

# Final Report

## Market Assessment in the Rohingya community in Ukhiya and Teknaf, Cox's Bazar

*10 May 2022*



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## Acknowledgements

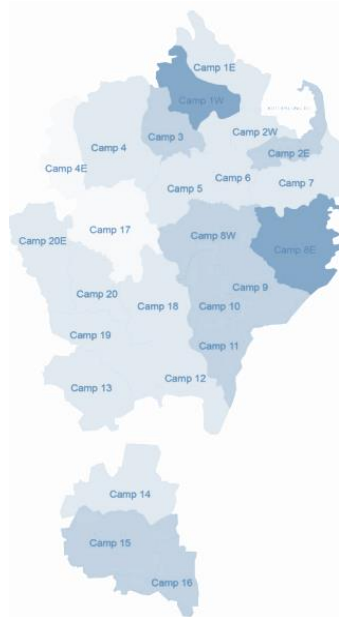
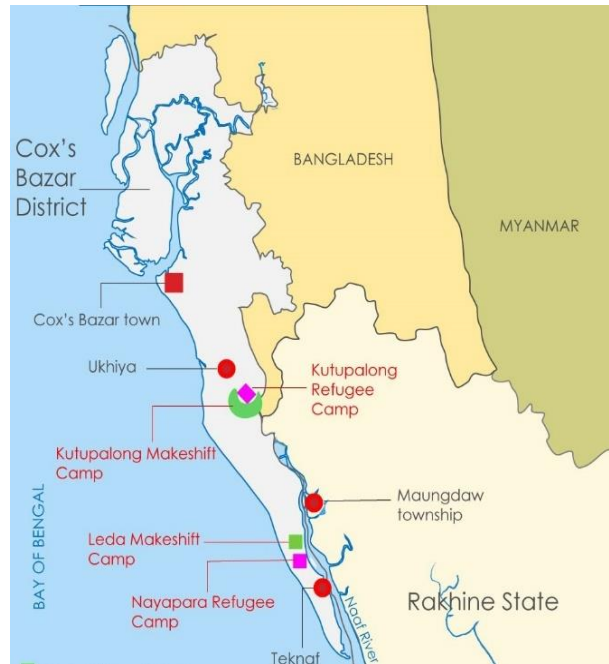
Special thanks go to the staff from Young Power in Social Action (YPSA), Key Informants, Enumerators and the total techniques for training and Research (ttR) team members who were so generous with their time and whose insights, skill and energy made this market assessment report possible.

## Acronyms

BNWLA	: Bangladesh National Women Lawyers Association
BRAC	: Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee
CiC	: Camp in Charge
DAM	: Dhaka Ahsania Mission
FDG	: Focused Group Discussion
GBV	: Gender-Based Violence
GOB	: Government of Bangladesh
INGO	: International Non- Government Organization
IRC	: International Rescue Committee
IGA	: Income generating Activity
ILO	: International Labour Organization
IOM	: International Organisation for Migration
JENA	: Joint Education Needs Assessment
JRP	: Joint Response Plan
KII	: Key Informant Interview
LGBTQI	: Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Questioning, Intersex
MA	: Market Assessment
NGO	: Non- Government Organization
NRC	: Norwegian Refugee Council
OJT	: On the Job Training
PLAN	: Plan International
RRRC	: Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner
SCB	: Save the Children International
SDG	: Social Diverse Group
SOGIESC	: Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression and Sexual Characteristics
TDM	: Tailoring and Dress Making
TVET	: Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UN	: United Nations
WEE	: Women Economic Empowerment
YPSA	: Young Power in Social Action
UNHCR	: United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	: United Nations Children’s Fund

# Executive Summary

This market assessment is based on intensive field work undertaken at Rohingya community at Camp- 5 & 18 under Ukhiya sub-district and Camp 25 under Teknaf sub-district of Cox’s Bazar district and in some potential locations surrounding the camps. Its primary purpose is to provide information on market assessment through assessing the scopes of Women’s income generating activities in the Rohingya camp context in Cox’s Bazar and to drill down scopes of market linkage within and outside the camp. The study adapted and simplified an existing market assessment toolkit to fit the context and scope required by YPSA. In effect the survey team were asked to consult with the Rohingya community particularly women and adolescent girls, local business owners in the camps and outside the camps as well as representatives of governments,



Ukhiya

non-government organizations, training institutions, Camp in Charge (CiC), majhee and local business leaders. The study focused on identifying (1) the socioeconomic situation of women and adolescent girls in the Rohingya community in Ukhiya and Teknaf, Cox’s Bazar (2) the suitable income generating activities for women and adolescent girls in the Rohingya camps in Ukhiya and Teknaf, Cox’s Bazar, and (3) the marketing scope of produced goods of the women and adolescent within and outside the camps in Ukhiya and Teknaf, Cox’s Bazar.

Lack of engagement with income generating activities (IGA) was found to be higher in comparison to other social groups in the Rohingya community and was significantly higher among women and adolescent girls<sup>1</sup>. The lack of skills, market linkage, capital for IGA as well as social factors related to community perceptions towards women empowerment and responsibilities of



Teknaf

women within the home as one of the main reasons for lack of engagement. Moreover, the government regulations, impact of conflicts, camp conditions, resilience, poverty, and the skills shortage are also affecting Rohingya people’s ability to engage in IGAs. Adequate support from the family, camps and the market linkage system also cause the lack of engagement of Rohingya women in IGAs.

<sup>1</sup> Comprehensive Gender Analysis within Rohingya and Host Communities in Cox’s Bazar, Bangladesh, 2022

Most business owners and Majhee interviewed considered communication (market linkage) and technical (job-specific) skills including the relaxation of government restriction particularly in the Camps in Ukhiya and Teknaf, Cox's Bazar to be the most important for IGA, and respondent businessmen and Rohingya women also reported that improving these skills would significantly improve their IGA opportunities. Overall, most of respondents (31% female and 13% male) were interested in IGA skills training, although this interest varied slightly between camps and gender groups. Interestingly, a high proportion (19%) of Rohingya women and adolescent girls had considered opening a small business, though the majority had been unable to do so due to limited access to funds, and lack of business management and market linkage skills.

The findings suggest that the current IGA training providers surrounding the camps are aligned with the kinds of common IGA opportunities that currently exist. For example: tailoring and dress making, beauty care, handicrafts etc. However, it is also clear that there are several occupations with good opportunities considering the desire of Rohingya women and adolescent girls which are not currently available in the camps. Examples of these are: small shop, cooking, vegetable gardening, poultry, small agro farming etc. with subsequent market linkage skills.

Based on study findings, the following key recommendations can be formulated for market-based programs aiming to improve access of Rohingya women and adolescent girls to sustainable income generation opportunities:

- Engage women, men, and people with diverse genders in the design of socially acceptable comprehensive and sustainable solutions focusing on desired IGA opportunities by the Rohingya women and adolescent girls that show strong alignment with demand for produced goods in the Camps and its surrounding areas (such as sewing, tailoring, small shop, beauty care, handicrafts, poultry, vegetable gardening, farming) and sales management skills and market linkage skills.
- Promote feelings of safety and viable income generating activities for Rohingya women which will allow them to raise their voices against any harmful practices in the families and blocks of the camps.
- Develop more comprehensive and sustainable livelihood framework according to Joint Response Plan and addressing the learning needs of Rohingya women that are acceptable to Rohingya community and the government of Bangladesh.
- Increase economic self-reliance inside the camps through developing an access to business capital program that enables Rohingya women in starting IGAs.
- Improve awareness of available market linkage opportunities.

## Section 1: Background and Purpose

YPSA Bangladesh is a national development organization that aims to inspire social transformation in the way the world treats refugees, and to achieve immediate and sustainable positive change in their lives in particular, YPSA seeks to address the vulnerable status of Rohingya women and adolescent girls in the household and community by supporting their economic advancement and empowerment. As the implementing partner of an IRC project entitled Integrated SRH and SGBV Service Delivery for Rohingya Refugees in Cox's Bazar, the organisation has detected the critical role women's economic empowerment (WEE) has to play in addressing gender-based violence against women and girls (GBVAGAG) in the household.

Rohingya women and adolescent girls face multiple challenges and deprivations that increase their risk to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) within the refugee camps in Cox's Bazar. These include gendered poverty and exploitation as well as a lack of skills to help them generate an income to support their families and increase their power and independence from male family members. Indeed, unequal power relations within the family operate to the disadvantage women and girls' status, silencing their voices and impeding their access to decision making. Beyond the family women lack access to finance and other forms of support including market linkage and facilities.

The market assessment is intended to assess the scopes of Women's income generating activities in the Rohingya camp context in Cox's Bazar and to drill down scopes of market linkage within and outside the camps. This in turn will support Rohingya women and adolescent girls to pursue viable livelihood options including self-employment. The assessment is also intended to create strong grounds for IGA initiatives and an appetite amongst women for business start-ups, management, and market linkage. It is envisaged that the survey and the findings of the assessment will lead YPSA to design need based appropriate IGAs for the Rohingya women. This market assessment would provide the foundation for all subsequent activities including identification of market driven products, potential service providers, opportunities for potential IGA and market linkage. The intention of the assessment is to find out the socioeconomic condition of Rohingya community and possible adaptation capacities and market mapping including the challenges, barriers, opportunities, and support YPSA to introduce the income generating interventions for the Rohingya women in the camps.

## Section 2: Literature Review

The Rohingya ethnic minority are believed to be "illegal" after being deprived of their citizenship, starting a series of forced displacement. (MSF report, 2017) Following attacks on police and army installations by Rohingya militias in Myanmar in 2017, state security forces began a campaign of brutal violence and terror against the Rohingya minority (MSF report, 2020). More than 1.2 million Rohingya people live in Bangladesh as of 2021, with 880000 refugees living in Kutupalong, the world's largest refugee settlement camp, south of Cox's Bazar in southeast Bangladesh (UN report, 2021). Heavy monsoon rains make life extremely difficult for refugees in Bangladesh's overcrowded camps from April to November. As a result, many Rohingya Women and adolescent girls are living in unhealthy, unsafe conditions, with limited access to basic services such as shelter, food, poverty, economic activity, shortage of drinking water because of inundated wells, lack of food, clogged sewage facilities, abilities of women for IGA etc. (Human Rights Watch Report, August 2, 2021)

Prior to conducting the assessment, a desk review of available literature from the government, NGO UN Agencies and donor project reports, gender evaluations, gender disaggregated statistics on WEE in resilience livelihoods was conducted. The purpose of the literature review was to gather existing information on market needs in relation to Rohingya women's livelihoods situation, IGA training and to ensure that the study did not duplicate existing or ongoing efforts. Much of the existing literature was

committed to providing operational and sectoral recommendations and system and institutional level implications were rarely emphasised. Few documents discussed transitions or shifts in gender norms among the Rohingya and reports on the progress or impact of gender interventions were rare, and only a small number of documents were concerned with the heterogeneous gender dynamics experienced by diverse social groups and diverse range of identities and expressions of gender which includes the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Questioning, Intersex (LGBTQI). Evidence from the documents reviewed strongly supports men and boys' engagement as a prerequisite for sustainable, socio-culturally acceptable, and transformative changes in gender norms, practices, and power relations. Some documents included meaningful analyses of power dynamics in gender relations and provided recommendations. However, many recommendations continue to focus on women's social and economic empowerment. Engaging men beyond GBV and SRHR is a necessity. Men and women interact in all spheres of life, and men and boys as allies in gender programming is imperative. (UN Women Comprehensive-Gender-Analysis 2022)

As of August 2021, Bangladesh hosts more than 890,000 Rohingya refugees in the Cox's Bazar District, and 52% of whom are women. Rohingya women and girls are vulnerable from various contexts and aspects- socio-cultural, economic, environmental, safety, security, and status. The socio-cultural context of camps combined their social rank (Majhee, Imam, and religious person), age, education, and disabilities with and without chronic diseases in the refugee camps. Their gender plays a crucial role in determining their recognition in the existing society. Rohingya people do not get an equal economic opportunity. Their economic vulnerability extended by the size and type of the households, while limited access to information also hampers their economic life (Islam, M.N., Inan, T.T., Islam, A.N. 2020). Besides, the age and gender differences of Rohingya affect their gender-based violence, harassment, nutritional status, also early marriage puts pressure on socio-cultural vulnerability. In refugee camps, human trafficking and drug trafficking, organized crime with robbery, kidnapping, and violence deposit safety and security tension for them. Environmental hazards are also common in refugee camps, as Bangladesh is a disaster-prone country, and camps locate in a vulnerable place in the southern part of Bangladesh. Due to continuous pressure for shelter construction and location, floods, landslide, and the threat of wild animals in refugee camps made them environmentally vulnerable (Landslides, Bayes Ahmed, January 2021). The absence of lifting mechanisms from safety and security crises and environmental vulnerability create room for the refugee people to involve with the illegal activities in camps. However, all these vulnerabilities affect their lives, but these refugees' status has significantly impacted the livelihoods of Rohingya women and girls as they are the most vulnerable.

In addition, they are being hardest hit by the COVID-19 crisis and the social, economic, health, and medical impact of COVID-19 on Rohingya women and girls is awful. The effects of COVID-19 detrimentally affected the normal livelihoods, and the Gender-based violence (GBV) is a specific concern for women and girls. UN Women (2019) that in Bangladeshi refugee camps, 52 percent of Rohingya refugees are women and girls. A study on (March to April 2020) violence against women and girls, shows that the situation has dramatically changed after the outbreak of the COVID-19 in the camps. According to the IRC report (July to December 2019), 25% of the respondents reported that they had experienced gender-based violence in their camps in Cox's Bazar. In addition to that, these women and girls have to fight every day with enormous pre-existing socio-cultural and physiological hurdles in their daily life. Besides, IRC, with other allied partners, conducted a study from January to October 2020 which mentioned that the girls and women faced an increase in unpaid care work, greater protection risks in and out of their homes, and mental health issues, while simultaneously being less able to access life-saving services and supports. This violence remains disgracefully high during the COVID-19 pandemic against girls and women even within their households.



## Section 3: Objectives

The objective of the assignment is threefold: (1) identify the socio-economic condition of women and adolescent girls in the Rohingya community in Ukhiya and Teknaf, subdistricts under Cox's Bazar district (2) identify suitable income generating activities for women and adolescent girls (3) identify the marketing scope of goods produced by women and adolescent girls.

This assessment sought to explore scope and barriers to IGA and market linkage opportunities for Rohingya women and adolescent girls as well as opportunities to overcome such barriers, notably through the stimulation of specific sectors that could result in increased access to empowerment. As such, this report seeks to answer the following key analytical questions:

- What is the understanding of Rohingya women and adolescent girls on IGA in the Camps?
- What are the available IGA opportunities in the Camps?
- What are the challenges the Rohingya women and adolescent girls faced in getting occupational skills training or IGA training in the camps?
- What are the major IGA opportunities in the camps in Ukhiya and Teknaf and surrounding area?
- Do these have growth potential?
- What skill sets do they require?

## Section 4: Methodology

The methodology for the study combines quantitative and qualitative approaches. The qualitative data come from detailed interviews with various stakeholders and in-depth focus group discussions (FGDs) with Rohingya women and adolescent girls. These interviews and consultations fill gaps in the quantitative information by providing dimensions to the analysis that would not be available in quantifiable form. The assessment was completed over three phases, with each phase informing the next. The first phase consisted of a desk review; the second phase consisted of focus group discussions (FGD); finally, the third phase consisted of key informant interviews (KII) with local business owners as well as representatives of business associations, relevant GOs/NGOs officials who are working on women empowerment, Majihee, Camp in Charge and the training providers. The same set of questionnaires for both women and men were used to collect information. It was emphasized men's perception on women economic empowerment in Rohingya camps

### Section 4.1 Survey Areas and Sampling

The survey was conducted at Ukhiya and Teknaf in Cox's Bazar District maintaining social distancing and guidelines of WHO and GOB on prevention on COVID19. A sample of 403 respondents (female and

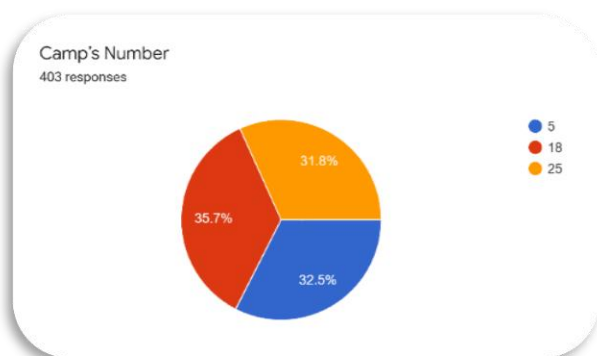


Figure-1

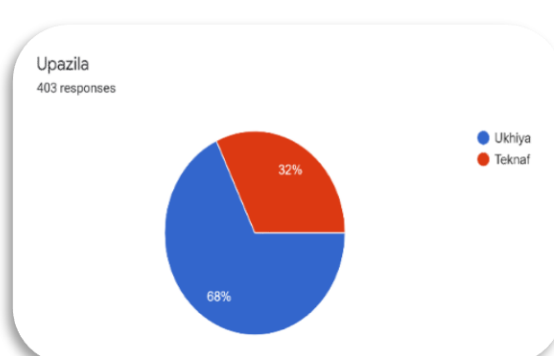


Figure-2

male) was taken from the Rohingya community and another 25 Rohingya women and adolescent girls including PWD took part in FGDs. 15 key stakeholders were consulted through key informant interviews (KIIs). The study covers respondents from Camp - 5 (32.5%) and 18 (35.7%) of Ukhiya sub-district and Camp 25 (31.8%) of Teknaf sub-district illustrated in figure 1 i.e. 68% respondents from Ukhiya and 32%

from Teknaf (Figure-2). Samples were constructed based on lists generated from various sources; Rohingya women and adolescent girls, Business Community, NGOs/GOs Officials, training providers, Majhee, and informal networks.

## Section 4.2: Market Observation (Data Collection from Rohingya Community)

The assessment conducted interviews with the Rohingya women and men, adolescent girls on their employability, empowerment, and entrepreneurship in the camps. The men were interviewed to know their perceptions of women economic empowerment and their suggestions to overcome the

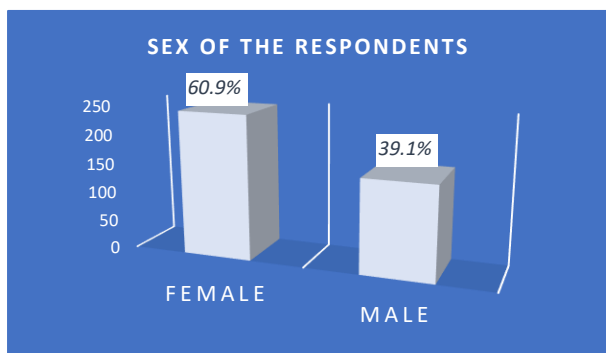


Figure- 4

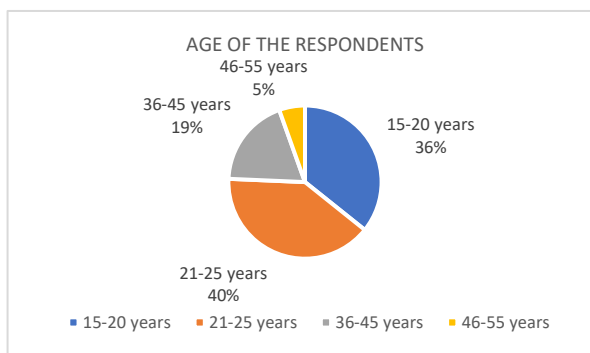


Figure-5

challenges for Rohingya women’s economic empowerment in the camps. A total 403 Rohingya people were invited to participate in the study to collect information related to the study. In figure 4, it is illustrated that 60.9% were female and 39.1% were male out of the total respondents. The sampling unit of Rohingya women and men were aged between 15-55 years old and aged between 15-20 is considered as adolescent (Figure-5)

## Section 4.3: Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

3 FGDs were organized in the camps. A total of 25 respondents (6/8 in each group) were participated in FGD. Topics discussed during the FGDs were concurrent with the main objectives of the survey, focusing on:

- The prevailing situation affected the way they are doing their livelihoods
- The problems impacting on their IGA interventions, and status of skills.
- Business Relationships and communications with business community and training providers, and ways to improve relations.
- Areas of interest for IGA, as well as reasons for the choices.
- IGA and business opportunity awareness and support systems for market linkage.
- Opinion on potential business/entrepreneurship and livelihoods opportunities in the Camps.

## Section 4.4: Key informant interviews (KII)

Fifteen in-depth, key informant interviews were conducted related to the study. Key informants were selected based on their experience in thematic areas comprises with local business owners as well as representatives of business associations, stakeholders, training providers, GOs/NGOs Officials and the Majhee). Interviews were conducted by the consultants involved in the survey. The following general themes were discussed through semi-structured interviews:

- How is IGAs affected by the current gendered context Rohingya camps for women and adolescent girls in particular, opportunities for growth, barriers to growth;

- What is Rohingya women and adolescent girl's capacity/potential for IGA?
- What skills do they require?
- Can they find these easily?
- What support would be required to engage more Rohingya women and adolescent girls for IGA?
- What support would be required from GOs/NGOs/ training Providers/ Business Leaders/Donor Partners, Majhee?

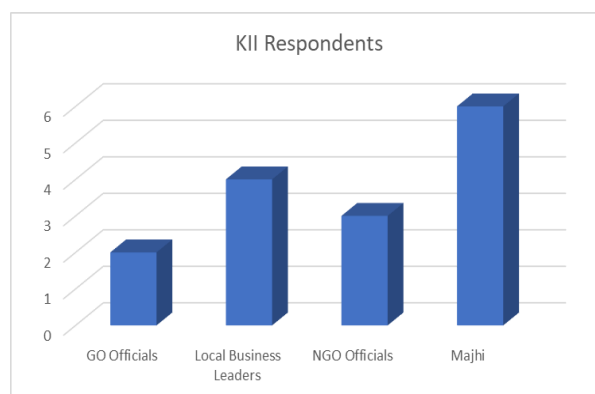


Figure-6

It was decided to interview respondents from a wide range of sectors such as sewing, tailoring, small shop, beauty care, handicrafts, poultry, vegetable gardening to determine what the barriers were to IGA in different sectors and to identify other potential sectors that could provide IGA opportunities. It is in demand from Rohingya Women and the key informants also emphasized on these IGAs considering the relaxation of government restrictions in the Rohingya Camps particularly in Ukhiya and Teknaf, Cox's Bazar.

### Section 4.5: Methodology Limitations

The sample of respondents from the businesses community is not significant enough to provide a comprehensive understanding or statistically representative analysis of the situation of businesses in specific sectors. This is mainly due to limited availability of resources, and challenges identifying business respondents willing to participate in the study. Findings are based on interviews with business owners, and as such, the results of the study are primarily qualitative and based on individual perceptions. On the other hand, to carry out quantitative research, we interview many respondents (women and men) and there is a limitation to collect information due to government rules and procedures prevailed in Rohingya Camps. In doing this, a huge number of respondents are consulted to get a fair view or percentage of the target population within a short period of time. It is recommended that, for similar studies, a larger sample of businesses be contacted to provide a more statistically relevant sample for analysis.

### Section 5: Analysis of Findings

This study sought to explore barriers to IGA faced by the women and adolescent girls, as well as opportunities to overcome such barriers. Findings are presented in three sections;

- An analysis of the current market situation,
- An analysis of the barriers to IGA faced by the Rohingya women
- An analysis of the potential to overcome these barriers, either through training or support to Rohingya women for IGAs

### Section 5.1: Education and Employment Status of Young Women

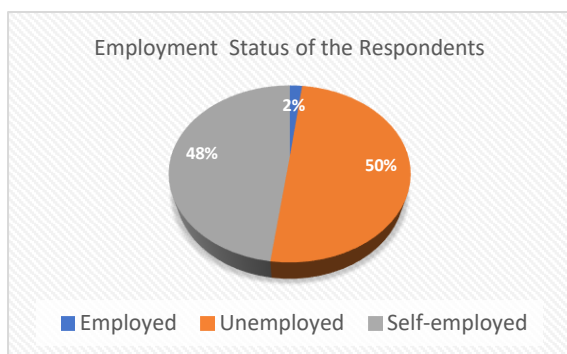


Figure-7

Overall, 50% of women and adolescent girls interviewed were unemployed (Figure-7). The absence of access to education, and finance alongside a lack of skills and the lack of time are the main causes of unemployment. COVID-19 pandemic situation, poverty, acuties of the family and society particularly towards Rohingya women and adolescent girls are also the causes of being unemployed. It has been found through the survey that 15% Rohingya women and 18% men reported

that lack of capital (grants) and poverty (20%) are the main cause to become self-employed while 23% pointed out lack of skills and training is another main cause of being unemployed. The respondents reported that cash transfer for purchasing raw materials will allow them to start IGAs surrounding their house. Apart from these causes, there are some more causes prevailed in the camps such as pandemic (7%), LGBTQI (3%) and other (1%) illustrated in figure 8. It is also found that the Rohingya women and adolescent girls have the minimum level of numeracy skills by which they can acquire IGA and business skills for their economic empowerment.

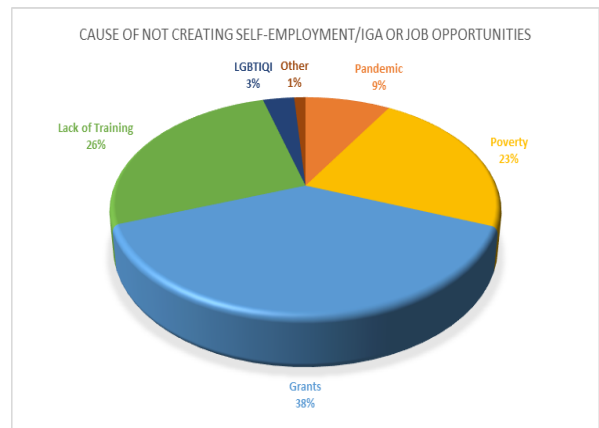


Figure-8

### Section 5.2: IGA Skills Rohingya Women’s Desired

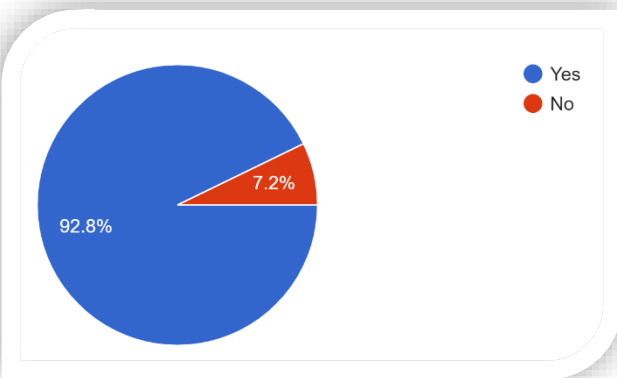


Figure-9

92.8% of the total respondents (Rohingya women and men) reported that they looked for any opportunity for IGAs or job in the camps for

their livelihoods while 7.2% replied no during interviews (Figure-9). During survey, 31% female and 13% male respondents showed interest in acquiring skills in tailoring, sewing & handicrafts (cap, mat, nakshi kantha etc.) 19% small business i.e selling of different daily necessary goods within the camps followed by 14% Agro Farming, 7% in beauty care and 6% dry food making (catering, cooking, pickle making and baking) skills while 0.5% of total women and men declined to answer illustrated in figure-10.

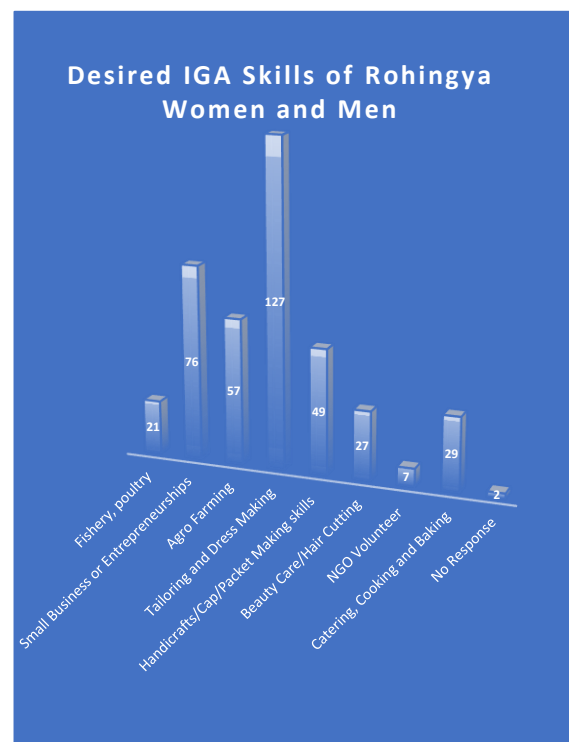


Figure-10

### Section 5.3: Findings of KI

The KIIs seek out to understand the perceptions of key stakeholders on gender interventions and the realities in the camps. It also sought to discuss changes they had observed through gender programmes implemented over the last four years in Cox’s Bazar and the factors driving change of gender norms and harmful practices. The KIIs further find out how the economic empowerment of Rohingya women and adolescent girls can play a vital role to reduce the gender-based violence and harmful practices they are experiencing frequently in the society or even in the family. It is found that women’s empowerment through the participation in economic activities would be the most significant interventions to change the harmful practices in the camps. It requires more assistance which includes technical and financial

from the Government, UN agencies, I/NGOs and the donor partners to create the opportunities available for Rohingya women and adolescent girls such as vocational training, livelihoods skills, funds for starting small business and market linkage supports. The key informants also added that the relaxation of Government regulations and restrictions in the Rohingya camps in Ukhiya and Teknaf, Cox's Bazar is needed for the economic empowerment of Rohingya women.

## Section 5.4: Findings of FGD

Due to vulnerability situation and the context of camps, the Rohingya women and adolescent girls are not living well, however, they are looking for IGA interventions for their livelihoods. Rohingya women cannot work for income generation; they have no opportunities for IGAs in the camps; Government restrictions for IGA skills training prevailed in the camps; perception of men headed household and it is created a barrier to them. All the participants of FGDs expressed the necessity of skills training for Rohingya women and adolescent girls. The Rohingya women also expressed economic empowerment will allow them to raise their voices against gender-based violence and harmful practices. Most of the participants of FGDs preferred to train Rohingya women on sewing, tailoring, vegetable gardening etc. The participants of FGDs also expressed that the camp life has increased their physical burden. Now the Rohingya women do both productive and reproductive tasks, including fetching water, doing laundry, and bathing children. The women and adolescent girl participants mentioned that they have not enough resources or fund for IGAs and they however, noticed that the men permit women's productive work within the camp on the condition that women can finish their gendered tasks at home. The participants also informed that different UN agencies like UNICEF, UN WOMEN, UNDP and other I/NGOs like IRC, SCB, NRC, BRAC, BNWLA, YPSA are working for the empowerment of Rohingya women and adolescent girls in the camps.

## Section 5.5: IGA Opportunities

The following sections provide a description of key IGA opportunities identified by the survey team.

### Section 5.5.1: Sewing /Tailoring and Dress Making

Sewing is in high demand by the respondents (32%) (Rohingya women-22% and Rohingya men-10%) and job opportunities are expected to grow rapidly. Because there is a demand of sewing products in the camps and outside the camps. The local business community act as a buyer and place their order to the skilled Rohingya women and adolescent girls. Women and girls stated they are interested in receiving training in tailoring after which they would need to be provided with sewing machines to set up income generating activities from home.

### Section 5.5.2: Small Business Skills

An important aspect is the provision of small business management training or entrepreneurs skills training. The training will provide opportunities for participants (Rohingya women and adolescent girls) to examine their skills and talents that can be useful for developing their own IGA, to build on their knowledge on economic aspects of the household, to develop skills to help them communicate with others including market actors in the camps, and ultimately to be self-efficacious in managing their households and IGAs. The training module may be comprised with the basics of business skills such as, i) income generating activity (IGA) opportunities using their own resources, ii) how they start IGAs, iii) assessing the market demand (within and outside the camps) for their IGAs, iv) IGA planning and budgeting, v) IGA planning and budgeting game, vi) finalising IGA plans and vii) ready to start an IGA.

### Section 5.5.3: Poultry/Agro Farming

Many of the Rohingya women and adolescent girls showed interest for obtaining skills on poultry and agro farming which includes vegetable gardening, homestead gardening, leafy vegetables and hanging gardens. The potentiality of these skills is needed for the Rohingya women and adolescent girls to start farming using the spaces surrounding their houses following different methods planting such as, i) bed, ii) pit, iii) sack, iv) trellis, v) vertical vi) multilayer etc. These skills may be the potential IGA opportunities or livelihoods options for the Rohingya women and adolescent girls in the camps.

#### Section 5.5.4: Handicrafts/Cap/ Nakshi Kantha/Doll Making

According to the market assessment it has a growth potential, at least for people with creative ideas and ability. They also need the ability to use the colours mixing and boiling method efficiently. Besides, the skills of handicrafts (making caps, dolls, toys, nakshi khandha etc.) are also on demand from the traders of camps. After acquiring potentiality, the Rohingya women and adolescent girls may start IGAs to become self-employed.

#### Section 5.5.5: Beauty Care/Hair cutting

A skilled hair cutter designer/beautician is in demand in the camps. According to the desire of the Rohingya women and adolescent girls it is found that they find joy in make-up and want to become a beautician. It will allow them to make-up brides in the camps and would be a viable option to start IGA. Basic knowledge on makeup is also associated with the skills. However, the Rohingya women and adolescent girls can work as a mobile beautician in the camps.

### Section 6: Recommendations

- Promote feelings of safety and reduce harmful practices, viable livelihoods or income generating activities for Rohingya women and adolescent girls to take place at the family and block level
- Increase economic self-reliance inside the camps through developing a grants system that enables Rohingya women and adolescent girls to start IGAs using aid money.
- Develop more comprehensive and sustainable livelihood solutions according to Joint Response Plan that are acceptable to Rohingya community and the government of Bangladesh
- Engage women, men, and people with diverse genders in the design of socially acceptable comprehensive and sustainable livelihood solutions for Rohingya women
- Improve awareness of available market linkage opportunities and communication channels between local business community and Rohingya women and adolescent girls.
- Improve the focus on addressing the learning needs of Rohingya women and adolescent girls stated (need for market-relevant IGA skills/small business skills) that will build their resilience for the future.

### Section 7: Conclusion

This assessment allowed for the identification of several options to inform market-based livelihood programming in the camps specially for Rohingya women and adolescent girls. Due to the limited number of respondents, findings in relation to specific options and opportunities are not statistically representative. There were significant differences between genders and communities with respect to the income generating activities. The market (Business owners) demands the produced goods in relation to skills, commitment, discipline, and overall ability. Most market leaders interviewed considered communication and job-specific skills to be the most important skills for placing the IGA product of Rohingya women and adolescent girls as a means of market linkage. 90% reported (Rohingya women and men) lack of financial means and approximately one in three respondents also reported that a lack of business management skills had deterred them from starting a business. Small scale financing of new businesses coupled with business management courses are an option to overcome these barriers.



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