projects	ISCG/Sectors	17-21 Nov
Selection of partners communicated	Sectors/Partners	24 Nov	
Final project adjustments; Townhall #3 on HPC upload	Sectors/Partners	25-28 Nov; 28 Nov	
HPC submissions + clinics to support partners in submission;	ISCG/Sectors/All JRP appealing partners	1-3 Dec;	
Final check HPC submissions by Sectors		4-5 Dec	
JRP 2025 draft with numbers shared with ROCT & Sectors for red flags, and SEG Co-Chairs.	ISCG	Mid-Dec	

Sectors' Objectives and Activities updates for JRP 2025



Livelihoods and Skills Development Sector Objectives

Objective 1. Support skills and capacity building of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs that can support their sustainable reintegration in Myanmar

Objective 2. Support Rohingya Refugees in utilization of gained transferable vocational skills to generate income and humanitarian sector response needs/areas (e.g., Shelter, WASH, Health)

Objective 3. Support Host and Local communities in diversified vocational skills development and sustainable livelihood options

LSDS Activity Matrix 2025

Sector Objective	Activity Group	Population Type	Activity	Activity Details
Support skills and capacity building of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs that can support their sustainable reintegration in Myanmar	Accelerated adult learning	Refugee	Training package integrating basic literacy, functional literacy for English, Burmese, and numeracy with an introduction to concerned vocational and livelihood skills and vocabulary, as well as the integration of soft skills, life skills and awareness raising of cross-cutting issues for the adult learner group	Accelerated Adult Learning
	Vocational training in line with formally recognized curriculum/ certification programs	Refugee	Vocational skills training for RC, 360 hours	Sewing Machine Operation
				Plumber
				Concreter
				Small Engine Mechanic
				Electrician (building)
				Agricultural Crop Production
				Community Health Worker
				Caregiver
				Solar (PV) System Installation and Maintenance
				Bakery and pastry staff
	Training centre construction			
	Non-formal technical training	Refugee	Non-formal technical training of 120 hours**	Electric maintenance
Weaving, knitting, repairing household items (handy craft)				
Tailoring				
Hairdressing/Barbering/Beautification/Beauty Parlor Business				
Jute products (handy craft)				
Carpenters (wooden/bamboo handy craft)				
Repairing of gas stoves and solar panels				
Production of liquid and solid soap, handwashing liquid etc.				
Financial and Digital Literacy				
Production of toilet cleaning liquid (e.g. Harpic)				
Cross cutting: Waste/ Plastic recycling / waste management; DRR/DRM in coordination with EETWG, SCCCM, WASH				
Advocacy with Private Sector	Refugee and Host	Engagement with Private Sector	Public-Private Sector Dialogue	
			Joint field visit with Private Sector	

Support Rohingya Refugees in utilization of gained transferable vocational skills to generate income and humanitarian sector response needs/areas (e.g., SCCCM, WASH, Health)	Creating diversified livelihoods opportunities in the camps	Refugee	Equipment/in-kind support for formal and non-formal skill training graduates for self-employment through small businesses and volunteer engagement opportunities within LSDS Sector or relevant Sector	Manufacturing (sewing/tailoring combined with operating with machines)
				Plumber
				Concreter
				Small Engine Mechanic
				Electrician (building)
				Solar (PV) System Installation and Maintenance
				Community Health Worker
				Caregiver
				Bakery and pastry staff
				Hairdressing/Barbering/Beautification/Beauty Parlor Business
				Carpenters (wooden/bamboo handy craft)
				Cross cutting: Waste/ Plastic recycling / waste management; DRR/DRM in coordination with EETWG, SCCCM, WASH

Support Host and Local communities in diversified vocational skills development and sustainable livelihood options	Vocational Skills Development for Host Communities	Host Community	Vocational skills training for HC	Implementation of vocational skills training following the National Technical and Vocational Qualifications (NTVQ), on quality assured and market-responsive trades and occupations
	Technical training following the national curriculum for Host Communities	Host Community	Technical training following national curriculum	Non formal training covering a wide range of trades (such as wood processing; carpentry; crafts making; baker/pastry baker; green skills) in combination with business and green business development training
			Job referrals	Connecting the skills of beneficiaries looking for jobs with employment opportunities in a facilitated manner
			Creation/expansion of market linkages	Use of different market platforms, fairs, open markets, economic sectors (tourism, construction etc.), involvement with Private Sector
			Soft skills development	With focus on digital and financial expertise, ICT, communication and networking skills, problem solving skills, personal development
			LSDS related research and analysis	Market, labour market and value chain analyses, etc.****
			Awareness raising	Environmental Awareness – Waste/ Plastic recycling /waste management; DRR/DRM; Social Cohesion
			Unconditional Cash (off-farm) – HC	MPCG, Income Generating Activity
			Conditional Cash (off-farm) – HC	Investment Grant, Handicraft/ Off-farm, Cash Stipend

2025 JRP Sector Budget

MAXIMUM UNIT COST PER ACTIVITY GROUP

The purpose of the maximum unit cost is to help the Sector and the Peer Review Teams in assessing whether the budget proposed by partners is reasonable.

- Since activity groups are grouping different specific activities, the maximum unit cost of the activity group will be the one for the most expensive activity of all activities under the activity group.
- If the same or similar activities are conducted for refugees and host community, the maximum unit cost will likely be the one for refugees.
- For homogeneity, it is preferable to take beneficiaries as the unit of measurement, meaning the unit cost would be the cost-per-beneficiary (this is where target number of beneficiaries should be used).
- The (unit) cost for each activity group should include all operational and non-operational costs:
 - Direct costs: procurement costs, staffing, etc.
 - Support costs: logistics, rent and running costs of a facility, staff partially engaged in overseeing a project, etc.
 - Indirect costs or overheads: organisational management, admin, office costs, laptops, etc.

ISNA initial findings

A.7.1 Now, we are going to ask about your income or livelihood sources in the HH. Do the HH have any source of income?

Indicator: % of HHs with members (of working age) (engaged in income generating activities) (Gender/Age disaggregated)

Row Labels	#	%
Yes	1475	70.85%
No	607	29.15%
Grand Total	2082	100.00%

Row Labels	%
Yes	70.85%
No	29.15%
Grand Total	100.00%

A.7.2 How much is your total HH income average per month?

Indicator:

Row Labels	#	%
3001- 5000 BDT	474	32.14%
1-3000 BDT	373	25.29%
5001_-7000 BDT	311	21.08%
7001- 10000 BDT	219	14.85%
above 10000 BDT	98	6.64%
Grand Total	1475	100.00%

Row Labels	%
1-3000 BDT	25.29%
3001- 5000 BDT	32.14%
5001_-7000 BDT	21.08%
7001- 10000 BDT	14.85%
above 10000 BDT	6.64%
Grand Total	100.00%

ISNA initial findings

2.6. Is [Individual - Age: \${ind_age}, Gender: \${ind_gender}] currently contributing to household income?

Indicator:

Row Labels	#	%
Don't know	2	0.03%
No	4215	71.50%
Yes	1678	28.46%
Grand Total	5895	100.00%

Row Labels	%
Yes	28.46%
No	71.50%
Don't know	0.03%
Grand Total	100.00%

A.7.4 What are the sources of income [this person]?

Indicator

Values	
Income from own production)	0
Other	36
Volunteer engagement with camp	121
Cash for work (connected to progr	235
Any other form of employment (e	246
Self employment (Income from ov	289
Casual or daily labour (excluding c	827

Values	#	% responses	% respondents
Income from own production)	0	0%	0%
Other	36	2%	2%
Volunteer engagement with ca	121	7%	7%
Cash for work (connected to p	235	13%	14%
Any other form of employmen	246	14%	15%
Self employment (Income fron	289	16%	17%
Casual or daily labour (excludir	827	47%	49%
	1754		

ISNA initial findings

A.7.5 Aside from your sources of income, do you have any other cash flow or sources that supports your family?

Indicator

Indicator	Values		Values	# responses	% responses	% respondents
Don't know	1		Don't know	1	0.0%	0%
Government social benefits or ass	2		Government social benefits or	2	0.1%	0%
Income from rent	4		Income from rent	4	0.1%	0%
Charitable donations	14		Charitable donations	14	0.4%	1%
Others	22		Others	22	0.7%	1%
Loans, support from community n	57		Loans, support from communi	57	1.8%	4%
Remittances	70		Remittances	70	2.2%	5%
Selling relief items	413		Selling relief items	413	13.2%	28%
Not other source	433		Not other source	433	13.8%	29%
Loans or support from family and	698		Loans or support from family a	698	22.3%	47%
Humanitarian assistance	1419		Humanitarian assistance	1419	45.3%	96%
				3133		

ISNA initial findings

A.7.6 In the past 6 months what barriers, if any, did your household experience to prevent you from accessing income opportunities?

Indicator: % of households reporting barriers to income opportunities in the past 6 months

Total HHs
2082

Values	
Other gender related barriers (cul	5
Language barriers or issues	8
Could not afford transportation to	13
Don't know	17
No means of transport	19
Lack of female staff at facility	22
Not safe/insecurity while travellin	25
Could not take time off from carin	27
Not safe/insecurity at job location	28
Others	50
Job location is too far away	130
I have no skills	133
Disability prevents access to incon	185
Movement restrictions	296
Long waiting time for the opportu	312
No or limited income/livelihoods (647
No barriers faced	961

Values	# responses	% responses	% respondents
Other gender related barriers (5	0%	0%
Language barriers or issues	8	0%	0%
Could not afford transportation	13	0%	1%
Don't know	17	1%	1%
No means of transport	19	1%	1%
Lack of female staff at facility	22	1%	1%
Not safe/insecurity while trave	25	1%	1%
Could not take time off from ci	27	1%	1%
Not safe/insecurity at job local	28	1%	1%
Others	50	2%	2%
Job location is too far away	130	5%	6%
I have no skills	133	5%	6%
Disability prevents access to in	185	6%	9%
Movement restrictions	296	10%	14%
Long waiting time for the oppc	312	11%	15%
No or limited income/liveliho	647	22%	31%
No barriers faced	961	33%	46%
	2878		

ISNA initial findings

A.7.7 In recent situation, how would you rank your debt status?

Indicator:

Row Labels		#	%
We don't have debt		750	36.02%
Debt is increasing		665	31.94%
Debt is the same		430	20.65%
Debt is decreasing		234	11.24%
Don't know		3	0.14%
Grand Total		2082	100.00%

Row Labels		%
We don't have debt		36.02%
Debt is increasing		31.94%
Debt is the same		20.65%
Debt is decreasing		11.24%
Don't know		0.14%
Grand Total		100.00%

A.7.8 Have you or any member of your HH been able to access livelihood skills training

Indicator: % of HH with members who are able to access livelihoods skills training

Row Labels		#	%
No		1801	86.50%
Yes		281	13.50%
Grand Total		2082	100.00%

Row Labels		%
No		86.50%
Yes		13.50%
Grand Total		100.00%

ISNA initial findings

A.7.9 If YES to A.7.8, what type of training?

Values	
Non-formal technical training (120	163
Competency based/vocational tra	113
Other	6

Values	#
Non-formal technical training (58%
Competency based/vocational	40%
Other	2%
Total	282

A.7.10 If NO to A.7.8, what is the reason for not attending training?

Values	
Prefer not to answer	1
Not safe/insecurity while travellin	2
Lack of female staff at facility	8
Not safe/insecurity at training loc	10
Quality of education doesn't meet	11
Training takes too much time	15
Insufficient literacy level hindering	26
Gender related constraints (social	27
Not interested in taking training ir	31
Disability prevents access to traini	44
Already engaged in the income ge	73
Other	73
Limited education opportunities fi	83
Age-related constraints	128
Don't know	131
Training facility is too far away	157
Could not take time off from carin	164
Not interested in taking training ir	300
Long waiting time for the opportu	303
No training facilities nearby	890

Values	# responses	% responses	% respondents
Prefer not to answer	1	0%	0%
Not safe/insecurity while trave	2	0%	0%
Lack of female staff at facility	8	0%	0%
Not safe/insecurity at training	10	0%	1%
Quality of education doesn't n	11	0%	1%
Training takes too much time	15	1%	1%
Insufficient literacy level hinde	26	1%	1%
Gender related constraints (so	27	1%	1%
Not interested in taking trainir	31	1%	2%
Disability prevents access to tr	44	2%	2%
Already engaged in the income	73	3%	4%
Other	73	3%	4%
Limited education opportuniti	83	3%	5%
Age-related constraints	128	5%	7%
Don't know	131	5%	7%
Training facility is too far away	157	6%	9%
Could not take time off from c	164	7%	9%
Not interested in taking trainir	300	12%	17%
Long waiting time for the oppc	303	12%	17%
No training facilities nearby	890	36%	49%
	2477		

ISNA initial findings

A.7.11 If YES to A.7.8, have you engaged in any income generation activities as a result of the skills you acquired from the trainings

Indicator: % HHs engaged in income generation activities as a result of any livelihood skills acquired while in the camp

Row Labels	#	%
No	168	59.79%
Yes	113	40.21%
Grand Total	281	100.00%

Row Labels	%
No	59.79%
Yes	40.21%
Grand Total	100.00%

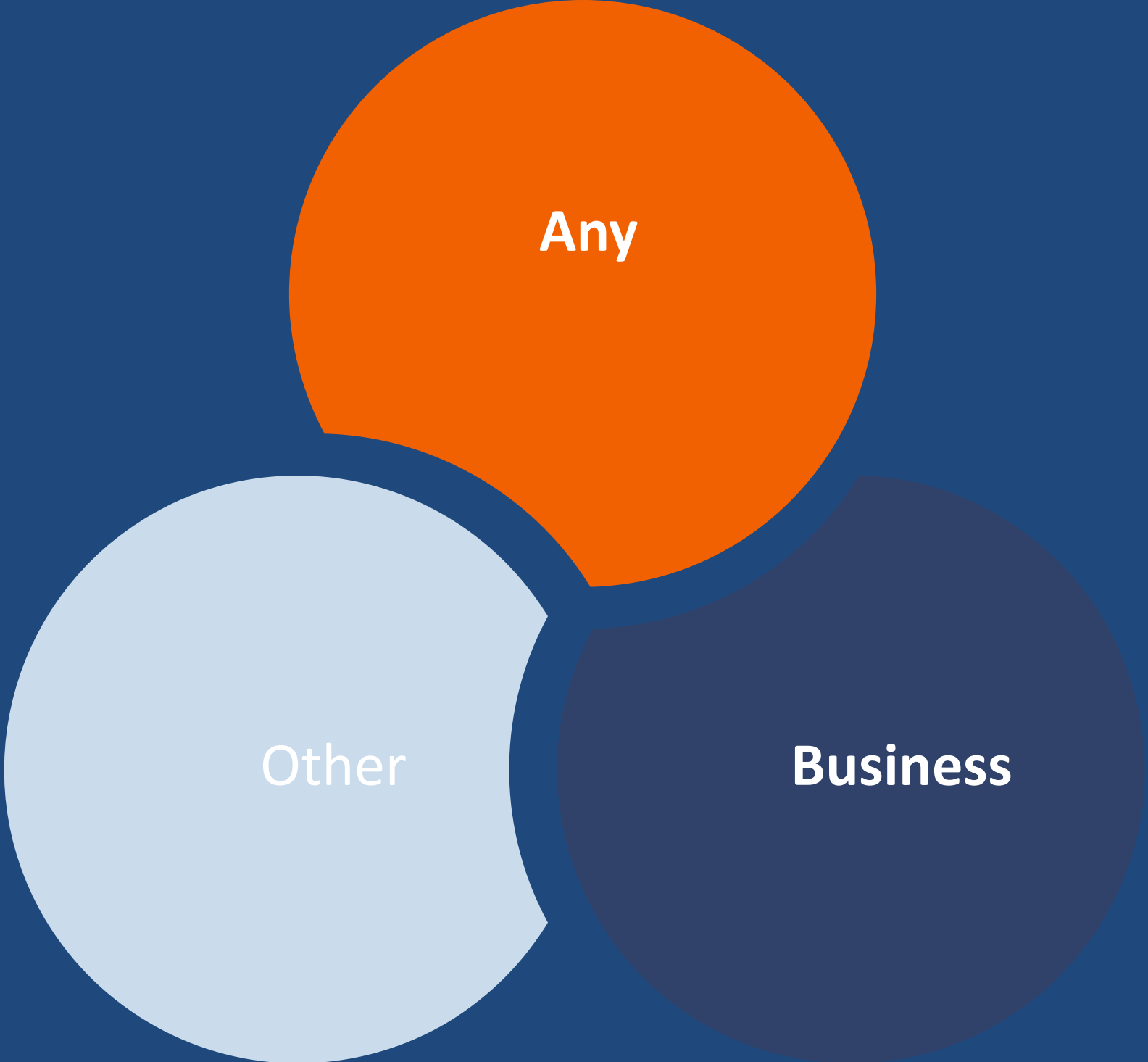
A.7.12 Compared to this time last year, do you think you can now afford more goods and services, the same, or fewer goods and services?

Indicator: % of HHs who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year

Row Labels	#	%
More	1411	67.77%
The same	436	20.94%
Fewer	234	11.24%
Don't know	1	0.05%
Grand Total	2082	100.00%

Row Labels	%
More	67.77%
The same	20.94%
Fewer	11.24%
Don't know	0.05%
Grand Total	100.00%

AoB



Thank you

