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WFP PEACE MEASURE

Conflict Sensitivity & Social Cohesion Measurement

WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

COX'S BAZAR, BANGLADESH

June 2021

WFP PEACE MEASURE

Conflict Sensitivity & Social Cohesion Measurement

World Food Programme
Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

WFP
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS: LIST OF FIGURES

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

The main objective of this exercise was to pilot methodological approaches for measuring WFP's contribution to Peace by (1) identifying conflict triggers and how programmes should be sensitive to them and (2) measuring the effects WFP programmes have on social cohesion.

Summary findings

• Reduced income opportunities is **the most prominent risk in inducing intra-household, inter-household and inter-community level conflicts** across both refugee and host commu-nities.

• Other major risks in the refugee community include health concerns, the inability of households to access basic products/services, and youth and gender-based violence (GBV). In the host community, socio-cultural constraints (child marriage and polygamy), access to nutritious food and lack of skills stand out as key risks.

• Key risks for women in the refugee community include GBV, reduced educational opportuni-ties and deteriorating health. Men in the refugee community, on the other hand, face very different risks: corruption, theft and blackmail, lack of job opportunities, competition over common resources, and drug use.

• Likelihood of conflict is higher at the household level across all the catchments in the camps, attributed to the key risks associated with lack of income opportunities, living space and health concerns. In Teknaf and Ukhiya sub-districts of the host community, inter-community conflict is noted as more likely, possibly linked to perceived competition over essential resources and services between refugees and host community.

• WFP resilience-building activities[1] contribute significantly to social cohesion especially at the intra-community level (within communities).

  • Activity participants in both host and refugee communities demonstrate greater interaction among co-workers and with other community members than do non-participants. Interaction takes place predominantly at social events, during family emergencies, and through home visits.

  • Participants in the resilience-building activities also have more trust in and willingly participate in communal activities than non-participants. There is also a higher level of confidence among participants that changes brought about by the programmes will be sustainable. Confidence level is much higher in the host community.

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[1] WFP's Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Enhanced Food Security and Nutrition (EFSN) programmes.

WFP Bangladesh, Cox's Bazar

• At the inter-community level, between host communities and refugees, most interaction are driven by household or individual needs and via social events. Plausibly, this could be owing to the implicit sense of empathy within the communities which is overshadowed in a situation of overt competition for resources and employment opportunities.

• The refugee community demonstrates greater willingness to engage with the host community than vice versa. They are more willing to share language skills, educational skills, and work-spaces than host community individuals. This could be because of the sense of gratitude within the refugees community for the Bangladeshis who supported the refugees to meet their critical needs.

• Access to food, income opportunities and ensuring education were identified as critical services for maintaining stability within the community.

Recommendations

• Contribution of WFP activities are more significant within the communities than between the communities. More efforts are needed to foster understanding between refugee and host community as one way of ensuring peaceful co-existence.

• In the refugee camps, efforts should be channelled towards expanding resilience building activities and creating synergies between the different activities implemented, enhance their duration and sustainability of the changes introduced by them.

• Programmatic interventions to be cognizant of pre-existing or underlying risks across different areas and between the different groups and prioritise activities or project amendments that contribute to reducing those risks.

• Continue to address gender-based violence, early marriage, polygamy and drug abuse, which have huge consequences on the core activities of WFP.

• Direct efforts to work with Government to increase host community participation in market spaces for the refugees like the WFP fresh food corners, farmers market, and organic community marketplaces. This would enhance common platforms of interaction and reduces fear between the communities.

• Conflict-risk mapping and measurement should be incorporated into the emergency and preparedness response systems across every stage, from the country office to the headquarters level.

• Monitoring and evaluation frameworks should integrate the key indicators linked to activities of social participation, social interaction, and response to conflict dynamics.

1. INTRODUCTION

Located on the southern coast of Bangladesh, Cox's Bazar is prone to severe climatic threats. The global coronavirus pandemic has added to the pre-existing set of crises in the area.

The United Nations World Food Programme, as part of the emergency operation in Cox's Bazar, has operationalized an integrated response whereby the most vulnerable population, numbering 857,937 Rohingya refugees[2], are assisted with life-saving food and nutrition assistance. Alongside this, WFP continues to support the population in-need in the host community, totalling 92,171 Bangladeshis[3], with tailored livelihoods support and nutrition and supplementary food assistance.

Moreover, the proximity of the refugee and host-country populations, their widely divergent socio-economic and cultural backgrounds, and their unequal access to resources threaten to perpetuate tensions between the communities. Besides, there are conflict triggers between the host and refugee communities which are critical to map.

As part of WFP's effort to comprehend the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, which includes conflict sensitivity and social cohesion mainstreaming across WFP programmes, a pilot study was undertaken in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh to assess the contribution of WFP activities to peace, taking a community based approach. This pilot was executed with financial and technical support from the Peace and Conflict (PRO_P) team at WFP headquarters.

Dry fish producer, Halima, in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh.   Photograph By: Nihab Rahman

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[2] WFP Bangladesh-Cox's Bazar- Situation report#47, February 2021. https://www.wfp.org/publications/wfp-bangladesh-situation-reports
[3] Ibid

2. OBJECTIVES

The pilot was set out to address two broad objectives, divided into two tracks.

Track 1-Conflict Sensitivity: As part of its global efforts, WFP strives to ensure that it minimizes the risks faced by affected populations and maximize the positive peace contribution.

Track 2-Social Cohesion: This track aims to establish indicators specific to WFP activities and identify areas of improvement/new programming to enhance social cohesion[4]. WFP Peace building Policy[5] states that social cohesion at the local level contributes to and is a determinant of peaceful outcomes.

3. METHODOLOGY

Different methodological approaches were applied for each of the tracks mentioned in the previous section.

3.1 TRACK I: CONFLICT SENSITIVITY

A qualitative approach was used, involving focus group discussions (FGD) with community members. The process consisted of three main phases: 1) context mapping/data collection; 2) data transfer, processing, and analysis; 3) conflict sensitivity assessment

A. CONTEXT MAPPING/DATA COLLECTION

After an initial training on context mapping, 22 focus group discussions (FGDs) were conducted among the refugees (twelve groups) and host communities (ten groups) to map out the context of the drivers of change and the associated risks faced by the people and communities. Across all the groups, 6 out of 10 participants were women. FGDs were conducted between October and December, covering 25 camps and four sub-districts in Cox's Bazar: Ukhiya, Teknaf, Moheshkhali and Pekua.
The focus groups were facilitated by one or two WFP staff with the assistance of field facilitators.

The study covered both the host community and Rohingya refugee population. The focus groups were disaggregated by geographic location, gender, age and religion as deemed necessary.

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[4] Social cohesion here is defined as the relationships within and between the communities that help society to manage conflict before it turns violent, thus promoting peace and security
[5] The World Food Programme's Contribution to Improving the Prospects for Peace (June 2019). Preliminary Report. SIPRI. https://www.sipri.org/publications/2019/other-publications/world-food-programmes-contribution-improving-prospects-peace

Table 1 below presents the details of how the groups were divided

STRATUM *(in the Camps)* GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION AND DURATION OF THEIR STAY IN THE HOST COUNTRY; AGE AND GENDER	STRATUM *(in the Host Community)* GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (VICINITY FROM THE REFUGEE CAMPS); AGE AND GENDER
Ukhiya (Registered Refugees)	Ukhiya (disaggregated by gender and age)
Ukhiya and Teknaf Unregistered Refugees (disaggregated by gender and age)	Teknaf (disaggregated by gender and age)
	Distant from the Camps: Moheskhali and Pekua (disaggregated by gender and age)

Table I: Parameters used for disaggregating the groups

Each context-mapping focus group consisted eight to ten community members and representatives. Prior to conducting the FGDs, the facilitators were trained on the required materials, seating arrangements, and basic understanding of how toidentify events and trends.

The average duration of the FGDs was around two and a half hours. Participants

Photo 1: FGD with all-female participation at Rohingya Camp 22   Photograph By: Baisali Mohanty

identified key events (short term, sharp and well defined) or trends (over the longer term) which had affected their daily lives in the last three to four years and what risks they faced– any sort of event or trend they had experienced which had led to any kind of conflict at the community, family, or individual level. These FGDs held with the communities produced a set of drivers of change and associated risks perceived by the population.

With the help of a facilitator and note-taker, the group posted sticky notes on a board along a timeline, arranged the sticky notes into 'themes' and connected them with arrows of influence/ causation.
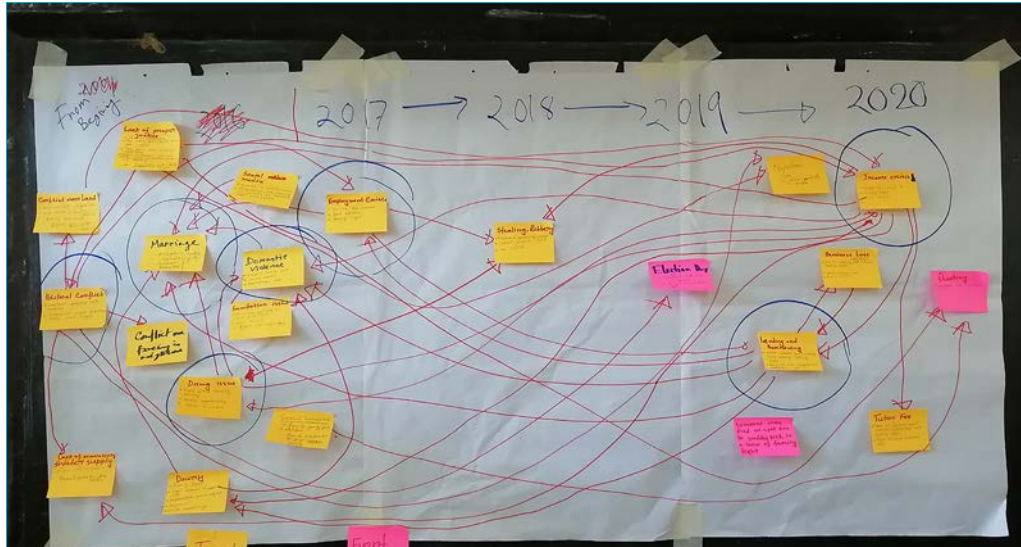
Photo 2: Context-Mapping in Moheshkali (Host Community Area)   Photograph By: Sharmin Jahan

After completing the context-mapping, key events and trends were selected by the group, leading onto the identification of key drivers of conflict and peace. A ranking of these drivers led to the identification of principal risks, but also important opportunities.

B. DATA TRANSFER, PROCESSING, AND ANALYSIS

Qualitative data obtained through the FGDs were transferred to a digital platform to identify the key drivers and the associated risks. Each context mapping was photographed after the session and content was transferred into an online application *miro*, which helps with analysis and triangulation of data.
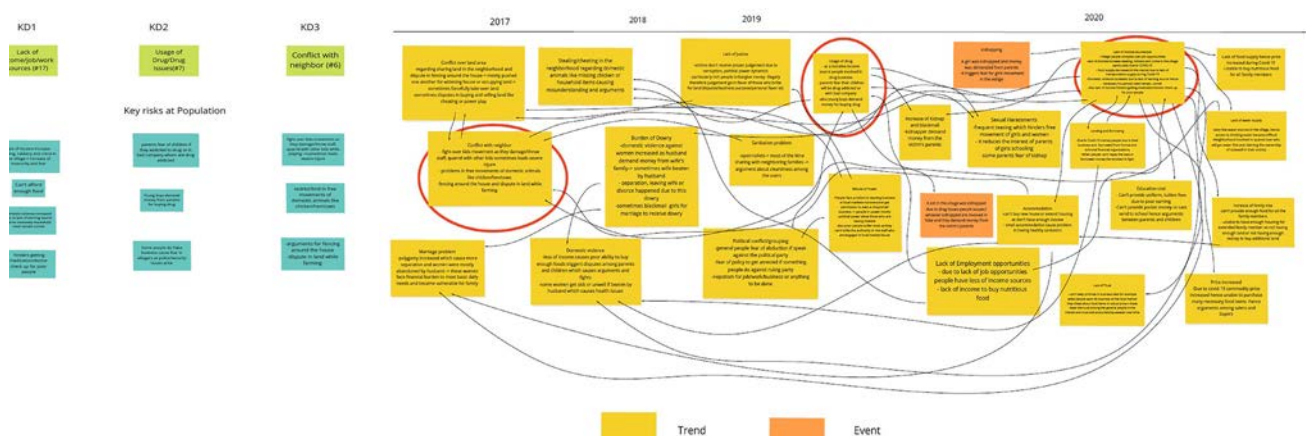
Plate 1: The context mapping was transferred to a digital map in miro (left side presents the three key drivers and associated risks)

The data gathered from the FGDs in *miro* were transferred to an excel spreadsheet, where they were first cleaned and organized.

The next step was to aggregate all the key drivers and risks and distil the data depending on the type of analysis needed. Key themes for each key driver and key risk were established and grouped according to theme as identified during the mapping exercise.

As the drivers and risks identified by the refugees were significantly different from those faced by the host communities, each group was analyzed separately.

C. CONFLICT/RISK SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

This involved an assessment of the performance of the actions taken to control the risk triggers –all actions that reduce the effect of the risk on populations (for example increasing their resilience) or reduce the probability of an event occurring.

To understand the impact of WFP activities under Self-Reliance, DRR and Livelihoods (Enhancing Food Security and Nutrition[EFSN]) programmes, these activities were assessed following the Conflict Sensitivity Assessment framework against selected key risks[6] to comprehend to what extent they had helped the population tackle these risks.

A total of eight sessions were held with 45 colleagues including WFP Cox's Bazar programme colleagues, field staff and others to gather different perspectives.

The tool, R.E.D. analysis, was used where the three performance criteria were Relevance, Extent and Duration.

R – Relevance: the extent to which the activities as implemented are the best possible response to the risk identified or to the primary needs of the group affected by the driver (s) of change.

E – Extent: an assessment of whether the scope/location/area targeted is adequate to address the risk identified or the target population is being adequately reached by or involved in the activities being assessed.

D – Duration: an assessment of whether activities are sequenced or delivered for an amount of time that efficiently and sustainably addresses the risk.

The performance against each criterion was then given a score between one (no effect) and four (significant effect) with a rationale given for each scoring. Thus, each activity or output (a group of similar activities) ended up with a score between three and 12 and assigned a Red/Orange/Green light for a dashboard. Thereafter, recommendations were made based on the assessment, with a narrative rationale.

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[6] Top key risks were found from the identified list of risks by the percentage of the population affected.

Plate 2: RED analysis template

3.2 **TRACK II:** SOCIAL COHESION

This track involved a quantitative approach with a structured questionnaire designed and administered to the sampled group of interest.

A. Sampling Strategy

The sampling approach was designed based on population placement (refugees and host) and involvement in WFP resilience building activities. The overall sample size was calculated based on the number of beneficiaries and population living in the two communities and then stratified into camps and sub-districts proportionately. Random sampling was applied, with a total of 600 individuals being interviewed across both populations (proportionally divided between the host and the refugee community and by participants under each of the WFP activities and non-participants). Interviews were conducted at the individual level. The sample size is statistically representative at each group with a 95 percent confidence level and a 4 percent margin of error.

In the refugee camps, the participants were spread across 23 of the 34 camps across Ukhiya and Teknaf (including both registered and unregistered refugee camps[7]). This comprised of participants engaged in disaster risk reduction (DRR) and self-reliance activities, and non-participants into these activities. Similarly, in the host community the participants' group included beneficiaries from both livelihoods and DRR activities while the non-participants' group were those not involved in any these activities.

[7] Registered Rohingya arrived in 1990s and other unregistered Rohingya settled in Bangladesh prior to and after August 2017.
Source:https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Operational_Indicators_Monitoring_October%202020.pdf

B. Data collection

The survey was conducted by designated WFP Field M&E Staff in December 2020 using the Mobile Operation Data Acquisition (MODA) platform, which allowed the data quality to be checked upon survey.

C. Data Analysis

The compiled data were retrieved from the MODA in excel and further cleaned and prepared for analysis. Based on the social cohesion indicators as explained below, quantitative estimation and visualization were done in relation to the indicators from the survey questionnaire. The analysis was disaggregated by host and Rohingya communities, participants, and non-participants into WFP activities.

D. Measuring Social Cohesion Indicators

The assessment used four indicators around social interaction and social participation, which were found to be relevant to the different activities and context specific. These included intra-group relations, inter-group relations, attitudes towards the other community, and trust and accountability.

Social interaction (SI) specifically looks at the nature of and trust in an interaction across different levels, as relevant to the context and activity concerned. This includes the quantity and quality of positive interaction (at the individual, family neighbour and community level), its social conditions, the enabling and disenabling factors, the impact it has on the attitudes of the 'other' and how sustainable these attitudes are.

Social participation (SP) focuses primarily on the deeper level of engagement in the social or economic sphere, correlating this with trust and accountability within the community and vertically with the authorities.

Within SI and SP, inter-group relations looked at relationships between the two communities while intra-group relations looked at relationships within the same community. Trust and accountability aimed at measuring vertical social cohesion, i.e. trust between the community and authorities, as well as horizontal social cohesion, i.e. trust within and between community members.

The indicator of attitudes towards the other (within the same community and the other community) is understood as the level of awareness and acceptance of other identities, as well as perceptions towards the other across the economic and socio-political sphere, and longer-term collaborations.

SOCIAL COHESION INDICATORS
- INTRA-COMMUNITY/GROUPS OR SOCIAL BONDING
- INTER-COMMUNITY/GROUPS OR SOCIAL BRIDGING
- ATTITUDES AND PERCEPTION
- TRUST AND ACCOUNTABILITY

4. KEY FINDINGS

4.1 TRACK I: CONFLICT SENSITIVITY

A. Key drivers leading to conflict risks Identified

In the refugee community, the top three perceived drivers and associated risks were:

SPACE/ACCOMODATION SHORTAGE
- Lack of public infrastructure, lack of drainage facilities, roads
- Insufficient WASH - toilets, waste disposals;
- Intra & Inter household level conflict over accomodation, water, WASH;
- Dispute / competition over resources like land / water / fuel

LACK OF JOB/INCOME OPPORTUNITIES
- Household / Individuals not able to access basic products and services;
- Intra-household level conflict over basic needs;
- Gender based violence

GROWING PHYSICAL INSECURITY
- Mental health;
- Drug abuse - Negative impact on the youth;
- Reduced freedom and gender based violence

In a similar vein, in the host community the three major drivers and associated risks were:

LACK OF JOB/INCOME OPPORTUNITIES
- Reduced education;
- Access to nutritious food and physical health;
- Household / Individuals not able to access basic products and services

DRUG ABUSE
- Negative impact on youth causing involvement in criminal activities;
- Mental health and reduced community, personal and household security;
- Gender based violence

ROHINGYA INFLUX
- Access to nutritious food; reduced job opportunities; price rise;
- Competition over resources and personal and household level security

B. Key risks

A total of 202 risks to populations were identified, which were categorised under 13 main risk categories and 42 sub-risk categories[8].

Figure 1: Key Risks in host and Rohingya refugee communities

Legend: ■ Refugee ■ Host

Category	Refugee	Host
Increased Health Concerns	38%	38%
Reduced Income/Job Opportunities	43%	39%
Social and Cultural Constraints	29%	37%
Gender Based Violence	34%	38%
Access to Nutritious Food	21%	35%
Lack of Skills	30%	35%

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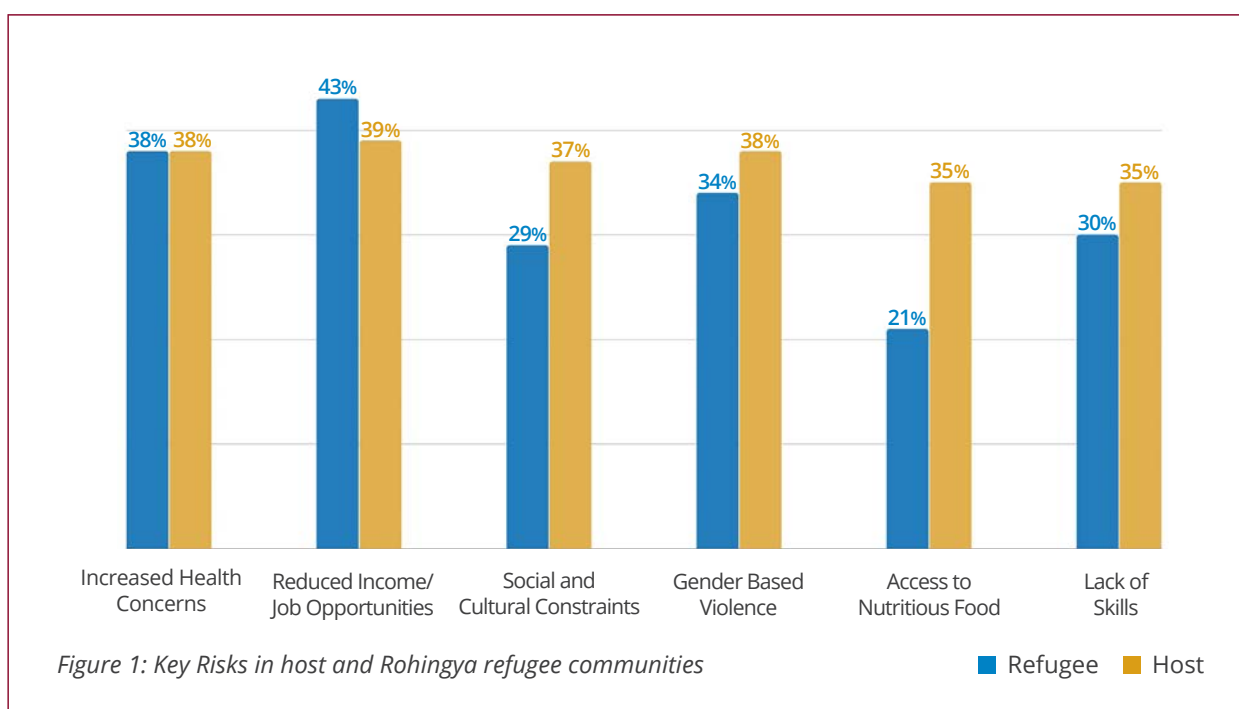
[8] Annex I provide further information on the risk categorization.

The top five risks identified by the refugee respondents were reduced income/job opportunities, household not able to gain access to basic products/services, increased health concerns (physical and mental health), gender-based violence (GBV), and social and cultural constraints (polygamy, child-marriage, dowry). For the host community, the top five risks identified were reduced income/ job opportunities, increased health concerns (physical and mental health), GBV, socio-cultural constraints (polygamy, child-marriage, dowry), and access to nutritious food (Figure 1).

Key risks by area/location: The top risks were disaggregated by catchment in Rohingya camps and sub-districts in the host community, critical to understanding the impact different activities have on them. Reduced income opportunities were identified as a key risk across both populations. Across the refugee camps in the different catchment areas[9], over 20 percent of respondents indicated reduced income opportunities as a major risk. This has contributed to both intra- and inter-household conflict.

CATCHMENT A	Loss of Assets	17%
	Less Self-Sufficiency	25%
	Reduced Job/Income Opportunities	25%
CATCHMENT B	Gender Based Violence	21%
	Reduced Health	21%
	Reduced Job/Income Opportunities	23%
CATCHMENT C	HH Not Able to Access Basic Products/Services	19%
	Reduced Health	23%
	Reduced Job/Income Opportunities	24%
CATCHMENT D	Reduced Job/Income Opportunities	19%
	Gender Based Violence	21%
	Reduced Health	23%

Figure 2: Key risks disaggregated by catchment in the Rohingya refugee community

For the host community, considering vicinity to the refugee camps, reduced job opportunities and less self-sufficiency featured prominently as key risks in Ukhiya areas. In Teknaf, lack of income, gender-based violence (GBV) and increased drug use were key concerns most reported. In the other sub-districts of Pekua and Moheshkhali, gender-based violence, socio-cultural constraints, and reduced health issues were key concerns noted.

[9] WFP has divided the camps into 4 catchments (A, B, C & D) for operational management (see annex for catchment map)

Key risks by gender:

Disaggregation of risks was also done by gender within the refugee and host community. Female participants' major risks related to socio-cultural constraints, GBV, household access to basic resources/products, reduced physical health, and reduced income. Male participants on the other hand faced risks related to reduced income opportunities, competition over resources, corruption, and drug use. Unique to the camps, theft, blackmail related to inter-group conflicts and bribery issues were additional risks identified, the latter relating to access to work opportunities.

In the host community, the major concerns for female participants was reduced income, ill-health, less self-sufficiency, GBV, and socio-cultural constraints, whereas male participants' main concerns were reduced income opportunities, ill-health, negative youth impact, which includes drug use and physical security. The intensity of conflict (specifically intra-household and inter-community) seem to have been primarily determined by reduced income opportunities and youth violence.
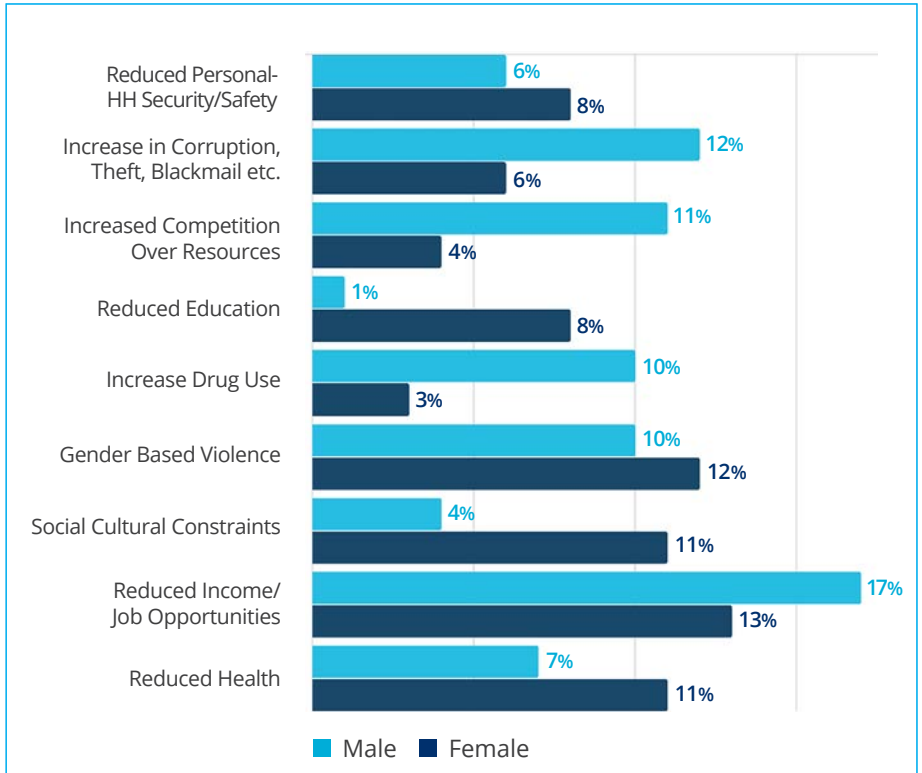
Figure 3: Key risks disaggregated by gender in Rohingya refugee community
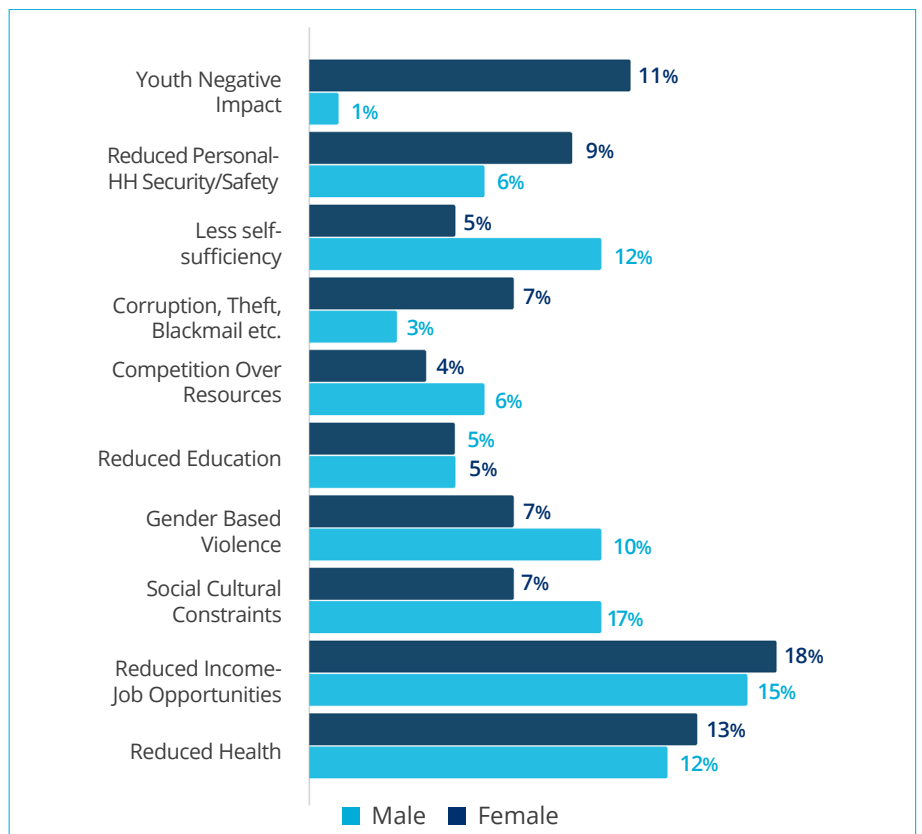
Figure 4: Key risks disaggregated by gender in host community

C. Conflict types

An effort was made to categorize the major kind of conflict across different levels, from the individual to the community. This was critical to understanding which risks and drivers should be prioritised vis-a-vis programme priorities. These were also disaggregated by geographical locations, i.e. specific to the refugee and host communities. The three major kinds of conflict were:

a) Intra-household level : this involves only family members and could escalate into inter-household conflict.

b) Inter-household level : this relates to conflict between two or more households which affects almost the entire household.

c) Inter-community : this is between the host and refugee communities and relates to more than one camp/sub-district.

The different types of conflict were initially identified as risks, which was critical to identify how frequently drivers of change lead to a certain type of conflict. This was verified through FGDs, with an emphasis on the types of conflict associated with the drivers, disaggregated by area, in both the host community and the refugee camps.
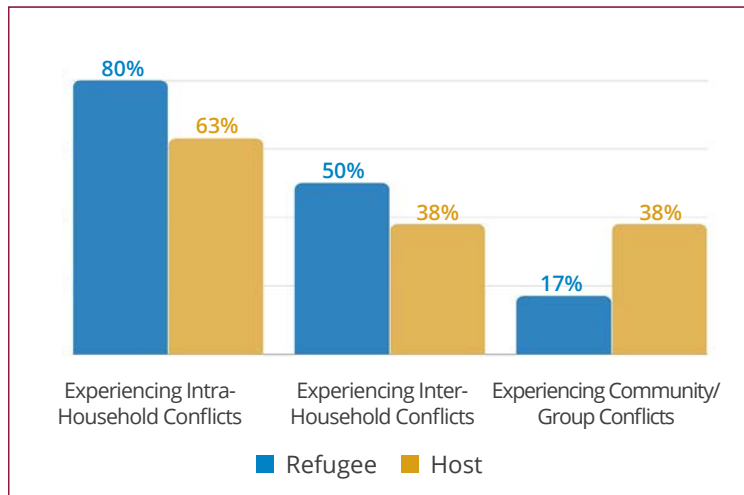
Figure 5: Types of conflict in host and Rohingya refugee communities

Intra-household conflicts were considered the most frequent, followed by inter-household and inter-community conflict, in both the refugee and host communities.

One of the common drivers identified in both communities was lack of income/job opportunities, which was associated with different kinds of tensions.

Fifty-three percent of the refugee and 60 percent of the host respondents noted that lack of income/job opportunities had led to increased intra-household tension. Conflicts occurred mostly between husband and wife, due to the inability to bear the financial cost of the family, such as regarding food, clothing, school fees or medicine. Women mostly had to face the brunt of polygamy which led to increase in childbirth as well cases of domestic violence in many cases.

On the other hand, 22 percent of the refugee and 10 percent of the host-community respondents suggested reduced income opportunities led to increased inter-community conflicts, due to competition over work opportunities between the host and refugee communities. There were perceptions among host community that wage rates had decreased due to the Rohingya influx, with surplus labour supply, leading to competition in the informal job markets.

The type of conflicts was disaggregated by catchment, with specific risks associated with each. Across the different catchments intra-household conflict was greatest, followed by conflict within groups in the community and lastly inter-community tension.
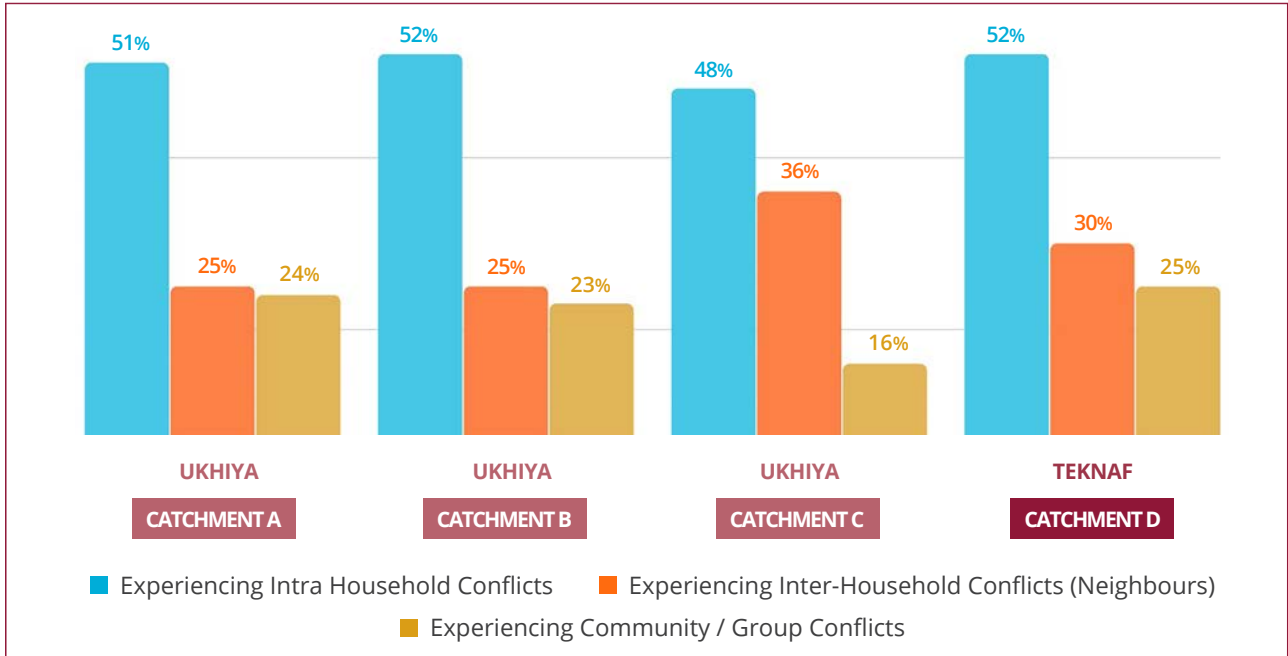
Figure 6: Intensity of conflict across catchments in the Rohingya refugee community

In the refugee community, registered camps were reported to have experienced increased inter-household conflict, which could be linked to increasing tensions between the registered and unregistered refugees owing to insufficient sanitation facilities (10 percent of respondents) and lack of space for accommodation (7 percent of respondents).

The blocks closer to the unregistered camps experienced high frequency of violence than those further away, due to the perception around access to resources and keenness to retain their identities.
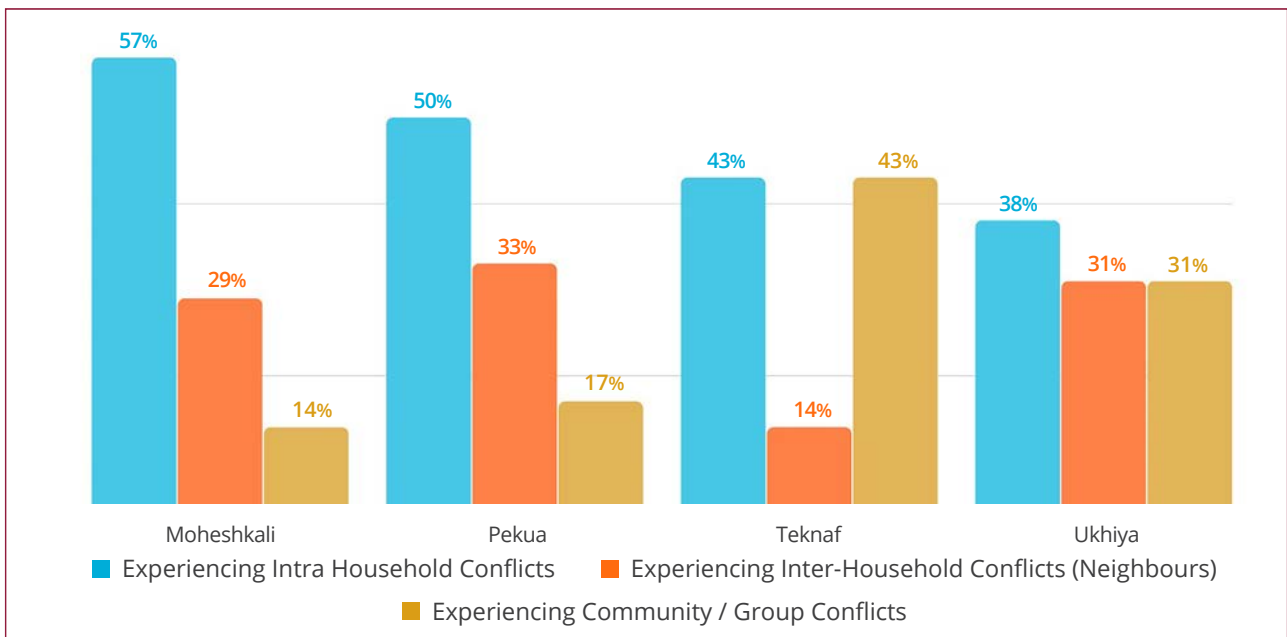
Figure 7 : Intensity of conflict across sub-districts in the host community

In the host community, intra-household conflict was at the highest across all sub-districts followed by inter-household conflicts with neighbours. Inter-community[10] conflict was more frequent in Teknaf and Ukhiya compared to the northern sub-districts of Moheshkhali and Pekua, which could be co-related to the proximity of these areas to the refugee camps.

D. Conflict/Risk Sensitivity Assessment on WFP outputs/activities

Data triangulation and visualisation helped to identify the top risks at sub-districts and catchment levels. These were correlated with the consequent conflicts and the impact of WFP activities in dealing with these risks and pre-empting conflict. Key risks were scored against key drivers and the intensity of conflicts for each area matched against these key drivers of change.

Assessing the risk sensitivity of WFP activities indicates the extent to which its outputs are risk-sensitive and where there is scope for improvement. The conflict/risks sensitivity assessment performed to assess some of WFP activity's performance against a single risk in a scale of 1-12. The scale of 12 consists of three evaluation criteria based on Relevance, Extent, and Duration (RED)[11] of which each criterion measured a risk in a scale of four. Higher score refers to higher contribution of WFP activity on the minimization of the risk.
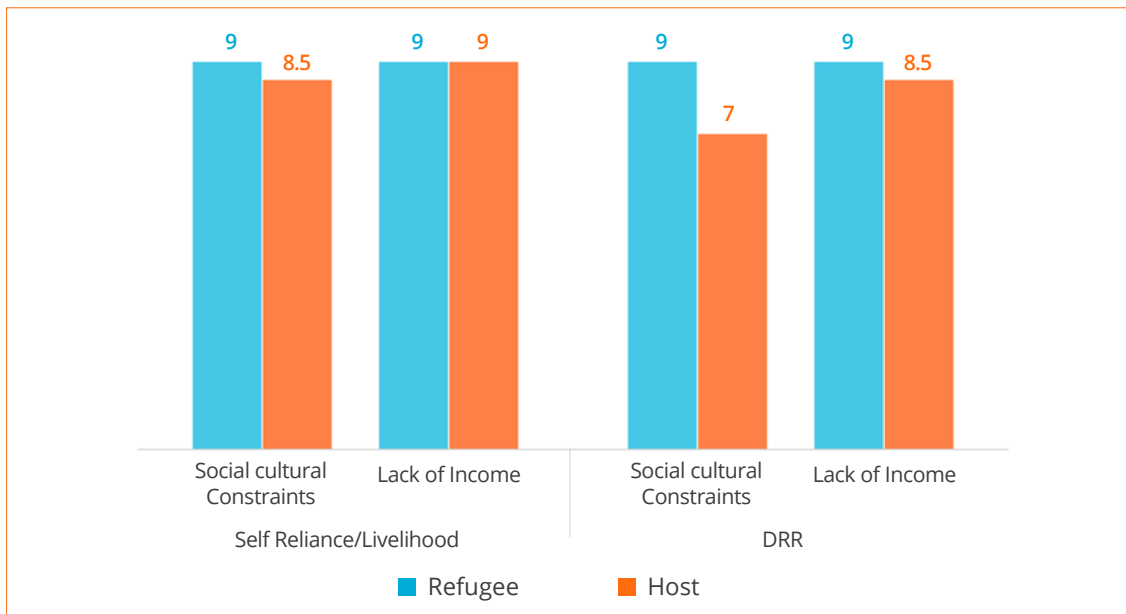
Figure 8: WFP impact on risks in the host and Rohingya refugee communities

In the host community, livelihood and disaster risk reduction (DRR) activities have contributed to reducing intra-household and inter-community conflicts caused by perceived reduced income opportunities and socio-cultural constraints. The duration of the activities is found to have a major impact on the effectiveness of activities towards minimizing risks.

[10] Inter-community conflict encompasses tensions/conflicts between the two communities, host and refugee community in this context.
[11] Refer to the methodology section for more on R.E.D

In the refugee camps resilience-building activities (self-reliance and DRR) have also had a positive impact in reducing intra-household conflict caused by lack of income, poor access to basic services, and socio-cultural constraints. Overall, the impact of resilience-building activities in the host and refugee communities seems to be important in dealing with risks especially associated with reduced income opportunities.

4.2 **TRACK II:** SOCIAL COHESION

This part of the assessment aimed at measuring the contribution of WFP activities to social cohesion between Rohingya and host community in the context of Cox's Bazar.

Three focus areas of interest were,

(i) measuring WFP's overall contribution to social cohesion

ii) identifying areas within existing programmes/activities to enhance social cohesion, and

(iii) developing tailored monitoring and evaluation frameworks (indicators) to routinely monitor progress.

A. Indicator I: Intra-Community/group or Social Bonding (IaC)

Intra-community/social bonding is considered as relationships within the same group or community (including religious, ethnic or socio-economic strata). To better understand intra-group or social bonding, interaction with different actors is emphasised, which includes co-workers and, community members across social-economic groups and working dynamics.

In regard to intra-community relationships the focus is on the nature/type of interaction, places of interaction, trust levels and cooperation.

It was found that participants in the WFP resilience building activites demonstrated greater engagement with community members (including neighbours) than non-participants.

For refugees, participants in the WFP resilience-building activities (DRR and self-reliance) demonstrated greater trust and cooperation within the community than non-participants.
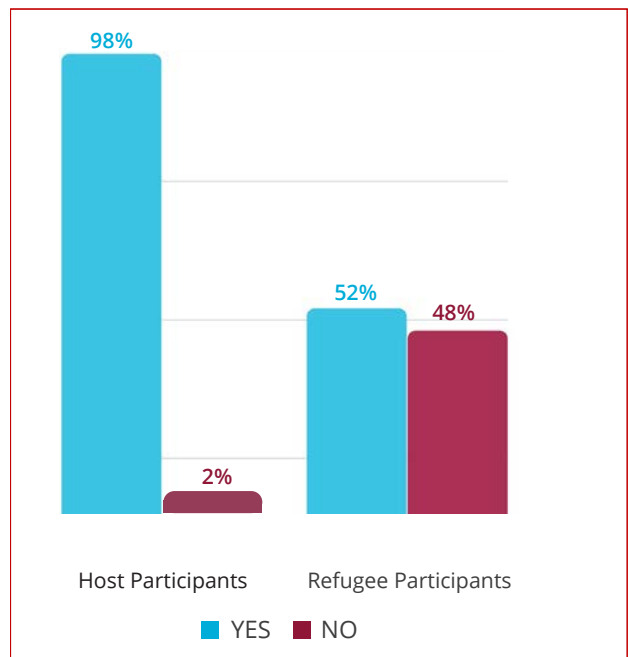
Figure 9: Engagement within the community (Intra-community/Social Bonding)

Host-community participants showed greater intra-community bonding (98 percent) than Rohingya refugee participants (52 percent). This could be owing to the duration of the activities and the intensive interactions between participants facilitated through different livelihoods activities[12].

i. Nature and Purpose of Interaction: Seven out of ten respondents suggested their major form of interaction was for emergency needs and socio-cultural events. Exchange of food items and lending and borrowing tendencies were some of the other priority areas. Six out of ten respondents in both the refugee and host communities suggested their interaction within the community was mostly polite and courteous.

ii. Cooperate/Trust During Emergencies: Three-fourths of both refugees and host suggested that they would be willing to leave their children with the neighbours should there be an emergency. As illustrated in Figure 11, this was far higher among participants than non-participants into livelihood activities across host and refugee communities. This implies that involvement in the activities has had a positive impact on the participants in terms of improving their trust levels and mutual understanding.
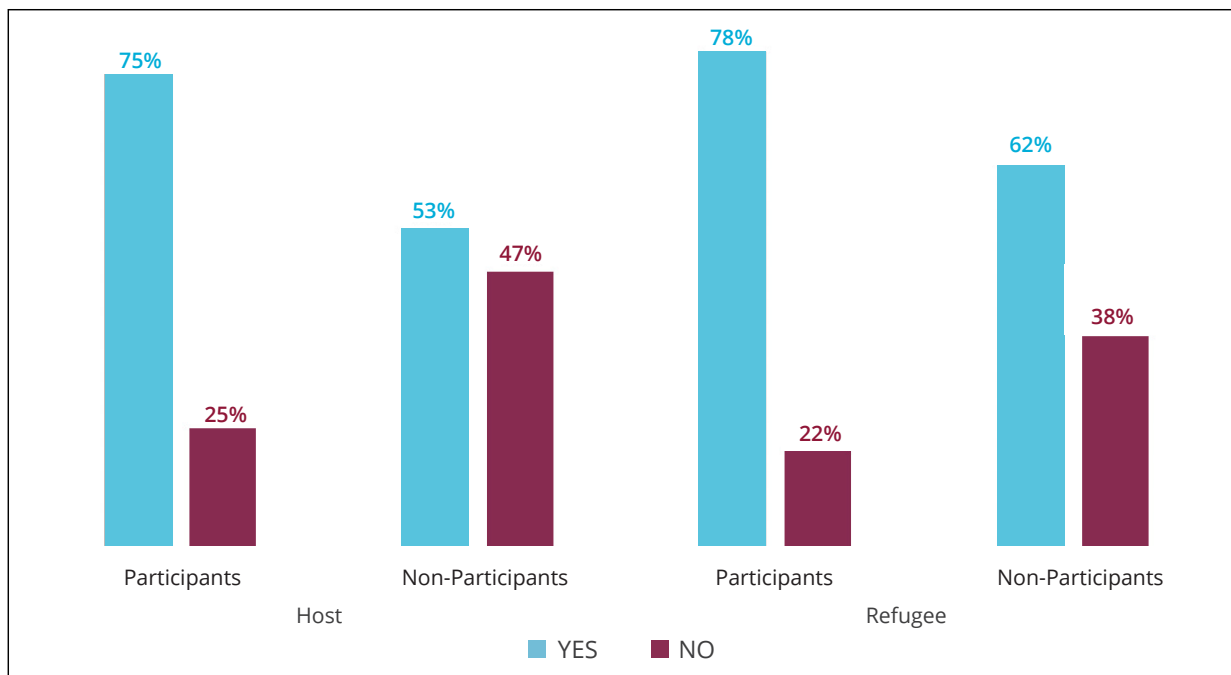
Figure 10: Trust levels-willingness to trust neighbours

iii. Contribution to social and cultural events: Seventy-eight percent of participants suggested they were able to contribute financially more than before, compared with 59 percent of non-participants. It was highest for participants in programmes in the host community.

iv. Preference while working: For both the refugee and host-community respondents, i.e., 97 percent and 68 percent respectively, working within their own camp/village was preferred.

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[12] IThe duration of Livelihoods programme in the host community is for two years and is interspersed with workshops centred around different social issues faced by the community members, the same is replicated in the Self Reliance programme implemented in the camps.

Overall, the contribution of WFP activities on the participants was found to be very positive ranging across the following factors:

i. Increased ability to contribute to their immediate family members, neighbour, and community at large:
Ninety-eight percent of host community participants and over 50 percent of refugee participants suggested they were now better able to contribute primarily financial support to their community.
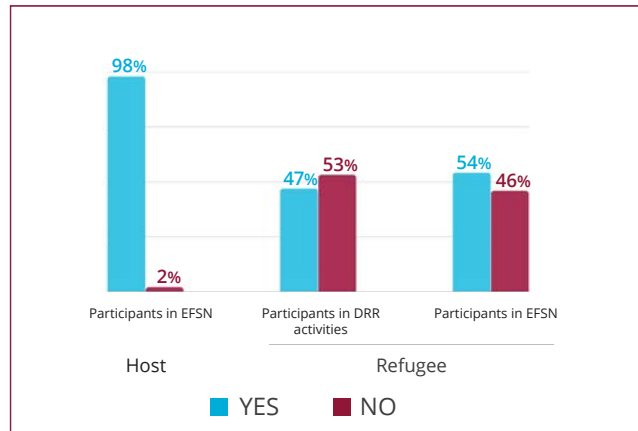
Figure 11: Ability to contribute the events (participants)

ii. Ability to help others:
Eighty-five percent of the host and over 60 percent of the refugee participants suggested that the income generated from their involvement with the activities had improved their ability to help others.
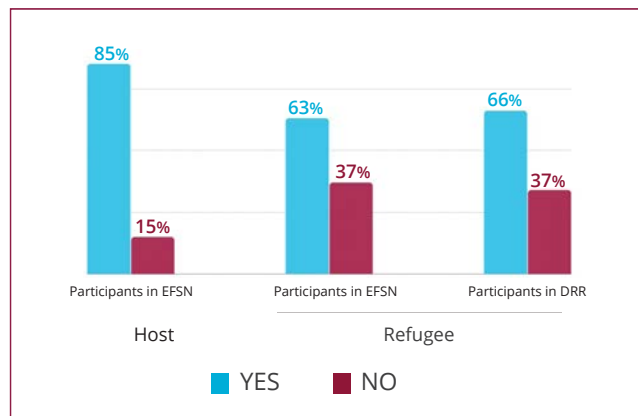
Figure 12: Ability to help others due to income from WFP activities

iii. Sustainability of the Changes Introduced:
Overall participants into WFP activities experienced positive changes in their engagement with the community and were confident that the changes would be sustained beyond programme activities: especially for host community with 99 percent exuding confidence on sustainability.
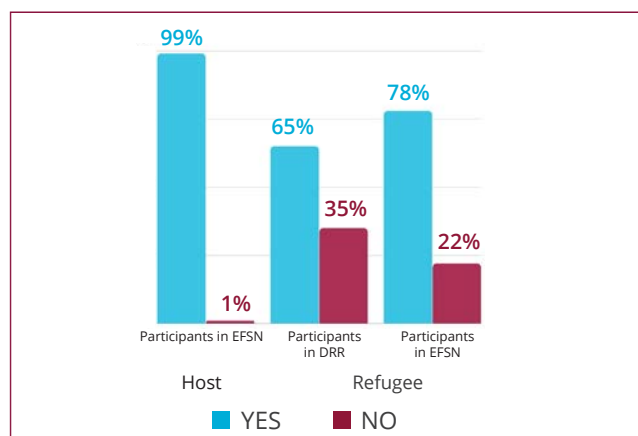
Figure 13: Sustainability of the positive changes among the participants

B. INDICATOR II: INTER-COMMUNITY/GROUP OR SOCIAL BRIDGING (IeC)

Inter-community/Social bridging (IeC) is considered relationships between different groups or communities (different political groups, ethnicities, religious factions). In the context of Cox's Bazar, it refers to interactions, trust and cooperation between the host and refugee communities.

i. Interaction with Community Members:
Forty-one percent of the host and 53 percent of the refugee said they had interacted with the other commu-nity in the last six months to one year. This was primarily during a situation of emergency or social events. At the inter-community level, trust and willing-ness to cooperate was higher among participants in WFP activities.
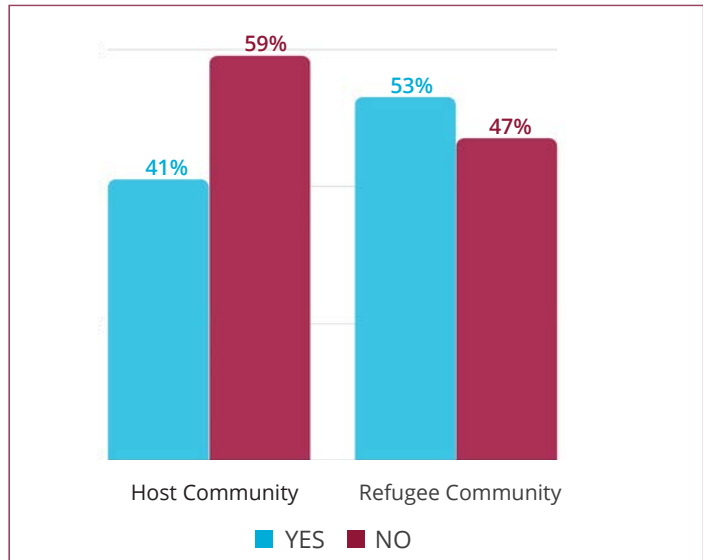
Figure 14: Extent of interaction with the other community (Social Bridging)

ii. Challenges Faced During Inter Community Interaction: key challenges highlighted by host and refugee participants included perceived competition over resources and decrease in employment opportunities. About 32 percent of host and 40 percent of refugee participants suggested that their engagement in the resilience-building activities had supported them in managing these risks.

iii.   Impact of WFP programme on the level of understanding of the other community:
Most of the participants into the livelihood programmes in the host community noted that they were able to speak about the Rohingya crisis at their group meeting; some said the latter were vulnerable and needed help.

Eighteen percent of the refugee and 23 percent of the host-community respondents (mostly participants into livelihoods programmes) said their participation in WFP activities had improved their understanding of the other community.

Within the refugee community 16 percent of those engaged in DRR activities and 23 percent of self-reliance participants indicated a positive contribution by the programme towards their understanding of the other community.

An attempt was taken to measure the Social cohesion index[13]. The intra-community relationship is better in the host community than Rohingya refugee community, whereas the inter-community disposition is stronger among the Rohingya population.
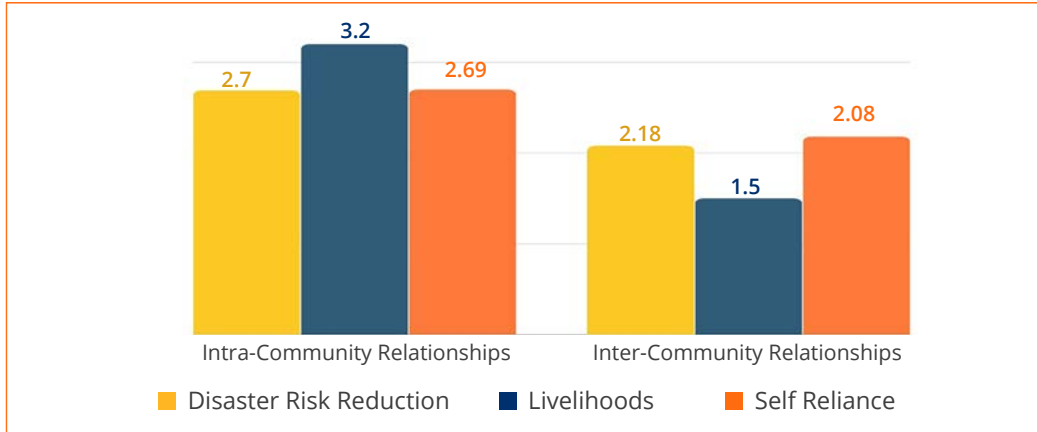
Figure 15: Social Cohesion indicators measure (on a scale of five) for host community

Considering the participants in WFP activities, host community liveihoods participants enjoy better inter-community relationships followed by self-reliance and DRR participants. This can be attributed to the duration of the work and the type of activities participants engage in.

C. INDICATOR III: ATTITUDE AND PERCEPTION

i. Perception and Attitude Toward the Other (PO):

This refers to the understanding, sense of belongingness, and willingness to engage the other community members through different activities.

For the host community, preference for interaction and willingness to engage with Rohingya was much lower than the willing-ness of the Rohingya community to engage with Bangladeshis. Refugee respondents were more willing to share resources and learn/adapt to existing practices and culture than host- community respondents.
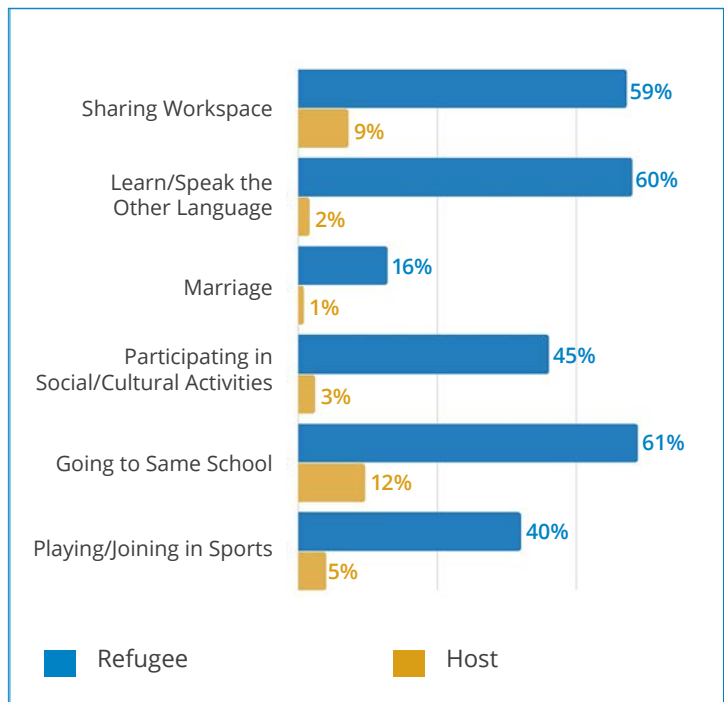
Figure 16: Willingness to engage the other community members across different activities

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[13] Social Cohesion Index is calculated taking the average value of the scores for four indicators (IeC, IaC, PO, RCD) on a scale of 5. Under each of the indicators, the total score for each of the questions contributing to the index is against the number of responses (not the number of participants targeted).

ii. Response to Conflict Dynamics (RCD): Response to Coonflict Dynamics (RCD) refers to the resilience of the individual/group to withstand conflict risks.

Participants of self-reliance and DRR in the refugee community show higher level of endurance while dealing with conflict risks compared to the host community participants.
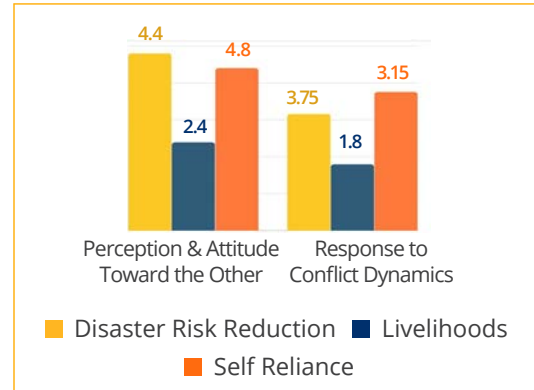
Figure 17: Willingness to engage the other community members across different activities 17

D. INDICATOR IV: TRUST AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Trust levels are a key determinant of social cohesion at household and community levels. This also helps with measuring vertical and horizontal social cohesion levels, i.e., social cohesion between authorities and community members as well as among community members.

As indicated, trust is highest within the community, for both host and refugees. Rohingya refugees show higher trust towards aid organizations than the host which most likely could be attributed to the goods and services received from the aid agencies. Towards the local government the trust level is marginally higher amongst the host respondents than the refugees.
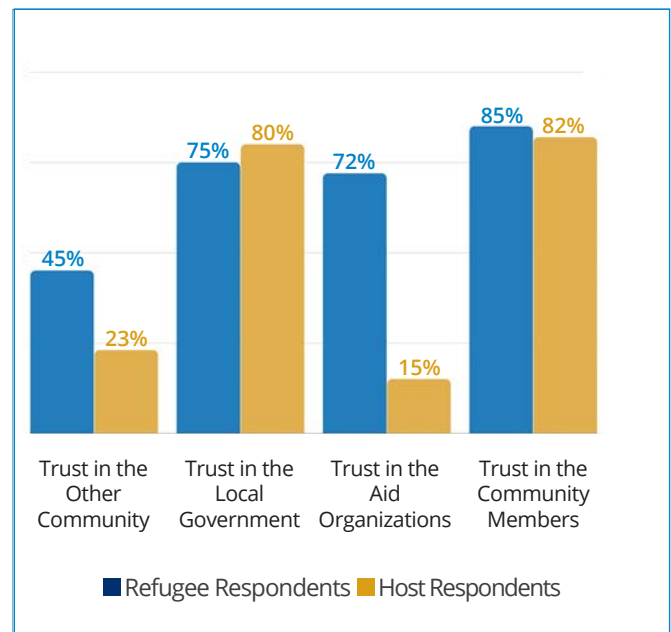
Figure 18: Trust level in horizontal and vertical Social Cohesion aspects

E. ROLE OF ASSISTANCE ON SOCIAL STABILITY IN ROHINGYA REFUGEE COMMUNITY

For Rohingya refugee community, access to an income source, basic food, and education were considered key enablers of stability.
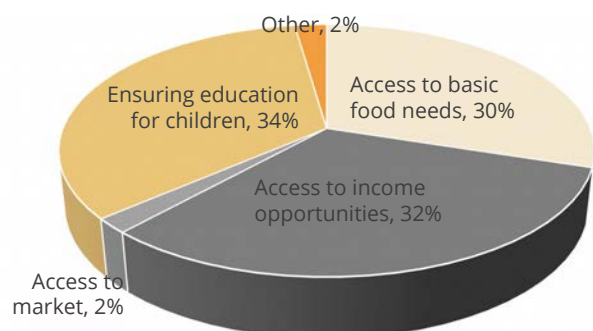
Figure 19: Key aspect of maintaining stability

Food is critical to maintaining stability across different levels i.e., authorities with community, between community, and within community.

Fifty-two percent of the Rohingya respondents stated that access to food is critical to stability at the local level.
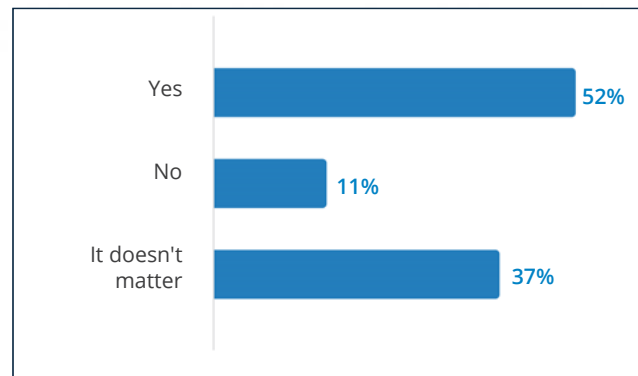
Figure 20: Food sharing impact on stability

5. RECOMMENDATIONS AND NEXT STEPS

Recommendations

• Contribution of WFP activities are significant at the intra-community level as compared to the inter-community level, which could be owing to the contextual restrictions on mobility and interaction between the communities. More efforts needed to foster understanding and peaceful co-existence between the refugee and host communities. For example, improving exposure of host community members to the refugees through common spaces and indirectly improving communication channels through trainings on inter- and intra-community connectors in the livelihoods and self-reliance pro-grammes could be some avenues to explore.

• In the refugee camps, efforts should be channelled towards expanding resilience building activities and creating synergies between the different activities implemented, enhance their duration (as resources permit) and ensure sustainability of the changes introduced by them.

• Programmatic interventions should be cognizant of pre-existing or underlying risks across different areas and between the different groups and prioritise activities or project amendments that contribute to reducing those risks (especially risks related to competition over resources and lack of employment) - though these have been significantly reduced by WFP activities, there is scope to do more. One of the critical areas is regular monitoring of the risks and integrating it further as a targeting criterion in sensitive areas.

• More effort should go into dealing with major social issues such as GBV, marriage issues like polygamy and drug abuse, which have huge consequences on the core activities of WFP. This could be done through involvement of community volunteers in sensitization and training of the community members on these concerns and cooperation with other organizations for a common ground for addressing the risks.

• At the structural level, efforts should be taken to integrate the host community into the markets catering for the refugee population including WFP fresh food corners, farmers market, and organic community marketplaces. These provides for a common platform of interaction and reduces fear between the communities. Other avenues for interaction could be through playing fields and communal roads.

• Conflict-risk mapping and measurement should be incorporated into the emergency and preparedness response systems across every stage, from the country office to the headquarters level. This could facilitate identification of the risks and drivers tailored to the contexts through a bottom-up approach.

• Monitoring and evaluation frameworks should integrate the key indicators linked to activities of social participation, social interaction, and response to conflict dynamics.

• Context-mapping should be integrated into assessments before programme design, using participatory FGDs to identify key risks and drivers of change for different population groups. This could support with better mainstreaming of social cohesion and conflict sensitivity concerns.

Next steps

• Integration across broader systems: Mainstreaming peace building measurement/action plan at the country strategic plan (2022-2026) aligned with WFP's mandate and its ambition. This would include renewed engagement with cooperating/local partners and other agencies on knowledge/information sharing. WFP to focus on improving peace responsiveness and enhance cooperation with other UN agencies to promote peace at the local level for partnership and advocacy.

• Establishing closer interlinkages with protection, gender, and disability inclusion: WFP to be peace aware in the operational level-incorporating measures and policies at the monitoring level, collaborating inclusive and integrated policies emphasizing with protection policy as well as gender through linking beneficiaries to peacebuilding practices.

• Design new and/or amend existing programme interventions to enhance contributions to social cohesion and thereby peace. Hereby focus will be towards addressing the key risks identified by the populations and mainstreaming different aspects of social cohesion.

• Greater emphasis on strengthening monitoring tools for peace performance measurement engaging stakeholders across different levels.

• Enhanced engagement with knowledge partners and donors on the nexus aspects.

• Do No Harm (DNH) guidance and workshops conducted with internal and external stakeholders to streamline DNH concerns across different levels.

6. LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE PILOT

• To capture the socio-economic aspects and track FGD participants, amend the attendance sheet to incorporate the demographic aspects, for example marital status, household size, earning members with source of income and expenditure, residence area, and literacy/education level.

• Ensure FGD participants are reasonable representatives of their communities and do not hesitate to have all-women FGD or all-men FGD, as participants are more expressive and spontaneous in sharing personal concerns.

• Adapt the data-collection method and tools to be more participant-friendly, including in low-literacy contexts, and more time and resource efficient (bypassing protection issues, etc.). Using more visual tools, for example a spider's web or other scales or ranking, can help identify key drivers and risks.

• A mixed approach could be attempted. Focus early on a few key drivers, risks/conflicts and opportunities that can most successfully be addressed and monitored in the short-to-medium term. For example, through key-informant interviews with selected participants some key trends/events and risks could be pre-identified and then use FGD and quantitative surveys to better understand the conflict issues for households, groups, and communities.

• Always convert data from the chart to the Miro map on the same day, so that the facilitator is able to capture the data and different elements appropriately.

• Due to fluctuation/lack of internet connectivity, transferring data during the FGD wasn't possible. There is scope to explore other software which could be used for this purpose (concept board, InVision, Lucidchart).

• Ensure that the system can be used at field/middle-management level, for specific groups, locations, time frames, etc., to be even more useful and ensure better buy-in.

• In terms of data analysis, to capture different dimension of the context, as necessary, disaggregate data by socio-economic profile, geographic location and, gender among the affected populations (such as refugees and host communities).

• Conflict sensitivity assessment sessions were longer than anticipated as most of the colleagues needed to be briefed on the entire process and details on its relevance – including more contextual information.

• Instead of the routine forms used for conflict sensitivity assessment, efforts could be made to visualise the form better – it might add to the discussion.

• In a context such as Cox's Bazar, it might be relevant to disaggregate risks specific to activities, prioritising the activities as relevant to a) beneficiaries and b) WFP (senior management and mandate). Thereafter, targeting programme colleagues could be easier and their perspectives better incorporated.

• Involving community members (where possible) in conducting FGDs (context-mapping) sessions is highly encouraged, as was done in the context of Rohingya refugee camps in Cox's Bazar.

• Where possible, longitudinal surveys should complement the conflict sensitivity assessment. This has potential to go in-depth and analyse the conflict triggers and correlate with WFP activities.

Risk Categorization

1. REDUCED HEALTH

· **1a.** Reduced Personal/HH Physical Health

· **1b.** Reduced Personal/HH Mental Health

· **1c.** Inadequate Nutrition

· **1d.** Inadequate Health Services

2. REDUCED LIVELIHOODS

· **2a.** Less Self-Sufficiency

· **2b.** Reduced Income

· **2c.** Reduced Job Opportunities

· **2d.** Loss of Assets

· **2e.** Price Increases

· **2f.** Lack of Skill Learning

3. INADEQUATE HOUSING

· **3a.** Household Level

· **3b.** Community Level

· **3c.** Public Infrastructure

4. REDUCED SECURITY/SAFETY

· **4a.** Reduced Personal/HH Security/Safety

· **4b.** Reduced Community Security/Safety

· **4c.** Increase in Corruption, Theft, Blackmail, etc.

5. REDUCED EDUCATION

· **5a.** Youth Doesn't Go to School

· **5b.** Schools Not Open

6. INSUFFICIENT ACCESS/USE OF BASIC PRODUCTS/SERVICES

· **6a.** Demand Side: HH Not Able to Access Basic Products/Services

· **6b.** Supply Side: Product/Services Not Available

7. REDUCED SOCIAL WELL-BEING

· **7a.** Increase in Intra-Household Conflicts

· **7b.** Increase in Inter-HH Tensions (Neighbours)

· **7c.** Increase in Community-At-Large, Group Conflicts

· **7d.** Decreased Accountability

· **7e.** Single Woman as Head of HH Women Specific Negative Impact (GBV)

· **7f.** Child as Head of HH Youth Specific Negative Impact

· **7g.** Elderly/Handicapped/Marginalized specific Negative Impacts

8. INSUFFICIENT WASH (Public Health)

· **8a.** Inadequate Water

· **8b.** Inadequate Sanitation

· **8c.** Inadequate Hygiene

· **8d.** Inadequate Solid Waste Disposal

9. CULTURE CONSTRAINTS

· **9a.** Inability to Practice Religious or Traditional Customs

· **9b.** Pressure on Social Norms

· **9c.** Inadequate Information Access/Use

· **9d.** Reduced Freedom of Communication

10. Environmental Degradation

· **10a.** HH Level Environmental Degradation

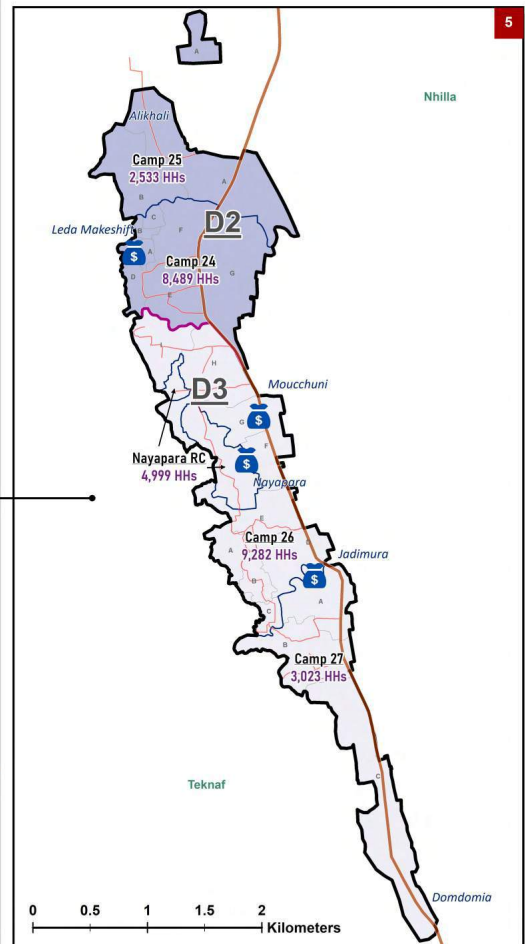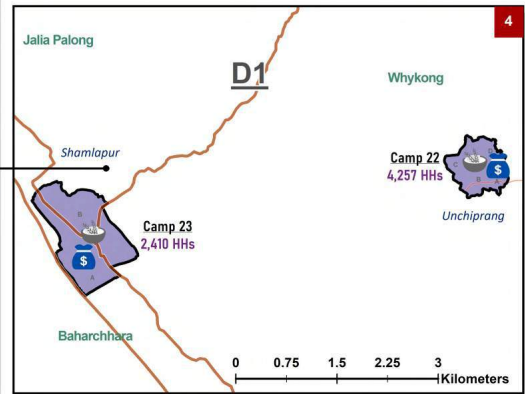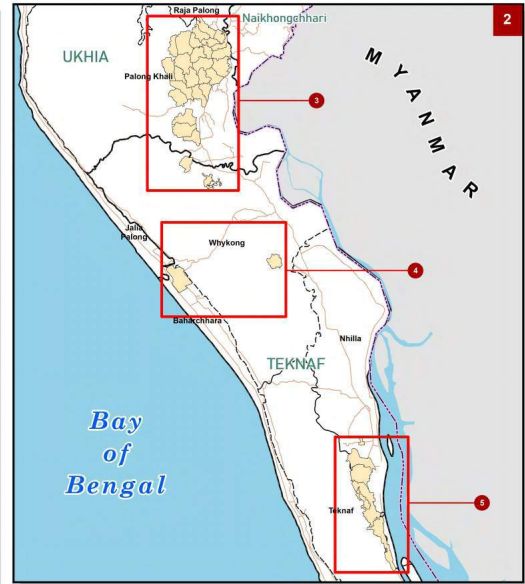· **10b.** Community Level Environmental Degradation
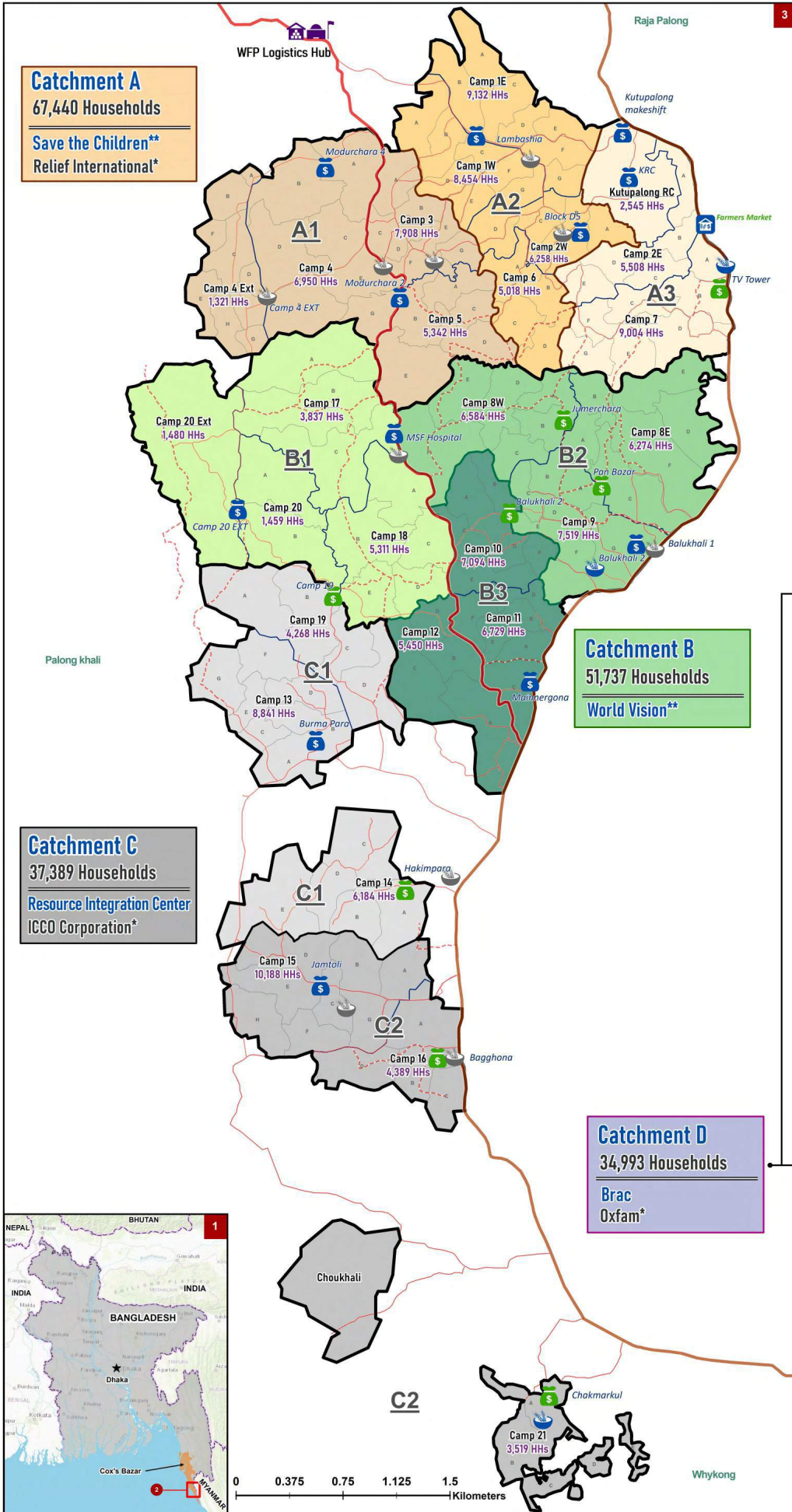
11. INCREASED DRUG USE

· **11a.** Negative Youth/HH Impacts

· **11b.** Negative Community Impacts

· **11c.** Increased Armed Conflicts/Violence

12. REDUCED FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

· **12a.** Local/Temporary Reduced Freedom

· **12b.** Forced Displacement/Longer Term

13. OTHER

WFP | vam
food security analysis
wfp.org

Catchment A
67,440 Households

Save the Children**
Relief International*

A1
A2
A3

Camp 1E 9,132 HHs
Camp 1W 8,454 HHs
Camp 3 7,908 HHs
Camp 4 6,950 HHs
Camp 4 Ext 1,321 HHs
Camp 5 5,342 HHs
Camp 6 5,018 HHs
Camp 2W 6,258 HHs
Camp 2E 5,508 HHs
Camp 7 9,004 HHs
Kutupalong RC 2,545 HHs

WFP Logistics Hub
Raja Palong
Kutupalong makeshift
Modurchara 4
Lambashia
Block D5
KRC
Farmers Market
TV Tower
Modurchara 2

Catchment B
51,737 Households

World Vision**

B1
B2
B3

Camp 17 3,837 HHs
Camp 20 Ext 1,480 HHs
Camp 20 1,459 HHs
Camp 18 5,311 HHs
Camp 8W 6,584 HHs
Camp 8E 6,274 HHs
Camp 9 7,519 HHs
Camp 10 7,094 HHs
Camp 11 6,729 HHs
Camp 12 5,450 HHs
Camp 19 4,268 HHs

MSF Hospital
Jumerchara
Pan Bazar
Balukhali 2
Balukhali 1
Camp 19
Burma Para
Mar mergona

Catchment C
37,389 Households

Resource Integration Center
ICCO Corporation*

C1
C2

Camp 13 8,841 HHs
Camp 14 6,184 HHs
Camp 15 10,188 HHs
Camp 16 4,389 HHs

Palong khali
Hakimpara
Jamtoli
Bagghona

Catchment D
34,993 Households

Brac
Oxfam*

Choukhali

C2

Camp 21 3,519 HHs
Chakmarkul
Whykong

UKHIA
Raja Palong
Naikhongchhari
Palong Khali
Whykong
Baharchhara
Jalia Palong
Nhilla
TEKNAF
MYANMAR
Bay of Bengal
Teknaf

D1

Jalia Palong
Whykong
Shamlapur
Camp 23 2,410 HHs
Baharchhara
Camp 22 4,257 HHs
Unchiprang

0 0.75 1.5 2.25 3 Kilometers

D2
D3

Nhilla
Alikhali
Camp 25 2,533 HHs
Leda Makeshift
Camp 24 8,489 HHs
Moucchuni
Nayapara RC 4,999 HHs
Nayapara
Camp 26 9,282 HHs
Jadimura
Camp 27 3,023 HHs
Teknaf
Domdomia

0 0.5 1 1.5 2 Kilometers

NEPAL
BHUTAN
INDIA
BANGLADESH
Dhaka
Cox's Bazar
MYANMAR

0 0.375 0.75 1.125 1.5 Kilometers

Legend

General Food Distribution Point
General Food Distribution Point (Phasing Out)
$ E-voucher Assistance Outlet
$ E-voucher Assistance Outlet (Planned)
Farmers Market

Highway
Army Road
Secondary Road
Proposed Road

* Partner Implementing Farmers Market Only
** Partner Implementing both BFA and Farmers Market

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WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh