



IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF THE WFP'S RESILIENCE BUILDING ACTIVITIES IN THE ROHINGYA REFUGEE CAMPS, COX'S BAZAR

ASSESSMENT YEAR 2022

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION THROUGH FOOD ASSISTANCE FOR ASSETS

IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT OF FFA/DRR ACTIVITIES IN ROHINGYA REFUGEE CAMPS

2022

Report Preparation and Photography: Christian Aid and AIT Extension (AITX)

WFP Coordination: Md Humaun Kabir
Jannatul Ferdous Nasrin
Pronob Kumar Dey
Abubaker Ahmed

Report Preparation and Writing by AITX: Mokbul Morshed Ahmad
Christopher J. Garnier
Sk Shahin Hossain

Cooperating Partner Coordination: Pankaj Kumar, Shuvo Roy and Delwar Nayan

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Sincere thanks to the WFP's cooperating partner Christian Aid, ACTED/HELVETAS, CORDAID, CARE Bangladesh team for their invaluable assistance and participants mobilization during the field-level coordination, survey, and data collection from their respective catchment areas. The study would not have been possible within the expected/allotted time frame, their input and guidance greatly enriched the quality, enhanced productivity, and affirmed the assessment's necessary values. We also extend our gratitude to the community people of Rohingya refugee camps for their assistance and for helping in the initial stage of the survey to assess their needs and throughout all surveys by expressing an honest opinion and spontaneous participation. It would be remiss if not to acknowledge them with immense gratitude for their invaluable contribution.

Overall, significant pride has been cultivated as AIT Extension's satisfaction with the collaboration between the WFP and CP teams is immense as together, they overcame unique challenges in their infrastructure development-related expectations and achievements.

Mokbul Morshed Ahmad, Ph.D.
Professor, Development Planning
Management and innovation School of
Environment, Resources and Development
Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand

Mr. Sk Shahin Hossain
Project Development Specialist
AIT Extension, Asian Institute
of Technology, Thailand



PRE-STATEMENT

While the Rohingya population in Bangladesh has fluctuated over the years due to voluntary returns to their home state or resettlement in third countries, conditions as they stand in Myanmar, have created a barrier to safe return since the latest 2017 influx. As such, the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) and the RRRC have committed to providing ongoing support for the now approximately 934,529 forcibly displaced Rohingyas seeking shelter in Bangladesh, the majority of whom are residing in Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazila of Cox's Bazar.

When the Rohingya refugee camps were established post-influx in 2017, large-scale deforestation was undertaken to clear the area to establish temporary settlements for them. This made the area even more vulnerable to climate shocks and natural disasters including landslides, mudslides, and flash floods. Inclement weather significantly hampers infrastructure in the camps for several months, every year. From the onset, the Government of Bangladesh put in place emergency preparedness and response activities and made it a priority to develop a holistic camp emergency response and disaster management plan, with support from the UN agencies and other stakeholders.

As part of that drive, WFP initiated Food Assistance for Asset (FFA)/Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) activities. WFP and partners work to increase the camp's capacity to withstand inclement weather conditions and mitigate key risk factors including deforestation-induced erosion of topsoil which causes landslides, damage to shelters, slippery access points, and overflowing drains and canals. It has been acknowledged that the AIT Extension of the Asian Institute of Technology is taking up the assessment of the impact of the services like infrastructure, feedback mechanism, and Cash for Work activities taking place through the WFP's cooperating partner organization. We feel that this assessment report will reflect the impact of the WFP-DRR activities on the Rohingya community and will inspire other agencies in designing further action plans for disaster risk reduction in the refugee camps.

Mr. Shah Rezwan Hayat

Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC)
Government of Bangladesh



FORWARD

With WFP's support, cooperating partners are expected to strengthen the resilience of the Rohingya community population, including at-risk youth in productive activities, and improve basic community infrastructures through asset creation throughout the refugee camps. And also restore the environment by reforestation of severely degraded lands in and around the targeted camps with an emphasis on increasing women's participation.

Our Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) work not only aims to mitigate the risk of further damage to crucial areas in the camps, but also provides a source of income through Cash for Work (CFW) activities to refugee households and enables them to meet the survival Mandatory Expenditure Basket (MEB). To improve the living conditions of the refugees, World Food Programme through FFA/DRR activities has designed and executed several infrastructural activities including reforestation and drain cleaning. This assessment report will highlight the outcome of WFP-DRR activities, the quality of work and the impact of different sub-projects taking place in Rohingya refugee camps.

On behalf of WFP, I extend my gratitude to the Government of Bangladesh, RRRC, AITx team, Cristian Aid, the concerned team from WFP and our other cooperating partners for providing support and technical guidance from the assessment planning phase to report preparation. All information presented and analyzed in this assessment has been collected through a series of field-level survey with the beneficiaries by applying required methods and tools.

My heartfelt gratitude to all the interviewees for participating and for providing unbiased data. I sincerely believe this assessment report will inspire other agencies to become more actively involved in risk reduction activities to make life easier, safer, and better for the Rohingya community.

Sheila Grudem

Senior Emergency Coordinator
World Food Programme, Cox's Bazar



NOTE FROM AIT EXTENSION

AIT Extension of the Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand's mission is to develop and cultivate human capital in order to provide talent and relevant skills to the emerging Asian workforce and has been dedicated to this mission since 1959. AIT Extension, the university's Executive Education and Corporate training division, integrates AIT's expertise in science, engineering, and management as resources for its professional development and up-skilling throughout the region with a focus on government entities, and non-profits, NGO and private corporate organizations' capacity building.

It has been a tremendous pleasure for the AIT team to be able to work closely with the WFP and its CP teams in a collaborative effort to assist in better understanding the human existence conditions of the Rohingya refugees. The Rohingya community people have languished in camps for years, with the intent of assessing their humanity quantified by lifestyle comparison (also referred to as Human Existence Conditions) in order to develop a strategy for an organization's longevity or sustainability, AITx has agreed to conduct this assessment with the support WFP and Christian Aid. Regarding building infrastructure and cash support to the refugee through Cash for Work (CfW) modality, the efforts by the WFP and CP teams were commendable and greatly appreciated; we look forward to further assessment of the collaboration -between the AIT, WFP and CP teams, so strengths of the teams together and possible areas of collaborative improvement are identified. Those concerned for the Rohingya refugees and/or those who just simply humanity through their living conditions will find this report useful and we wish you a happy reading.



LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
AIT	Asian Institute of Technology
AITX	AIT Extension
ACiC	Assistant Camp in Charge
BFS	Brick Flat Soling
CiC	Camp in Charge
CAID	Christian Aid
CFW	Cash for Work
CP	Cooperative Partners
CUET	Chittagong University of Engineering & Technology
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
FFA	Food Assistance for Assets
HH	Households
HI	High Investment
KII	Key Informant Interviews
LI	Low Investment
MEB	Mandatory Expenditure Basket
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NI	No Investment
PWDs	Person with Disabilities
RRRC	Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner
SMS	Site Management Support
SMSD	Site Management and Site Development
WASH	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since the Rohingya refugee camps and the facilities within the camp area were constructed under extreme time pressure to ensure that the community's basic needs were met, the majority of the shelters, bridges, stairs and communal access and infrastructures were not built to last for year. Considering the heavy monsoon season and threat of natural weather events such as floods, landslides, mudslides, and cyclones combined with the exacerbated risk associated with environmental degradation, deforestation and fires, a wide range of site improvement activities are essential to conducting to decrease the impact of any disaster to the highly densely vulnerable populations in camps. Another key issue for refugees is the limited livelihood opportunities inside the camp areas. For Rohingya refugees, cash-for-work opportunities are often the only way to generate income.

Through Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) activities, the World Food Programme (WFP) has been working with its cooperating partners since the early stage of this influx to address the protection of camp residents from adverse effects of environmental degradation and natural disaster through a wide scope of DRR activities and support vulnerable Rohingya refugees to meet their basic needs through the cash for work modality. In 2021, the WFP-DRR team has intended to conduct an impact assessment based on the contribution of DRR activities taking place inside the Rohingya refugee camps. Following that, through Christian Aid- the AIT Extension, a Thailand-based external assessment firm of the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), hereinafter referred to as the "consulting team", conducted this Impact Assessment. The overall purpose of this assessment was to inquire into the benefits gained by the refugees and to explore the areas of improvement.

To serve the purpose AIT Extension (AITX) of the Asian Institute of Technology in collaboration with Chittagong University of Engineering & Technology (CUET), the consulting team conducted this impact assessment intervention in 12 refugee camps among 33 camps based on development in high investment, low investment and no-investment area. It followed qualitative and quantitative approaches through key informant interviews (KIIs), in-depth interviews and focused group discussions (FGDs). Among 15,803 HHs, 385 HHs selected as representatives' samples using Cochran's Formula. During the survey and data collection, the gender balance was prioritized.

Key findings have highlighted the objectives of this study and assessed nine key issues including need assessment and targeting, infrastructure development, empowerment, gender, partnership etc. Other issues were food security, inequality, vulnerability, excluded groups, and the living condition of Rohingya refugees. It assessed their effectiveness, use and impact, achievement of projects/ programs, satisfaction level, and accessibility to the most marginalized. The beneficiaries were largely satisfied with the type and quality of infrastructure developed within the projects. The CFW project has also been very useful for the most vulnerable, such as the person with disabilities, the elderly, and women. The beneficiaries suggested collecting more information from them for future infrastructure planning and development. In the case of the CFW activities under FFA/DRR, the beneficiaries proposed to continue and expand its scope and benefits.

FFA/DRR (Ukhia Teknaf) Operational Presence Map Mar-2022

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Disclaimer	2
Acknowledgment	3
Pre-statement from RRRC	4
Forward- from WFP	5
Note From AIT Extension	6
List of Acronyms	7
Executive Summary	8
Chapter 1: Introduction	12-13
1.1 Background and Overview	13
1.2 Assessment Team	14
1.3 Goals and Objectives of the Project	14
1.4 Assessment Statement	14
1.5 To Whom the Assessment Report Addressed	16
Chapter 2: The Assessment of the Projects, Methods, and Tools	17-24
2.1 Approach and Methodology	18
2.2 Quantitative and Qualitative Approaches	18
2.3 Survey Tools	18
2.4 Data and Information Collection and Analysis	19
2.4.1 Key Assessment Issues	19
2.4.2 Sampling	22
2.4.3 Data and Information Collection	23
2.5 Quality Assurance	23
2.6 Gender Sensitivity/Care	23
2.7 Limitations of the Assessment	24
Chapter 3: Socio Economic Profile	25-30
3.1 Profile of the Study Area	26
3.1.1 Camp selection	27
3.2 Profile of the Participants	28
Chapter 4: Observation and Findings	31-53
4.1 Key Findings	32
4.1.1 Context Analysis	33
4.1.2 Needs Assessment & Targeting	34
4.1.3 Beneficiary Satisfaction	36
4.1.4 Participation	37
4.1.5 Empowerment	38
4.1.6 Gender and Mainstreaming Protection	40
4.1.7 Targeting & Accountability	44
4.1.8 Capacity Building & DRR	46
4.1.9 Infrastructure Development	48
4.1.10 Cash for Work (CfW) Modality	51
4.1.11 Community and Stakeholders Participation	52
4.2 Achievement of the Projects/Sub-Projects/Programs	52
4.3 Implementation and Monitoring	53
4.4 Summary	53
Chapter 5: Conclusion and Recommendations	54-55
5.1 Concluding Observation	55
5.2 Recommendations	55
References	56
Appendix A: Advisory Team Members	57
Appendix B: Assessment Statement	58
Appendix C: Household Survey and KII Questionnaire	62
Appendix D: Checklist for Focus Group Discussion	69
Appendix E: Photos of the Infrastructure	71
Appendix F: Photos of the Survey	72

Attachment

Catchment A

Catchment B

Catchment C

Catchment D

AoR Coordinating Agency



Data sources: WFP, ISCG, BBS

The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Product prepared with the DRR for the AoR only. Intended as a representation of the available data. The actual number of interventions and locations in the field could be different than reported.

Figure 1: Map of Cox's Bazar District	13
Figure 2: FFA/DRR Operational Presence Map	13
Figure 3: Participation in the Investment Basis WFP Project Scheme by HHs	15
Figure 4: Beneficiary and Non-Beneficiary HHs Member in Infrastructure Development Projects/Programs	16
Figure 5: Nine Key Issues	18
Figure 6: Map of Study Area	26
Figure 7: Catchment Wise Investment Camps	27
Figure 8: Gender of the Respondents	29
Figure 9: Age Distribution of the Respondents HHs	29
Figure 10: Age Distribution of the Non-Beneficiary Respondents (in percent)	30
Figure 11: Respondents' Education Level (in percent)	30
Figure 12: Occupation of the Respondents	30
Figure 13: Participation of Respondents by Type of WFP Project (in percent)	32
Figure 14: Feedback on the Identification of Needs	34
Figure 15: Respondents Feedback on the Link Between Needs Assessments and Response (in percent).	34
Figure 16: Respondents' Feedback on the Link Between Needs Assessments and Response (in percent).	35
Figure 17: Identification of the Vulnerable Populations for Provisions of Assistance (in percent)	35
Figure 18: Satisfaction on the Beneficiary HHs on Need Assessment, Response and Rehabilitation (in percent)	37
Figure 19: Level of Participation of the Respondents During Planning and Targeting of the Projects (in percent).	37
Figure 20: Participation of Respondents in Planning, Targeting and Implementations (in percent)	38
Figure 21: Information on the Empowerment Level of the Respondents	39
Figure 22: Reducing Inequalities in Domestic and Childcare task (in percent)	41
Figure 23: Challenges of Childcare for Women Beneficiaries (in percent)	42
Figure 24: Children Taking Care by Caregivers (in percent)	42
Figure 25: Level of Support Adopted from the Care Corner from another intervention from WFP (in percent)	44
Figure 26: Medium of Complaint Mechanism (in percent)	45
Figure 27: Opinion on the Identification of Vulnerable Groups and Provision of Assistance (in percent)	45
Figure 28: Vulnerability from Hazards Before the Project (in percent)	47
Figure 29: Vulnerability from Hazards after the Project (in percent)	48
Figure 30: Complaint Mechanism and its Impact	58
Figure 31: Investment Wise Needs Identification and its Impacts	59
Figure 32: Ensure Gender Equity, Facility and Basic Food Needs for Respondents Including Disable People	59
Figure 33: Assist Vulnerable Groups and Impact the Vulnerability Hazards	60
Figure 34: Beneficiary and Non-Beneficiary HH Status	60
Figure 35: Beneficiary and Non-beneficiary HH Family Members Status	61
Figure 36: Beneficiary and Non-beneficiary HHs Member in Participation of the WFP Projects	61

Table 1: Allocation of 385 Samples in the 3-Investment Areas	19
Table 2: Distribution of 139 Samples in 4 High Investment Camps	19
Table 3: Distribution of 169 Sample HHs in 7 Low Investment Camps	21
Table 4: Distribution of 77 Sample HHs in No Investment Camps	21
Table 5: Number of Beneficiary and Non-Beneficiary HHs Surveyed	21
Table 6: The Sampling Design	22
Table 7: Selection of 12 Camps for Field Survey in the Project Area	27
Table 8: List of Camps in the Study Area	28
Table 9: Feedback from Respondents on Vulnerability Identification	35
Table 10: Comparison of Level and Causes of Vulnerability Before the Project and Now	36
Table 11: Overall Reasons for the Feeling of Less Vulnerable by the Beneficiaries	37
Table 12: Type of Participation in the Complaint Mechanisms	44
Table 13: Level of Satisfactions with the Handling of Complaint Mechanisms	46

LIST OF TABLES

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION



1.1 Background and Overview

This report is based on an Impact Assessment in the infrastructure arena to assess the effects of the interventions under Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) through Disaster Risk Reduction activities of the World Food Programme in the Rohingya refugee camps in Cox's Bazar.

Since 25 August 2017, the Rohingya Refugees have taken shelter under the humanitarian initiatives of the Bangladesh government as refugees in the sub-districts of Ukhiya and Teknaf, in Cox Bazar District. As of 30 June 2021, there is an estimate of approximately 934,529 Rohingya refugees comprising 189,901 households (HHs). The core challenges include, poor infrastructure over-congestion, steep and slippery slopes, along with low-lying, flood-prone areas has created immensely vulnerable living conditions for the refugees; these challenges also entail lack of structural interventions to reduce the disaster risk. To improve the living conditions of the Rohingya refugees, World Food Programme's FFA/DRR unit has

designed several development project, sub-project and programs (mid-term/long-term) by including Reforestation, Drainage Construction, Drainage Cleaning and Upgradation,

Herring Bone Bond (HBB) and Brick Flat Soling Roads including Ramps and stairs, Slope Protection, Slope Stabilization through nature based solution and Guide Wall/Retaining wall Construction, implemented by a multitude of different Cooperating Partners. A cash for work (CfW) modality has been applied where both men and women including persons with disabilities (PWDs), are provided an opportunity to work on a cycle basis (15 days per cycle) under the categories of "skilled" and

"unskilled" CfW workers. Hence, the overall purpose of this assessment is to understand and ascertain both the positive and negative impacts on the communities living in the refugee camps from FFA/DRR activities.



Figure 1: Map of Cox's Bazar District

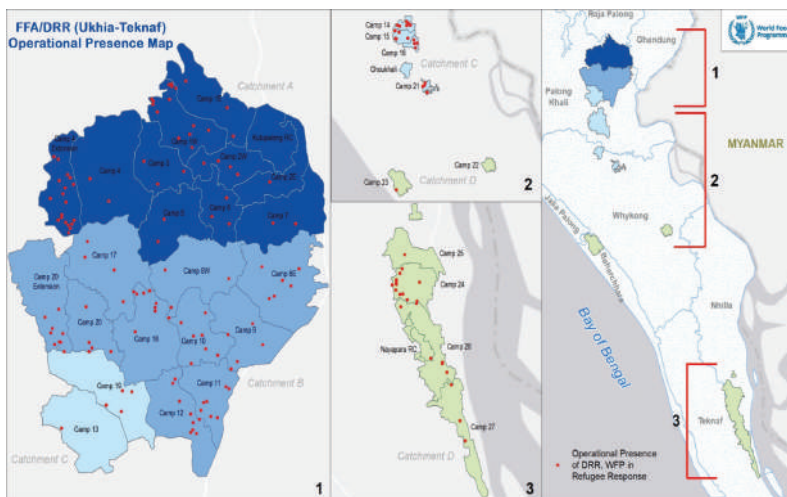


Figure 2: FFA/DRR Operational Presence Map

¹<https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000123632/download/>

1.2 Assessment Team

AIT Extension, a Thailand-based external assessment firm of the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) along with the Chittagong University of Engineering & Technology (CUET), participated in conducting this impact assessment following the guidelines provided by VAM, M&E, and DRR team from WFP and CAID team. AIT Extension, the university's Executive Education and Corporate training division, integrates AIT's expertise in science, engineering, and management as resources for its professional development and up-skilling throughout the region with a focus on government entities, and non-profits, NGO, and private corporate organizations' capacity building. For accomplishing the assessment, AITx deployed the following advisory team members comprised-

Name	Designation
Mokbul Morshed Ahmad (Ph.D.)	Professor, AIT, Thailand
Mr. Sk Shahin Hossain	Project Development Specialist AIT Extension, Thailand
Dr. Christopher J. Garnier	Executive Director, AIT Extension, Thailand
Dr. Muhammad Rashidul Hasan	Head, Department of Urban and Regional Planning, CUET, Bangladesh

The team hereinafter referred to as the "consulting team", conducted an Impact Assessment, focusing on infrastructure projects which were intended for the improvement of refugees' living facilities.

1.3 Goals and Objectives of the Project

The goal of the assessment is to assess the outcome, quality of work and impact of different sub Projects under WFP's FFA/DRR interventions.

The Objectives are;

1. To assess the effectiveness of the Food Assistance for Assets through Disaster Risk Reduction Activities in the Rohingya Refugee Camps.
2. To assess the use and impact of cash earned through Cash for Work (CfW) in the lives of the beneficiaries.
3. To measure the degree of accessibility, feedback mechanism, satisfaction and achievements of the project.
4. To understand the environmental impact of infrastructure/assets and identify where nature-based solutions can replace mechanical intervention.

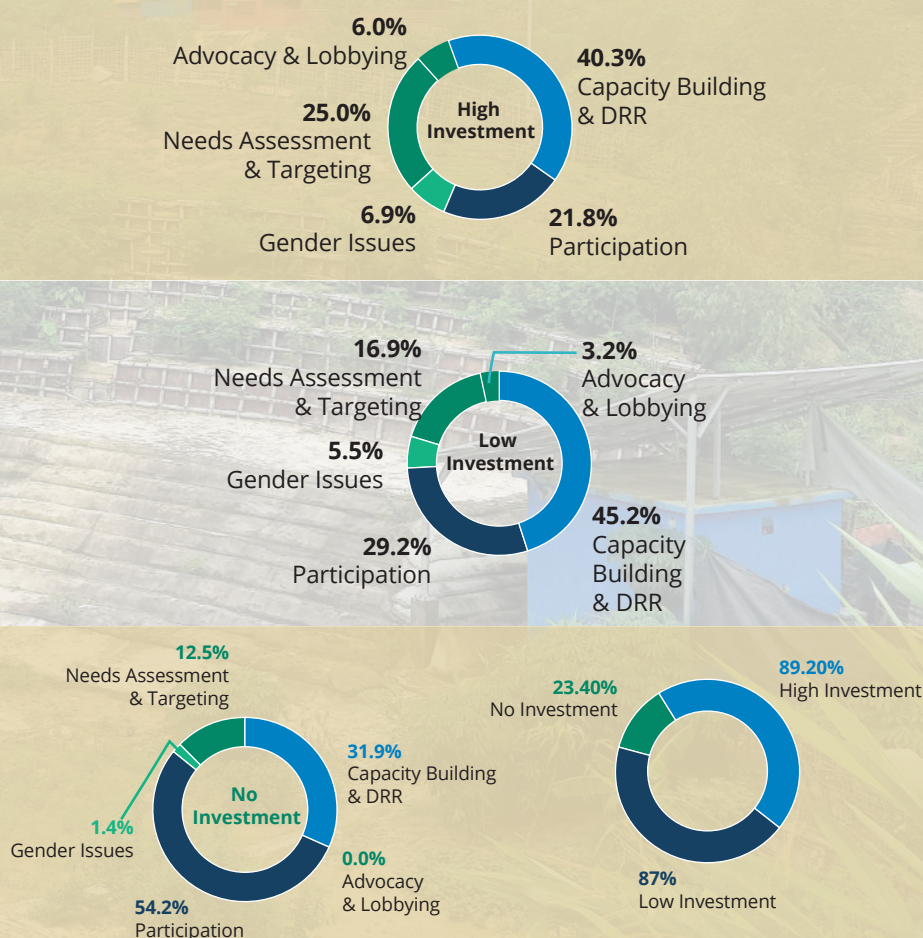
1.4 Assessment Statement

WFP-DRR aim to assess the quality and impact of different Sub-projects that have been implemented at all Refugee camps in Ukhiya and Teknaf. Under the protection framework for the humanitarian response, there are four pillars namely a) Refugee's basic rights to receive assistance and services b) a safe and protective environment for well-being c) living conditions maintaining Disaster

Risk Reduction (DRR) strategies, and d) capacity building for survival as a refugee or working people in the homeland. In response to four humanitarian frameworks, infrastructure development is one of the key interventions of activities that have been done by different cooperating partners (CPs) to improve basic services for the extremely vulnerable refugees living in highly dense areas. The assessment team has been intended to assess the quality of work based on instructed guidelines and community feedback and fulfil the purpose. Measure positive and negative impacts by developing mechanisms and tools and conducted the assessment on the facility to access, livelihoods, satisfaction, response to feedback, and degree of each service.

This assessment was focused on nine key issues (see section 2.3.1). For a discussion of the key findings please see chapter 4. The assessment is based on the type of investment from the project focusing on nine issues based on high investment (HI), low investment (LI), and no investment (NI) (see section 3.1) and compares the opinion of the beneficiary and non-beneficiary. For a snapshot of the key findings of the assessment, see the figures below (Figure 3&Figure 4). There are more figures related to assessment statements in Annex B.

Participation in the WFP-DRR project scheme by HHs



Training and other supports have improved respondents household's ability to manage and maintain assets.

Figure 3: Participation in the Investment Basis WFP-DRR Project Scheme by HHs

The major findings of the study are the beneficiaries are largely satisfied with the quality and maintenance of the infrastructures. The interventions have also reduced the risks of disasters like landslides, waterlogging, and cyclones trendy in the camps. The project also improves the food security of the beneficiaries and generated other assets for them. The benefits of the project have also reached the most marginalized people including the physically challenged and the old. The beneficiaries suggested the continuation and better planning for the future, and more interventions through infrastructure development. They also strongly urged the continuation of the CfW projects.

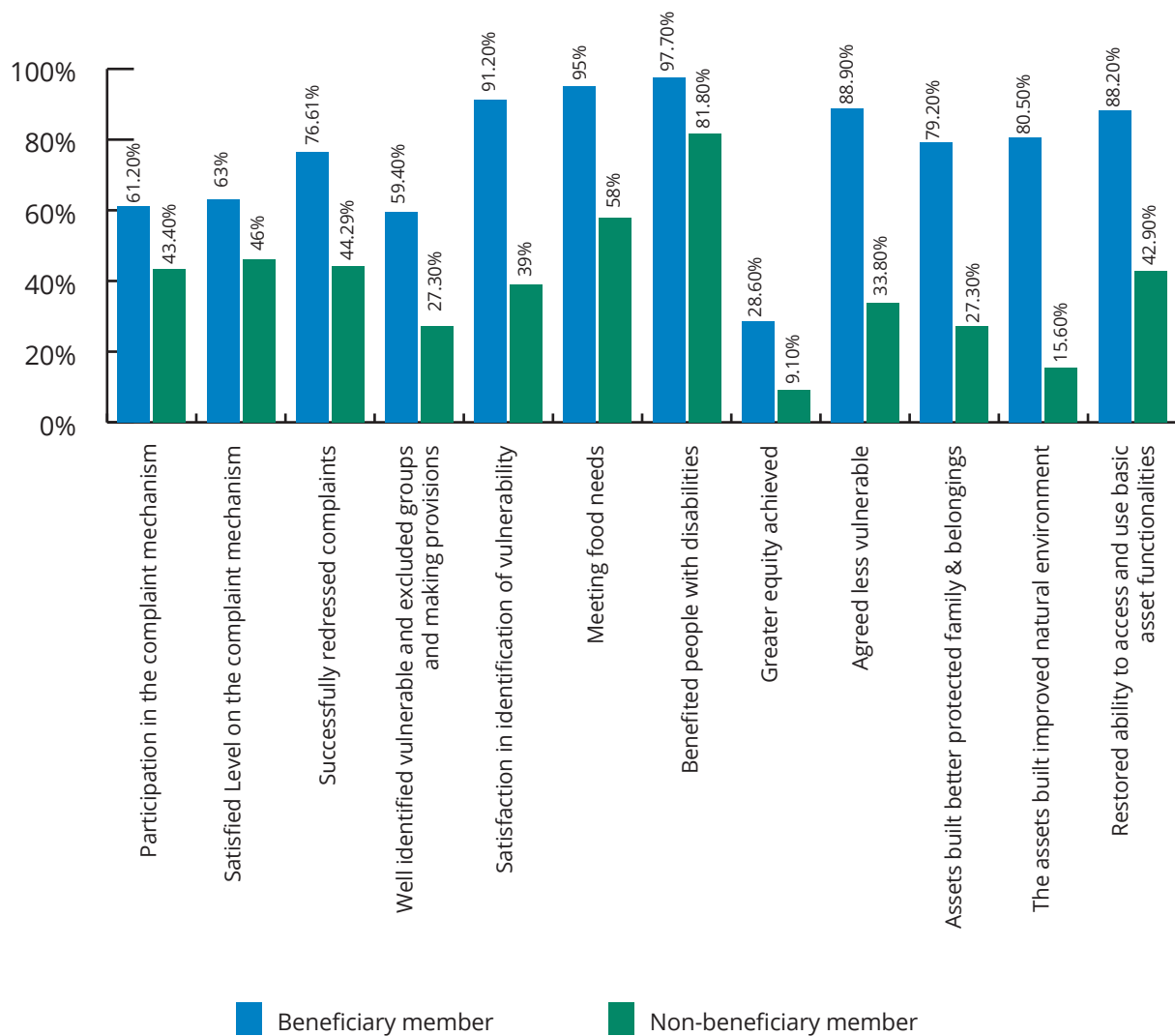


Figure 4: Beneficiary and Non-Beneficiary HHs Member covered under the assessment

1.5 To Whom the Assessment Report Addressed

The assessment report is addressed to all those stakeholders involved during all field-level surveys up to report generation. The World Food Programme and CAID intended to address this report, especially to the Government of Bangladesh, the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC), AoR agencies, the Site Management and Site Development [SMSD] sector, the Ministry of Disaster Management & Relief (MoDMR) and other UN bodies.

CHAPTER 2: APPROACH OF THE ASSESSMENT, METHODS, AND TOOLS

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2.1 Approach and Methodology

The consulting team followed a combination of qualitative and quantitative approaches to conduct this impact assessment intervention in 12 refugee camps which included a questionnaire survey, key informant interviews (KIIs), individual in-depth interviews and focused group discussions (FGDs); the target groups were key stakeholders to include beneficiary participants, and non-beneficiary (control group) participants from community members, etc. The assessment team closely observed the project-built structures, and community approaches towards these structures including the status of utilization, and accessibility in the development of the site/refugee camps.

2.2 Quantitative and Qualitative Approaches

A research questionnaire was developed to ascertain basic information on the beneficiary, non-beneficiary households and investments. The questionnaire survey, KIIs and FGDs were conducted in the Rohingya's native tongue as the enumerators and the local university scholars were conversant in their language. Kobo Toolbox/MS Excel for a quantitative survey and NVIVO for qualitative data analysis was used.

2.3 Survey Tools

Three sets of questionnaires for HH survey, KIIs and FGDs were developed based on key questions assessment in the ToR focusing on OECD-DAC evaluation criteria (1991). It focused on the relevance of the project activities, the effectiveness of the intervention, efficiency of the project activities (project performance value comparing invested money), sustainability of the activities and project assets, and finally the impact of the projects on the beneficiary and non-beneficiary members in the refugee camps. Overall, it assisted in future interventions and required projects for further development and interventions related to Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) through Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) of the World Food Programme in the Rohingya Camps in Cox's Bazar.

2.3.1 Key Assessment Issues

The following nine key issues were addressed in the project and the report focuses on them in Figure 5.

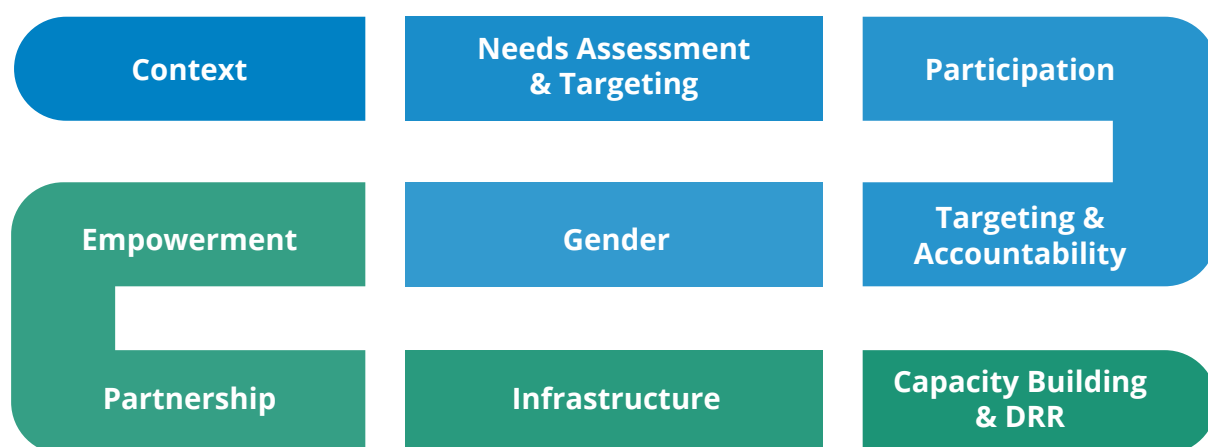


Figure 5: Nine Key Issues

2.4 Data and Information collection and analysis

2.4.1 Sampling

The consultant team (AITX) with the guidance of WFP considered selecting 12 refugee camps for sampling as the twelve camps comprise more than one-third of the total camps; to safeguard from Covid-19 and meet the objectives of the assessment on time and within the budget. To select 12 refugee camps, the consultant team, with the support of WFP, followed certain criteria such as a) the earliest camps that provide access to services b) random draw from all 33 camps c) consultation with and guidance from the WFP. The assessment team also followed Cochran's equation for rationale comprising total camps and sample size.

"From the 12 selected camps" AITX calculated a total number of 15,803 HHs among which 385 HHs for representative samples. The representative sampling had been calculated following Cochran's Equation 1.

$$n_0 = \frac{Z^2 pq}{e^2} \quad \text{Equation 1}$$

where n_0 = necessary sample size

Z= Z-score (obtained from the Z score table with 95% level of confidence) (value =1.96)

p= variability among the populations [N: B: in case of large population size p=0.5 as variability is unknown/largest]

q= 1-p

e= level of accuracy (0.05 for 95% level of accuracy)

So, the value comes n_0 = 385 samples as referred in Table 1

Table 1: Allocation of 385 Samples in the 3-Investment Areas

Investment	Number of Camps	Percentage coverage	Number of samples
High investment	4	36%	139
Low investment	7	44%	169
Zero investment	1	20%	77
Total	12	100%	385

Table 2 explains the sampling based on investment area. A total of 139 samples were calculated for four camps using Z score table of Cochran's formula and from each camp 19, 28, 57 and 35 HHs were surveyed with a coverage of 14%, 20%, 41% and 25% respectively.

Table 2: Distribution of 139 Samples in 4 High Investment Camps

Camps No.	Catchment - CP Coverage	Household number	Percentage Coverage	Number of samples
Camp 26	D - Christian Aid	895	14%	19
Camp 19	C - Cordaid	1275	20%	28
Camp 7	A - ACTED	2611	41%	57
Camp 15	C - Cordaid	1626	25%	35
Total		6407	100%	139



Table 3 is based on seven low investment camps using Z score table of Cochran's equation. A total of 169 samples were calculated for seven camps and from each camp 30, 11, 15, 33, 28, 24 and 28 HHs with a coverage of 18%, 6%, 9%, 19%, 17%, 14%, and 17% respectively were surveyed.

Table 3: Distribution of 169 Sample HHs in 7 Low Investment Camps

Camps No.	Catchment – CP Coverage	Household number	Percentage Coverage	Number of samples
Camp 13	C – Cordaid	1673	18%	30
Camp 25	D – Christian Aid	604	6%	11
Camp 11	B – CARE	841	9%	15
Camp 2W	A – ACTED	1823	19%	33
Camp 19	C – Cordaid	1556	17%	28
Camp4X	A – ACTED	1331	14%	24
Camp 8W	B – CARE	1568	17%	28
Total		9396	100%	169

Table 4 is based on no investment camps. By using Z score table for sampling of Cochran's equation. A total of 77 sample HHs were calculated for this camp with a coverage of 100%.

Table 4: Distribution of 77 Sample HHs in No Investment Camps

Camps No.	Catchment – CP Coverage	Household number	Percentage Coverage	Number of samples
Camp 1W	A – ACTED	662	100%	77
Total		662	100%	77

Table 5 shows the distribution of beneficiary and non-beneficiary sampling in Ukhya and Teknaf sub-districts of Cox's Bazar district.

Table 5: Number of Beneficiary and Non-Beneficiary HHs Surveyed

	Ukhya subdistrict	Teknaf subdistrict	Total
Total number of beneficiary Households	8411	7392	15803
Sample size for Beneficiary	253	55	308
Sample size for non-Beneficiary	77	0	77

As the total beneficiary households of the two subdistricts were 15803, and the level of confidence was Z=95%, the sample size was calculated at 385 households. With p=0.5 as variability was unknown/largest, the sampling framework according to camps is presented in Table 5. The final number of households surveyed for Beneficiary and Non-beneficiary HHs were 308 and 77, respectively.

Considering the challenges posed by the pandemic and limited access to the refugee camps, the consultancy team (AITX) contacted all the relevant agencies and determined that 534 participants were needed for this study. An explanation of sampling details is provided below considering gender equality, age (+18 to 50) and senior respondents (+50). There was at least one FGD from each camp with a minimum of 10 participants from the beneficiary. The non-beneficiary HHs with the minimum requirements are referred to in Table 6.

Table 6: The Sampling Design

12 Refugee Camps	Participants	Camp X Member	Remarks
FGDs	120	10x12	The discussions were conducted by team members maintaining gender balance and focusing on the adult & senior age groups.
Individual in-depth Interviews	24	12x2	One-to-one in-depth interviews
Key Informant Interviews	5	1x5	Key stakeholders were interviewed
HH Survey	385		308 beneficiary and 77 non-beneficiary members
Total	534		

2.4.2 Data and Information collection

A combination of three modes was utilized for data collection. Digital tools (mobile) having installed kobo software, voice recorder and hard-copies were used for data collection, since households' questionnaires were formulated into the kobo tools, FGDs and KII were in the form of hard copy/manual. Data inputs, recording and note taking were in both digital mode (mobile tools) and manual process. Through the process, Kobo tools/MS Excel and Nvivo software were used by the experts from consulting team as mentioned in section 2.2.

During the data and information analysis stage, the consulting team followed the "triangulation method in interpretation and analysis, which includes cross-checking amongst the key/central subjects, i.e., the refugee community members (Service receivers), stakeholders and representatives, and of service providing organizations, i.e., WFP (the key service provider).





2.5 Quality Assurance

To ensure the quality of data, from questionnaire development to data collection, data inputs, data process and analysis all steps were scrutinized by the consulting team with the guidance/feedback from WFP. In the field, data collection was strictly monitored, everyday data inputs were scrutinized; cross-checked with the enumerators if there was any unclear/incompletion of data; regular error checking for data inputs and processing of the data; data analysis based on project goals and objectives and shared initial findings to the WFP and its partners. Finally, a report was produced by AITX of the Asian Institute of Technology in collaboration with WFP and CPs.



2.6 Gender Sensitivity/Care

The reproductive role of women and men, in conjunction with expectations and capacity for raising children, concerning work and community management were assessed in every relevant aspect of the assessment. The gender needs that the program already has addressed for practical and strategic purposes were assessed in comparison with changes in their daily living. It also assessed the project's gender equity consideration and achievement. During the survey and data collection, the team gave gender balance due importance particularly including women's livelihood and social station within the refugee camps.

2.7 Limitations of the Assessment

During the assessment, the consulting team faced many challenges; the most crucial were time and resources. A significant concern was awareness of the development of the Rohingya communities and expressing it during FGDs, especially among women participants. Group participation and openness during fieldwork were highly emphasized. Due to the limited number of HHs surveyed, FGDs organised and KII performed, the consulting team could not get much deeper insights from the respondents while there may not affect the broad result. As the project beneficiaries are generally changing 15 days cycle wise and CPs are also replacing yearly basis based on the performance. As a result, it proved very difficult to contact the original direct beneficiaries or all relevant partners.





CHAPTER 3: SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

3.1 Profile of the Study Area

The assessment is based in Rohingya Refugee Camps in Cox's Bazar under the Chattogram division of Bangladesh. Cox's Bazar is the south-eastern coastal district of Bangladesh lying between 20°43' and 21°56' N latitudes and between 91°50' and 92°23' E longitudes. Bounded by Chattogram district in the north, Bandarban district of Bangladesh and Myanmar in the east and the Bay of Bengal in the south and west, the district of Cox's Bazar covers an area of 2,492 km²; of which 941 km² (nearly 38%) is under forest (including reserved forest). The project location is Ukhiya and Teknaf sub-districts (upazila) of the Cox's Bazar district and there were a total of 33 Rohingya Refugee Camps in 2022. The Assessment team in consultation with the WFP selected 12 refugee camps among the thirty-three camps. Figure 6 shows the twelve refugee camps of the study area.

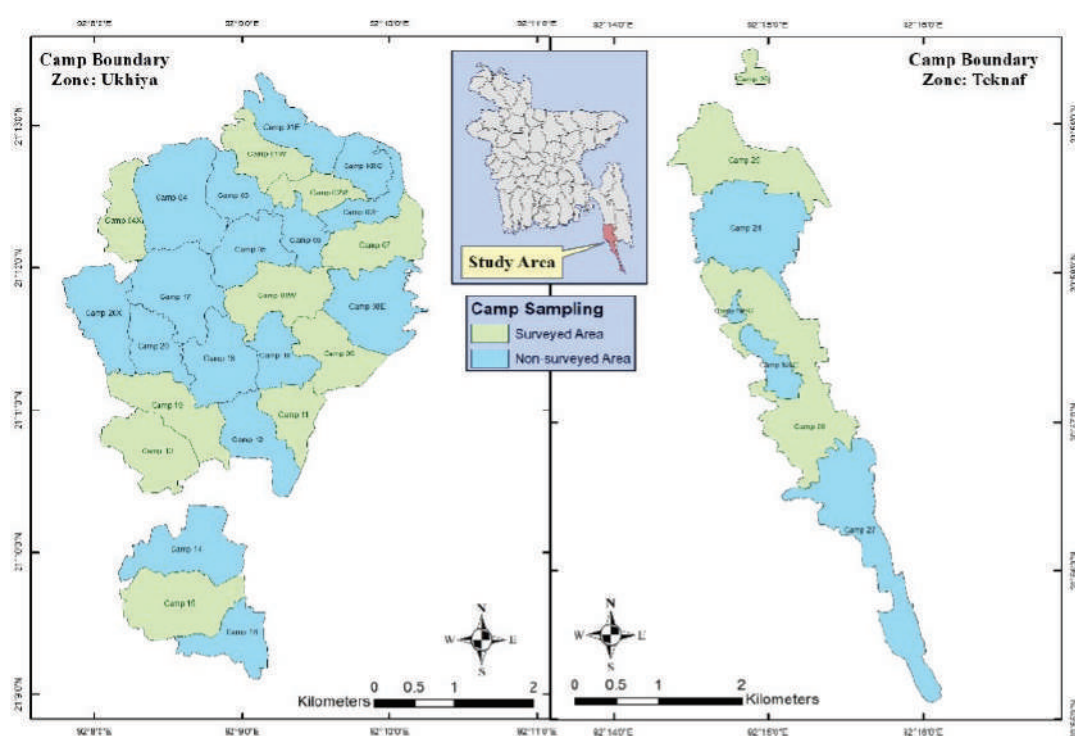


Figure 6: Study Area Map

All the Rohingya refugee camps were classified into four catchments: Catchment A, Catchment B, Catchment C and Catchment D. The criteria for selecting the twelve camps were to represent all camps from different catchments for example high investment, low investment, and no-investment by the World Food Programme. So, 4 camps were drawn from Catchment A, 1 with high investment, 2 with low investment and 1 with a No-investment camp. From Catchment B, 2 camps were drawn from low investment. From Catchment C, 4 camps were drawn 2 from high-investment and 2 from low-investment camps. Similarly, from Catchment D, 2 camps were drawn, 1 from high investment and 1 from low investment camp. Figure 7 shows the catchment-wise investment, cooperating partners (CP's) and camps. The reason for surveying the no-investment camp was to listen and know from the non-beneficiary household (HH) members and compare the effect of the project on the beneficiary households and non-beneficiary households.

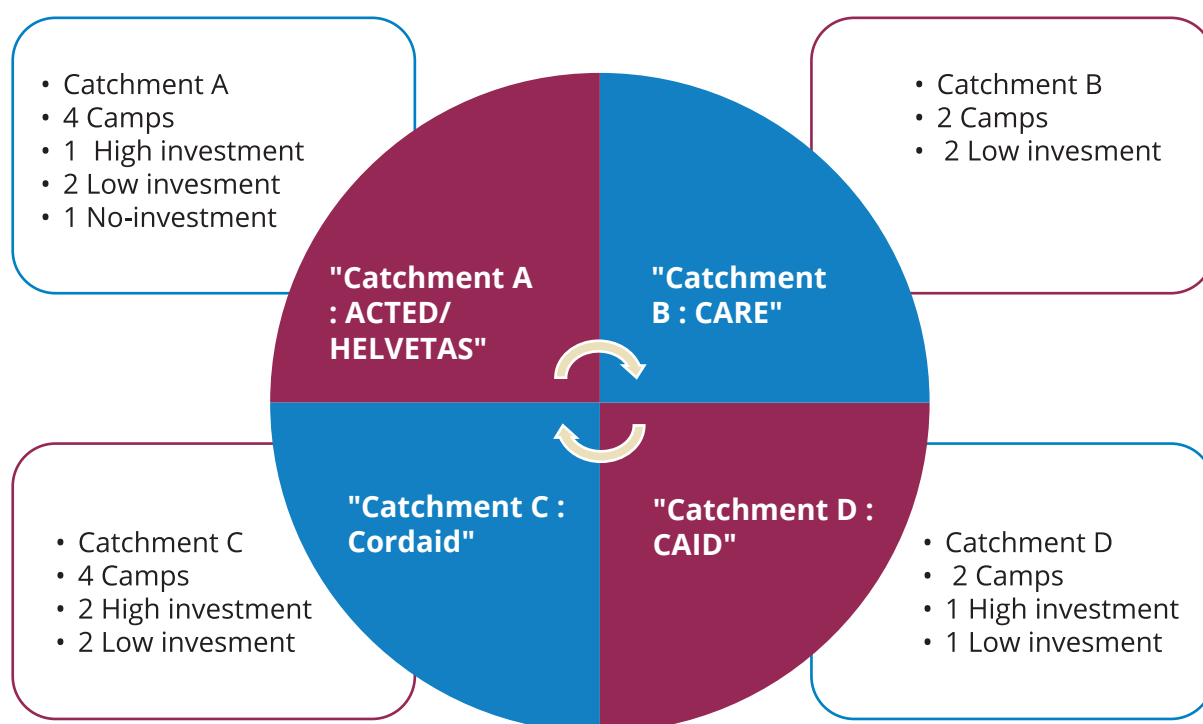


Figure 7: Catchment wise investment camps

3.1.1 Camp selection

The strategy of the random selection of 12 camps (more than one third of total samples) for better efficiency and accuracy of the project as shown in Table 7.

Table 7: Selection of 12 Camps for Field Survey in the Project Area

Measure	Participants	Camps	Overall %	Representative sample camps	% Sample coverage
High investment	Beneficiary	12	34%	4	36%
Low investment		16	50%	7	44%
No-investment	Non-beneficiary	5	16%	1	20%
Total camps		33	100%	12	100%

Twelve camps were randomly selected from high investment, low investment, and no investment areas respectively. In percent of sample coverage, it was 36% from high investment camps, 44% from low investment camps and 20% from no-investment camps respectively as shown in Table 7. For detail of the investment camps chosen based on partnership, see Table 8.

Table 8: List of Camps in the Study Area

12 Camps and CP partners and their engagement with WFP					
High investment (4 camps)		Low investment (7 camps)		No-investment (1 camp)	
Camp No.	Catchment – CP Coverage	Camp No.	Catchment – CP Coverage	Camp No. A-ACTED 1W	Catchment – CP Coverage
Camp 26	D – Christian Aid	Camp 13	C – Cordaid	Camp 13	Camp 13
Camp 15	C – Cordaid	Camp 19	C – Cordaid		
Camp 19	C – Cordaid	Camp 25	D – Christian Aid		
Camp 7	A - ACTED	Camp 11	B – CARE		
		Camp 8W	B – CARE		
		Camp 2W	A – ACTED		
		Camp 4X	A – ACTED		

3.2 Profile of the Participants

Participants of this impact assessment were selected after discussion with the WFP from the enlisted Rohingya refugees living in twelve camps among thirty three camps in the Ukhiya and Teknaf subdistrict of Cox's Bazar district under Chattogram division of Bangladesh. Participants including men, women, PWDs and (disabled) adult (+18-year-old) people were in two categories as beneficiary and non-beneficiary of WFPs. Beneficiary members were the key stakeholders (of the projects) who benefited directly through WFP's different investment projects, programs and sub-projects related to infrastructure,

facility development, service delivery and others; they work for the project under the category of skilled and unskilled workers; skilled workers received different capacity development training from WFP and able to be self-reliant; no workers including PWDs participated as a supportive worker under the every infrastructure development projects of WFPs. Non-beneficiary members who indirectly benefited from the infrastructure development projects of WFPs were included with other investments for development. Gender balance was given due priority in selecting 385 respondents (sampling).

Male
Female

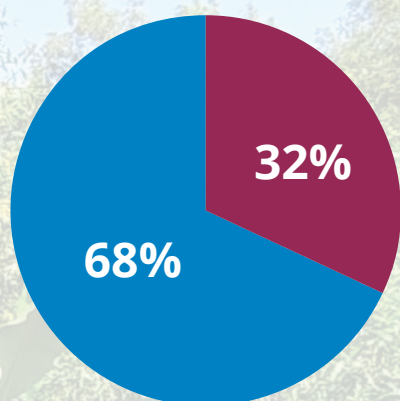


Figure 8: Gender of the Respondents

Age distribution of the respondent HHs

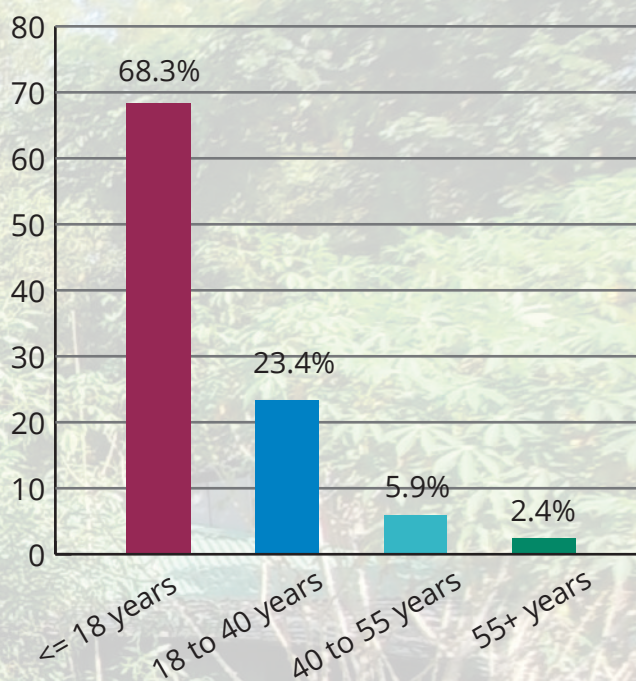


Figure 9: Age of the Respondents

There were a total of 385 HH respondents including beneficiary (208) and non-beneficiary (77) members. In terms of gender, 68% of respondents were male as shown in the above figure 8. Maximum beneficiary members were married, and a few were divorcees. Since the Rohingya community is a male-dominated society, the HH heads were predominantly men. Female respondents were prioritized in the absence of male or no male/widow as head of that family. Being family head, their age was also considered as shown in Figure 9, and the average age range was 18 to 40 years coverage of 65.7% of the total beneficiary respondents. One-third of respondents were from the age group of 40 to 55 years, some respondents were over 55 years old and very few were close to adult age (<= 18).

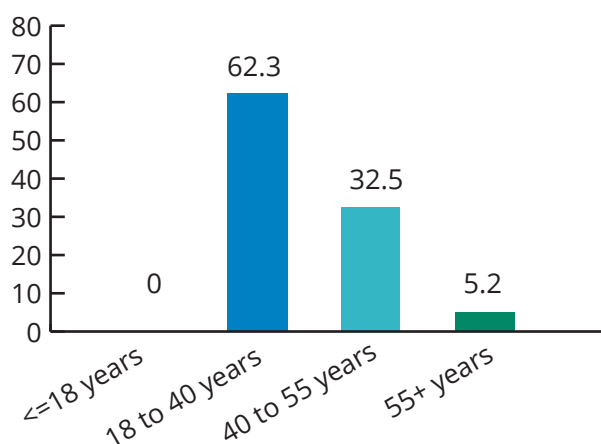


Figure 10: Age Distribution of the Non-Beneficiary Respondents (in percent)

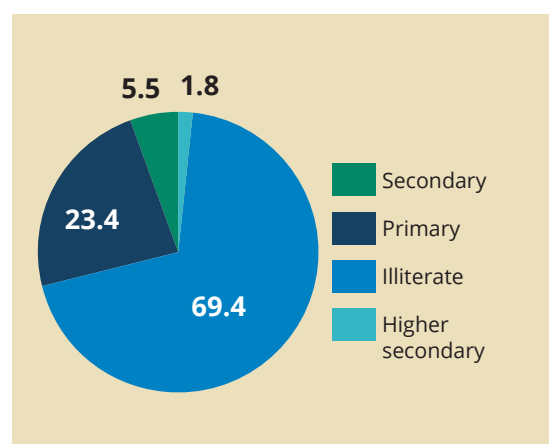


Figure 11: Respondents' Education Level (in percent)

A closer look into the age of the respondents from the beneficiary and non-beneficiary HHs finds that the emerging group in the camps is the youth. The number of young adults is rising in both beneficiary and non-beneficiary groups i.e., 68.3% to 69.5% were within the age group of 18. For both groups, the middle-age group (40-55) was very small and about 2% were above 55. The literacy rate was quite low which is at around 31% among the respondents as shown in. It also varied significantly between male and female respondents. According to the data, the percentage of male and female literacy was about 40% and 50% respectively (Literate male was 82 among 278, the literate female was 89 among 178). Among the respondents, only 24% completed primary education, and 5% completed secondary education. However, the illiteracy rate for family members was 64.7% and half of them completed primary education in Figure 11.

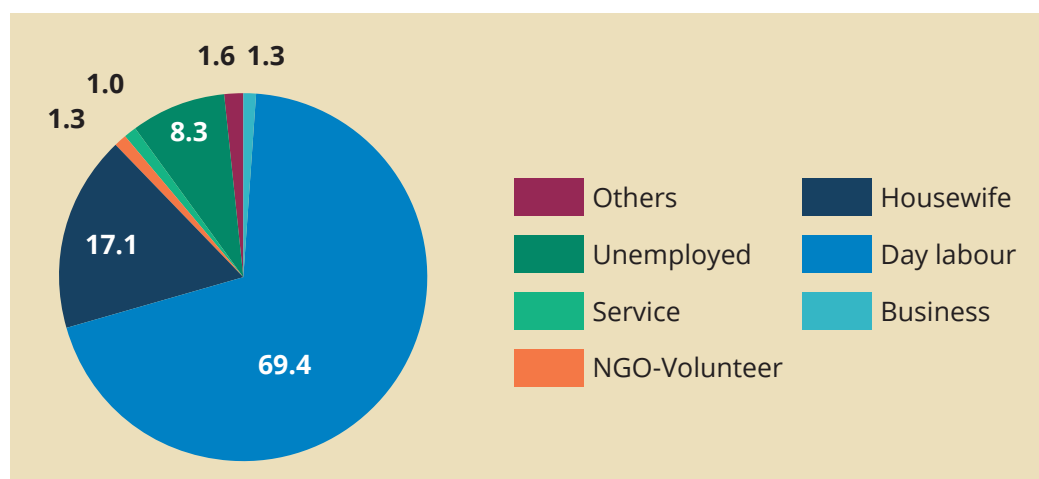


Figure 12: Occupation of the Respondents

The maximum respondents' primary occupation was a day labourer whereas 17% were homemakers. To improve the status of literacy Bangladesh government permitted to undergo formal education in 2018 for Rohingya children living in refugee camps (Ahmad & Yaseen, 2020). Apart from them, some were engaged in different occupations such as business, NGO volunteer, service, etc. as shown in Figure 12. Noticeably 8% among the respondents felt that they were unemployed. In terms of health, it was found that only 5.7% of beneficiary HH members were suffering from chronic diseases.

CHAPTER 4: OBSERVATION AND FINDINGS



4.1 Key Findings

The beneficiary members who participated in WFP-DRR activities are shown in Figure 13. About 54% respondents who participated in the Capacity building & DRR projects have the highest participation rate. It should be mentioned that there are many capacity-buildings and DRR projects by WFP in the study area. About 41% of respondents were engaged in participatory projects/ programs which has the second highest rate of participation. About 26% of the respondents were engaged in Needs Assessment & Targeting projects. The rest i.e., 8% of respondents were engaged in partnership projects and 6% in gender-related projects/program, however, 4% of respondents were engaged in targeting & accountability-related activities whereas no respondents were engaged in advocacy & lobbying.

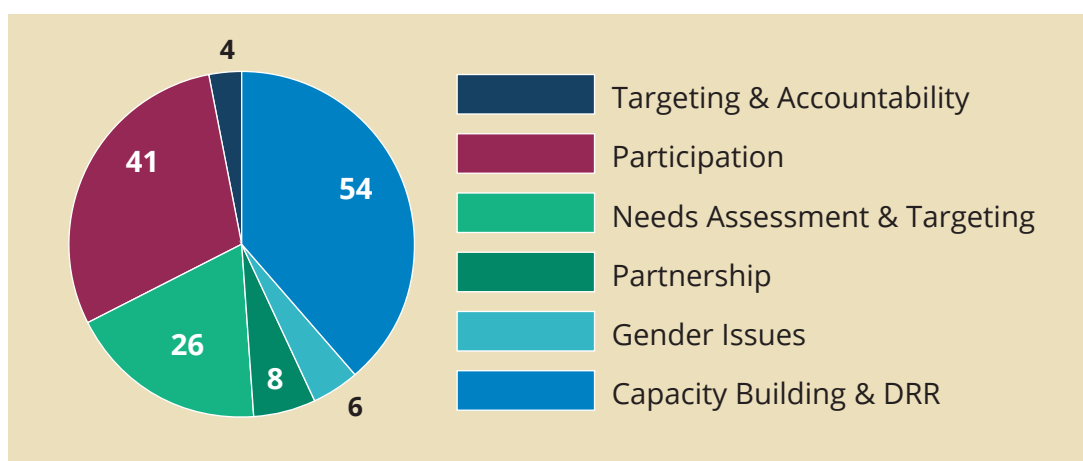


Figure 13: Participation of Respondents by Type of WFP Project (in percent)



the respondents and their families to meet their basic needs such as buying clothes, starting a business, rearing children, taking care of the parents/elderly, meeting family needs, and supporting productive activities.

About 41% of the participants were engaged in infrastructure development programs/projects and related activities. Respondents' participation in this group ranges from need assessment to implementation since they were mostly unskilled beneficiaries and working with the skilled or experts in different development projects of WFP. They also volunteered in providing community support, cooperated with project frontline staff, coordinated with WFP staff, during natural disasters, and accidents, and provided emergency support.

About 26% of the respondents participated in the needs assessment & targeting programs/projects/sub-project-related activities, and generally they worked as the voice of their community. Generally, they were the representatives of the community and were known as community heads/team leader/Majhi (local language). Being community leaders, they were engaged in most of the development activities, WFP's field-level representatives were always in good communication with them to listen, care, and support their (Rohingya community/people) needs. They (i.e., Majhis) played a very significant role in conducting study/survey in the Rohingya camps to gather information, and disseminate it during the study.

4.1.1 Context Analysis

All programs/projects were focused on the Rohingya refugees living in the camps, improving their infrastructural facilities, providing services, assisting them in earning their basic needs, and following up on their feedback, satisfaction level and improving the overall environment in the refugee camps and their surroundings. So, several elements were focused on here, and WFP is working in collaboration with RRRC to support and improve the living conditions of the Rohingya refugees. A huge infrastructure development work is being done by WFP-DRR and it is still a work in progress. The Rohingya refugees are also cooperating with the staff of WFP in this initiative.

The Rohingya refugee community also appreciated the efforts of the WFP-DRR in overcoming the challenges. One of the most crucial challenges is infrastructure development in the camps considering the risk posed by natural disasters and climate change. Another set of challenges are limited resources, managing adequate and suitable manpower considering the difference in culture, way of living of the refugees and ensuring related gender in the development process. This is more so, when everyday needs are growing, demand is rising for resources, services, and relief, whereas donations and global support from outside have started to decline.



4.1.2 Needs Assessment & Targeting

The project focuses on identifying further needs, accessing the vulnerabilities of the excluded groups, and providing support to the beneficiary HHs living in the camps. Overall, Need Assessment & Targeting focuses on the response, recovery and rehabilitation planning and execution of infrastructure development projects including cash-for-work projects, service delivery, soliciting feedback and satisfaction to the needs of the target population. It was found in the study that the feedback from cooperating partners of WFP on target setting, implementation and achievement was on an average of 95-100% despite the challenges posed by the covid-19 pandemic.

Need identification was the basis for starting the development project to support the target population within a given timeframe, resources, and capacity. Needs were identified based on a field survey, and availability of funds since the cost is a significant issue and needs RRRC and CIC approval. First, the needs were identified, followed by the response, recovery, and rehabilitation plan. Figure 15 shows the feedback of the respondents on needs identification.

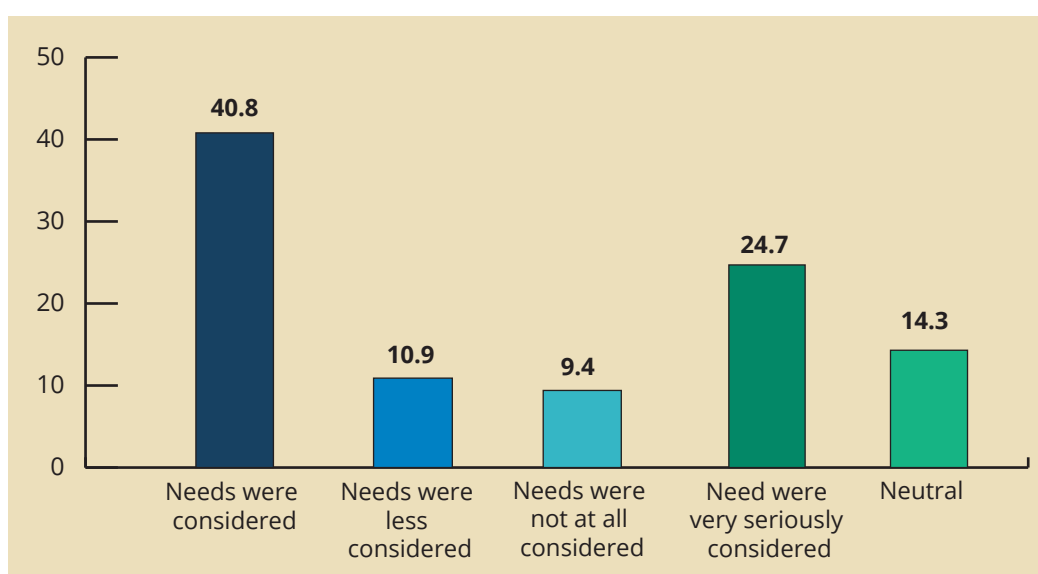


Figure 14: Feedback on the Identification of Needs

According to Figure 14, 40.8% agreed that needs were considered whereas 24.7% said it was considered very seriously. About 14.3% of respondents were neutral in their response whereas 10.9% said needs were less considered. However, 9.4% of respondents completely disagreed that their needs were identified and addressed. Since need assessment, response, recovery, and rehabilitation are very interconnected for vulnerable people, Figure 14 and Figure 15 show the respondents' feedback on the links among needs assessments, response, recovery and rehabilitation.

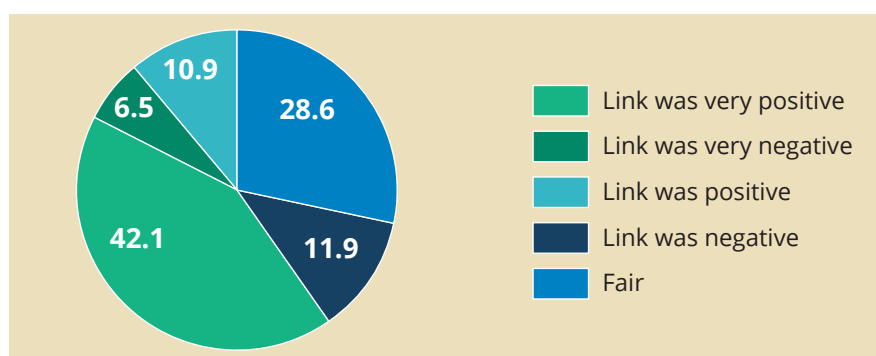


Figure 15: Respondents Feedback on the Link Between Needs Assessments and Response (in percent).

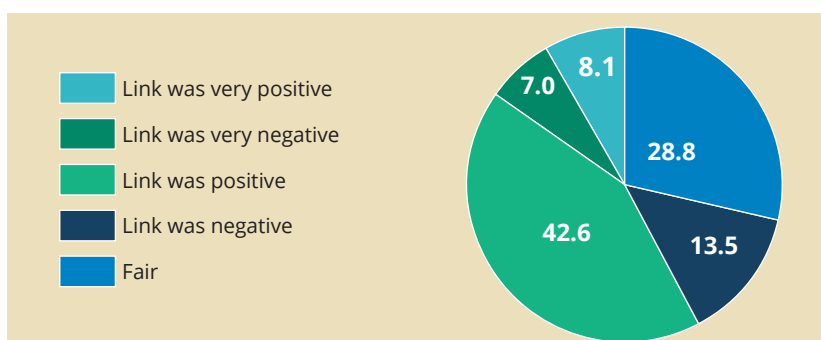


Figure 16: Respondents' Feedback on the Link Between Needs Assessments and Response (in percent)

Figure 16 and Figure 17 both shows the positive opinion of the respondents on the positive link between needs assessments, response, and rehabilitation. It can be seen from the figures that the feedback of the respondents on the needs assessment, response and rehabilitation conducted by WFP is largely positive.

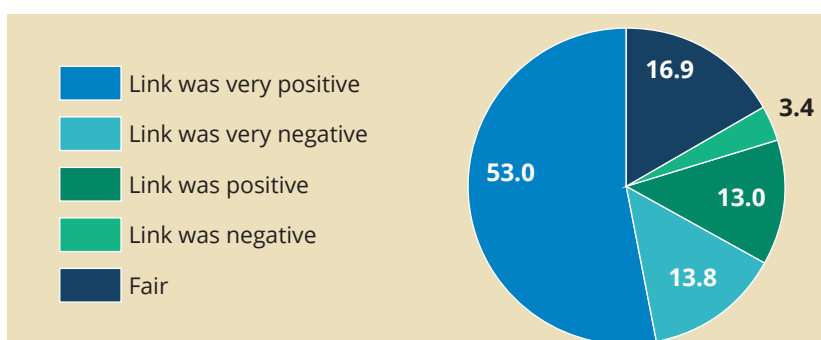


Figure 17: Identification of the Vulnerable Populations for Provisions of Assistance (in percent)

WFP's development work brought benefits reaped by its beneficiaries. They scrutinized every stage of the engagement of beneficiaries so that the vulnerable and excluded groups never remained left behind. Figure 17 shows respondents' feedback on the efficiency level in identifying location of vulnerable and excluded groups assisted by WFP and its CPs.

Figure 17 also illustrates that the identification of vulnerable and excluded groups and the provision of assistance to them by WFPs projects/programs was very effective. About 53% of respondents agreed with it whereas 13.8% said that it is very well-identified and 17% found it as fairly identified. However, 16% did not feel that the identification of the beneficiaries was done properly.

Table 9: Feedback from Respondents on Vulnerability Identification

Feedback	Positive	Proper identification of the vulnerable people
		Works in a neutral way
	Negative	Some vulnerable people are not identified

The assessment team tried to see the difference in vulnerability before the initiation of the project and now (see Table 10). The table draws a picture on the reasons for vulnerability before and now. If we try to summarise the findings of identifying the vulnerable populations Table 9 shows the overall picture.

Table 10: Comparison of Level and Causes of Vulnerability Before the Project and Now

Reasons for higher vulnerability before the project	Reasons for less vulnerability after the project
No infrastructure earlier	Improved road, drainage system
No provision of drain, road etc.	Better infrastructure
Landslide occurrences	Construction of protection wall to escape landslides
Rainwater entered into the houses while it was raining outside	Improved drainage system

It can be seen from Table 10, a major difference in vulnerability level was brought about the construction of the infrastructures.

4.1.3 Beneficiary Satisfaction

About 80% of respondents felt that they are satisfied with the WFP-DRR activities and the effect of reducing risk from torrential rain, water logging, damage to their infrastructure, and food insecurity. Likewise, most of the respondents were very satisfied with the measure of needs assessment, response, and rehabilitation. Below Figure 18 is a measure of satisfaction.



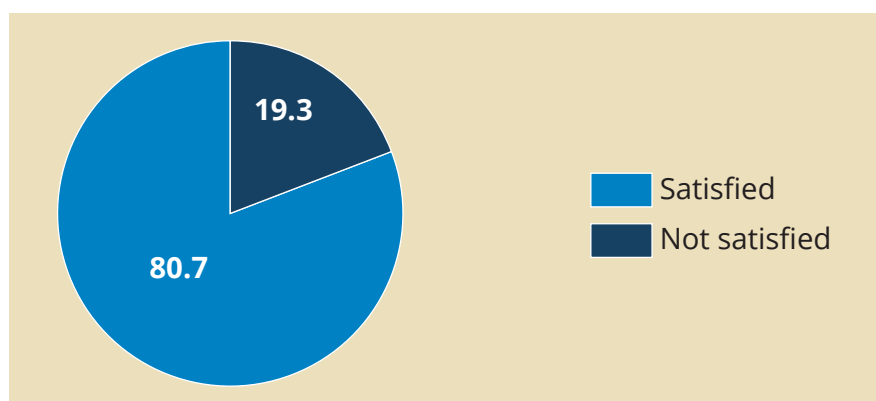


Figure 18: Satisfaction on the Beneficiary HHs on Need Assessment, Response and Rehabilitation (in percent)

the assessment team tried to inquire into the overall reasons for the feeling of being less vulnerable among the respondents. Please see Table 11 which shows that the services like food support, infrastructure, and employment have made them less vulnerable.

Table 11: Overall Reasons for the Feeling of Less Vulnerable by the Beneficiaries

Overall reasons for beings less vulnerable
1. Food support
2. Road and drainage support
3. Work opportunities in different projects
4. Environmental condition is better than before
5. Infrastructure development
6. Safe access
7. Financial stability
8. Infrastructural support such as protection wall/guide wall, disable friendly ramps, and nature based slope stabilizations.

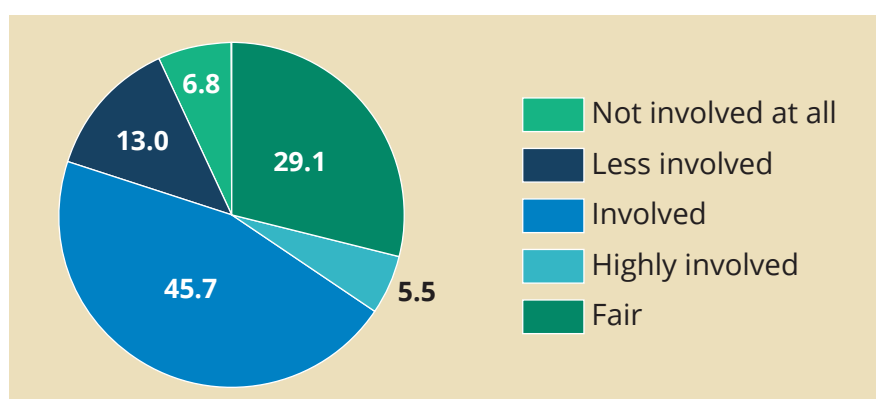


Figure 19: Level of Participation of the Respondents During Planning and Targeting of the Projects (in percent).

4.1.4 Participation

A major component of the project was to ensure participation of the refugees particularly the women, disabled and excluded/marginalized groups. Figure 19 shows respondents' participation level during the planning and targeting stage of the projects. It shows that

45.7% of respondents participated during the needs assessments & targeting stage. During the response, recovery, and rehabilitation planning & targeting, more

than 80% of respondents reported that they participated, and the rest were not that involved (see Figure 19).

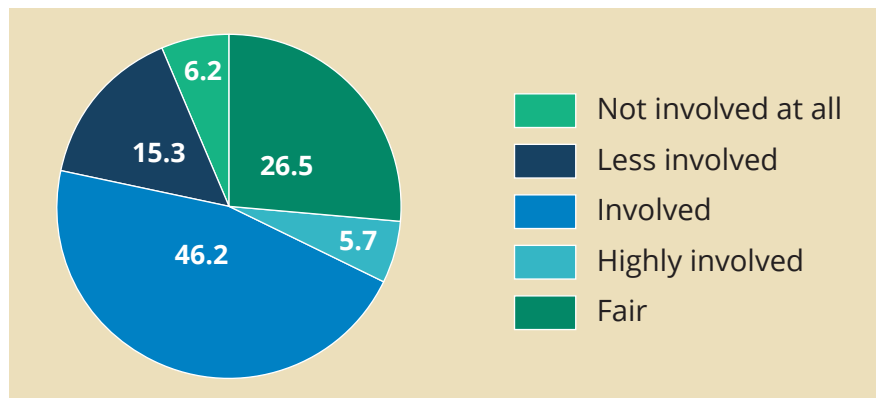


Figure 20: Participation of Respondents in Planning, Targeting and Implementations (in percent)

Participants were also engaged in implementing infrastructure development and related projects/ programs by WFP. Figure 21 shows the status of participation in the implementation stage. It was found that around 20% of respondents were less involved in the implementation stage which was almost similar to the finding in the planning and targeting stage (see Figure 19). During the discussion with the CiC, it was reported that in the case of CfW projects some refugees were getting full benefits despite their limited contributions. However, the assessment team found that the respondents were not making any complaints like this. In addition, almost all respondents were strongly in favor of continuing the CfW projects. The assessment team also found that, some respondents reported about the non-participation of the host communities in the projects including CfW. Some respondents felt that the host community members also benefited indirectly from the economic effects of the projects/programs.

4.1.5 Empowerment

According to the data and information from this study understanding of empowerment of the refugee community members particularly the vulnerable was one of the key components of the projects. About 25% of respondents did not feel that the projects

adequately focused on empowerment issues. Also, only 11% of female respondents agreed to the notion that they have been empowered by the projects, but they felt that they were empowered to some extent through their engagement in all stages of the activities, capacity-building programs and activities which helped them to become aware of their rights, self-dependent, skilled and active and creative. They were also able to raise their concerns to their family members and other community members, in some cases their concerns were addressed. Also, most respondents reported that CfW projects enhanced their purchasing power, ability to meet their basic needs, enhancing their production of farm and livestock products. Overall, their engagement in the projects and team building and efforts to overcome crises have enhanced their level of empowerment. However, about 55% of respondents could not give insights about the issue of empowerment. Figure 21 shows the empowerment in percent between male and female beneficiary members.

The person with disabilities was not isolated to receive the benefit and advantages of the support of development work. They feel less vulnerable due to huge support from WFP's for better living,

“Disable people were get advantages from WFP-DRR activities”
Camp 13 FGD Male Group

smooth movements, receiving benefits, participating CfW projects, and access to basic needs independently for instance foods, cloths. Effects of infrastructure development are visible now to the disabled people among Rohingya Refugees. This project found that people with disabilities are not felt socially and economically vulnerable anymore. Overall, the congenial environment/facilities for the people with disabilities and elderly were satisfactory level.

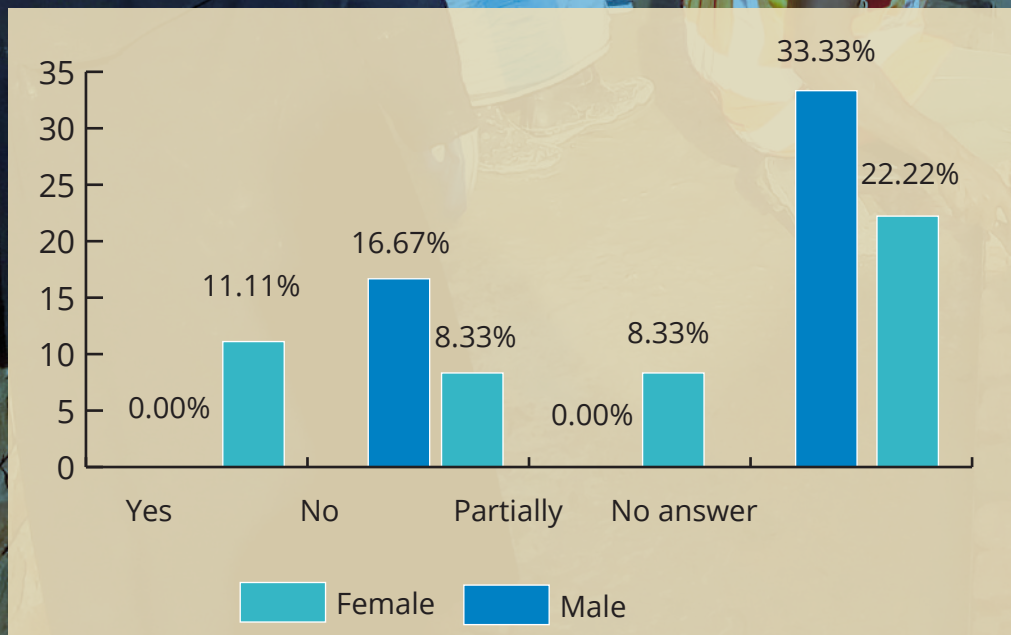


Figure 21: Information on the Empowerment Level of the Respondents



4.1.6 Gender and Protection Mainstreaming

Gender and its related issues were one of the major focuses of the projects by WFP-DRR and CPs. Respondents reported to the surveyor team that they were aware of a large number of women who could be benefited from the projects. Respondents reported that beneficiaries were selected based on the project's criteria, which focused on reducing work inequalities and opportunities to generate harmony among the community members. Several measures were taken to reduce inequality and promote harmony in the programs.

Overall, 91% of respondents agreed that the project benefited the women. However, 88% of respondents felt that WFP met their food needs although some reported insufficiency (27%).

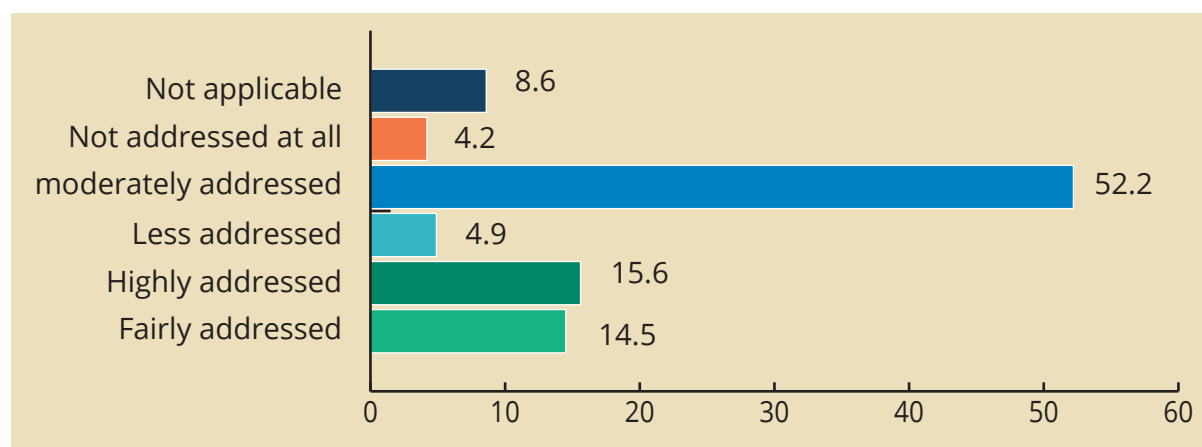



Figure 22: Reducing Inequalities in Domestic and Childcare task (in percent)

A photograph of a woman and a man standing in front of a brick wall. The woman is wearing a black hijab with a green floral pattern and a black long-sleeved shirt. She is gesturing with her hands as if speaking. The man is wearing a white long-sleeved shirt, a red lanyard, and a watch. He is holding a smartphone and looking at the woman. The background shows a brick wall and some greenery.

The project also focused on reducing gender-based inequalities and pressure on childcare work. About 52% of respondents opined that through this project inequalities in domestic and the challenges in childcare task has been minimized. (see Figure 22).

About the provision of care corner opportunities, it helped the women beneficiaries to benefit in many ways. The benefits were drawn through engaging in work, help from the family members. Before the project, women faced difficulties in childcare particularly in the case of keeping children at home during work. It caused mental tension and some other family problems due to the problem of childcare during women's work. It was found that about half of the women beneficiaries with children were happy with their current situation of childcare. However, some respondents mentioned that challenges in childcare have remained for example i) work environment is not supportive enough ii) there is no one to take care their child at the workplace iii) the feeling of insecurity/loss iv) the child is too young to take to the workplace and v) the long distance of the workplace from home. Figure 23 shows the finding on childcare challenges of women beneficiaries.

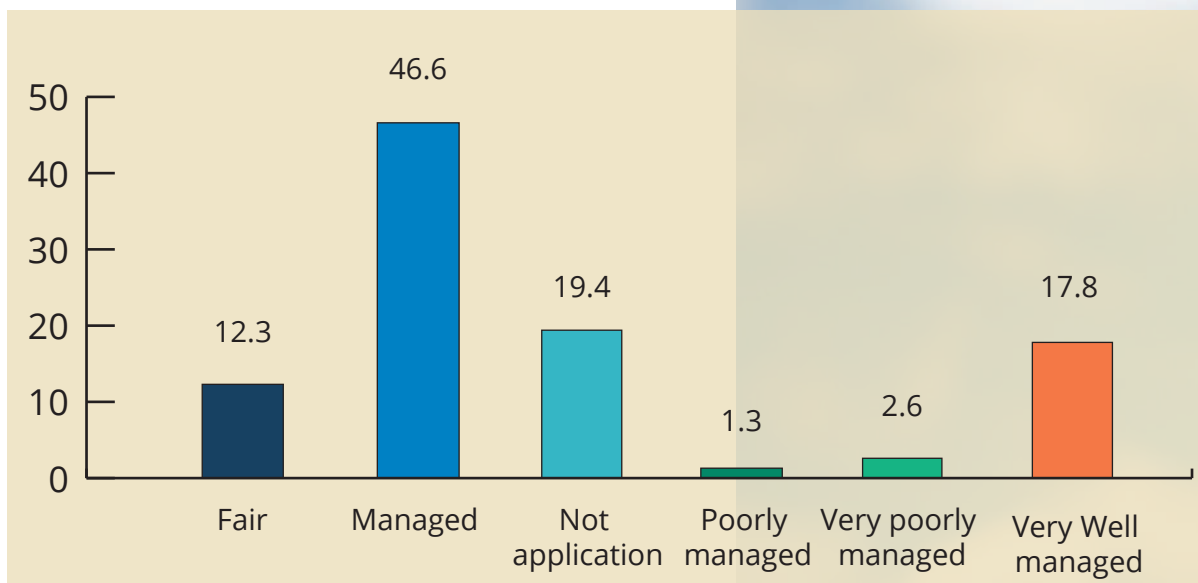


Figure 23: Challenges of Childcare for Women Beneficiaries (in percent)

The assessment team also tried to see the effect of caregivers on the women beneficiaries. Figure 24 shows the information on the caregivers for women who were engaged in work.

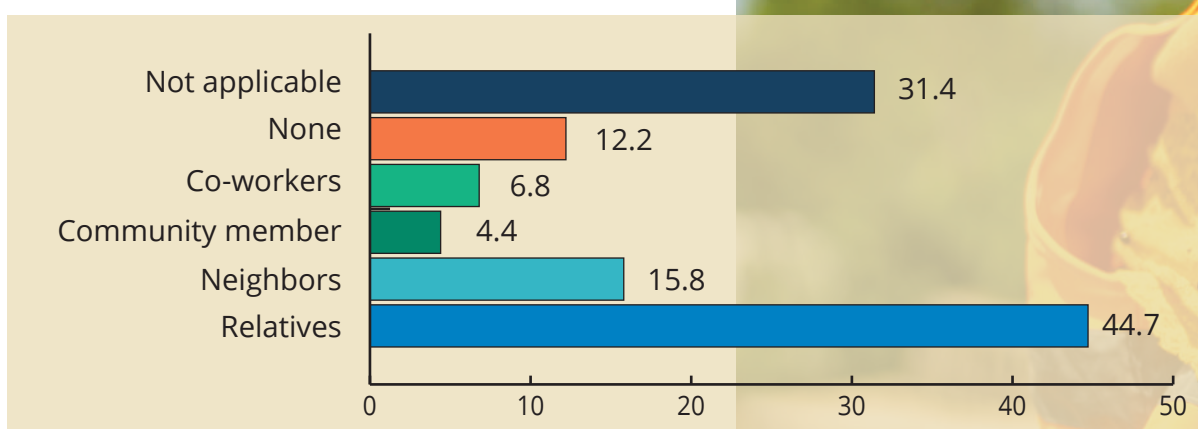


Figure 24: Children Taking Care by Caregivers (in percent)

Additional contributions from the FFA-DRR for the beneficiaries can be the provision of care cornersupport as the requirement of female CFW beneficiaries. It was found from the others intervention of WFP, like e-voucher shops and community service that the care corner opportunity brought immense changes in the lives of women including beneficiaries, andcreated opportunities for work for them. Although this concept and practices were new to the respondents gradually women and their families started to get benefit from these services. However, some respondents reported that the caring corner is not enough to reduce their mental stress during work.



Female beneficiaries were strongly suggested to include care corners under FFA/DRR activities. However, it has been found that it is difficult to convince their husbands and in-laws to fully depend on care corner for their childcare. Figure 25 shows that about 28.4% of respondents used the care corner support apart from other WFP's intervention inside the camp and 34.1% did it sometimes. Thus, more than 50% were receiving support from the caring corner which was immensely helping women in engaging in work.

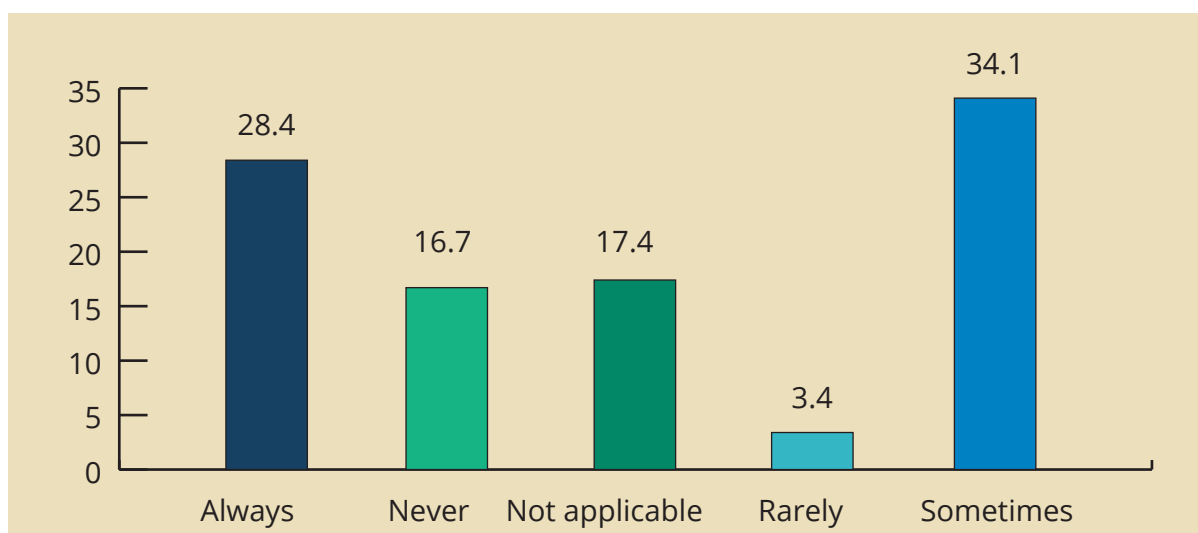


Figure 25: Level of Support Adopted from the Care Corner from another intervention from WFP (in percent)

Despite tremendous efforts by WFP and its partners in achieving equity between men and women beneficiaries some challenges have remained. About 35% of respondents were neutral on achieving equity. About 24% of respondents were highly positive and 27% said it was low in its achievement. The challenges of overcoming the existing inequality between men and women as reported were: girls are not allowed to study beyond the age of 12 or 13 years, and boys and girls have different recognition and values in the family as well as the Rohingya refugee society. However, the situation and the overall status of equity are improving.

4.1.7 Targeting & Accountability

WFP was committed to establishing help desks at the registration sites to identify households requiring an update on SCOPE¹ after registration². The study tried to assess the effects of targeting and accountability initiatives of WFP. This included respondents' eagerness in using/best use of complaint mechanism, its type, and satisfaction level to address them. According to the data, 58% of respondents participated in different types of complaint mechanisms as shown in Table 12. It also shows that there was a level of interest among the beneficiaries to avail of the system of complaint mechanism where they were able to share their views, thoughts, and feedback.

Table 12: Type of Participation in the Complaint Mechanisms

Type	Frequency
Helpdesk	136
Hotline	28
Cooperating partners	47
Monitoring & survey by WFP	95
Others	187

(NB: The answers were multiple choice)

¹https://usermanual.scope.wfp.org/cash-accounts/content/common_topics/introduction/1_introduction.htm

²<https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/unhcr-wfp-joint-assessment-mission-jam-report-2019-coxs-bazar-bangladesh-october>

It was found that the most popular mode of communicating complaints was verbal. In other words, the beneficiaries mostly prefer to raise their concerns verbally to the relevant people, including the Majhis. About 33% of respondents complained to the Majhi/Head of the camps and/or 29.6% complained to the CIC (see Figure 26).

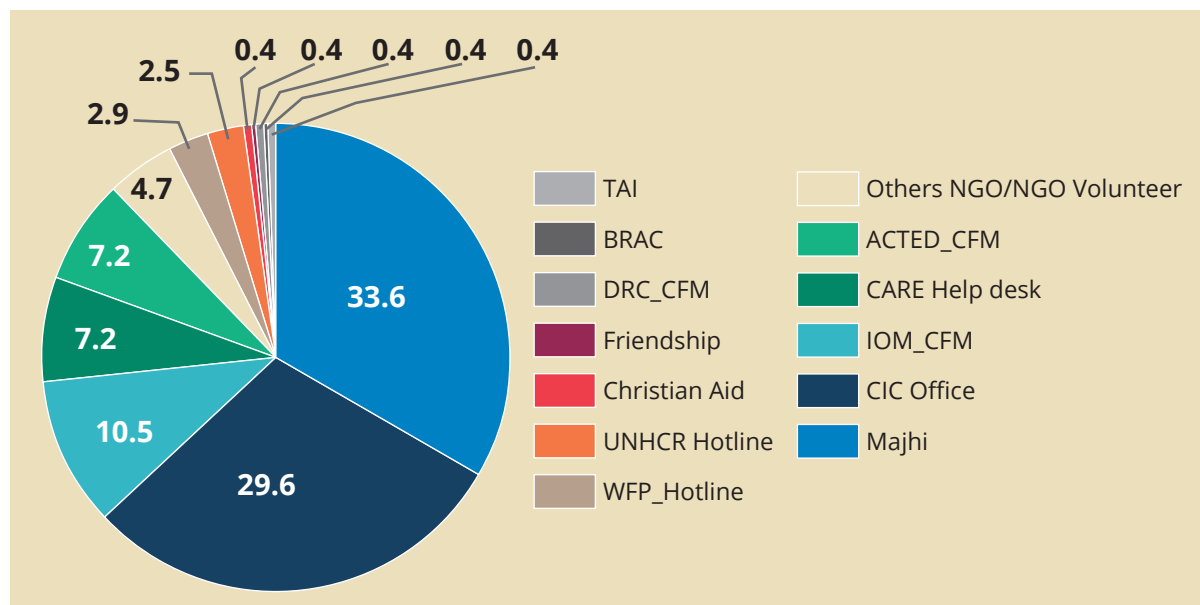


Figure 26: Medium of Complaint Mechanism (in percent)

A deeper look at the consequences of the complaints made found that: i) Long time in responding to the complaint and solving them ii) No response iii) Incomplete solution iv) Less interest from the relevant person/agency v) No solutions. It was found that only 27.53% of respondents agreed that partners effectively addressed complaints. About 46.49% of respondents reported that partners made fair judgement during the identification of vulnerable groups and provision of assistance (see Figure 27). About 79% were satisfied with this identification mechanism. However, the overall satisfaction level was very good in identifying the vulnerable groups and providing assistance (see Table 13).

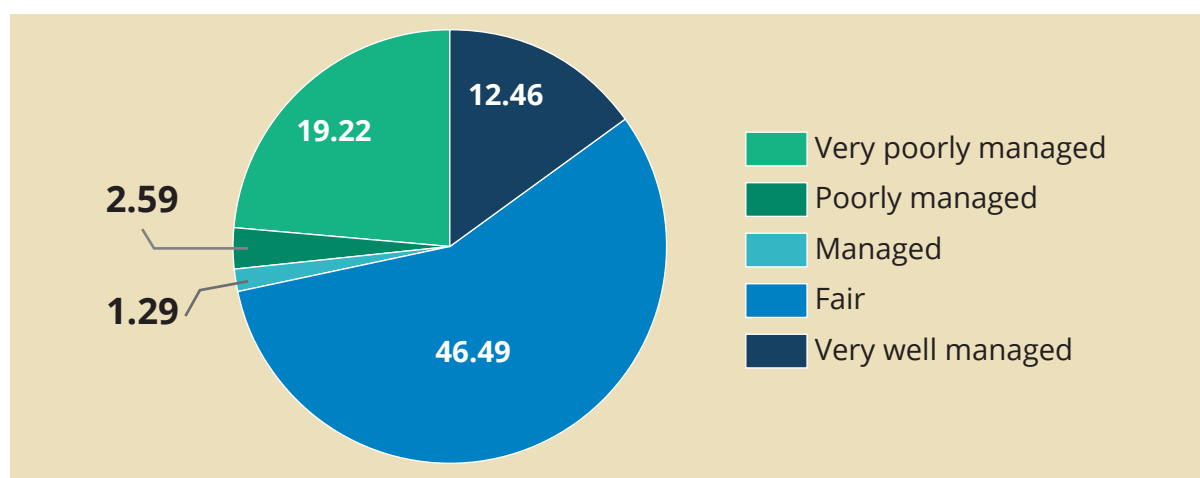


Figure 27: Opinion on the Identification of Vulnerable Groups and Provision of Assistance (in percent)

Table 13 Level of Satisfaction with the Handling of Complaint Mechanisms

Measures	Frequency
Very satisfied	25
Satisfied	214
Neutral	45
Less satisfied	48
Very less satisfied	26

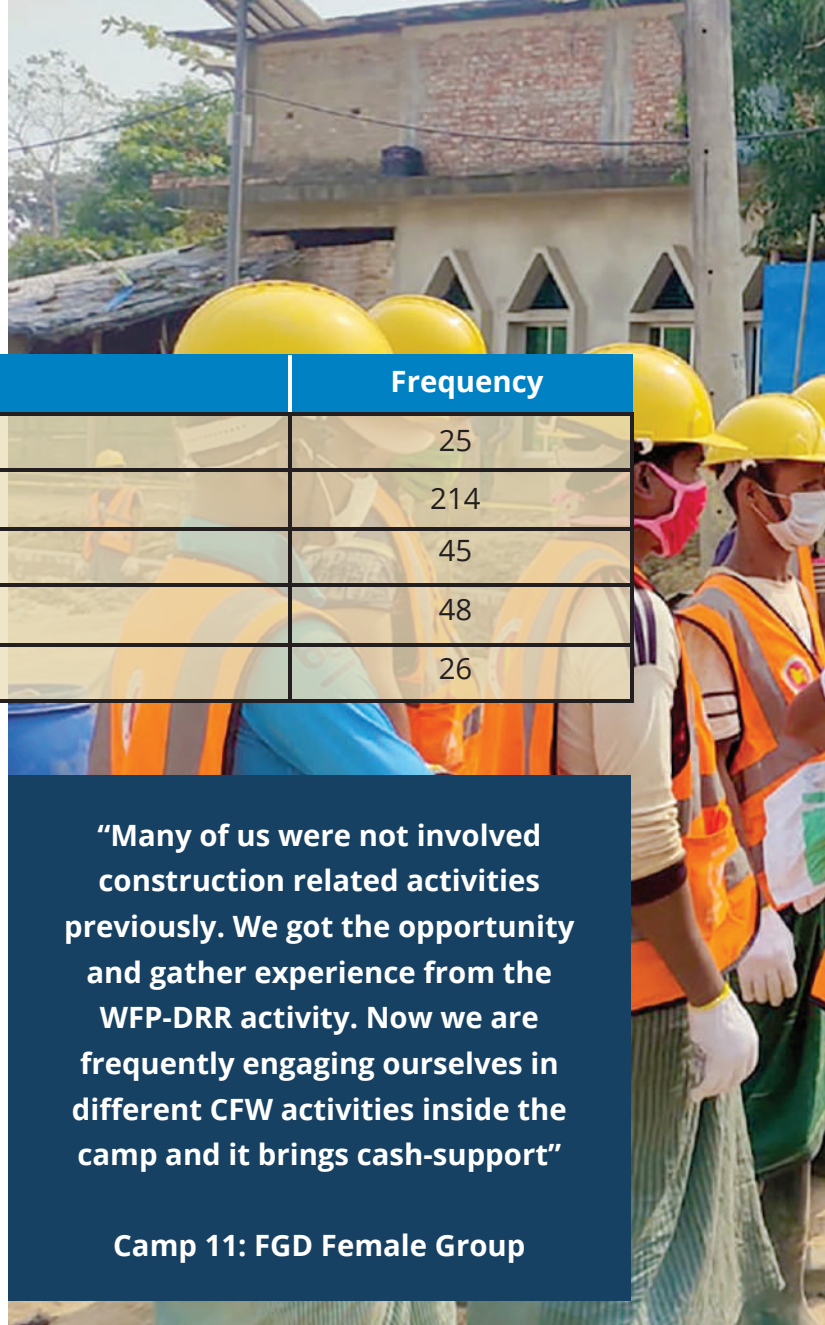
4.1.8 Capacity Building & DRR

It was found that 54% of respondents were engaged in the Capacity building & DRR projects/programs (See Figure 4.1 above) which cover many issues such as vulnerability, hazards, asset building, production and improvement in the natural environment. About 78% of respondents felt that the DRR components were integrated into the design and implementation of infrastructures. About 73.7% of respondents reported that capacity-building training and other supports received have contributed to improving their household's ability to manage and maintain assets. They were also satisfied with the skills provided in first aid services. The participants generally appreciated the services provided by the women/CP volunteers on capacity building, knowledge development and skills with a particular focus on the elderly, sick, the disabled, and children. About 80% of respondents felt that they and their family members are now less vulnerable to the effects of torrential rain, water logging, damage to their infrastructure, food insecurity, and support to the disabled.

"Many of us were not involved construction related activities previously. We got the opportunity and gather experience from the WFP-DRR activity. Now we are frequently engaging ourselves in different CFW activities inside the camp and it brings cash-support"

Camp 11: FGD Female Group

Before the introduction of the projects, there was no infrastructure, no provision of drains, roads etc. So, landslides were frequent during monsoon, and rainwater entered the houses leading to a miserable life for the refugees, particularly during the monsoon months (See Figure 28). About 38% of respondents reported being highly vulnerable to hazards like landslides and waterlogging. After the project the level of vulnerability has been reduced to a great extent. About 49% of respondents said it is i.e., vulnerability is low, and 7.5% said it is deficient (See Figure 29). According to the respondents these changes have happened because of the construction and maintenance of infrastructures, improved roads, drainage system, and protection wall. About 79% of respondents felt that their assets are now safer from flood, drought, torrential rain, cyclone, mudslide etc. Also, the activities like dissemination of information, and warning (Banner, training tools etc.) during disasters have immensely reduced their vulnerability to disasters.



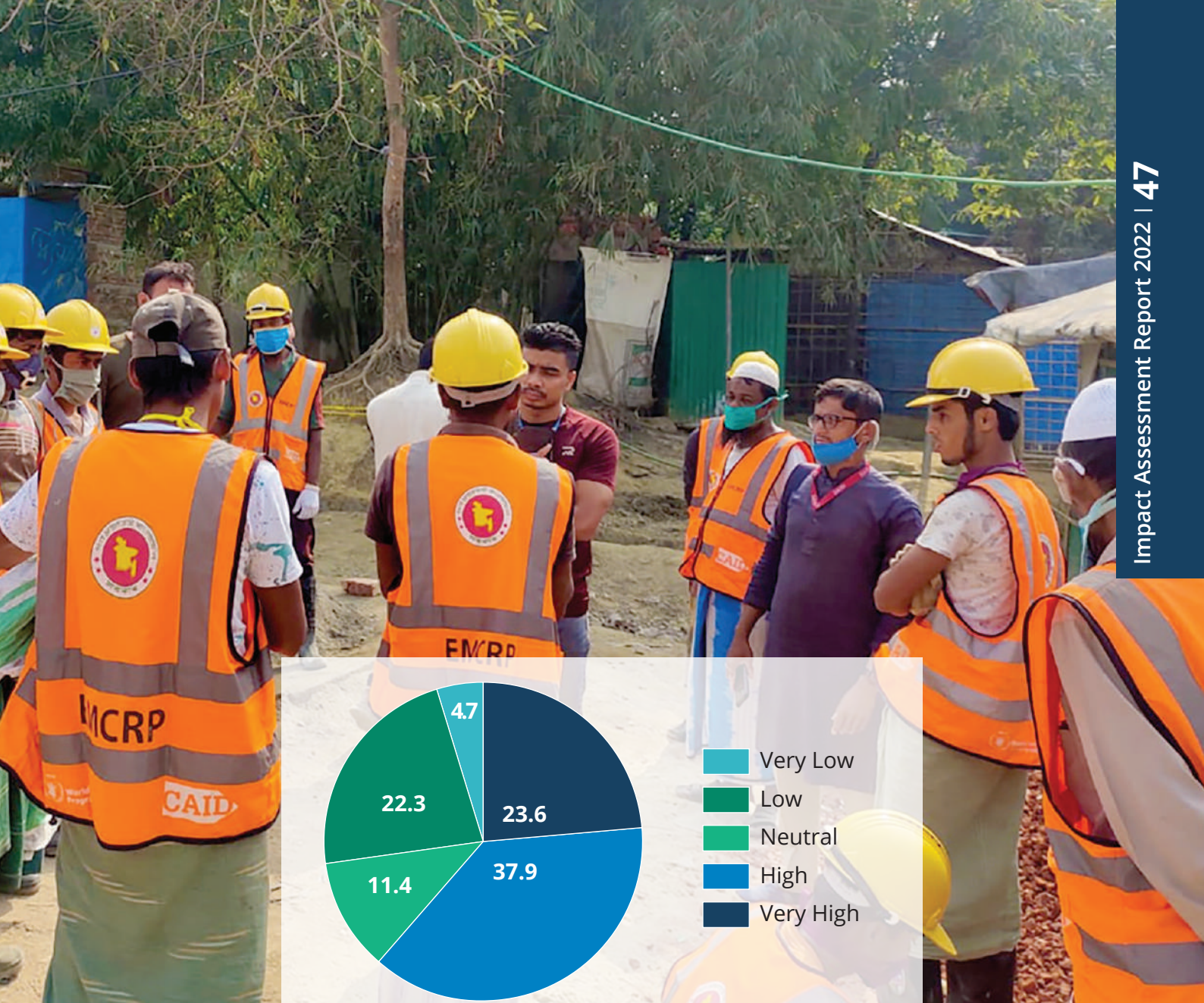


Figure 28: Vulnerability from Hazards Before the Project (in percent)

The project has also created benefits for the family members of beneficiaries. About 68% of respondents agreed that their families have increased or diversified their production in sectors such as agriculture and livestock. About 72% of respondents admitted that the project has decreased their day-to-day hardship and released time for family members including women and children; about 66% agreed that improvement in their household member's ability to access markets and/or basic services such as water, sanitation, health, education, etc.; about 67% felt that there has been an improvement in their natural environment, for example, more vegetation cover, increased water network, less erosion, etc. The creation of assets and the rise in income opportunities and protection from disasters were also focused on in this project.

The respondents also gave their opinion about the challenges in DRR. The main challenges include making the infrastructure less vulnerable and provision of more support, provision of better health-related services, food support, job opportunities, financial stability, and improved environmental condition.

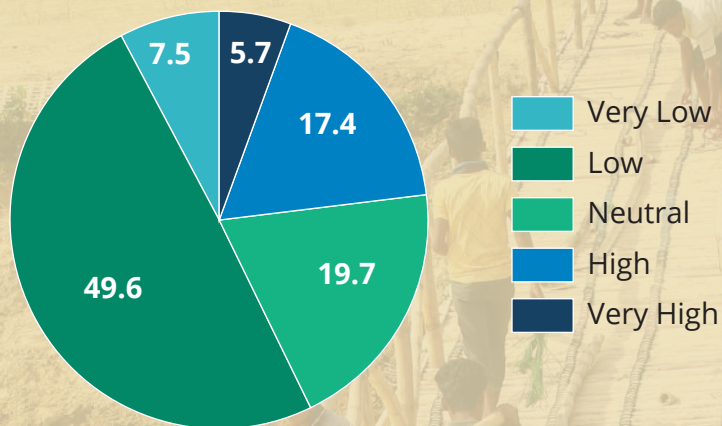


Figure 29: Vulnerability from Hazards after the Project (in percent)

4.1.9 Infrastructure Development

WFP continued to undertake micro- and macro-scale rehabilitation works, including land terracing and leveling to facilitate refugee relocation, bridge and road construction, drainage clearance, and forest-related activities³. Infrastructure development and support were the key interventions of this project.

This study focused on a) types of structures b) construction, repair, and maintenance c) upgradation of the structures and d) environmental impacts. About 98% of respondents engaged in infrastructure development projects and got double benefits of being participants in the projects, availing access and using the facilities from these structural interventions. According to the CPs, adequate attention was given to the quality of resources (materials, services, and values), safety and security issues. No untoward incident was reported during the infrastructure development. No delay happened even during the covid-19 pandemic. In the earlier stage of the project work some trees were damaged due to poor planning, landslides, natural disasters etc., the WASH under DRR unit of WFP is still working on it. They have tried hard to recover the initial damages and working on a sustainable plan for environmental development. For instance, some issues on infrastructure developments are discussed below-

Brick flat soling advantages for transportation, walking movements and children easy going.

Camp 13: FGD Male Group

A.1 Access Improvement. Infrastructures and pathway development enhance access to every people in the Rohingya Refugee camps including children, old people, and people with disabilities. Brick flat soling (BFS), Herring Bone Bond (HBB), Stairs, Bamboo Bridges and Disable Friendly Ramp/Road are some core access infrastructures has been developed besides others. All infrastructures have a significant contribution to accessing people's daily movements. Earlier the effect of heavy or monsoon rain impacted badly people's communication, brick flat soling and herring bone bond (HBB) overcome these challenges and people feel safe for movement. Same way, stairs development has improved connectivity and values of the pathway. Bamboo bridges are another pathway that enhances connectivity and communication from one area to another areas crossing rivers and other sources of water flows. Disable-friendly ramps to ensure accessibility for people with disabilities and old people independently as user-friendly pathways. Almost every respondent was satisfied with access infrastructure quality and agreed to its benefits such as improved communication, reduction in distance etc. For instance, the

³ <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000110330/download/>

reduction in time in some cases ranged from 10 to 30 minutes. The infrastructures ensured easy access to all including all gender and ages. High safety and minimum damages were the key goals in building and maintaining these infrastructures. Also, the environmental effects were very positive.

Drainage construction is very helpful. Before it was muddy and bad to movement. Now there is less water logging and very advantage for walking.

Ms. Senowara



Most respondents were satisfied with it and about 67% said it was beneficial to them whereas about 11% said as very beneficial. Earlier they had to carry goods on their shoulders but now three-wheelers and other vehicles are available due to the convenience of running these vehicles inside the camps. Controlling quality, provisions of safety measures and limited damages were usually maintained in these infrastructures.

drains. They also felt that it helps in facilitating good communication and movements, less water logging, and slabs also ensure cleanliness, hygiene, and safety. The respondents found the drainage very user-friendly and they are regularly cleaned by WFP CP volunteers, beneficiaries themselves every 15 days. Cleanliness ensures disease control and helps in ensuring fewer mosquitos. Overall, it improves their living condition.

A.2 Drainage construction. Based on need, plenty of drainages have been constructed and many are ongoing under infrastructure development projects. Most respondents found that drainage construction was effective and useful, and it could be more effective if everybody could look after them as users and beneficiaries. Others' suggestions included the need for better maintenance and provisions/construction of more drainage facilities. Concerning women's friendliness to the drainage system, both men's and women's opinion was very positive.

A.3 Drainage up-gradation. Most respondents were satisfied with the up-gradation of the drainage system. However, they also expressed their concern about its size, frequency of damage, and lack of new construction of

A.4 Slope Protection. The major benefit of this infrastructure is that it helps in reducing the risk of landslides. So, most respondents were very satisfied with this support, its quality and a huge saving in life. It was also found very effective for women and community members. Overall, the services were found to be very good and did not cause any negative impact on the environment (91% of respondents agreed). The beneficiaries felt there was room for improving the shelters since they were generally frail.

A.5 Drainage Cleaning. The regular cycle of cleaning the drains is every 15 days i.e., twice a month. Still, some drains had the frequent problem of clogging (some time man made, poor maintenance and natural disasters), which causes clogging, overflow and sometimes dirty water to reach the homesteads. This is mostly at the bottom of the hills which are often flooded during heavy rains.



According to Camp 9: FGD male group "The infrastructure quality is very high; it is very durable; it helps to flow water smoothly; it helps to stay neat and clean".



A.6 Reforestation. Reforestation is another key initiative under the FFA/DRR activities as a nature-based solution to assist Rohingya communities in environmentally friendly living and saving life. It establishes huge natural protection for every infrastructure including pathways, wall protection, guide wall, and living huts, overall, saving of life from landslides, damages, and natural disasters.

“

“Possibilities of hill slide during disasters have decreased due to the DRR interventions” Camp 1W FGD Male Group

”

A.7 Further Support Needed. Access to electricity is a top priority for the Rohingya households and other common facilities like health centers, learning centers, food distribution centers, children and women-friendly centers where grid connections are not available. Some beneficiaries also asked to make more infrastructure like this inside their blocks. The other benefits drawn from the infrastructure include more benefits like usefulness in carrying the sick and elderly. Water shortage, inadequate lighting at night was their major concerns and need further improvement. Also, most of the projects were of a short period which was also identified as a limitation. Covid-19 related problems also delayed the completion of some projects. Timely payment of wages was an issue raised by some respondents. For future planning, the respondents suggested focusing on easing communication, reducing unemployment, increasing access to daily goods, and minimizing vulnerability to disasters.

Whatever they did (drain and roads) is good. It will be better if they did it inside of the block.

Ms. Toyaba

”

⁹<https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/171171585965733531/pdf/Bangladesh-Emergency-Multi-Sector-Rohingya-Crisis-Response-Project-Additional-Financing.pdf>

4.1.10 Cash for Work (CfW) Modality

Cash for work is one of the most effective and only income-generating projects executed in the Rohingya camps. Since its inception, WFP-DRR with the support of CP's field staff conducted surveys to select and identify the potential beneficiaries incorporating the PWDs, vulnerable/excluded/marginalised groups with a particular focus on maintaining equity. Since the field staff was aware that social exclusion, and poverty, kept away the excluded/marginalized in accessing the services like CfW, every effort was made to address the risk of exclusion. CP staffs discussed with the Majhis, checked the list of manpower from site management support agencies available in the camps. An equal chance was created to get the opportunity irrespective of gender. Also, equal wages were ensured for both men and women based on their skill, capacity and potentiality. So, it was focused on ensuring equal benefit for the most disadvantaged irrespective of their gender and social status. The CfW was giving money and opportunities to meet their basic needs, strengthen their capacity. The project also focused on engaging the disabled who were socially and economically vulnerable and dependent on others to meet their basic needs. All respondents suggested continuing the CfW-related work and, if possible, extending it to more refugee members. The implementation of and scope for cash-based interventions and specifically for multi-purpose cash remains limited due to the existing policies⁶.

Due to the Cash for Work project our lifestyle has improved. It helps our regular movement. The cash we earn working under CfW project also helps us meeting daily needs.

Camp: 13 FGD Male Group

“Person with disabilities were getting opportunities to engage themselves in CFW activities under FFA/DRR” Camp 13 FGD Male Group

⁶<https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/unhcr-wfp-joint-assessment-mission-jam-report-2019-coxs-bazar-bangladesh-october>

4.1.11 Community and Stakeholders Participation

The initiatives on community and stakeholder participation focused on local, national, and international levels. Global contribution through cooperatives partners is well recognized. The way the people and government of Bangladesh gave the Rohingya refugees shelter is recognized throughout the world. Also, humanitarian work is done by government agencies. UN organizations and NGOs are also well recognized. Especially, the contribution of RRRC in coordinating the relief and rehabilitation efforts is well appreciated both within and outside Bangladesh. In addition, the hospitality and acceptance of the local community towards the refugees and the service providers like NGOs and other relevant agencies have played an important role.

“As a result of the DRR project, the standard of living has been gradually improving for the refugee community.”

Camp 11: KII Interviews

Displacement of people has become one of achronic problems at all levels: global, regional, and national (Ahmad & Yaseen, 2021). Since the arrival of the refugees, WFP has been continuously maintaining a good partnership with CPs namely ACTED/HELVETAS, Christian Aid, CORDAID and CARE Bangladesh for survival support and sustainable development of the refugees. In addition, sincere cooperation from the Majhis'/head of each camp immensely helped in this effort.

This community and stakeholders' participation was focused on ensuring quality support for the refugees in their living conditions and work. Awareness was created on safety, security on COVID-19 protocols during any DRR activities. Respondents were aware of them and felt safe while working with WFP partners. Meetings were conducted before the implementation of each initiative. Finally, they got adequate relief and employment opportunities in addition to shelter, and other basic services.

“

“Safe access and different slope stabilization activities done by WFP-DRR helped to reduce risk during disaster”
Camp 2W, FGD Male group

”

4.2 Achievement of the Projects/Sub-Projects/Programs

According to the cooperating partners (CP) and key informants, the overall achievement of projects/sub-projects ranges from 90 to 100% in their need assessment, duration, quality control, and effectiveness, and delivering the intended benefits to the target population. It was also reported that most stakeholders tried their best in their efforts to maintain quality, reach the target population, manage time, and ensure the best output. It can be argued that the achievements of the projects/programs were significant due to factors like ensuring the quality of materials and maintaining standards with regard to planning, construction and maintenance. During the selection of beneficiaries, WFP and CP's field level staff organised baseline surveys through HH survey, get help from the Majhis, and tried their best to follow CiC recommendations. Also, time management plays a crucial role particularly during the outbreak of covid-19, natural disasters, like heavy rain, problems emanating from poor transport facilities and distance, access etc. They were overcome through the best effort of the frontline staff, volunteers etc. who worked even during heavy rain/inclement weather. Respondents were also satisfied with the benefits drawn from the projects, which include a clean environment, easy access for children to school, user-friendly infrastructure, generating income which support to the

beneficiaries to live in better condition, meeting their daily needs and congenial environment for the person with disabilities and elderly people. However, the challenges reported were combating the challenges from inclement weather like heavy rain and getting permission for services on time. Also, some blocks have not been able to avail of all services, and need more site development (SD) workers, and the creation of awareness among some beneficiaries.

The activities taken place by the WFP-DRR helps to all improving quality of life, regular movements, infrastructure facilities and overall improvements.

Camp 13: FGD Male Group

”

“

“CP played an important role in registering concerns or grievances & receiving appropriate responses” Camp 25: FGD Male Group

”

4.3 Implementation and Monitoring

WFP and CP members have focused on making an effective team for working on implementation and monitoring in collaboration with Camp administration. They also communicate and get assistance through the Majhis/head of the community for project work, community relations and cooperation. Camp administration was always available to provide useful support, services, and necessary advice. Majhis' played a significant role in planning, implementing, and monitoring the projects. The beneficiaries were generally satisfied with the implementation and monitoring processes. Also, the time management of the project was satisfactory. The overall achievement was about 90-100% among the respondents, along with some scope in increasing the monitoring, evaluation of the projects and better communication.

“

“During disasters, beneficiaries under FFA/DRR activities were guided to standby for porter support” Camp 2W FGD Male Group

”

4.4 Summary

It tried to assess the effectiveness of the infrastructures/assets created for the community members in the Rohingya refugee camps. It focused on assessing the access to the infrastructural services from the construction of drainage, guide wall, slope protection, pathway development, etc. It also assessed the use and impact of the Cash for Work (CfW) project in the lives of the beneficiaries. Other issues dealt with in this assessment were the satisfaction level of beneficiaries in receiving services, the degree of accessibility of the beneficiaries to

the feedback mechanism, and the environmental impact of the infrastructure. It also tried to inquire into the effects of the projects on food security, inequality, and living condition of the Rohingya refugees. Overall, the opinion of the respondents was very satisfactory regarding the services provided by the projects. The Cash for Work activities for food assistance for assets through disaster risk reduction activities have created both work and cash support opportunities of the most vulnerable to get access they other basic needs.

CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES



World Food
Programme

5.1 Concluding Observation

The overall purpose of this assessment was to assess the benefits drawn from the WFP's FFA/DRR activities to the Rohingya refugees living in the two sub-districts of south-eastern Bangladesh. Also, it focused on identifying the gaps that need to be addressed by the relevant agencies for future planning and intervention.

The key findings of this assessment are the beneficiaries are largely satisfied with the quality and maintenance of the infrastructures. The effects of the interventions have also reduced the risks from disasters like landslides, waterlogging, and cyclones. The CfW project was also found to be very helpful in providing food security and generating other assets for Rohingya community. The benefits of the project have also reached the most marginalized including Person with Disabilities (PWDs). Therefore, plenty of initiatives have been taken and some more work is in progress. The beneficiaries suggested the continuation and better planning for future interventions through infrastructure development. They also strongly urged the continuation of the CfW activities inside the camp area.

5.2 Recommendations

Some of the key recommendations from the beneficiaries and key informants were as below:

- a) The planning and construction of the infrastructure should be based on rigorous needs assessment and discussion with the key stakeholders.
- b) The Complain Feedback and Response Mechanism (CFRM) system is very useful to ascertain the opinion of the target population. The feedback from WFP against the submitted complaints are taken care of on a priority basis as per the complaint category. This calls for more participation in the feedback mechanism from the beneficiaries. This needs to be strengthened, i.e., the complaint mechanism.
- c) Despite tremendous efforts to address DRR issues still there are areas for further work. This needs to be done with a particular focus on protecting the environment. This is more so since the project area is located in one of the most disaster-prone areas of the world.
- d) The Cash for Works activities under DRR/FFA projects is very useful mostly for the most marginalized for example the person with disabilities, women, and the aged. This needs to be continued perhaps extended in terms of the number of more beneficiaries.
- e) The current mode of partnership between WFP and CP members and government agencies need to be further strengthened.
- f) Enhancement of capacity of young and energetic youth grows self-dependency and employment generation activities.
- g) Infrastructure development including drain cleaning and drainage slabs inside camps and living house can minimize the environmental effect on the living community.
- h) Continuing care and maintenance of constructed infrastructures
- i) Encouraging Community-Led Initiatives to reduce disaster risk
- j) Increase the number of female participants and continue capacity building



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Appendix A: Advisory Team Member



Mokbul Morshed Ahmad (Ph.D.)

Professor

Regional and Rural Development Planning,
School of Environment, Resources and Development
Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand
e-Mail: morshed@ait.ac.th

Dr. Mokbul Morshed Ahmad started his teaching career as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Geography and Environment, Dhaka University, Dhaka, Bangladesh (2001-2004). He also served as Assistant Secretary to The Government of Bangladesh at the Ministries of Public Administration and Commerce (1991-1995). Dr. Mokbul worked in a number of research projects. He teaches and research in international development, NGOs and adaptation to climate change. In addition, he regularly gives lectures as resource person in many training courses organized by AIT Extension. He also served as the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs of the School of Environment, Resources and Development (SERD), AIT from November 2009 to December 2012. Dr. Mokbul is a Bangladeshi national.

More information here <https://dds.ait.ac.th/faculty-members/>.



Mr. Sk Shahin Hossain

Project Development Specialist

AIT Extension, Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand
e-Mail: shahin@ait.asia

Sk Shahin Hossain with 15 years of professional experience in diversified areas like Project and Management, Professional Capacity Building Training and Management (HRM), e-Learning, Teaching, Research and Report Writing. He has executed a series of workshops, capacity building training, exposure visits, industrial entrepreneurship development and skills enhancement of young entrepreneurs. He has experience in working with Government agencies (Bangladesh, Nepal, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Singapore) and private entities. He also worked for development projects funded by WFP, UNIDO, ADB and WB. Bearing academic certificates with undergraduate in Computer Science and Engineering (CSE), and graduation in Master of Business Administration (MBA) and Gender and Development Studies (GDS) from home and abroad. Sk Shahin Hossain is a Bangladeshi National.

More information here <https://extension.ait.ac.th/staff/sk-shahin-hossain>.



Dr. Christopher J. Garnier

Executive Director

AIT Extension, Asian Institute of technology, Thailand
e-Mail: cgarnier@ait.ac.th

As an American national, Dr. Garnier has a diverse background of teaching, mentoring, and advocating for underserved and historically marginalized student populations around the world with a demonstrated ability to create learning environments that inspire and maintain self – confidence and build self – efficacy. As a Global Education Executive Dr. Garnier has a track record of delivering innovative, transformative, and results-focused Diversity Equity and Inclusion (DEI) initiatives to multiple educational education entities ranging from K-12 to the tertiary level. Student rights advocate and international lecturer with extensive and unparalleled leadership experience covering the United States, Middle East, Asia – Pacific, and Europe. Dr. Garnier's corporate experience includes executive selling, business development, product management and management consulting. He completed his Ed.D. in Global Education from the University of Southern California (USC).

More information here <https://extension.ait.ac.th/staff/dr-christopher-j-garnier>.

Appendix B: Assessment Statement

The key findings of the assessment are presented here in given figures below after section 1.3

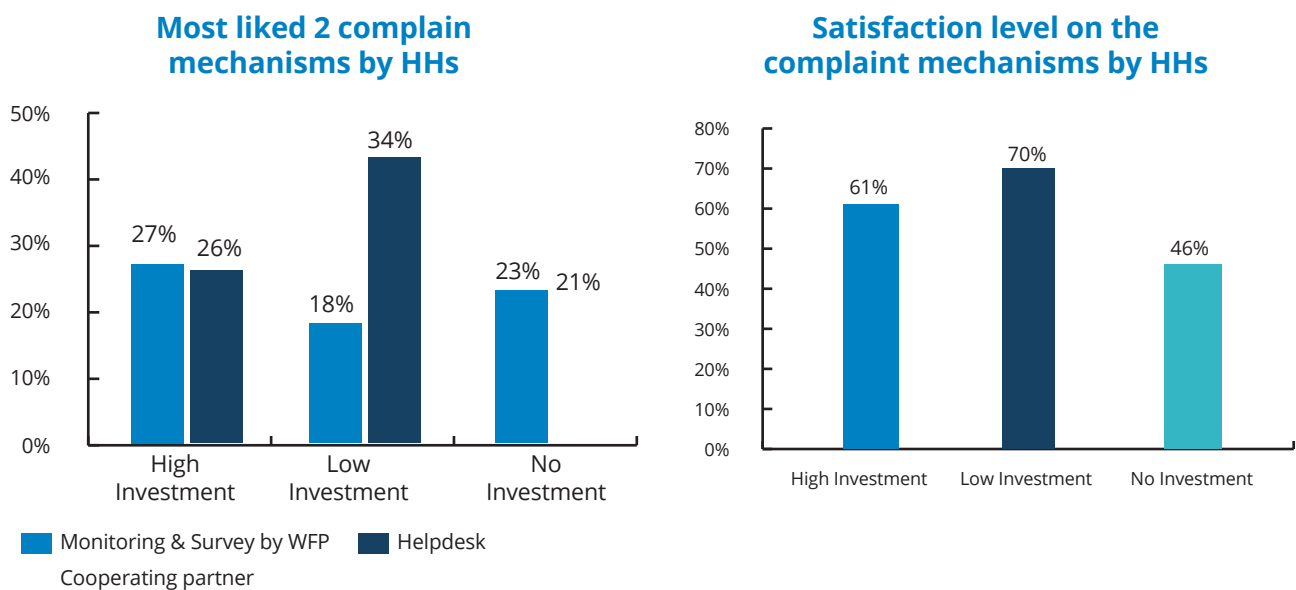
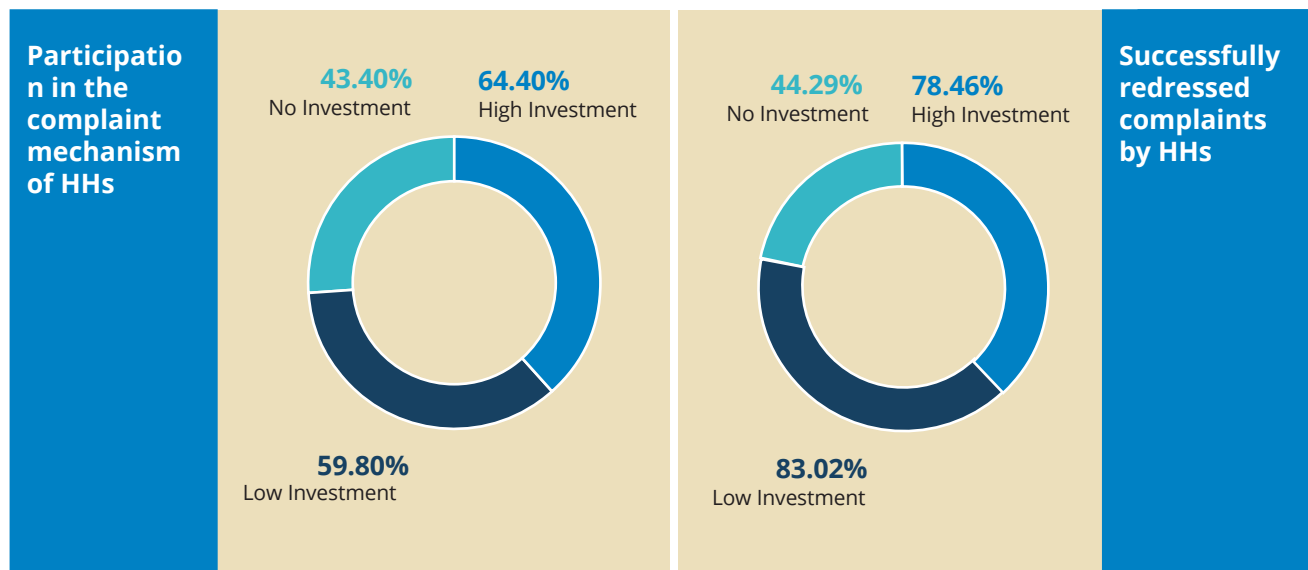


Figure 30: Complaint Mechanism and its Impact

Needs identification reflect response, recovery, and rehabilitation plans

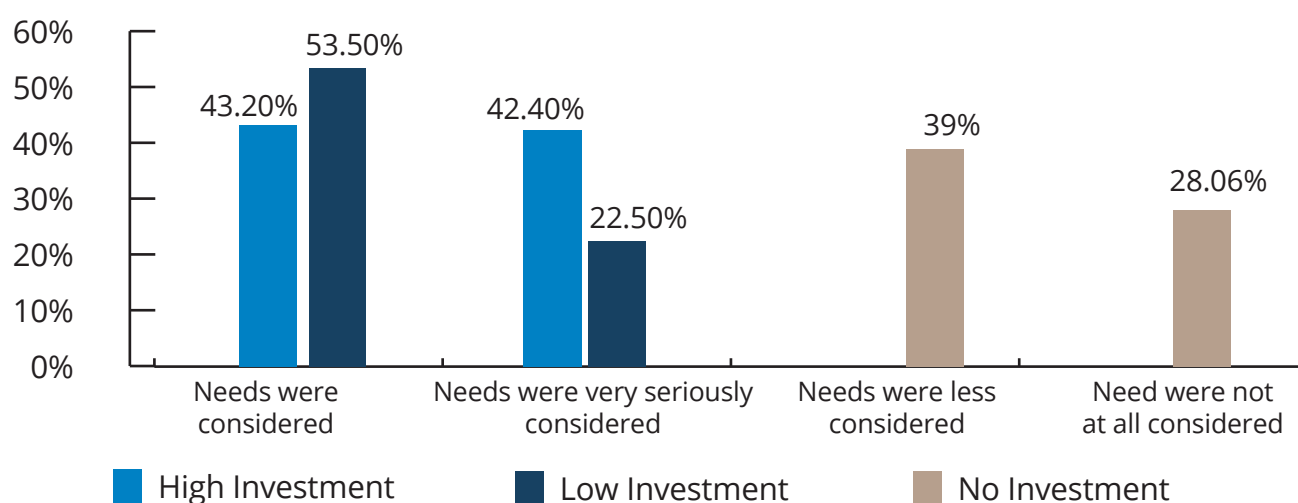


Figure 31: Investment Wise Needs Identification and its Impacts

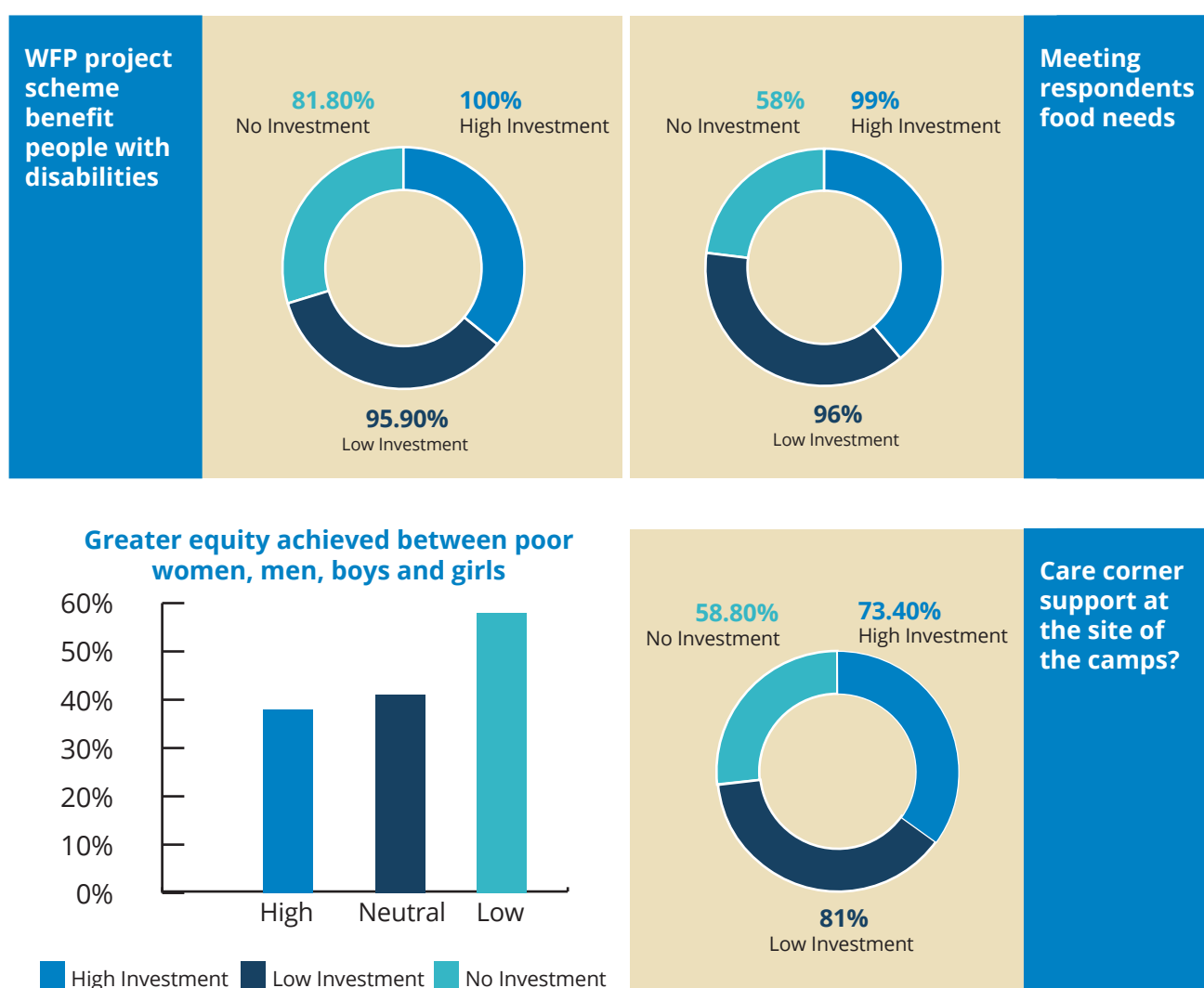
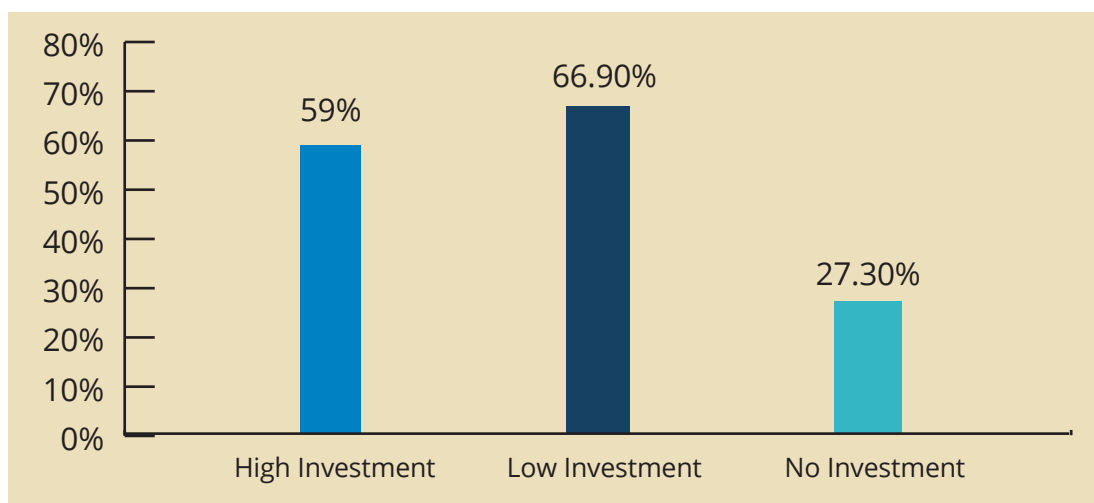


Figure 32: Ensure Gender Equity, Facility and Basic Food Needs for Respondents Including Disable People

Well identified vulnerable and excluded groups and make provisions for their assistance



Vulnerability of Hazard

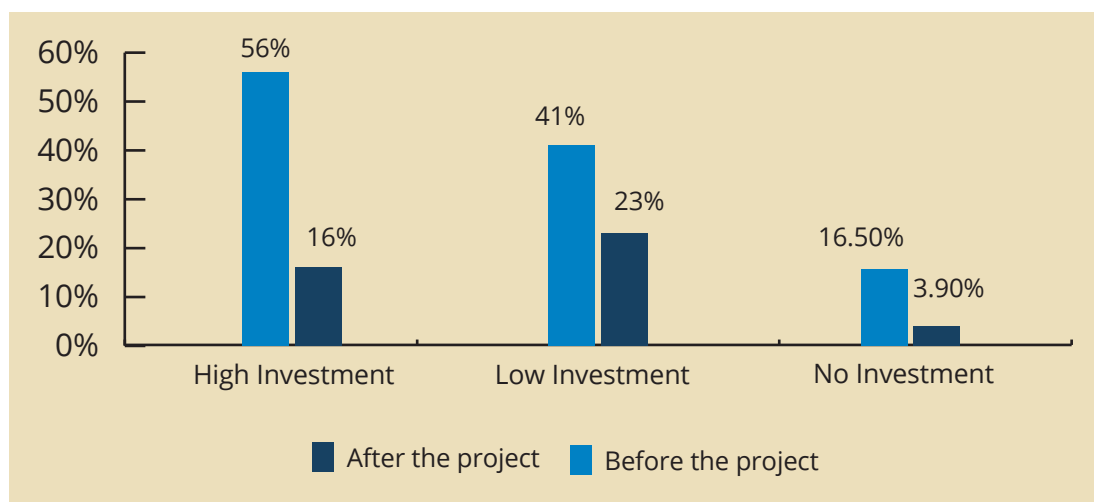


Figure 33: Assist Vulnerable Groups and Impact the Vulnerability Hazard

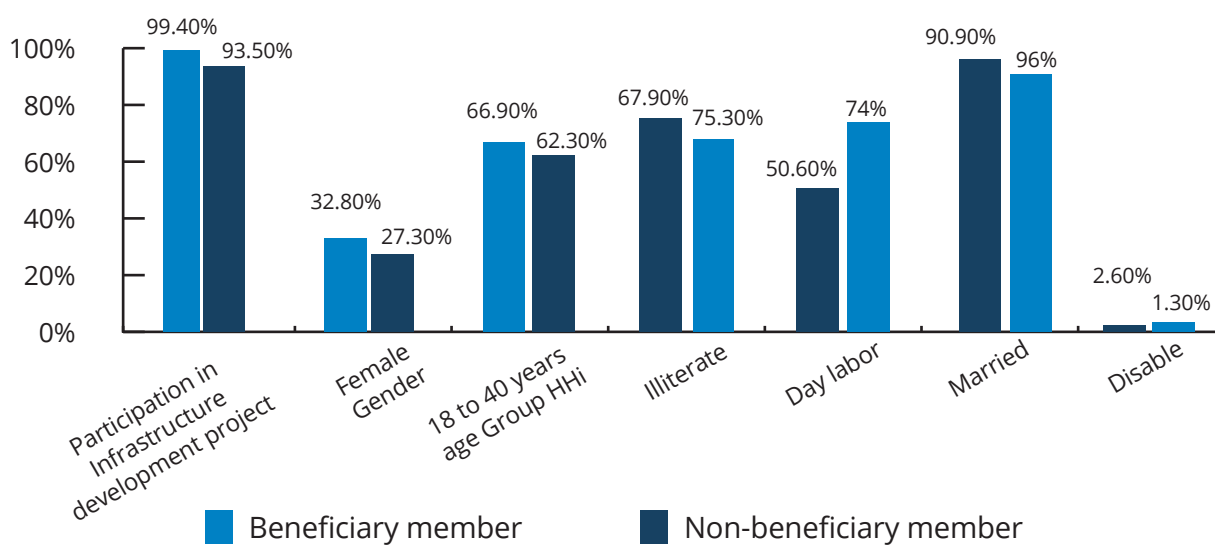


Figure 34: Beneficiary and Non-Beneficiary HH Status

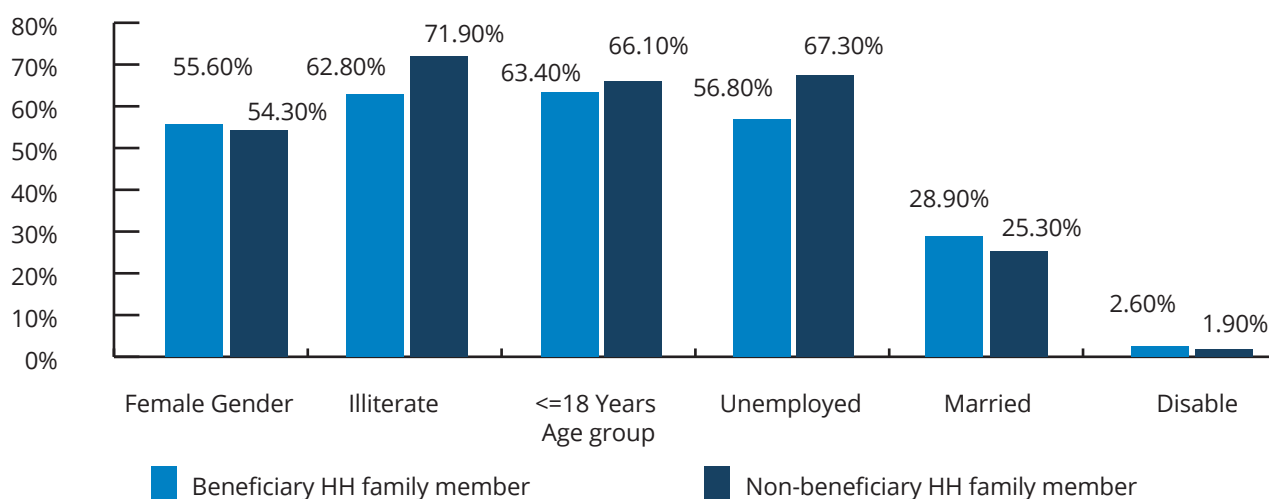


Figure 35: Beneficiary and Non-beneficiary HHs Family Members Status

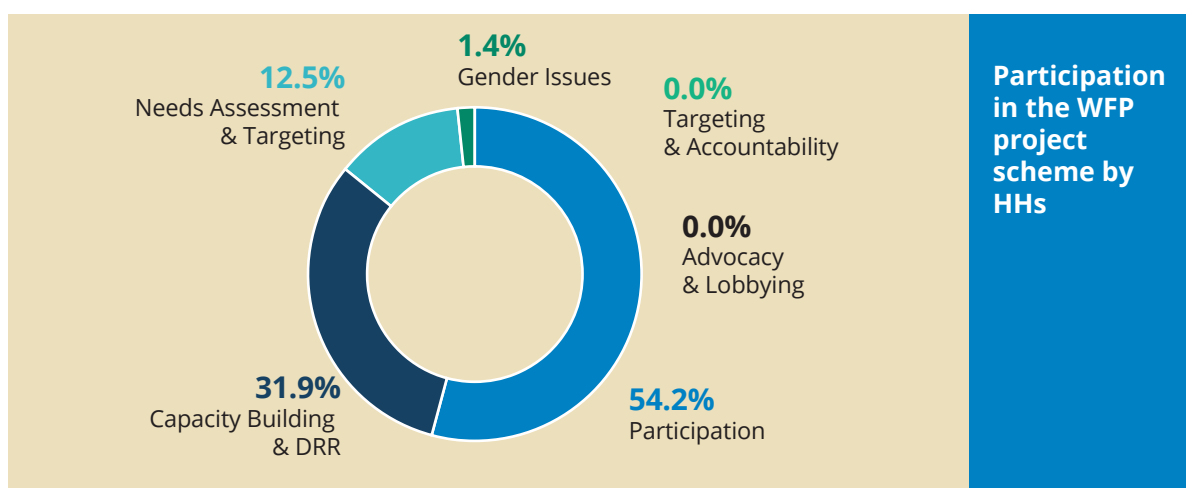
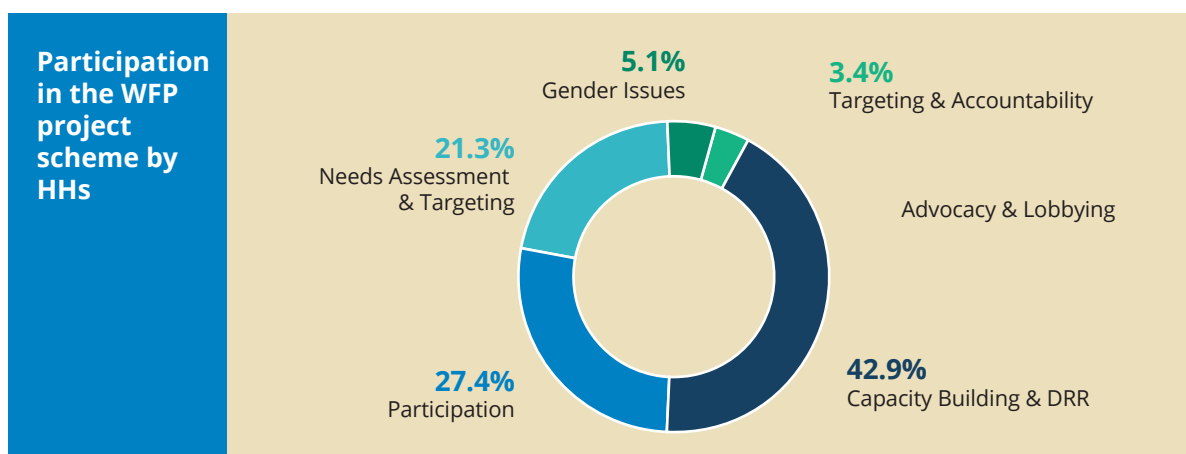


Figure 36 Beneficiary and Non-beneficiary HHs Member in Participation of the WFP Projects

Appendix C: Household Survey and KII Questionnaire

1 Questionnaire for Household Survey

All information for this HH survey is for the purpose of conducting the project "Impact Assessment of the WFP's FFA/DRR Interventions in the Rohingya Camps in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh" with support from the Government of Bangladesh in collaboration with WFP and co-facilitated by Christian Aid. It is focused on the conduction of an Impact Assessment in the infrastructure arena in order to assess the effects of the interventions related to Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) or Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) of the World Food Programme in the Rohingya Camps in Cox's Bazar in collaboration with the Chittagong University of Engineering & Technology (CUET) and the Ministry of Disaster Risk Reduction, Bangladesh. For any further information please contact email: shahin@ait.asia

1. Name of the Camp
2. The FCN number of the HH member
3. Did you participate in the infrastructure development project as a beneficiary member?

Yes	No
-----	----

4. Information on the household and its members

Respondents no. (For recording serial)	Gender of the HH head	Age (HH members)	Education (Year of Schooling and level)	Occupation of the HH head	Marital status	Disability status of HH members	Chronically ill person in HHs members	Living with the HH	
								Yes	No
HH member 1 (except the respondent)									
HH member 2 (except the respondent)									
HH member 3 (except the respondent)									
HH member 4 (except the respondent)									
HH member 1 (except the respondent)									
Add if any									

5. What types of the WFP project scheme did you participate? (Please tick whatever applies)

Needs Assessment & Targeting	Participation	Gender Issues	Advocacy & Lobbying	Targeting & Accountability	Partnership	Capacity Building & DRR
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6. Targeting and Accountability

a) Did you participate in the complaint mechanism?

Yes	No
-----	----

a.1 If yes, where did you participate in the complaint mechanism?

b) What are the complaint mechanisms you like most? (Please tick whatever applies)

Helpdesk	Hotline	Cooperating partner	Monitoring & Survey by WFP	Others
----------	---------	---------------------	----------------------------	--------

c) Are you satisfied with the complaint mechanisms within the center?

Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Poorly Satisfied	Very poorly Satisfied
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d) Do you think that the beneficiary complaints have been successfully redressed? (Please skip this question if the respondent is a non-beneficiary).

Yes No

d.1 if no, why?.....

7. Needs assessment and targeting

a) How well did response, recovery, and rehabilitation plans reflect the needs identified?

Needs were very seriously considered	Needs were considered	Neutral	Needs were less considered	Needs were not at all considered
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a.1 Reason please.....

b) How was the link between needs assessments and response?

Link was very positive	Link was positive	Fair	Link was negative	Link was very negative
------------------------	-------------------	------	-------------------	------------------------

c) How do you rate the link between need assessment, recovery & rehabilitation?

Link was very positive	Link was positive	Fair	Link was negative	Link was very negative
------------------------	-------------------	------	-------------------	------------------------

d) How was the link between response and recovery & rehabilitation?

Link was very positive	Link was positive	Fair	Link was negative	Link was very negative
------------------------	-------------------	------	-------------------	------------------------

e) How well did CP and WFP identify vulnerable and excluded groups and make provisions for their assistance?

Very well identified	Well identified	Fair	Not well identified	Not very well identified
----------------------	-----------------	------	---------------------	--------------------------

e.1 Reason please.....

f) Were you satisfied with the beneficiary HHs identification considering your vulnerability status (please tick)?

Yes No

8. Participation:

a) How were the beneficiaries involved at each stage of the response and rehabilitation (planning and targeting, implementation)?

a.1 Planning and targeting

Highly involved	Involved	Fair	Less involved	Not involve at all
-----------------	----------	------	---------------	--------------------

a.2 Implementation

Highly involved	Involved	Fair	Less involved	Not involve at all
-----------------	----------	------	---------------	--------------------

9. Gender:

a. How did the participants manage to work keeping their children at home?

Very well managed	Managed	Fair	Poorly managed	Very poorly managed
-------------------	---------	------	----------------	---------------------

b. Who were the caregivers (please tick whichever applies)?

Relatives	Neighbours	Community member	Co-workers	None
-----------	------------	------------------	------------	------

c. What were the reasons for keeping your children at home? (List in order of priority)

d. Do you know other women who are not in the WFP project scheme?

Yes	No
-----	----

e. Did the WFP project scheme contribute to meeting your food needs?

Yes	No
-----	----

e.1 If no, reason please

f. Did the WFP project scheme benefit people with disabilities?

Yes	No
-----	----

f.1 If no, reasons please.....

g. Did the WFP project scheme benefit women who were eligible to work?

Yes	No
-----	----

g.1 If no, reason please

h. What are the issues that beneficiary members have been seen the implementing agencies have offered in the camps? (tick whatever applies)

Childcare task	Credit	Education	Food	All here
----------------	--------	-----------	------	----------

i. Was there a care corner at the site of the camp?

Yes	No
-----	----

j. How well did the care corner support you at the site of the camps?

Always	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
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k. How well did the programme response gender-related need that are strategic: reducing inequalities in domestic and childcare tasks, credit, education?

k.1 Domestic and Childcare task

Highly addressed	Moderately addressed	Fairly addressed	Less addressed	Not addressed at all
------------------	----------------------	------------------	----------------	----------------------

k.3 Education of girls

Highly addressed	Moderately addressed	Fairly addressed	Less addressed	Not addressed at all
------------------	----------------------	------------------	----------------	----------------------

l. To what extent has the greater equity achieved between poor women, men, boys and girls?

Very High	High	Neutral	Low	Very Low
-----------	------	---------	-----	----------

l.1 Reason please.....

h. Capacity Building and DRR:

a) Are you and your family less vulnerable (in work, financial stringency, torrential rain, infrastructure, food, disable support, environment) to hazards as a result of the programme?

Yes	No
-----	----

Reason please.....

a.1 Vulnerability of hazard before the project. Please explain the vulnerability.

Very High	High	Neutral	Low	Very Low
-----------	------	---------	-----	----------

a.1.1 Reason please.....

Very High	High	Neutral	Low	Very Low
-----------	------	---------	-----	----------

a.2 Vulnerability of hazard after the project. Please explain the vulnerability.

a.2.1 Reason please.....

b) Do you think the infrastructure build by DRR activity will enable you to cope better in future for the following instances?

b.1 Do you think that the assets that were built or rehabilitated in your community are better protecting your family, your belongings (equipment etc.) from flood, drought, torrential rain, cyclone, landslide, mudslides?

Yes	No	N/A
-----	----	-----

b.2 Do you think that the assets that were built or rehabilitated in your community have allowed your family to increase or diversify your production (agriculture/livestock/other)?

Yes= positive response	No=negative response	N/A= not relevant to FFA programme
------------------------	----------------------	------------------------------------

b.3 Do you think that the assets that were built or rehabilitated in your community have decreased the day-to-day hardship and released time for any of your family members (including women and children)

Yes= positive response	No=negative response	N/A= not relevant to FFA programme
------------------------	----------------------	------------------------------------

b.4 Do you think that the assets that were built or rehabilitated in your community have improved the ability of any of your household member to access markets and/or basic services (water, sanitation, health, education, etc.)?

Yes= positive response	No=negative response	N/A= not relevant to FFA programme
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b.5 Do you think that the training and other supports provided in your community have improved your household's ability to manage and maintain assets?

Yes= positive response	No=negative response	N/A= not relevant to FFA programme
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b.6 Do you think that the assets that were built or rehabilitated in your community have improved your natural environment (for example more vegetation cover, water table increased, less erosion, etc.)?

Yes= positive response	No=negative response	N/A= not relevant to FFA programme
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b.7 Do you think that the works undertake in your community have restored your ability to access and/or use basic asset functionalities (only applicable to "crisis response" FFA)

Yes= positive response	No=negative response	N/A= not relevant to FFA programme
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2 Questionnaire for Key Informants Interview (KII)

All information for this KII is for the purpose of conducting the project "Impact Assessment of the WFP's FFA/DRR Interventions in the Rohingya Camps in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh" with support from the Government of Bangladesh in collaboration with WFP and co-facilitated by Christian Aid. It is focused on the conduction of an Impact Assessment in the infrastructure arena in order to assess the effects of the interventions related to Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) or Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) of the World Food Programme in the Rohingya Camps in Cox's Bazar in collaboration with the Chittagong University of Engineering & Technology (CUET) and the Ministry of Disaster Risk Reduction, Bangladesh. For any further information please contact email: shahin@ait.asia

1. How appropriate were the programme strategies employed, given the context within which they were implemented?

- i) Goal setting

Opinion please

- ii) Strategy formation

Opinion please.....

- iii) Implementation

Opinion please

iv) Monitoring

Opinion please

2) Need's assessment?

Discussion.....

3) How were the beneficiaries involved at each stage of the response and rehabilitation (planning and targeting, implementation, monitoring and assessment)?

a.1 Planning and targeting

Highly involved	Involved	Fair	Less involved	Not involve at all
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a.2 Implementation

Highly involved	Involved	Fair	Less involved	Not involve at all
-----------------	----------	------	---------------	--------------------

a.3 Monitoring and Assessment

Highly considered	Moderately considered	Fairly considered	Less considered	Not considered at all
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Now we will discuss the issue of Drainage and Your opinion-

4. Drainage Construction

- i. Is this infrastructure effective for living, community, environment?
- ii. To build this infrastructure/construction is there any damages happen for example (forest, tree, asset, life, land, crops, time, labor, water, climate, air flow, fresh and healthy living)
- iii. Does this infrastructure/construction reduce distance for your travel?
- iv. Is this construction user-friendly for women?
- v. Was there any incident during construction?
- vi. Was there any incident happened in using the infrastructure?
- vii. Was the project completed on time?
- viii. Who were engaged in this project?
- ix. Who were engaged in the construction?
- x. Are you aware of the quality control of this type of construction?

5. Drainage Up-gradation

- i. Does it harm the environment?
- ii. Is it user friendly?
- iii. Who does the cleaning of drainage?
- iv. How was the safety maintained during construction?
- v. Does this infrastructure/construction improve community life?
- vi. How can stakeholders contribute on new interventions?

6. Brick flat soling

- i. Is the structure of good quality?
- ii. How is the benefit?
- iii. Does it harm the environment?
- iv. Was this infrastructure effective for women?
- v. Is there any disadvantage to use this?
- vi. Any damages happened in building this infrastructure?

7. Access road and pathway development
 - i. Is the structure of good quality?
 - ii. What are the problems in its appropriate use?
 - iii. Did you get benefit from using it?
 - iv. Does it harm the environment?
 - v. Is it equally accessible to men and women?
 - vi. Was this infrastructure effective for women?
 - vii. Was there any damage caused in building the infrastructure?
8. Slope protection
 - i. Is the structure of good quality?
 - ii. Where are the problems in its appropriate use?
 - iii. Does it harm the environment?
 - iv. Was this infrastructure effective for women?
 - v. Was there any damage in building this infrastructure?
9. Guide wall establishment
 - i. Is the structure of good quality?
 - ii. Does it harm the environment?
 - iii. Was this infrastructure effective for women?
 - iv. Was there any damaged in building this infrastructure?
10. Cash for work (CfW) use and its impact
 - i. How did you join the project?
 - ii. Are men and women equally benefited from this project?
 - iii. Are the wages being equal for men/women?
 - iv. Does the disabled people get benefit from this project?
11. Project & Sub-project achievement (Effectiveness, quality, need based, lasting duration, advantage, use and benefit)
 - i. Was the project effective with its purpose and goal?
 - ii. Did it maintain standard quality?
 - iii. Was the project reflecting the need of the community?
 - iv. Who did the need assessment?
 - v. Did it take longer time?
 - vi. To you what was the advantages of this project?
 - vii. What are challenges faced to implement this project?
 - viii. What benefit do you think this project bring for the community?
12. Opinion of Beneficiaries on services (i.e., Structure)
 - i. How were the beneficiaries selected?
 - ii. Are you aware of any standard service quality?
 - iii. Why do you think the service was effective?
 - iv. Were the services helpful?
 - v. Were the services helpful in improving your living condition?
 - vi. Do you think you need any other services?
13. Degree of accessibility to feedback mechanism
 - i. Are you aware of the feedback mechanism?
 - ii. Does the service provider discuss with you about the feedback mechanism?
- j. Environmental Impact of Infrastructure
 - i. Was this infrastructure good for environment?
 - ii. Is it properly maintained for cleanliness?
 - iii. Does this infrastructure hamper things like tree and other plants?
 - iv. Was there any action or effort to reduce cutting trees and plants?
 - v. Was this infrastructure useful for vehicle/transport?
 - vi. What is the vehicle/transport mostly useful for this infrastructure?

Appendix D: Checklist for Focus Group Discussion

Checklist for FGD and Semi-structured Interview

All information for this FGD is for the purpose of conducting the project “Impact Assessment of the WFP’s FFA/DRR Interventions in the Rohingya Camps in Cox’s Bazar, Bangladesh” with support from the Government of Bangladesh in collaboration with WFP and co-facilitated by Christian Aid. Respondents are beneficiary members having access and use of infrastructure build by DRR activity. The key issues of the FGDs will be an assessment of the planning, implementation and benefits of the project to community members. It will also focus on looking into other/additional areas for further improvement and future planning. For any further information please contact email: shahin@ait.asia

Partnership:

1. How well did WFP live up to its ‘partnership principles’ in its relationship with local and international partners?

Opinion please.....

2. Awareness on partnership and partners

Opinion please.....

3. Opinion on partnership with other partners

4. Has the project contributed to the empowerment of the local communities?

Opinion please.....

5. How effective were the feedback channels provided by CP enabling affected communities to register concerns or grievances and receive an appropriate response?

Opinion please.....

6. Reducing inequalities in work

Opinion please.....

7. Were the DRR components integrated into the design and implementation of programme?

Opinion please.....

8. Are there demonstrable signs of local coping mechanisms visible in the community?

Opinion please.....

9. Has the programme work-built CP capacities, knowledge and skills for future interventions?

Opinion please.....

10. Were all capacity gaps addressed effectively or if there are still some remaining.

Opinion please

11. Main points of the discussion following indicators

a. Drainage Construction

- i. Is this infrastructure effective for living, community, environment?
- ii. Does it impact daily living and improve daily living?
- iii. Is it cleaned regular and remain smooth flowing water?
- iv. Does it clog? If clogs what happens?
- v. Did it improve the living condition like cleanliness?
- vi. Is this construction user-friendly for women?
- vii. Is there any impact on women's living condition?
- viii. What are the limitations of this project?
- ix. How it will be effective?
- x. Why is it needed in the future?
- xi. How it will be effective in the future?
- xii. Was the project completed on time?

b. Drainage Up-gradation

- i. Is the structure of good quality?
- ii. Was the infrastructure/construction helpful?
- iii. Do you think there need other infrastructure/construction for community?
- iv. Are you aware about cleanliness of the drainage?
- v. Does this infrastructure/construction improve your living?

c. Brick flat soling

- i. Is the structure of good quality?
- ii. Did you get any benefit from it?

d. Access road and pathway development

- i. Is the structure of good quality?

e. Cash for work (CfW) use and impact in lives

- i. Did the disabled people get benefit from this project?

f. Project & Sub-project achievement (Effectiveness, quality, need based, lasting duration, advantage, use and benefit)

- i. To you what was the advantages of this project?
- ii. What benefit do you think this project bring for the community?
- iii. Opinion of Beneficiaries on services (i.e., Structure)
- iv. Were the services helpful in improving your living condition?
- v. Do you think you need any other services?

g. Environmental Impact of Infrastructure

- i. Was this infrastructure good for environment?

h. Capacity Building and DRR:

h.1 Do you think that the assets that were built or rehabilitated in your community are better protecting your households, its belonging and its production capacities (fields, equipment etc.) from flood, drought, landslide, mudslides?

Yes	No	N/A
-----	----	-----

h.2 Do you think that the assets that were build or rehabilitated in your community have allowed your household to increase or diversify its production (agriculture/livestock/other)?

Yes= positive response	No=negative response	N/A= not relevant to FFA programme
------------------------	----------------------	------------------------------------

h.3 Do you think that the assets that were built or rehabilitated in your community have decreased the day-to-day hardship and released time for any of your family members (including women and children)?

Yes= positive response	No=negative response	N/A= not relevant to FFA programme
------------------------	----------------------	------------------------------------

h.4 Do you think that the assets that were built or rehabilitated in your community have improved the ability of any of your household member to access markets and/or basic services (water, sanitation, health, education, etc.)?

Yes= positive response	No=negative response	N/A= not relevant to FFA programme
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h.5 Do you think that the training and other support provided in your community have improved your household's ability to manage and maintain assets?

Yes= positive response	No=negative response	N/A= not relevant to FFA programme
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h.6 Do you think that the assets that were built or rehabilitated in your community have improved your natural environment (for example more vegetal cover, water table increased, less erosion, etc.)?

Yes= positive response	No=negative response	N/A= not relevant to FFA programme
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h.7 Do you think that the works undertake in your community have restored your ability to access and/or use basic asset functionalities (only applicable to "crisis response" FFA)

Yes= positive response	No=negative response	N/A= not relevant to FFA programme
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Appendix E: Photos of Beneficiary Engagement under FFA/DRR Activities



Appendix F: Photos of the Survey



Appendix G: FFA/DRR Team Photos & Snapshots











Shaibal Luxury Cottage
Cox's Bazar Office
Bangladesh



World Food
Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES