

## Host Community



**8,603**

Total Reached beneficiaries



**4,366**

Male Reached



**4,337**

Female Reached



**508**

Person with Disabilities

## Refugee Community



**7,450**

Total Reached beneficiaries



**2,314**

Male Reached



**5,136**

Female Reached



**127**

Person with Disabilities

## Key updates:

- A non-paper on the LSDS advocacy note, developed in collaboration with key donors, was shared with the Government of Bangladesh. Building on this, the Sector is formulating technical proposals and pilot initiatives focusing on digital skills and freelancing, mobile wallet systems, entrepreneurship and financial literacy, cash grants, and market formalization—benefiting both camp and host communities.
- LSDS participated in the consultation for the Process Documentation of the Pooled Fund, led by Dr. Kamruzzaman Mazumder of the University of Dhaka. The exercise captures best practices and lessons learned, highlighting LSDS's adaptive localization approach in the Rohingya response.
- At the Sector Coordination Meeting on 30 June, LSDS partner JNUS presented host community interventions, including localized skills training and the women-led enterprise *PANCHALI*, which promotes employability, eco-friendly livelihoods, and self-reliance.
- LSDS, UN Women, AAB, CCCI, and UNHCR jointly visited soap production centers, assessing viable options for expanding livelihood opportunities.
- The *Lessons Learned Exercise 2024* was published, underscoring the value of adaptive programming, robust partner coordination, and practical strategies such as market linkages and skills certification to strengthen the resilience of refugee and host communities. [Lessons Learned Exercise 2024](#)
- Sector partner Prottiyashi established a soap production center near Camp 1W, which was visited by the UN Resident Coordinator on 30 May for a briefing on this LSDS-supported initiative.
- In collaboration with LSDS, the Energy and Environment Network (EEN), and WASH sectors, the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) led a survey on single-use plastic bags, engaging 175 shopkeepers and consumers across six Rohingya camps. LSDS will now work with stakeholders to develop eco-friendly alternatives. [single-used Plastic-Bag survey](#)
- LSDS published its first factsheet on private sector engagement, showcasing emerging partnerships and collaborative opportunities. [LSDS engagement with the private sector](#).
- On 23 April, LSDS convened a thematic meeting on soap production with interested partners. At present, only Prottiyashi—funded by Oxfam—has established a soap production centre near Camp 1W. Full-scale production

is pending BSTI certification, and LSDS is working closely with the WASH Sector to facilitate scale-up once certification is secured.

- LSDS and BRAC organized a pooled fund for localization meeting with livelihood partners to review the progress of pooled fund livelihood projects. Discussions covered cost-effectiveness, home-based business models, market linkages, and the expansion of entrepreneurship programmes within the camps.
- On 30 April, Mukti presented updates to LSDS partners on their Accelerated Adult Learning activities. A total of 240 beneficiaries (116 women and 114 boys) have successfully enrolled. Upon programme completion, participants will transition to Skills Development initiatives, followed by income-generating opportunities.
- During the Sector Coordination Meeting on 30 April, the Sector Coordinator provided partners with an update on LSDS prioritization. The Sector also shared the draft LSDS guidance on private sector engagement, which will be finalized following endorsement from the LSDS SAG.

## Key Achievements of LSDS partners:

### AMAN:

Participants are now actively producing and selling various products. Their income sources include Wage earnings from production center, sewing clothes for neighbors and working with local tailors, selling products through ferry businessmen and local markets and different organizations



AMAN, HHRD Production Center

(Nakshi Katha Production)



Handicraft training on Bamboo & Cane products by Shushilan

### BRAC:

#### a) DFAT funding

A targeted non-formal skills training initiative was implemented for Rohingya women, focusing on tailoring and dressmaking, hand-stitched jute crafts, and Nakshi Kantha, to foster economic independence and self-reliance. Under DFAT's off-farm livelihood component, 200 participants were selected to receive entrepreneurship development, business planning, and financial literacy training. The program is designed to strengthen participants' capacity in entrepreneurship, business management, and financial planning, thereby laying a strong foundation for small-business development. Selection criteria prioritized vulnerable individuals, particularly women, to promote economic empowerment and expand livelihood opportunities beyond traditional agricultural activities.

### b) Pool Fund:

During the reporting period, 377 participants received skills training in diverse trades including bamboo and cane product making, Nakshi Kantha, Shital Pati weaving, jute crafts and product making, hairdressing, carpentry, and masonry, with an additional 523 participants receiving input support to apply their skills. Notably, 34 participants are now operating sewing machines for income generation, while 12 have established home-based tailoring shops in Camp 15. Furthermore, 31 trained participants from Camp 15 secured employment with various organizations, and 8 were linked with two tailors for regular order-based work, earning between BDT 12,000–15,000 per month. Shushilan facilitated market linkages by connecting participants with two local input suppliers and two local buyers, while nine ferry businessmen now sell products supplied by 35 trained participants within Camp 15. Additionally, 20 female participants trained in hand-stitching secured placements at the BRAC Production Center under the Ayesha Abed Foundation. The average income per participant for the quarter stood at BDT 4,007, reflecting the positive economic impact of the initiative.

### c) Ayesha Abed Foundation (AAF):

A total of **453 artisans** from both host and Rohingya communities were engaged in structured production activities, resulting in the creation of **16,413 finished products** and **7,788 yards of accessories** during the reporting period. The initiative also strengthened livelihoods for FSSL graduates by integrating them into the Ayesha Abed Foundation (AAF) production services, thereby providing sustainable income opportunities and enhancing economic resilience.



Camp 15, CiC delivering insightful guidance

Participants making different Hand Stitch product by BRAC

On market linkage



### Danish Refugee Council (DRC):

Between April and June 2025, a 24-day non-formal technical training programme (120 hours) was conducted for 163 women beneficiaries—92 from the host community (Rajapalong: 46, Palongkhali: 23, Jaliapalong: 23) and 71 from the camps (Camp 5: 23, Camp 8E: 23, Camp 11: 25). The training focused on producing household door mats using garment jhoot waste and was delivered in a dedicated learning centre serving both as a training venue and a production facility. Following the training, participants continued door mat production, with finished products collected and stocked at a designated sales outlet in Patabari, Rajapalong, for marketing. This initiative has not only generated income for participants but also fostered social cohesion, strengthened women's leadership, and promoted collaboration between host and Rohingya communities through shared skills and economic activities.



**Doormat production activity by DRC**



**NFTT on Electrical House Wiring by FIVDB-EDUCO**

### FIVDB:

The FIVDB–EDUCO–AECID Project is implementing three-month Non-Formal Technical Training in sewing and dressmaking, electrical work, and solar technology for 50 women and 30 men from the youth population in Camp 14, as well as 50 women and 30 men from the Rajapalong host community. Training allowances will be provided upon successful completion of the courses.

Under FIVDB's CPPC Project (AHP IV), 10 women from the host community and 15 women from the camps have completed non-traditional trade training in car driving, gas stove repair, beautification, and solar panel installation. In addition, 50 participants from Baharchora Union, Teknaf Sadar Union, and Teknaf Municipality were enrolled in vocational training—27 men in electrical wiring, mobile servicing, motor driving, barbering, and motorbike repair, and 23 women (including two persons with disabilities) in beautification and handicrafts. Prior to vocational training, all participants attended a two-day Work Readiness Training, with average test scores increasing from 25.6% to 79.6%. Notably, 47 participants have already begun earning an income through self-employment, supported with start-up inputs.



**Macrame Production training by Oxfam**



**Assessment of masonry training going on, ILO**

### IOM:

An agreement between UNHCR and IOM is currently in progress to implement vocational skills development activities in the camps. IOM submitted proposal, through and endorsed by LSDs to the donors in-line with the non-paper document.

### ILO:

The Moheshkhali Island High School Training Centre, one of 10 facilities under the ILO-ISEC project, provided skills training to 160 youth in masonry, plumbing, and electrical installation, including 33 women. Of these, 143 trainees achieved certification from the National Skills Development Authority (NSDA), reflecting an 89% success rate. Follow-up assessments indicate that 78% of certified graduates are now employed in local industries, actively contributing to their households and the wider community. [Read the story](#)

In addition, three Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB) trainings were conducted in Cox's Bazar Sadar, engaging 109 participants (58 male, 51 female, including 3 persons with disabilities). Participants—comprising hotel and restaurant owners as well as beach service providers from key tourist areas—were trained in marketing fundamentals, customer

### Oxfam:

The Macrame training equipped participants from both the camps and host communities with practical skills to produce marketable crafts, enhancing their confidence and preparedness for small-scale entrepreneurship. Women participants reported a renewed sense of purpose and increased economic potential within their households. Similarly, the soap production training provided participants with hands-on skills, boosting their confidence and income-generating prospects, with over 80% expressing intentions to launch soap-making ventures. This initiative not only supported women's financial independence but also promoted hygiene awareness and strengthened community collaboration through group-based production. In addition, project participants—both host and camp—produced and sold handcrafted items such as Nakshi Kantha and baby Kantha in local markets and via online platforms, establishing sustainable income streams. The skills acquired, particularly among youth, have also contributed to reducing the risk of engagement in negative coping mechanisms.



## UNHCR:

Distribution Tool (GDT) in the selection and enrollment process has markedly reduced document forgery among learners, ensuring that support and resources consistently reach the intended recipients. This has strengthened fraud prevention measures and enhanced trust in the system. The British Council extended its collaboration to establish an IELTS testing centre within the refugee camps, where 60.26% (47 of 78) of test-takers achieved a band score above 4, with the highest score of 6.5 obtained by a refugee youth.

Between April and June 2025, a partner organization engaged nearly 800 refugee production workers and volunteers—over 98% women—in producing hygiene materials and jute bags across multiple camps, generating more than BDT 82 lakh in wages. During this period, production outputs included over 870,000 sanitary napkins, 240,000 pieces of female underwear, and 15,000 jute grocery bags.

In the same quarter, 3,409 learners (37% male, 63% female) from 13 camps were enrolled under the Accelerated Adult Learning (AAL) programme, while 813 learners completed 360 hours of vocational skills training across various trades, enhancing their employability and livelihood opportunities.



English Language training provided by UNHCR



Hairdressing and barbering training provided by WVI

## World Vision Bangladesh:

Aligned with the second strategic objective of the 2024 Rohingya Joint Response Plan (JRP) under the Livelihoods and Skills Development Sector (LSDS), the *Resilient Futures for Rohingya Communities (RFRC)* project—implemented by World Vision Bangladesh with funding from MFAT and World Vision New Zealand—aims to strengthen the self-reliance and resilience of Rohingya refugees and Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals (FDMNs) through structured, transferable skills training and livelihood opportunities.

The project adopts a progressive pathway: starting with foundational literacy and numeracy, advancing to non-formal technical skills training, and culminating in market linkages and MSME development. Protection and disaster preparedness are integrated throughout to reduce vulnerabilities and enhance community resilience.

Between April and June 2025, the RFRC project enrolled 500 participants (400 women and 60 men) through a rigorous, Kobo Toolbox-based beneficiary selection process. Participants are currently attending Accelerated Adult Literacy (AAL) sessions as a preparatory phase, alongside ongoing non-formal technical training in tailoring and handicrafts (100 participants), hairdressing and barbering (40), stove and solar panel repair (40), and good agricultural practices (40). All training is delivered through five Community Training Centres (CTCs) in Camps 13 and 15, in line with LSDS sector guidelines and the Government of Bangladesh's Skills Development Framework.

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