SOCIAL COHESION AND RESILIENCE ASSESSMENT TOOLKIT AND PROGRAM GUIDE

Providing technical assistance to develop, pilot, and disseminate a social cohesion and resilience assessment tool kit and program guide based on tangible results which emerge from interventions in Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) in Bangladesh

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ABBREVIATIONS

AT	Assessment Toolkit
ATPG	Assessment tool kit and program guide
CHT	Chittagong Hill Tracts
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CRSC	Community Resilience Score Card
CSI	Coping Strategy Index
ECE	Extreme climatic events
FG	Focus Group
FGD	Focus group discussions
FS	Food Security
HH	Household
HHQ	Household Questionnaire
IDEAL	Implementer-Led Design, Evidence, Analysis and Learning activity
IH	Intergroup Harmony
LS	Livelihood Security
MANOVA	Multivariate analysis of variance
PLW	Pregnant and lactating women
PT	Peaceful Tendency
PWB	Psychological Wellbeing
QNR	Questionnaire
SAPLING	Sustainable Agriculture and Production Linked to Improved Nutrition Status, Resilience, and Gender Equity
SCORE	Social Cohesion and Reconciliation Index
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SeeD	Sustainable Peace and Democratic Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

SECTION I: CONTEXT AND PURPOSE

1.1. Project Objectives

The project aims to provide technical assistance to develop, pilot, and disseminate a social cohesion and resilience assessment tool kit and program guide and was launched in 2021. It was designed to address IDEAL's focus areas of equity, empowerment, social cohesion, and social accountability in Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) in Bangladesh. Social cohesion is recognized as an important factor in resilience/food security programming. Resilience—the ability to resist or recover from shocks and stressors—supports social cohesion by preserving institutions, relationships and patterns of behavior that form the foundation of cohesion. The relationship is reciprocal: the presence of social cohesion in a community or society reinforces resilience by encouraging relationships and areas of cooperation across potential fracture lines. Building resilience can build social cohesion which in turn helps to strengthen the ability to resist and recover from major shocks such as conflict.[1] Strong social cohesion can act as an informal safety net in cases of food- or climate-related shocks and is a prerequisite for equity around natural resources or other asset-based programming.

Even though much work has been done on understanding the relationship among resilience, food security and social cohesion, especially through United States Agency for International Development (USAID)[2] programming, questions remain about the most effective social cohesion interventions in support of this agenda. These questions are concerned with the kinds of projects and programs that can most effectively build on existing social networks and structures, and how context affects the appropriateness of interventions and the strategy around their implementation. Furthermore, there exists a number of different frameworks on social cohesion, but no single recognized measurement tool or method.

To address these gaps, Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and the Centre for Sustainable Peace and Democratic Development (SeeD) established a partnership **to develop, pilot, and disseminate a social cohesion and resilience assessment tool kit and program guide (ATPG) based on tangible results which emerge from interventions in CHT in Bangladesh.** The ATPG integrates global learning and international best practices for measuring social cohesion and reconciliation using SeeD's Social Cohesion and Reconciliation (SCORE) Index, and CRS' mini-Social Cohesion Barometer. Results from

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[1] Pamela Aall & Chester Crocker, (2019) Building Resilience and Social Cohesion in Conflict, https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/1758-5899.12681
[2] https://www.usaid.gov/who-we-are/organization/bureaus/bureau-democracy-conflict-and-humanitarian-assistance/office-food

the project will be integrated into CRS' ongoing and future programs both in Bangladesh and globally. It is expected that the project results will identify project and policy interventions that have the most potential to strengthen community cohesion, while building on existing social networks and structures.

The ATPG has been designed to assess the appropriateness of interventions and the strategy around their implementation and recommend best practices for social cohesion including during a COVID-19 context, which will also contribute to the learning agenda around social cohesion and food security. It is gender responsive and replicable in other contexts, and integrates social, political and economic indicators to measure the change in social cohesion within and across groups/communities.

As part of the project, CRS and SeeD piloted the toolkit and program guide in Bandarban District of CHT and used the results to develop recommendations for adjusting implementation approaches and establish new systems and strategies to foster cohesion and measure change. Focusing on the most pertinent combination of resilience factors, these will help communities and households to successfully overcome structural deficits in food security, peaceful behaviors, and psychological well-being.

1.1.a. Foundational Premise

The core rationale for the ATPG is to improve the quality of food and nutrition security programming among USAID target populations by identifying and disseminating social cohesion and resilience best practices. USAID's Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance development activities reduce food insecurity among vulnerable populations for the long-term and help build resilience in communities facing chronic poverty and recurrent crises such as drought. They equip people with the knowledge and tools to feed themselves, helps to build resilience to future shocks and stressor, reducing the need for future assistance.

CRS and SeeD are convinced that an understanding of social cohesion in vulnerable communities is critical to achieving USAID's goals. In this context, CRS and SeeD have agreed to implement the following activities.

- Deliver a social cohesion framework product that can be adapted for improving resilience in the food security and livelihoods program intervention by existing and future implementers.
- Develop and test the tools and process to understand social cohesion dynamics, identify the most effective gender inclusive approaches and activities to improve social cohesion within and between identity groups and their communities.

- Disseminate tools and the program guide with recommendations on how to adapt, apply, refine, and integrate these approaches and activities into programming towards resilience building.

1.1.b. Strategic Goals

Following several discussions and building on the project's foundational premise, it is possible to define a strategic vision for the project's expected outcomes. While retaining the core premise of improving the quality of food and nutrition security programming among USAID target populations, this project will **develop evidence-based theories of change which leverages transformational resilience and embeds durable social change.** The use of evidence in programming is expected to optimize USAID outcomes and establish resilience capacities. The Sustainable Agriculture and Production Linked to Improved Nutrition Status, Resilience, and Gender Equity, (SAPLING), which was implemented in Bandarban, provides a theory of change framework that supports Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) domestication through the following purpose statements.

- PURPOSE 1: Increased income and access to nutritious foods attained more equitably by both women and men
- PURPOSE 2: Improved nutrition and health status of children under 5 years of age, pregnant and lactating women (PLW), and adolescent girls
- PURPOSE 3: Improved ability of households, communities, and systems to mitigate, adapt to, and recover from human induced and natural shocks and stressors

The work done by the SAPLNG project can serve as a good basis to link SDG domestication with the transformational goals of the current project.

This strategic vision will be supported by three process framework objectives.

- Integrate SeeD's SCORE and the CRS mini-Social Cohesion Barometer (the Barometer). This will involve aligning the relevant components of each tool to produce a single assessment toolkit and the program guide.
- Establish evidence-based theories of change, based on advanced analysis results that can be used to develop data-driven program options and recommendations.
- Develop a process to make the new Food for Peace and Resilience Assessment Toolkit and Program Guide into a universally adaptable methodology that can be deployed in different contexts inside Bangladesh and other CRS/SeeD program countries.

1.2 Overview of Social Cohesion

- Social cohesion is a property of society that is broadly essential to inclusive development and to conflict prevention. Cohesive societies with high levels of everyday trust, a shared vision for a common future, and responsive and legitimate governance institutions contribute to economic development through inclusive social policies and protection. Social cohesion is a complex, multi-dimensional and multi-layered concept, and beyond notions of its nature as essential for underpinning stable societies, its underlying conceptual basis is contested. The 2020 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) report on social cohesion titled "Strengthening social cohesion: conceptual framing and programming implications" highlights the concept's evolution both as an undirected historical-cultural process where "norms of trust and belonging have evolved together over time through symbolic politics and patterns of long-term state and nation formation"; and as a rational process, in which social cohesion "arises functionally from networks of interactions, such as economic exchanges and interdependencies." In this case trust and tolerance may arise from mutually beneficial economic exchanges and practical, everyday interactions.[3]

- The understanding that social cohesion is essential for optimal peace and development outcomes has led to a proliferation of definitions, used by different organizations which have increasingly deployed the term as a currency for couching their respective mandates. The online resource—The Social Cohesion Hub—compiles myriad definitions demonstrating the diversity of approaches to the subject. Common to all these definitions is the quality of interactions between members of society and an understanding that these interactions take place at different levels within a system. A prominent theme pertains to vertical and horizontal relationships where vertical interactions represent trust between the between the individual and the state, and horizontal interactions describe trust, relationships and interactions among people in a society across diverse groups and divisions such as race or class. While the vertical-horizontal lens is a useful paradigm for identifying different kinds of cohesion, the reality is that the social cohesion is a far more complex system of relationships which cannot be easily classified.

- In this regard we prefer to take a "multi-systemic" approach to understanding social cohesion which is rooted in organic definitions of the phenomenon that emerge from an empirical assessment. The "organic" pertains to understandings of what makes society cohesive defined by the members of the society; insights that are

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[3] Strengthening social cohesion: conceptual framing and programming implications, United Nations Development Programme, 2020, New York, p.12

collected and curated through assessment tools. The "multi-systemic" refers to the attempt to collect this evidence through a 360-degree process that reveals as many dimensions of the social fabric as is practically possible and deploys a scientific basis for assessing inputs through an integrated lens. The approach seeks to holistically understand the nature of the socio-cultural-economic-political system as an evolving and dynamic process of change and identify the quality of societal interactions which govern the direction of specific peace and development outcomes. This leads to the modelling of the most pertinent causal relationships that sustain social cohesion or diagnose social cohesion deficits.

Routes to operationalizing the concept of social cohesion has formed a major discourse among peace and development practitioners over several years. Assessment tools and approaches to social cohesion are essential to monitor whether a society is becoming polarized or unified.[4] Among policymakers, practitioners and academics, social cohesion is recognized as a principal currency for sustaining peace and producing transformative development outcomes. Understanding, assessing, quantifying, and measuring social cohesion provides peace and development architects with concrete tools for making decisions which can transform conflict and address the root causes of social fragility, including the constellation of drivers which constitute the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.

Operationalizing social cohesion demands accurate identification of dimensions related to the theory of change that is most pertinent to the specific local social cohesion context. This need for contextualization stands as one of the key challenges in deploying assessment tools which are fit for purpose. For this reason, a systems approach is proving to be the most effective vehicle for social cohesion assessment that combines multiple dimensions grounded in local realities and that together articulate the most pertinent evidence-based causal theory of change.

1.3 Integrating the CRS Mini-Social Cohesion Barometer and SCORE Index

This toolkit is based on the prior experience of SeeD in developing the SCORE index, and the experience of CRS in developing its mini-Social Cohesion Barometer. The assessment tool involves mixed methods research (open-ended focus groups, community resilience scorecards, and a household survey) to assess social cohesion and resilience both at the community level and the household level. This will, in turn, facilitate

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4 Ibid, p.17

the development of evidence-based programs that simultaneously strengthen food security and readiness for peaceful living.

1.3.a. What is the Social Cohesion and Reconciliation Index?

SCORE is an evidence-based peacebuilding and development methodology, which combines an extensive participatory research process with advanced data analysis to identify the drivers of conflict dynamics and peaceful social change. The method uses a mixed-methods participatory research approach and relies on multi-level stakeholder consultations, focus groups and interviews to inform the calibration of the SCORE questionnaire (QNR). The QNR draws from the extensive SCORE library of measurement instruments and indicators and is administered as a household survey based on a sample frame agreed by SeeD and partners. The scope and size of the quantitative survey is adapted to the needs of the project, with the goal of ensuring there is enough responses to allow SeeD to undertake advanced data analysis. The data analysis toolkit is designed to answer to critical research questions, with the aim of understanding the root causes of conflict and factors which disrupt routes to optimal development outcomes. This is done by analyzing the statistical significance of causal pathways which predict relationships between different socio-economic and political phenomenon (variables) or assessing the strength of the correlation between inter-dependent variables. The toolkit includes the following techniques:

- **Regressions & Structural Equation Modeling** will help to define the causal relations between different variables and identify the drivers of certain outcomes.
- **Analysis of variance** will compare the characteristics of specific groups, and profiles the preferences of each group, and it can identify specific needs or challenges that particular groups face.
- **Resilience analysis** identifies the characteristics of people and groups can draw upon qualities and factors which help them better manage and more effectively respond to shocks and stressors. This could include access to material and knowledge assets or behaviors which help make them resilient despite being exposed to the same adversity as their group or general population.
- **Cluster analysis** groups people according to shared traits and attitudes (e.g. their responses to certain indicators) rather than their demographic characteristics.
- **Frequencies** provide the proportion of responses in percentages to specific value statements disaggregated by demographics if needed.

The SCORE organizes indicators for social cohesion along five dimensions, described below.

- *Human capability*: Societies require resourceful and well-adjusted people with cross-cutting life skills and relevant competencies for employability, citizenship and co-existence (e.g., critical thinking skills, growth mindset, gratitude, etc.)
- *Human security*: Citizens need to feel safe from threats of all kinds if they are to flourish. Human security can take different forms, such as personal security, community, health, food, economic, political, and environmental security.
- *Community cohesion* and *harmonious intergroup relations*: This relates to members of a society feeling a sense of "togetherness" and living harmoniously rather than in conflict. It is about experiencing connectedness, beginning from the family unit, and radiating towards supportive local communities, and co-existing multicultural societies.
- *Institutional and economic development*: This constitutes the backdrop *and* the outcome of human capability, community cohesion and human security. Among others, it relates to good governance structures and provision of public and state services, such as justice, good quality education, health care, and resilient physical infrastructure.
- *Civic participation and engagement*: Societies need motivated citizens who have the capacity to contribute constructively both in private and in public spheres. Healthy citizen participation is both a backdrop and an outcome of human capability, community cohesion and human security, which reflects the cooperative relationship of duty bearers and rights holders in making public policy.

Figure 1: The SCORE paradigm for sustained peace and development outcomes
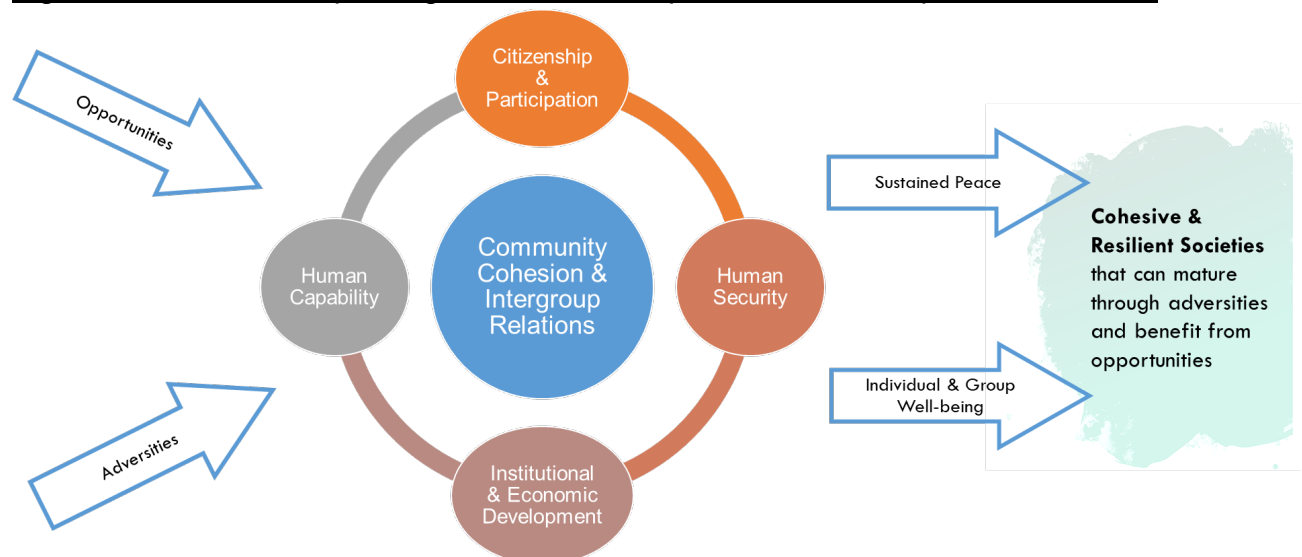
Figure 1 shows how SCORE uses a systems approach to assessing the integrated dimensions of social cohesion to articulate data-driven trajectories for cohesive and resilient societies.

1.3.b. What is the CRS Mini-Barometer?

The CRS' mini-Social Cohesion Barometer (the Barometer) is an innovative tool that gauges opinions on the level of social cohesion in a defined area using 18 indicators that fall under socio-cultural, economic, and political spheres. It was originally designed for use in a workshop setting with a small number of participants to elicit qualitative data, similar to the goal of the SCORE calibration process. The Barometer is now being used widely in several operational and program contexts. It is framed by the CRS 3Bs/4Ds social cohesion methodology[5], which is underpinned by the principle that human relations prosper where there is a positive view of humanity. The key questions which guide the approach are broadly in line with the SCORE "resilience framework" which is instrumental for understanding how citizens and communities activate capacities, at the individual, household, community, and institutional levels, to recover, adapt, and thrive in the midst of adversities. The mini-barometer conceptual framework rests on the three dimensions (economic, political ad socio-cultural) and incorporates a horizontal and vertical understanding of interactions framed by these dimensions.

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[5] The 3Bs/4Ds combines the 3Bs (Binding, Bonding and Bridging) with the 4Ds of Appreciative Inquiry: The first "D" refers to discovery through an appreciative view of self and the 'other'. The second "D" denotes dreaming to envision a shared harmonious future. The third "D" refers to designing an innovative mutually beneficial project together; and the fourth "D" represents delivering the project by transforming communities through joint action. Underpinning the 3Bs/4Ds methodology is the principle that human relations prosper where there is a positive view of humanity. **The mini-Social Cohesion Barometer: A tool to assess and strengthen social cohesion in divided communities, Catholic Relief services, 2019, p.13**

Figure 2. Social Cohesion Conceptual Framework
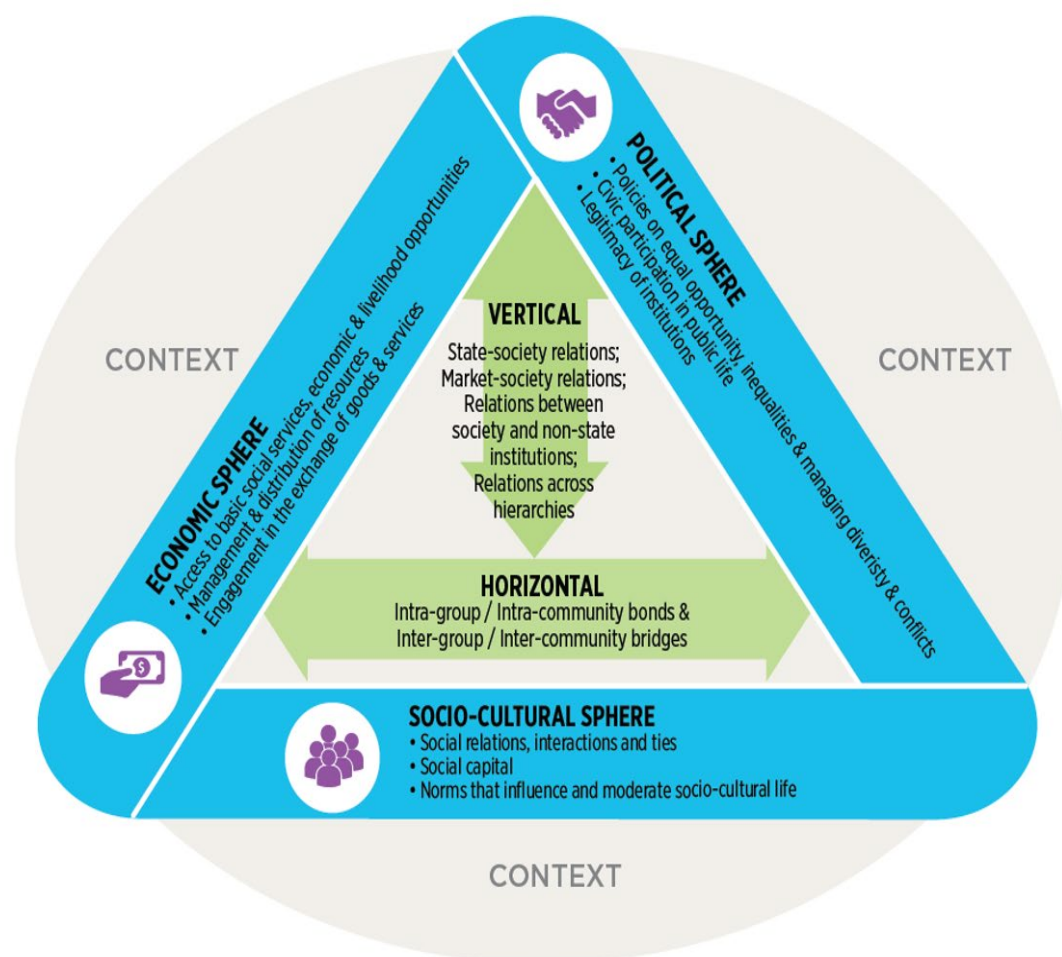
In Figure 2 the horizontal dimension embeds three key concepts for social cohesion, which are essential for transforming conflict. These are CRS' signature methodology for building social cohesion -- the 3Bs -- ***binding, bonding, and bridging.***[6]

Binding encourages personal reflection to explore and break down stereotypes and prejudices, builds awareness of and respect for the "other" and differences, helps individuals gain skills to address conflict in healthy ways and encourages introspection to understand one's deep emotions and how to constructively deal with them including coping with stress and trauma. Individuals also discover and appreciate their role in building socially cohesive societies.

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[6] The mini-Social Cohesion Barometer: A tool to assess and strengthen social cohesion in divided communities, Catholic Relief services, 2019, p.6

Bonding strengthens and rebuilds relations within a community or group whose members are brought together by similar characteristics or identities, preparing them for substantive engagement with the "other." In the relative safety of their own community or group, they work through their commonalities and differences, diverse understandings and opinions, and alternative visions of the future. Bonding helps single communities/groups aggregate their concerns, needs and priorities, making it easier for them to voice them during engagements with the "other."

Bridging brings together two or more communities or groups with different characteristics and identities that are experiencing conflict to address issues of mutual concern and to interact purposefully for mutual benefit in a safe space. Inter-group dialogue, an important element of bridging, shifts the focus away from the groups to the causes of conflict so that they become concrete and resolvable. Bridging builds trust, creating platforms for collective action that can enable divided communities to focus on advancing a shared agenda. The groups may come to a mutual understanding of their history; jointly analyze issues and violent conflict; generate collective information; resolve a conflict incident; build a common vision and achieve it through connector activities.

Producing a coherent and operationally relevant social cohesion and resilience toolkit and program guide depends on integrating the CRS mini-Barometer and the SCORE methodology. The goal is to use this single tool to develop evidence-based trajectories for strengthening social cohesion through durable and transformational resilience capacities in each of the three mini-barometer domains: social-cultural, economic, and political. The focus on resilience capacities is intended to ensure that communities have the assets to successfully manage and transform conflict and to navigate routes out of poverty. SCORE offers a library of resilience indicators (see annex 5), which for the purposes of the toolkit have been integrated under the three CRS dimensions. Annex 2 shows how the SCORE and mini-barometer are conceptually integrated, using the three barometer spheres as the overarching framework for developing the social cohesion assessment tools. The indicators used to direct the content of the assessment tools are borrowed from the SCORE library and past practice.

1.4 Socio-Political Context

The CHT faces several shocks and stressors which keep most of the population in situation of chronic vulnerability.[7] First, various extreme climatic events (ECE) have been regularly reported in the area such as landslides or flooding episodes. These events often lead to loss of productive assets and resources; they also generate the destruction or the deterioration of the farming ecosystems. Other natural-related stressors include soil

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[7] USAID, 2018, Bangladesh Resilience Research Report - Final

erosion, deforestation, and water scarcity. These threats are human-induced and are directly linked with human behaviors and government decisions. Inappropriate land-use schemes or unsustainable farming practices generate adverse consequences for the wellbeing and livelihoods of the population. Poor land management undermines the natural resource base, making agricultural livelihoods more vulnerable to climate shocks and stressors.

A set of structural failures has also been reported in the CHT. The area faces inadequate infrastructures, and the population experiences a low access to basic services. This includes ineffective health and education services, poor social safety net programs, deficient markets, a dearth of job opportunities, and a lack of quality road and communication infrastructures. The decision-making processes are also affected by a lack of inclusivity. Several surveys report insufficient involvement of women, youth, people of differing abilities and ethnic minorities in decision-making bodies. The aggregation of climatic events, ineffective farming production systems, land disputes and structural failures feed social unrest and insurgency dynamics.[8]

Most of the population in the CHT depend on jhum which is a traditional shifting cultivation technique also called slash and burn agriculture (i.e., a process of growing crops by first clearing the land of trees and vegetation and burning them thereafter). Land pressure, extreme remoteness as well as water scarcity impede a steady development of food production and agricultural productivity. Moreover, the weak market linkages and the lack of skills and knowledge prevent farmers from assuring sustainable livelihoods[9]. The lack of improved agricultural practices (such as crop genetics, soil fertility practices, storage and processing, pest management, irrigation techniques, and disease management) undermines strategies to secure and sustain the livelihoods of households in the CHT.[10] The lack of production diversity should also be highlighted because it affects the ability to mitigate economic shocks. Most households rely on jhum for survival and do not have access to additional sources of income and food. The lack of diversity in terms of livelihood strategies weakens the ability of the households to cope with adverse situations and make them more vulnerable to shocks. This narrow livelihood approach, combined with limited options for diversifying economic activity increases vulnerability to shocks. Increasing the quantity, quality and the diversity of agricultural production remains a key challenge to secure livelihoods in the area and to address communities' nutritional challenges.[11]

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[8] USAID, 2017, Baseline study of Food for Peace Development Food Assistance projects in Bangladesh
[9] USAID, 2020, Sustainable Agriculture and Production Linked to Improved Nutrition Status, Resilience, and Gender Equity (SAPLING)
[10] Feed The Future, 2018, Global Food Security Strategy, (GFSS), Bangladesh Country Plan
[11] FAO, 2014, Achieving food and nutrition security in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Improving livelihoods through sustainable management of natural resources and technological innovations in agriculture.

SECTION II: ASSESSMENT TOOLKIT

Formulation of the ATPG follows the steps denoted in Figure 3 below and summarized in Table 1. The toolkit can and should be adapted for use in each context.

Figure 3. SCORE project cycle

Table 1. Description of SCORE implementation cycle

	SCORE Cycle Phase	Description
1	Consultations with stakeholders	Focus group discussions, workshops, and key informant interviews
2	Conceptual mapping	Formulation of main research questions and conceptualization of research process aligned with key issues elicited from stakeholder consultation
3	Selection of instruments	Creation of questionnaires and data collection method
4	Sample design	Framework for the selection of the survey sample including the techniques and procedures for selecting respondents

	SCORE Cycle Phase	Description
5	Data collection	Training of enumerators and deployment of data-collection team to agreed enumerator areas.
6	Statistical analysis	Data analysis using basic and advanced analysis techniques and identification of evidenced based outcomes of interest and causal models
7	Development or policies and programs	Interpretation of data results and translation of results into peace and development program design guidance and recommendations
8	Program implementation and evaluation	Evaluation of program results through the lens of adaptive management

2.1 Calibration

The goal of calibration is to establish a coherent research framework which incorporates different stakeholder perspectives, socio-economic challenges and competing hypotheses about root causes of socio-political tensions and obstacles to food security, peaceful social interactions, inclusive economic growth, and human development. It is the first step in the process and ensures that the ATPG is fit for the specific context. This high level of contextualization is a key dimension for ensuring any subsequent programming is conflict sensitive. The calibration phase ends with the design of the field instruments which will be used for data collection, noting that qualitative instruments can be further refined before use or in the course of application based on stakeholder feedback and contextual suitability.

This begins with consultations with a broad range of stakeholders and informed key people. Ordinarily this would include a field mission to solicit data from key informants and convene focus groups with community leaders. Due to the challenges of COVID-19, SeeD and CRS initiated a desktop calibration which started in August 2021. This included a series of virtual workshops and drew upon the following data sources:

- Field level expertise and knowledge of CRS staff in Bangladesh and the wider region, which provides the specific granular context for framing the most appropriate strategy for developing the assessment tools.
- Literature review of relevant past projects such as the SAPLING initiative and other food security assessments such as the USAID-funded Baseline Study of Food for Peace Development Food Assistance Projects in Bangladesh.

- Detailed examination of the SCORE and mini-barometer frameworks in order to calibrate a common set of social cohesion and resilience capacity indicators and define an integrated process framework.
- Past experience of other cooperation projects which integrated the SCORE index with another organization's assessment tool.

SeeD-CRS schedule for desktop calibration

Date	Agenda Item
Wednesday 4 August	What are the specific dimensions of food insecurity in the Bandarban district and what resilience factors exist among local communities?
Thursday 5 August	What are the specific dimensions of conflict and peace in the Bandarban district and what resilience factors exist among local communities?
Thursday 9 September	Integrating the SCORE and Barometer methods

Field Discussions

In September CRS organized a set of focus group discussions (FGD) in the Bandarban District. Four small group meetings of about 5 participants in each and including both men and women were conducted. A summary of the meetings is described in Table 2 below.

Table 2. Focus group discussions

Type	Ethnic/religious characteristic
Rural	Muslim
Urban	Marma
Remote location	Mro
CRS project team	Mixed—Marma, Chakma, Bengali

Participants were selected due to their knowledge of the local community and in many cases were recognized community leaders or notable personalities. Conversation with each group focused on the following questions:

- What is your vision of a harmonious and socially cohesive community?
- Visualize the characteristics and qualities of the ideal community you wish to build.
- What are the issues and problems in the community that is preventing you from reaching this vision?

These questions were used to structure the community discussions and the responses were used to inform the design the data collection instruments. One goal was to assess community perceptions of obstacles to building social cohesion vision and seek to

understand what community capacities (either extant or missing) are required to reverse social cohesion deficits as they relate to the food security and resilience concerns underpinning the toolkit and program guide. (See Annex 3 for the results of the field discussions).

2.2 Design of Data Collection Instruments

The Assessment Toolkit (AT) is a two-folded methodology. The two instruments have been designed through a Resilience lens which articulates the CRS Barometer and the SeeD SCORE methodology and resilience framework. Each of these instruments integrate socio-cultural, political, and economic dimensions and are designed to capture the deficits and stressors as well as the resilience capacities which could help people and communities to strengthen a peaceful and sustainable development.

The methodology is based on the combination of two sets of data collected at different levels. To do so, two instruments have been implemented: a Household Questionnaire (HHQ) and a Community Resilience Score Card (CRSC). The two instruments are complementary, with the CRSC providing evidence on the functioning of community institutions, the level of social cohesion within and across community groups, and community-owned natural or physical assets. The HHQ measures the household capacities, including transferable life skills, task-specific competencies, and access or ownership of natural, physical, and financial assets. To summarize, the HHQ will inform us about the challenges and resources available at the individual/household level whereas the CRSC will give an insight about the challenges and resources available at the community level.

2.2.a. Household Survey

Randomized Sampling Process

The data collection was implemented in 10 days (from 28/10/2021 to 6/11/2021). Ten enumerators were deployed to survey 420 households (HHs) in total. They followed a systematic random strategy to select the interviewees. The selection of the respondents was the result of a two-step approach: random selection of a household in the area (1) and random selection of a member of the household (2). The random walk technique helps ensure an effective random selection of the household: identifying a random starting point on a map, following a random walking direction (i.e., spinning a bottle/pencil or tossing a coin to choose right or left at each crossroad) and selecting every fourth or fifth household in an urban area or second or third household a rural area. Once the household was chosen, enumerators were asked to follow the Kish grid to ensure a random selection of the respondent within the household.[12] Following a systematic randomized strategy is the

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[12] https://methods.sagepub.com/reference/the-sage-encyclopedia-of-social-science-research-methods/n464.xml

only way to make sure that all adult citizens in the area would have the same chance to be included regardless of their accessibility, mobility, income, or education.

Design of the Questionnaire

The design of the QNR is based on the results from the Desktop Calibration. The QNR was designed through a Resilience lens and aimed to integrate the CRS Barometer and the SeeD SCORE methodology and resilience framework dimensions. It contains 56 questions in total which cover six main dimensions: Demographics, Socio-Cultural, Political, Economic, Life skills and Civic Attitudes.

Data Collected

Once the interviewee is randomly selected, the administration of the questionnaire can start. The one-to-one interview is based on safety and anonymity and the data collected is protected in an internal database. The tool used to survey was Kobo Toolbox.[13] The selected region for sampling and data collection is the Bandarban sub-district. The sample size was calculated on the basis of 18,934 HHs, with a confidence level 95% and confidence interval 5%. 420 households were surveyed across the Bandarban sub-district. Table 3 describes the distribution of the sample according to the gender, Union[14] and area.

Table 3. Distribution of the sample: percentage of interviewees by gender, union and area

Gender	Male	49.8%
	Female	50.2%
Union	Bandarban Pourashava	16.7%
	Bandarban Sadar	6.7%
	Kuhalong	23.3%
	Rajbila	8.3%
	Suwalak	25.0%
	Tankabati	20.0%
Area	Plain Land	8.3%
	Rural Hill	48.3%
	Urban	43.3%

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[13] https://www.kobotoolbox.org/

[14] Bangladesh is divided into eight divisions (bibhag) and 64 districts (jela, zila, zela). For the purposes of local government, the country is divided into Upazilas (sub-districts), Municipalities (pourashova), City Corporations and Union councils (or rural councils). The Union Councils are divided into villages (paras). For this study, six Unions were surveyed which cover 13 Paras.

Table 4. Demographic and geographical details of the surveyed sample, by para

Union Name	Para Name	Ethnicity	Total HHs	Geographical Type
Tankabati	Bagan para	Mro	40	Rural Hill
Tankabati	Ramri Para	Mro	54	Rural Hill
Tankabati	Baitta Para	Mro	66	Rural Hill
Suwalak	Farukh Upor Para	Bawm	90	Rural Hill
Suwalak	Paschim Sikder Para	Bengali	85	Plain land
Suwalak	Headman Para	Marma	114	Rural Hill
Bandarban Sadar	Sat Kamal Para	Tanchangya	107	Rural Hill
Bandarban Pourashava	Kalaghata Para (total)	Mixed (Mainly Tripura, Bengali, Marma)	200	Urban
Kuhalong	Chemi Dolu Para	Marma	244	Plain land
Kuhalong	Gongru Aga para	Khyang	62	Rural Hill
Rajbila	Udalbonia Upor/Nicher/adjucent Para	Marma	200	Plain land
Bandarban Pourashava	Uzani para/Madhyam para	Mixed	300	Urban
Kuhalong	Bhora Khali Para	Bengali	158	Urban

2.2.b. Community Resilience Scorecard

Design of the CRSC

The structure of the CRSC is organized along 10 questions which are sub-divided in 4 to 5 sub-questions. The main questions cover a specific dimension.[15] All the sub-questions follow the Likert scale methodology: four options are available for the respondents to specify their level of agreement or disagreement on a symmetric agree-disagree scale (the score for the options go from 0 to 3). The main question does not suggest a scale of

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[15] Ten dimensions were covered in the discussions: Institutional Responsiveness, Access to land resources, Public Service Delivery, Inter-ethnic Relations/Ties, Inter-generational Relations, Women's inclusion and empowerment, Food Value Chain, Training and livelihood skills acquisition, Political security and Religious tolerance. These dimensions were identified based on prior SeeD work and validated during the calibration phase.

statements but requires a narrative as answer. This narrative is produced through consensus by the participants of the focus groups.

Community Resilience Score Cards Process

The CRSC helps identify resilience challenges at the community level. Based on the results of the desktop calibration, the CRSC duplicates the methodology from the CRS Barometer and articulates it with the SCORE approach by adding a quantitative measure. It follows a three-step method. First, the participants answer individually each sub-question (4 options are available). During the second step, the group deliberate to reach a consensus about a unique score for each sub-question. The last step consists of providing a short narrative to answer the principal question. This qualitative statement should reflect a consensus and should be agreed by all the participants of the group. Eventually, the main question is also "scored" during the analysis process by aggregating the scores of each of its sub-questions and generating an average score.

The CRSC was designed to explore ten dimensions of community resilience and social cohesion. These are dimensions intended to cover the full range of community assets and capacities that can protect against the consequences of shocks that may be experienced by the community (e.g. conflict, drought, food shortage) and the ability of the community to transform their existing developmental status to bring a higher quality of life to residents (see Annex 4 for the full questionnaire).

Table 5. Community Resilience Scorecard dimensions and principal questions.

	Dimension	Principal Question
1	Institutional Responsiveness	Does the government develop policies to support livelihoods in the community? Are there institutional mechanisms and state interventions which help the people of your community to ensure sustainable livelihoods?
2	Access to land resources	Do the members of your community have access to secure lands? Does the scarcity of natural resources pose a problem for farming activities in your area? To what extent is the scarcity of land and natural resources an obstacle for livelihood sustainability in your community?
3	Public service delivery	To what extent are public services such as health services, education, and schools (primary, secondary, universities) and basic infrastructure accessible to everyone in the community? Do they meet basic minimum standards? Are hospitals, schools and communities fully

	Dimension	Principal Question
		equipped? Think about the main difficulties faced by people when they wish to access services.
4	Inter-ethnic relations	How would you describe the relationship between ethnic groups and does the current situation undermine or strengthen the state of social cohesion in your community?
5	Inter-generational relations	In your community, is there any inter-generational interactions? What are the difficulties of this? How often do these interactions take place?
6	Women's inclusion and empowerment	Do you think your community values the role of women and does your community consider women to be equal partners in developing your community?
7	Food value chain	Is it easy for the farmers of your community to access the market? Farming activities or other job initiatives can rely on appropriate financial services to help them to develop their business?
8	Training and livelihood skills acquisition	Are there training and learning opportunities in your community? What kind of opportunities and are they practical/technical or informative? How satisfied are you from the available opportunities?
9	Political security	How are politics conducted in your community and are citizens are fully benefiting from their civil and political rights?
10	Religious tolerance	Do people in your community feel comfortable practicing their faith and to what extent is are different religious affiliations accepted.

Data Collected

Practically, 26 gender-based Focus Group (FG) were implemented in 13 paras (villages) of the Bandarban sub-district (each para hosted both an exclusive male focus group and an exclusive female focus group). 14 FGs took place in Rural Hill areas, six in Urban areas and six in Plain Land areas. 165 participants attended the focus groups in total.

2.3 Training of Enumerators

Four days were dedicated to preparing the researchers for the data collection. The training was organized around two steps: a theoretical phase and a practical phase. A 2-day "theoretical" workshop took place on the 25th and 26th of October 2021 followed by a dedicated piloting phase of the questionnaire (2 days). The timeline and proceedings were organized as follows; however, it should be noted that this is an illustrative schedule, and cold be tailored to different contexts and skill levels in future studies:

Table 6. Training timeline

Day	Activity	Description
Day 1	Presentation IDEAL project	*The enumerators get to know the background, the aim and the main research questions of the project.*
	Presentation CRS & Barometer	*The enumerators get to know the partners involved in the project as well as the tools implemented.*
	Presentation SeeD & SCORE	
	Sampling & Random walk	*Presentation of the sampling method & the techniques used to choose respondents in a random way (e.g. Kish grid…)*
	SCORE questionnaire	*Presentation of specific blocks of questions from standard Score questionnaires. The enumerators get to know how to read the block questions.*
	Presentation of the Community Resilience Score Cards	The enumerators get to know the different steps of the process
	Techniques for animating Focus Groups	The enumerators get to know the techniques for successful FGs
	Training on the key milestones of the process	✓ Understanding the indicators ✓ Aggregating the individual data ✓ Defining a collective score for each indicator ✓ Traffic light planning method
	Interviews techniques	*The enumerators get to know the techniques and tricks for a successful interview.*

Day	Activity	Description
Day 2	Use of Kobo	*Presentation of the application Kobo. Each enumerator uploads the questionnaire on its own device (tablet or phone).*
	Presentation of the questionnaire	*The enumerators read together the study questionnaire and identify the challenges.*
	Role-playing	*The enumerators practice the questionnaire together.*
Day 3	Piloting	*The enumerators are invited to test the questionnaire to their relatives (two or three questionnaires per enumerator is expected).*
Day 4	Feedback from piloting	*The enumerators share their views and feedback about the piloting phase.*

2.4 Data Collection, Data Quality, and Control

To ensure data quality, the control relies on a three-step approach.

<u>The first step involved putting in place the conditions for a successful fieldwork process and preparing the communities and the enumerator teams for the exercise.</u>

- CRS and its local partner were responsible for recruiting enumerators/interviewers and SeeD and CRS worked together to ensure enumerators are appropriately trained.
- Measures were put in place to monitor the process of data collection and flag issues in real time. This included agreement on the following data collection standards:
  - Datasets will show which interviewer conducted the interview, as well as the location of the interview, start time, end time, duration, and date of interview.
  - Enumerators found to be faking data, giving false interviews, or breaching quality assurance protocols would be immediately removed from the project.
  - During the data collection process while teams are in the field, CRS and its local partner will provide periodic updates on the progress of data collection.

<u>The second step consists of controlling the structure of the interviews.</u> The following criteria were used to declare a response in the dataset to be inadmissible:

- Interviews with over 25% of responses missing, invalid, or erroneous.
- Interviews terminated more than 10% before the end of the survey.
- Interviews with missing demographics (gender, age, location, ethnic group).
- Interviews that have a duration of less than 30 minutes (all interviews must be correctly. tagged with start time and end time).

- Interviews that were undertaken by an interviewer/enumerator that has been shown to have falsified/mishandled data or has breached other data quality protocols.

The third step consists of controlling the dataset. The following steps will be undertaken to ensure the quality of analyses and results:

- Checking the data for missing data, false entries, and extreme values. Evaluate the nature of missing data and take steps concerning participants' exclusion or missing data replacement.
- In case of sampling imbalance (e.g., significant differences between gender groups of participants, or ethnicities of participants), the team will ensure to statistically weigh to ensure balance of sample to reality.
- Constructing composite scales for the different SCORE dimensions.

Observance of data security and anonymity standards formed a core part of the fieldwork process as follows.

- Data collection ensured participants' data is completely confidential, and no one will have access to contact the, while personal information will remain secure.
- To ensure confidentiality, data collected was matched only by participants' identification numbers which were allocated to each participant by CRS. This guaranteed that the reporting of the data is done in such a way that individuals cannot be readily identified.
- Participation was voluntary, and respondents were not receiving any compensation for their participation. Individuals had the right to refuse participation or withdraw their participation at any time during the intervention or one week after data collection is completed, without giving a reason and without any detriment.
- CRS and its local partner were responsible for removing the data of any individuals that did not complete the interview/questionnaire and/or wished to withdraw participation from study.
- CRS and its local partner were responsible for ensuring the safety of all involved staff during data collection and all other phases of work and appropriate steps were taken to mitigate risks at all times.
- CRS adopted guidelines to mitigate the risks associated with COVID-19.

2.5 Data Analysis

This section will describe the process of data analyses. All quantitative analyses were conducted using IBM SPSS Statistics version 26. The methodology used in this study is multilevel analyses, aiming to investigate the challenges, assets, and resources of individual households in the context of their local community.

Process and Description of Analyses

Before the main analyses, the data was screened for missing values, false entries, no opinion choices, and extreme values. Steps were taken concerning data replacements and changes, and variables were created based on the needs of the analysis. Descriptive statistics were conducted to summarize the basic features of the data set in the study. Reliability tests for each question of the questionnaire were run, including Cronbach alpha's reliability estimations. Factor Analyses were performed to examine each scale's factorial structure. Factor analysis is a multivariate statistical technique, widely used in psychology and the social sciences, that uses questionnaires. Excellent model fit was evaluated using the following criteria:

- Eigenvalue >1 and using the cut-off point for selecting factors
- The point of inflexion of the scree plot
- Checking the Pattern Matrix
- All factors should have more than two items
- Checking the factors correlations
- Factors' reliability tests were conducted to check factors consistency and reliability

Based on the reliability tests and on the Factor analyses results, scales were constructed for different SCORE dimensions included in the Household Questionnaire. Some variables, due to their special feature, were not included in any Scales, but were used in the main analysis. SCOREs for Community Resilience Score Card questions were calculated, after being tested for their reliability.

The process drew upon the results of the calibration exercise and relevant literature to initially formulate hypotheses of the most pertinent areas for advanced data analysis. The choice of these outcome indicators was made with a view to exploring the multidimensional adaptation of households, within a wider context of programmatic integration in which equal emphasis is given to psychosocial, socioeconomic, and peacebuilding processes. These outcomes of interest are Psychological Wellbeing (PWB), Intergroup Harmony (IH), Peaceful Tendency (PT), Food Security (FS), and Livelihood Security (LS). The relevance of these outcome areas was subsequently validated by applying the different tests described above and were shown to have a positive effect in the community. In this context they were found to be highly relevant to the research objectives.

Composite scores for five outcomes of interest were calculated, shown in Table 7 below.

Table 7. Outcomes of interest

Outcome of Interest	HH Questionnaire Categories Used to Calculate Scores
Psychological Well-being	Well-being and reversed post-traumatic stress
Food Security	Income estimation (as pertains to purchasing power for food, i.e.,

Outcome of Interest	HH Questionnaire Categories Used to Calculate Scores
	accessibility) and reversed total score for food consumption coping strategy
Intergroup Harmony	Intergroup relations for all ethnic and religious groups and reversed scores for social threats
Peaceful Tendency	Reversed score of revenge tendency and reversed scores of violent tendency
Livelihood Security	Subjective poverty, health care service Delivery, education service delivery and water access service delivery

<u>Four-step data analysis process</u>

Step 1: Assessing the effect of adversities on adaptation

Resilience is the ability to interrupt the impact of a specific risk pathways to prevent a maladaptive transition. In other words, resilience can be defined as doing better than expected, in a context of adversity.[16]

Resilience factors were assessed by running regression models for each of the outcomes along with the adversities faced by individual households. The residual of the regression was then identified by calculating the difference between the actual score of the detrimental outcome, against the regression-predicted score of the detrimental outcome (i.e. when considering the effect of various adversities). The difference was retained as a continuous statistic of resilience.

This process resulted in the creation of five resilience variables based on the outcomes of interest: psychological wellbeing resilience, food security resilience, intergroup harmony resilience, peaceful tendency resilience, and livelihood security resilience. Psychological wellbeing resilience is any process that enables the community members to adapt or recover, or even be positive regardless their traumatic and stressful experiences. Food Security Resilience is comprised of abilities of individuals to secure food for them and their families despite their daily adversities. Intergroup harmony resilience is the process that enables the members of different groups to retain harmony and trust despite contextual differences (e.g. power relations, beliefs). Peaceful tendency resilience can be defined as the ability to resist acting violently even when provoked or the being the target of violence. Livelihood security resilience can be described as the process linking means of income

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[16] Miller- Lewis et al., 2013

and social assets and services, taking into consideration individuals' demographic, socioeconomic, different assets accessibility and technological context.

Step 2: Classification of Resilience Capacities

This variable-centered resilience analysis and production of bivariate correlations measure the degree of association between resilience score and resilience capacity categories. The process described the strength and direction for protective factors against each resilience score. The specific resilience factors used in the analysis were those that emerged from Step 1, namely: Life Skills, Task-Specific Competencies, Civic Traits, Physical Capital, Natural Capital, Financial Capital, Social Cohesion, Institutional Support/Services, Civic Trust and Community Level SCOREs (based on the Community Resilience Scorecard).

Step 3: Cluster Analysis

A cluster analysis is a more person-centered resilience analysis which groups people according to shared traits and attitudes (e.g. their responses to certain indicators) rather than their demographic characteristics. The analysis was conducted with a fixed number of clusters which combined different traits of people across the sample.

- People demonstrating fragile peacefulness but who are food security resilient.
- People demonstrating vulnerability in well-being and food insecurity.
- People demonstrating resilient psychological well-being and resilient peacefulness but are food insecure.
- People demonstrating multi-dimensional resilience (food security, peaceful and psychological well-being).

Step 4: Multivariate Analysis of Variance (MANOVA)

In the last step of the analysis, a MANOVA was run to investigate the profile of groups identified in the cluster analysis. This analysis examines statistical differences between scale variables by cluster variable and controlling for the resilience variables. This provides the opportunity to explore the differences among groups in terms of access to protective factors.

SECTION III: PROGRAM GUIDE

The following section is divided into two parts. The first part will present the results of the resilience analyses implemented for each outcome of interest. Five models are displayed. They highlight the specific risk factors and the protective drivers which are associated with each outcome[17]. The models should be interpreted as it follows: the risk factors (in red) are identified as the disruptive drivers which threaten the outcome (in yellow) whereas the protective factors (in blue) should be considered as the positive drivers which help the households to cope better with the adversities. Each of the factors which are presented (the negative as well as the positive) could potentially be an entry point for program design and policy intervention (either to encourage the positive factor or to mitigate the influence of the negative factor). The second part of this section presents the results from the Cluster analysis. It helped to identify four categories of households which suffer from specific resilience deficits. This part highlights the program priority areas for interventions in CHT and identifies the significant intersections between community dimensions assessed through the CRSC and the five outcomes of interest.

3.1. Program Entry Guide

3.1.a. Psychosocial Wellbeing

The psychosocial wellbeing model draws heavily on the psychological wellbeing resilience factors and demonstrates the importance of mental health in social cohesion processes. Several life skills and civic attitudes—such as socioemotional skills, prosocial values, and family connectedness—have been identified as predictors for PWB. These elements should be considered as protective factors which help individuals to maintain a certain level of PWB in face of specific adversities.

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[17] (Psychosocial Wellbeing (1), Livelihood Security (2), Food Security (3), Intergroup harmony (4) and Peaceful Tendency (5)).

Figure 4. Psychosocial Wellbeing Model
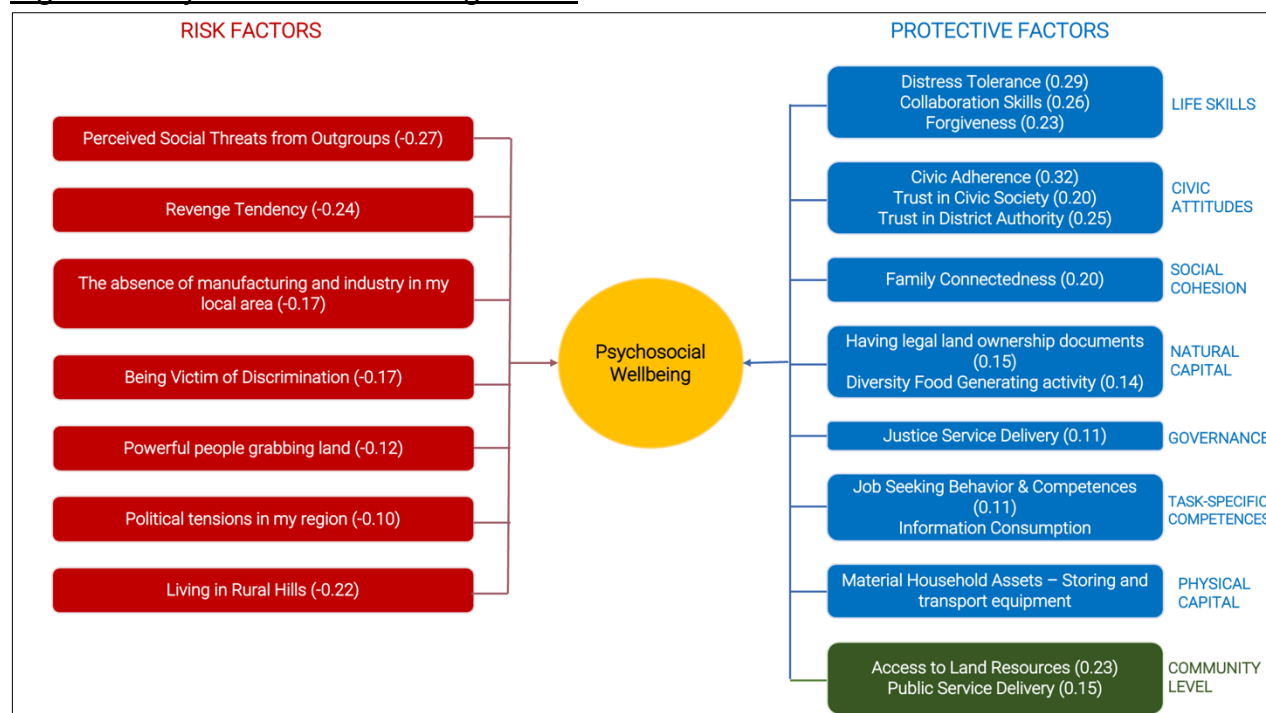
Collaboration skills and capacity for forgiveness were identified as predictors of resilient mental health. Family connectedness is also a predictor, suggesting a likely synergy between personal socioemotional competencies and the functioning of families as a whole. In other words, when family members practice effective collaboration and forgiveness, they experience closeness and connectedness as a result, which in turn prepares all family members for positive citizenship, as reflected through higher intergroup harmony and a peaceful, nonviolent tendency when engaging in civic affairs.

Another key psychosocial asset that the study has revealed to be important is distress tolerance. This can be defined as the capacity to persevere through adversities and stay on track when obstacles emerge, while remaining patient and calm in the various vicissitudes of daily life. In this study, distress tolerance was found to predict resilience of mental health, but also resilience of livelihoods. In other words, individuals who are patient and display perseverance are likely to be protected from developing symptoms of anxiety and depression, and at the same time are more effective and focused in pursuing sustainable livelihood strategies.

Finally, negotiation skills, defined as the ability to identify common ground through respectful dialogue when engaging with other community stakeholders, was found to be a predictor both of peaceful and of food security. This is an important insight at the intersection of the food-and-peace discourse. It demonstrates that individuals with effective negotiation skills are more likely to peacefully navigate through environments of resource scarcity and competition, taking appropriate preventive measures through constructive negotiations before these tensions become active resource conflicts. As a result, win-win solutions can be found that assure the food security of all stakeholders.

In summary, the study has identified concrete entry points for psychosocial programming with potential to contribute to the food-and-peace agenda. Such programming could include interventions at the level of the family and also in the context of everyday livelihoods. Family-based psychosocial programming would involve psychoeducational group-based interventions – with parents and with young people—to improve quality of communication within the family, skills and opportunities to collaborate in everyday household activities, and strengthening all family members' capacity for mutual acceptance and forgiveness of the inevitable mistakes that occur in daily life. In such programs, it is crucial to maintain a balance between emphasizing communication/collaboration and emphasizing forgiveness/acceptance. Forgiveness without honest communication could become an enabling ground for abusive behavior; while collaboration without mutual acceptance and forgiveness could ultimately falter as tensions over disagreements and past grievances accumulate over time. In contrast, a balanced family-based psychosocial program would help to foster resilient, committed, warm, and dynamic relationships within each household, which would ultimately contribute a peace dividend to the wider community in the form of positive, harmonious, and peaceful citizenship orientation.

As for psychosocial programming in the context of everyday livelihoods, that could focus on developing distress tolerance and capacities for perseverance in the face of communal challenges, while strengthening effective negotiation skills. Such qualities may be developed through a multi-channel approach, for instance by providing brief soft skill workshops at workplaces or community halls; integrating these competencies within vocational training programs; and empowering mentors, supervisors, employers, and coordinators of those collaborating so that they in turn can coach others to be more effective negotiators when dealing with daily obstacles. Psychosocial programs in the context of livelihoods would ideally be adapted and made available across various sectors and industries, for instance in agriculture, manufacturing, and the civil service.

3.1.b. Livelihood Security

Livelihood security is the ability of a household to meet its basic needs (or realize its basic rights). These needs include adequate food, health, and shelter, minimal levels of income, basic education, and community participation (Frankenberger 1996). Noting that educational levels and good health allow better livelihood outcomes for individuals, for this analysis, the LS indicator has been created by adding the subjective poverty variable,[18] health care service delivery, education service delivery and water access service delivery. The LS of a household is therefore two-folded: it relies on the access to basic services (such as education, health, and water provision) as well as on the economic situation of the household (subjective poverty indicator).

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[18] The subjective poverty indicator measures to what extent people considers that the net income of the household can "make ends meet".

Figure 5. Livelihood Security Model
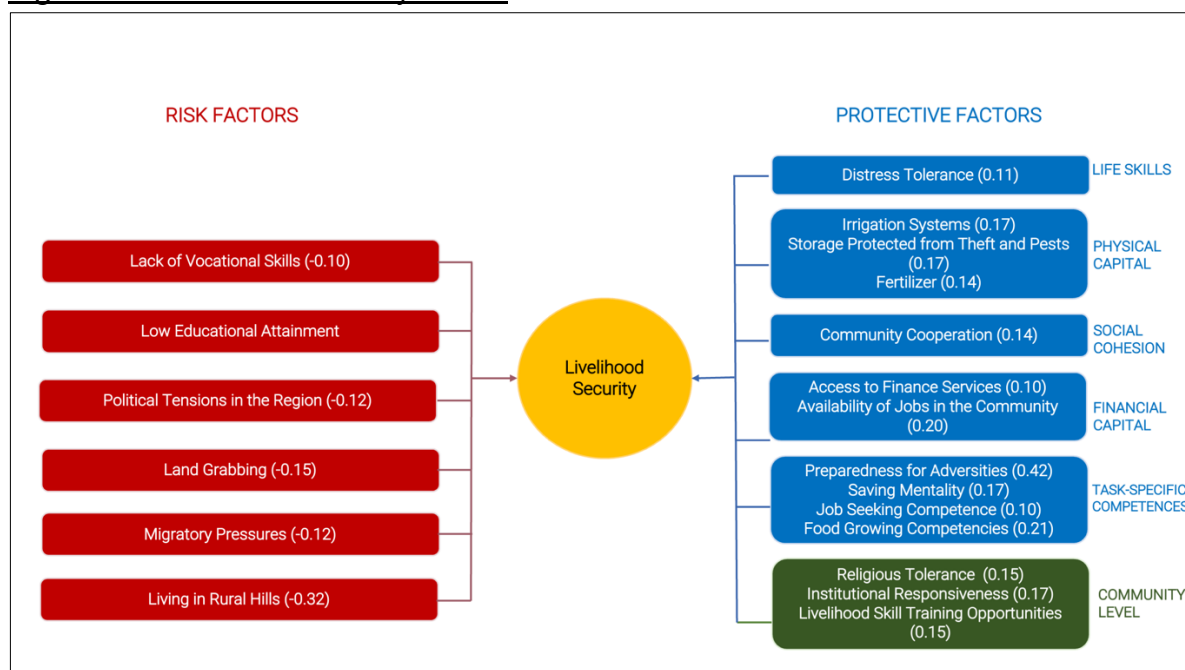
Levels Across the Society

The results show high disparities between the paras and between each ethnic groups.

Figure 6. Level of livelihood security by para
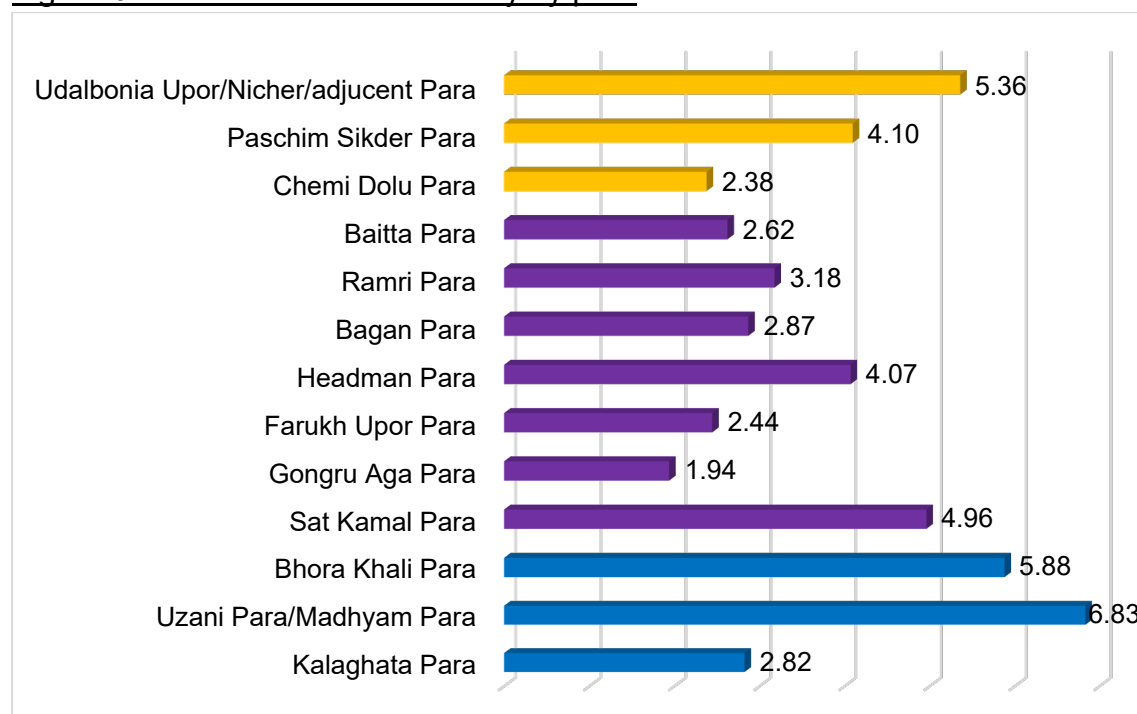
As may be expected given the inclusion of basic services in the construction of the livelihood security indicator, the rural areas (in purple) are more vulnerable than the urban (dark blue) and plains areas (orange). The households living in the Gongru Aga Para seem

particularly weak and the comparison with the people living in the Uzani Para/Madhyam Para shows a high difference of LS across these two paras. It should also be mentioned that high disparities were identified between the ethnic groups: the Lusai group (1.75), the Khayang group (2.13), the Bawm group (2.47) and the Mro group (2.94) are particularly vulnerable whereas the Pangkhowya group seem to be extremely comfortable (9.50). Not surprisingly the level of LS increases with the level of education: people with a tertiary education experience reported a score of 5.99 whereas people without school education reported a score of 3.50.

Network of Challenges

Four main types of adversities have been identified. Livelihood security is negatively affected by powerful people grabbing land (-0.15), political tensions (-0.12), the settlement of people from other parts of Bangladesh (-0.12) and not having the right skills which would make people employable (-0.10). The two first variables indicate a trend of instability and potential power imbalances between different groups in the area. Livelihoods are threatened when land ownership cannot be secured and when the political landscape is not pacified. The question of land ownership is particularly accurate in the CHT context and plays a key role for the intergroup harmony. Approximately 65% of the respondents reported that powerful people grabbing land was an obstacle. This is not surprising given that tensions over land ownership and the fear of non-locals' migration are both considered negative predictors of LS. The dearth of land security directly affects LS, with local communities expressing anxiety about outsiders settling and acquiring land.

People consider they do not have the appropriate skills to perform on the job market; 73% of the respondents consider that not having the right skills is a difficult obstacle to deal with. Consequently, the inflow of non-locals in the area could be more easily considered as an additional threat to their ability to find a way of living in a narrow and inefficient labor market. In summary, obstacles to secure livelihoods proliferate in an unstable environment, where political disputes are hardly regulated and where the lack of clarity on the land regime triggers fears and intergroup tensions.

The Resilient Factors

Several factors are available which can help households to cope better in face of LS challenges and adversities. These factors should be seen as predictors for strengthening LS at the household and community levels. They can be gathered in three categories: access to institutional services, the economic lever and the individual knowledge and skills.

The two first categories are relatively intuitive. The conceptual definition and construction of the indicator makes it particularly sensitive to accessing basic services and to the level of income of the household. Indeed, strong correlations exist between LS and the different

types of public services such as health and education.[19] Two other types of services appear to be connected to the LS: personal security and the availability of jobs. Duty-bearers are accountable to provide decent conditions of living to individuals and to ensure human security. In this perspective, human security should be seen as a multidimensional notion which covers the physical security as well as other types of security such as economic security, health security, political security, community security (Human Development Report, 1994). The analysis confirms this approach by highlighting the fact that personal security and the level of employability in the area are predictors of the LS. Ensuring job opportunities and personal safety are crucial milestones to strengthen decent living conditions.[20]

The relation between LS and the governance services exists also at the community level.[21] This describes the level of support provided by the government to the local populations (e.g., investment to develop job opportunities, to strengthen the farming productivity, the ability to deliver public services and to ensure a certain level of social protection). Institutional responsiveness is extremely low in rural areas such as Gongru Aga Para (3.00), Baga Para (3.66) and Headman Para (3.66). Reinforcing the basic services provision in these paras would automatically strengthen the ability of the local populations to cope with the various LS challenges they face.

The economic status is obviously another strong predictor of the LS. When the income increases, the household is less prone to suffer from livelihood instability. A high level of subjective poverty is particularly harmful for LS, with 47% of people indicating they can make ends meet with difficulty (9.5% report with great difficulty). On the other hand, 64.2% report they can afford food but not always to buy clothes (15.2% consider they do not have money even to buy food).

The third category of resilient factors predicting LS combines knowledge and skills. The strongest driver preventing livelihood insecurity is preparedness for adversities. It describes the capacities an individual has to react in cases of emergency. It measures the ability to be prepared for disaster, the ability to adopt early warning measures, and to assess the costs of a disaster. Logically, the more people are prepared to deal with unpredicted difficulties the more they are likely to maintain a certain level of LS. This capacity should be interpreted in light of the second main driver: the ability to grow food sustainably[22]. This indicator measures the farming skills of individuals at different levels (see the Figure 7). People with strong knowledge in agriculture are more prone to ensure a secure livelihood. Combining farming skills and knowledge with preparedness for potential disaster (such as an extreme climatic event affecting the harvest) would make

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[19] Health, education, water access, utilities, transportation, and justice services.
[20] It should be noted that the level of personal security is particularly low in Farukh Upor Para (1.75) whereas it is 6.28 in Udalbonia Upor/Nicher/adjacent Para.
[21] Correlations have been identified through the analysis of the Score Cards (data collected through the Focus Groups).
[22] The questions related to this indicator were only asked to respondents who reported that farming was their main activity.

household more resilient. At the same time farming material and assets such as storage for theft or for pests, irrigation system and fertilizers seem to be positively connected to the LS.

Figure 7. Growing Food Sustainably Indicator

To what extent do you consider yourself knowledgeable and competent for the following skills related to farming activities?

|		RURAL HILLS							PLAIN LANDS		
		Sat Kamal Para	Gongru Aga Para	Farukh Upor Para	Headman Para	Bagan Para	Ramri Para	Baitta Para	Paschim Sikder Para	Chemi Dolu Para	Udalbonia Upor/Niche r/adjucent Para
Percentage of respondents for whom the agriculture is the main activity		35.7%	92.6%	71.4%	77.8%	92.9%	97.1%	81.0%	26.5%	88.9%	85.7%
Crop Management	Not at all	30.0%	24.0%	4.0%	39.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	56.3%	0.0%
	Not really	30.0%	24.0%	36.0%	50.0%	26.9%	8.8%	0.0%	77.8%	34.4%	3.3%
Water Use	Not at all	30.0%	32.0%	16.0%	42.9%	0.0%	20.6%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%
	Not really	0.0%	16.0%	60.0%	21.4%	11.5%	79.4%	47.1%	11.1%	34.4%	10.0%
Pest Management	Not at all	30.0%	40.0%	52.0%	46.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	78.1%	0.0%
	Not really	30.0%	48.0%	32.0%	46.4%	46.2%	26.5%	17.6%	77.8%	12.5%	36.7%
Livestock Management	Not at all	30.0%	24.0%	40.0%	35.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	75.0%	0.0%
	Not really	40.0%	40.0%	48.0%	35.7%	0.0%	8.8%	5.9%	44.4%	18.8%	3.3%
Ecosystem Services	Not at all	40.0%	80.0%	96.0%	57.1%	73.1%	94.1%	88.2%	0.0%	93.8%	0.0%
	Not really	30.0%	20.0%	4.0%	28.6%	7.7%	5.9%	11.8%	33.3%	6.3%	96.7%
Water Management	Not at all	30.0%	64.0%	64.0%	53.6%	42.3%	94.1%	88.2%	0.0%	78.1%	0.0%
	Not really	30.0%	28.0%	36.0%	17.9%	42.3%	5.9%	11.8%	77.8%	18.8%	66.7%
Pollution Control	Not at all	30.0%	80.0%	76.0%	46.4%	73.1%	0.0%	52.9%	0.0%	81.3%	0.0%
	Not really	10.0%	20.0%	24.0%	35.7%	11.5%	100.0%	47.1%	55.6%	12.5%	50.0%

The table shows which types of competencies should be promoted in specific areas. It could help to design programs on specific competencies and targeted Paras. For example, the farmers living in Chemi Dolu Para report a weak knowledge in terms of crop management, pest management or pollution control. Additionally, the indicator Training and Livelihood Skills Acquisition was also identified as a resilient factor at the community level (the paras of Paschim Sikder, Baitta and Sat Kamal reported particularly low scores). The access to trainings and education programs at the local level predicts a better LS. Designing trainings and localized programs calibrated on specific agricultural task-competencies would strengthen the resilient capacities of the households. Beyond the farming competencies, financial management (or savings mentality skills) should be promoted. Savings mentality is a crucial resilient factor for vulnerable people. Promoting savings mentality would enhance the financial mindset of the vulnerable population and increase their financial resilience to unexpected events

3.1.c. Food Security

FS, according to the United Nations' Committee on World Food Security, means that people always have access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food that meets their food preferences and dietary needs for an active and healthy life. For this study a restricted approach of food security has been developed. The indicator integrates two dimensions. First, it is mainly based on the Coping Strategy Index (CSI) which consists of measuring

to what extent households use harmful coping strategies when they do not have enough food or enough money to buy food (i.e., relying on less preferred and less expensive foods, limiting portion size at mealtimes, skipping entire days without eating…).[23] The second dimension is strictly economic as a proxy for purchasing power or food access as a key dimension of food security. To summarize a low level of food security means that the household has a low level of income and regularly experiences food shortages.

Figure 8. Food Security Model
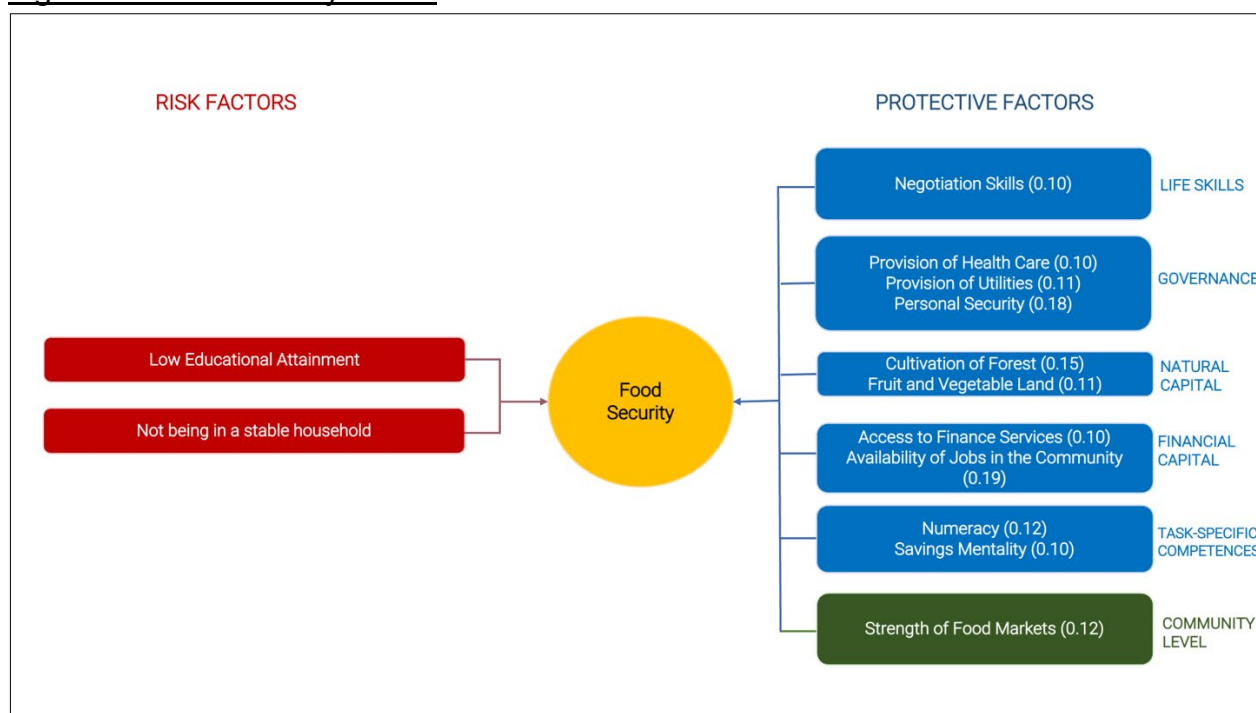
FS is strongly correlated to livelihood security, affirming the well understood co-dependence of these two development goals. Logically both follow the same trend: a high level of food security goes with a high level of livelihood security and *vice versa*. The analysis shows that the disparities across the Paras are less pronounced than with LS. Ramri Para and Chemi Dolu Para report the lowest scores for FS (respectively 4.54 and 4.47). In addition, Hindu group seem to be more prone to be in a situation of food insecurity than the other religious groups. It is also noticeable that FS (like LS) tends to grow with the level of education of the respondent.

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[23] This index has been developed by the FAO. See https://www.fao.org/3/ae513e/ae513e.pdf

Figure 9. Food Security scores by Para

Para	Score
Udalbonia Upor/Nicher/adjucent Para	6.09
	5.31
Chemi Dolu Para	4.47
	5.36
Ramri Para	4.54
	6.06
Headman Para	6.10
	6.17
Gongru Aga Para	5.11
	6.02
Bhora Khali Para	5.61
	6.75
Kalaghata Para	6.11
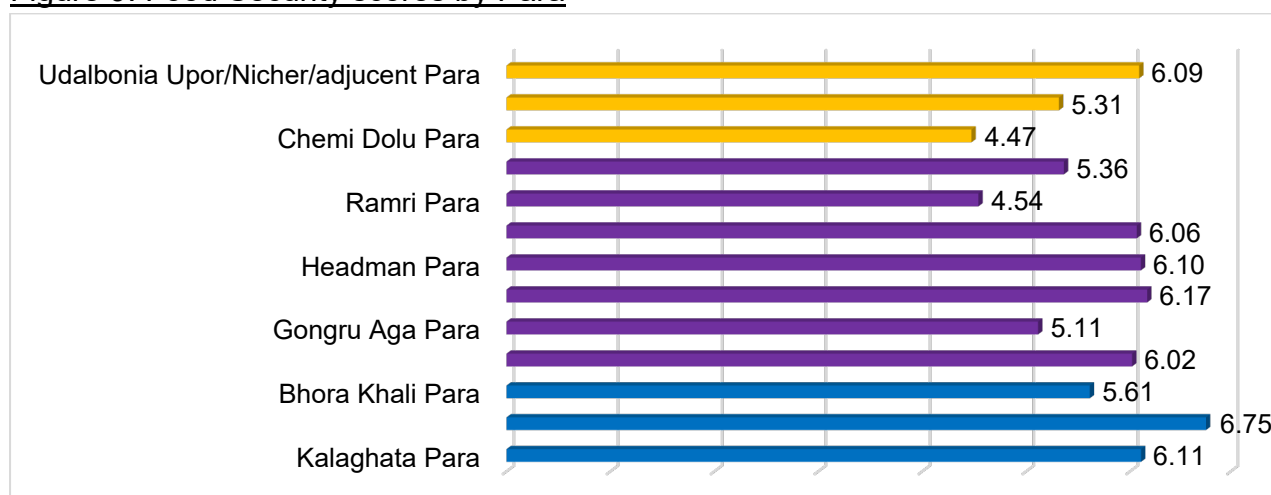
The Resilient Factors.

The network of resilient factors identified for food security is approximately the same than the one who predict livelihood security. The economic status (income & subjective poverty) as well as the access to the basic needs and services (personal security, health services, provision of utilities and job opportunities) are positively correlated to FS. Nevertheless, there are a number of nuanced differences.

Food security seems to be related to a financial and numeracy capacity of the household. Building from this relationship, combining numeracy, savings mentality, and access to finance services could indicate that promoting numerical skills might lead to better food security. This empowerment intervention should be combined with a better access to financial services (*e.g.* access to a bank account or a mobile financial account (bKash, Nagad, Rocket etc.), access to informal savings group or to microfinance, credit facilities). The respondents from the union of Kuhalong are particularly lacking financial services (score of 3.20) and more specifically the para of Chemi Dolu (0.52). The promotion of financial mechanisms combined with interventions and programs oriented towards numeracy education and savings mentality trainings should reinforce the FS level in the poor areas. Savings mentality is understood here as a financial attitude: it measures the financial mindset of individuals which make them more prone to save money than others. In this perspective, financial education training combined with the availability of Savings and Internal Lending Communities (SILC) mechanisms seem to be an entry point to reinsure food security.

At the community level, the development of a stable food value chain at the local level tends to improve the food security of the population. Several Paras report low scores for this indicator: the respondents from Gongru Aga Para (4.16), Ramri Para (4.16) and Baitta Para (5.00) struggle to access markets. Facilitating the access to the markets through better transport and storage infrastructures in these areas would help local populations. Additionally, it seems that farmers who cultivate forest land and fruits and vegetable are more prone to maintain a certain level of food security in face of adversities.

3.1.d. Intergroup Harmony

IH describes a socioeconomic environment where the different social groups experience peaceful relationships. The analysis studied the relations between the ethnic groups and between the religious groups. Three dimensions were involved: the level of contact between the groups (to what extent the respondent engage and communicate with people from other groups), the level of harmony between the groups (to what extent the respondent consider that the relationships with people from other groups are harmonious) and the level of social threat (to what extent the respondent consider that the people from other groups are a threat). A high score for IH describes a situation in which the population have regular harmonious contacts with people from other ethnic or religious group and do not consider them as a threat.

Figure 10. Intergroup Harmony Model
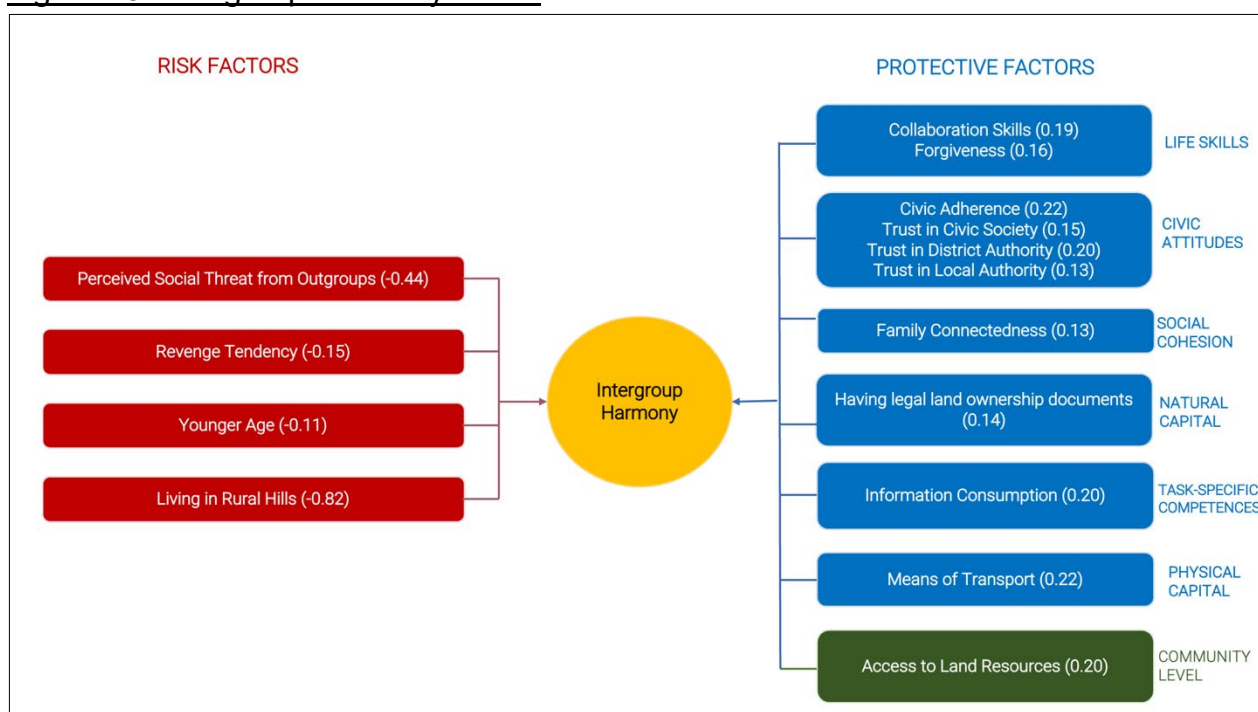
Intergroup harmony is strongly correlated to the PT and PWB. These three phenomena are interdependent and follow a coherent dynamic. A high level of IH is generally reinforced by a high level of PT and PWB. On the other hand, when people in an area show low level of PWB and violent tendencies, the intergroup harmony is threatened.

Network of Challenges

The level of IH follows different trends across the Paras. The analysis shows that IH is negatively correlated to the social threat perceived from outgroups. The score of this indicator in a specific para increases when most of the respondents considers that the presence of people from another religion or ethnic group imply a reduction of the job opportunities. This feeling affects the level of IH in the area. The Figure 11 visualizes how

IH and the perception of social threat are connected –in general when peacefulness is high, revenge and violence is low.

Figure 11. Intergroup Harmony scores by para
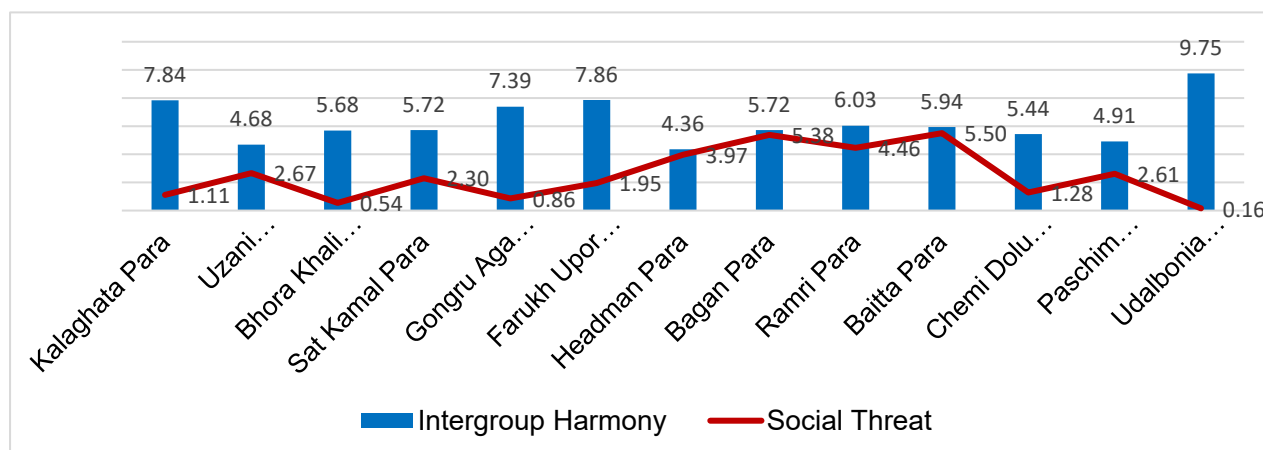
The Resilient Factors

Several factors help to promote intergroup harmony in CHT. Four groups of drivers could be identified: specific civic attitudes, the economic status of the household, specific psycho-social traits, and the question of the land ownership.

The attachment to the social contract strengthens the level of IH. When the individuals tend to support the common rules, when they are attached to general interest and when they trust the institutions, the relationships between the different social groups are more harmonious. The civic adherence (i.e., tendency to be aware and to follow the legal regulations) as well as the confidence in the civic society, in the local and district authorities predict a higher level of IH. This result affirms the way that CRS characterizes the concept of social cohesion.[24] This phenomenon should be thought as the outcome of a vertical and a horizontal dynamic: social cohesion exists when the relationships between the diverse groups in the society are peaceful (horizontal dimension) and when the relations between the citizens and their authorities are stabilized and justified (vertical dimension). The results suggest that the reinforcement of the vertical dynamic (i.e., people attached to follow the legal regulations and supporting the institutional network) may predict a reinforcement of the social cohesion at the horizontal level (i.e., the relationships between the ethnic and religious groups will be pacified).

Conceptually, social cohesion contributes to poverty reduction by supporting sustainable equitable and inclusive growth. The results tend to show that the reverse (and adverse) dynamic is also verified. There is indeed a negative correlation between the subjective poverty/low income and the level of IH in the area. When people endure financial hardship,

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[24] CRS, 2009, The Mini-Social Cohesion Barometer: a tool to assess and strengthen social cohesion in divided communities.

the relationships between the ethnic and the religious groups are less harmonious. Enhancing the economic situation of the vulnerable people could be a way to improve the links within the society. Another tendency confirms this result: the analysis showed that the access to safety nets impacts positively the IH. In other words, poverty reduction mechanisms would help to strengthen the bonds between the different social groups of the society.

Several specific psycho-social traits such as collaboration skills, forgiveness as well as family connectedness seem to be resilient drivers to IH. Logically when people are prone to dialogue with others, to cooperate with their neighbors and to envision future together, the relationships within the society are peaceful. Encouraging the tendency to forgive when people have been wronged would also predict a higher level of IH. Additionally, the existence of strong bonds within families impacts positively the relationships between the different groups in the society. Disruptive psycho-social traits such as revenge and violence tendencies actively undermine IH.

Land security is a key dimension for the intergroup harmony. Intergroup relationships seem to be strongly correlated with the land dynamics. Being the owner of a homestead land and having legal documents justifying the land ownership predict a higher level of IH in the Para. Additionally, at the community level, the access to land resources is also a resilient factor for the local populations. Additionally, intergroup harmony is reinforced when people show collaboration skills and negotiation abilities. Improving cooperation and transparent regulations in land management would support peacebuilding and conflict prevention.

3.1.e. Peaceful Tendencies

PT describes an individual attitude and encompasses two dimensions. First, the indicator considers when it is justified to use violence in different contexts such as a family disagreement, a dispute within the community, the dispute with a person from another community. The second dimension of PT is the tendency for someone to react violently when he has been wronged (e.g., being ashamed, being attacked or stolen). The aggregation of these two attitudes reveals the violent dispositions of an individual. The score for PT reflects the reverse score of the violence and revenge indicators.

Figure 12. Peaceful Tendency model
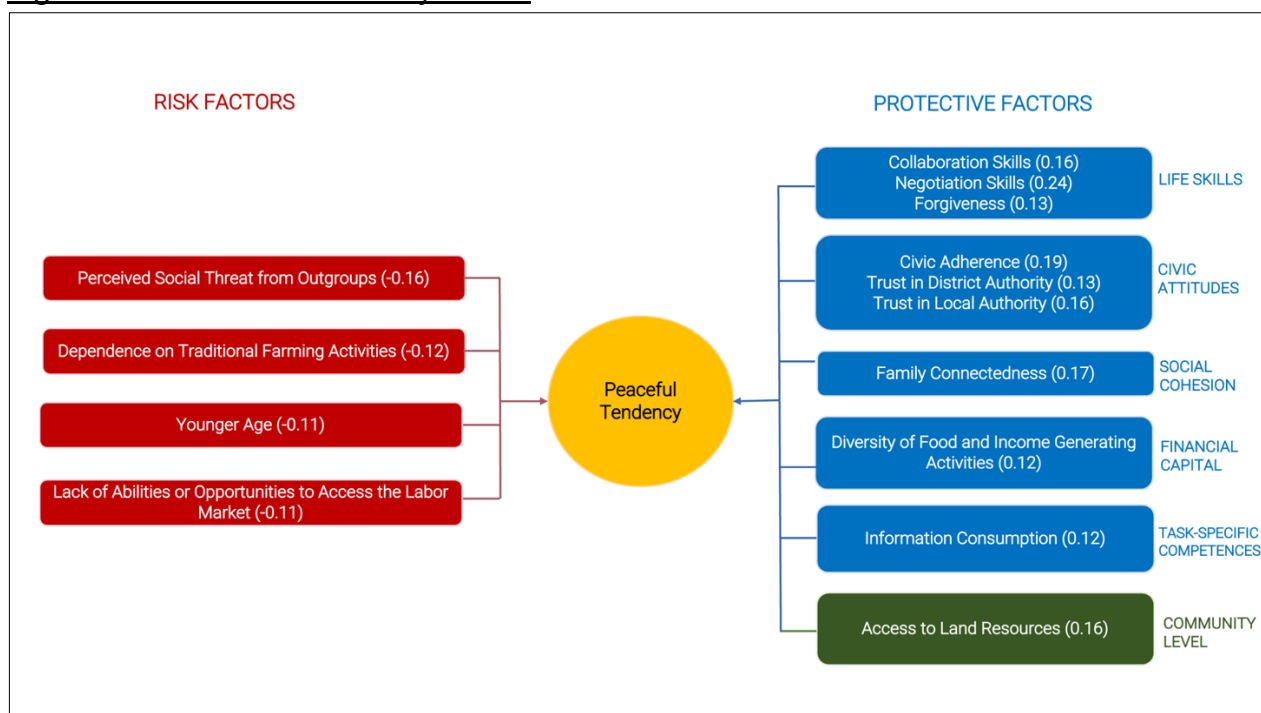
Some paras show a high level of revenge tendencies (Ramri Para and Baitta Para) whereas the respondents from Gongru Aga Para and from Chemi Dolu Para seem to be more prone to adopt peaceful attitudes than in the other paras. The revenge and violence tendencies decrease with age: young people reported a higher score of violence propensity.

Figure 13. Peaceful Tendency scores by para
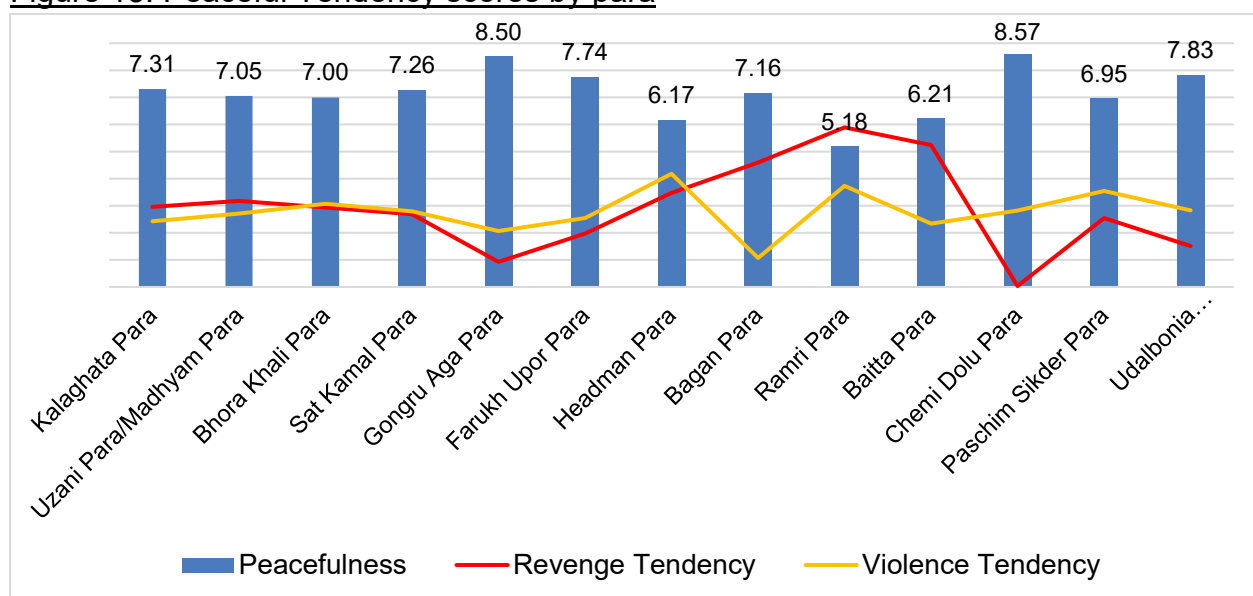
Network of Challenges.

Peaceful tendency is impacted by the dependence on traditional farming activities and the lack of abilities/opportunities to access the labor market. There is a connection between these two phenomena and PT through the lens of age. Youth tendency to show a lower level of PT can be partly explained by the fact that they are excluded from traditional farming practices and labor market opportunities. Almost four out of five young people report they do not have the right skills for employment, with almost 40 per cent report that their dependence on traditional farming activities is an obstacle in their lives. This denotes that the lower level of PT among youth can be attributed in part to frustrations around the labor market structure and the very limited livelihood opportunities available to them.

The dependence on traditional farming ways is particularly problematic for the Thanchangya and the Bawm respondents (respectively 65% and 53% whereas the average for the full sample is around 31%). Respondents from the groups of Lusai, Mro and Tanchangy are particularly affected by the lack of having the right skills to be employable (respectively 100%, 94% and 85%).

<u>The Resilient Factors</u>

The PT is reinforced by a series of psychosocial traits such as negotiation and collaboration skills, forgiveness, and family connectedness. Individuals who show a propensity to cooperate with people from their community and from other groups are more prone to show peaceful attitudes. Their ability to negotiate and to forgive people who wronged them lessens the drive to react violently, while the strong bond in the family is also a driver of PT. On the other hand, civic attitudes such as support for the legal rules and trust in governing institutions foster peaceful behaviors. These findings related to PT are similar to the resilient drivers of intergroup harmony. In the IH model, the vertical cohesion (citizens trusting and supporting the legal hierarchy) strengthens horizontal cohesion (harmonious and peaceful behaviors between citizens and social groups).

At the individual and the community levels, the land security supports a peaceful tendency. Ensuring equitable and transparent access to the land will undermine violent behaviors and promote a peaceful environment[25]. A high level of land security will also presumably facilitate the ability of farmers to generate a diversity of food and income. Indeed, the analysis shows that the households who can diversify their food production and their income are more prone to adopt peaceful attitudes.

3.2. Program Priority Areas for Chittagong Hill Tracts

The cluster analysis provides targeted multi-dimensional entry points, which combine the most powerful predictors for effective programming. The analysis focuses on the most pertinent combination of resilience factors which help communities and households to successfully overcome structural deficits in food security, peaceful behaviors, and

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[25] See the section "Intergroup harmony"

psychological well-being. The framework for the analysis rests on profiling the individual competencies and citizenship capacities in four clusters identified through the SCORE resilience analysis.

Cluster 1: People demonstrating fragile peacefulness but who are food security resilient. 23% of people fell into this category, and while they are able to secure food, they have poor levels of peaceful orientation. They also display moderate difficulties in psychological wellbeing.

Cluster 2: People demonstrating vulnerability in well-being and food insecurity. 40% of people have poor well-being and fragile food security. These people have poor mental health and find it difficult to secure enough food to satisfy basic needs for the household. They do not particularly stand out in the dimension of peacefulness, one way or the other.

Cluster 3: People demonstrating resilient psychological well-being and resilient peacefulness but are food insecure. 21% of people show notable levels of well-being and peacefulness, but face challenges in securing food.

Cluster 4: People demonstrating multi-dimensional resilience (food security, peaceful and psychological well-being). Only 16% of households are doing well in psychological wellbeing, peaceful and food security, regardless of the adversities they face.

Across the three clusters households demonstrating one or more weaknesses in resilience capacities, demonstrate deficiencies in the following areas:

- High levels of perceived social threats
- Poor collaboration skills
- Poor negotiation skills
- Weak job seeking competence
- Do not own legal documents for their land
- Experience discrimination
- Poor savings mentality
- Dearth of food growing skills
- Do not possess material assets such as storage facilities and poultry
- Do not have access to financial services and cash grants

It is worth noting that in Clusters 1 and 3, there seems to be opposite relations between food security resilience, on the one hand, and psychological wellbeing and peacefulness on the other. This seems to suggest that some citizens end up making a choice to either prioritize peace and wellbeing or to prioritize food, in essence sacrificing one to gain the other. However, the multidimensional resilience cluster seems to achieve all these simultaneously.

The resilience analysis identified several factors which combined characterize people who are defined as multi-dimensionally resilient. These factors provide a profile of the 16% of people in the sample who demonstrate the ability to secure sufficient food for the needs of the household, manage social interactions peacefully and have good levels of mental health. Significantly, socio-psychological wellbeing is associated with peaceful tendency and food security, echoing several international studies which have connected peacebuilding outcomes with good mental health[26].

Table 8 below classifies the multi-dimensional resilience factors by their respective functional type (Personal competency, material assets, community resource) and aligns these to the three pillars of the CRS mini barometer which forms the methodological basis for the Community Resilience Scorecard design. From a programming perspective these are the assets which predict optimal social cohesion outcomes and underpin the food for peace premise.

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[26] The intrinsic interlinkage between peacebuilding and mental health and psychosocial support: The International Association for Human Values model of integrated psychosocial peacebuilding, Katrien Hertog, The International Association for Human Values model of integrated psychosocial peacebuilding, Intervention 2017, Volume 15, Number 3, Page 278 - 292

Table 8. Multi-dimensional resilience factors

		MINI-BAROMETER SOCIAL COHESION DIMENSION		
		Social Cultural	Economic	Political
RESILIENCE FACTOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY	**Personal Competency**	- Negotiation skills - Collaboration skills - Distress tolerance - Forgiveness	Saving mentality	Civic adherence
	Material Asset		- Possession of legal documents for land - Ownership of homestead land - Cultivating agricultural land - Cultivating forest land - High household income	
	Community resource			- Intergroup harmony - Education and utilities service delivery - Trust in local and district authorities

3.2.a. Priorities for Community-Level Programing

Table 9 below shows the most significant correlations between the community dimensions described in section 2.2b and the five outcomes of interest. This demonstrates which dimensions can most strongly influence specific SCORE outcomes across all the settlements which were part of the study. It identifies at an aggregate level which program areas can optimally leverage progress in food security alongside social cohesion. Box 1 on page 41 explains how to read Table 9.

Table 9. Aggregate level triangulation of social cohesion outcomes, community dimensions and resilience capacities

|	SOCIAL COHESION FOOD FOR PEACE					
	Mini Barometer Dimensions	**Social Cultural**	**Economic**		**Political**	
	Resilience Capacities	• Negotiation skills • Collaboration skills • Distress tolerance • Forgiveness	• Saving mentality • Possession of legal documents for land • Ownership of homestead land • Cultivating agricultural land • Cultivating forest land • High household income		• Intergroup harmony • Education and utilities service delivery • Trust in local and district authorities	
	SCORE Outcomes of Interest	**Psychological Well Being**	**Food Security**	**Livelihood Security**	**Intergroup Harmony**	**Peaceful Tendency**
PROGRAM PRIORITIES	Institutional Responsiveness			X		
	Access to Land Resources	X			X	X
	Public Service Delivery	X				
	Interethnic Relations Ties					
	Intergenerational Relations					
	Food Value Chain		X			
	Training and Livelihood Skills Acquisition			X		
	Women's inclusion and empowerment					
	Political Security					
	Religious Tolerance			X		

BOX 1: How to Read Table 9

This shows the most significant intersections between community dimensions assessed through the CRSC and the five outcomes of interest. For example, it is statistically true to say that responsive institutions, training and livelihood skills training and religious tolerance all positively influence livelihood security. This demonstrates which interventions can be targeted to impact specific program areas. It also maps the personal, material and community resilience capacities, identified in Table 9 above, across the community dimensions-outcomes of interest axis. This provides evidenced-based directions for developing appropriate resilience capacities which can be delivered through different programs, designed to leverage positive food for peace and wider developmental results. **For example, access to land, as a community resource, will predict psychological wellbeing as a citizenship capacity, while supporting intergroup harmony and peacefulness as currencies of political social cohesion.** In this example the categories of resilience capacities across three outcomes of interest (psychological wellbeing, intergroup harmony and peaceful tendency) points to various program interventions required to advance overall social cohesion. First, personal qualities such as negotiation and collaboration skills need to be built among those who are responsible for land management. Second, trust among governing institutions are needed to establish a healthy political ecosystem for land management and acquisition processes to be successfully implemented. This needs to be accompanied by good service delivery, which will demonstrate the legitimacy of governing "duty-bearers" and enhance their credibility among "rights-holders". The emphasis on enhanced intergroup harmony in this program model points to dedicated measures to resolve the root causes of conflict drivers, such as unresolved land disputes. Activities would include building local mediation capacities and credible dispute resolution mechanisms, vested in rule of

3.2.b. Applying Program Priorities to Specific Settlements

The formula used in 3.2a helps to identify prioritized program and project interventions at the specific Para level. By mapping the SCORE values of the community dimensions assessed through the Community Resilience Scorecards it is possible to identify the most critical deficits in local social cohesion. As with Table 8 above, the formula used to target program interventions at the Para level depends on applying the most appropriate resilience capacities (taken from the Resilience Capacity Indicator Library in Annex 5) at the intersection between the most deficient community dimension (denoted by a value in the spider diagrams of five and below) and the respective outcome of interest. This helps to target very specific projects at the local level and prioritize these to leverage food for peace outcomes. The three examples, one from each geographical category (urban, rural and plans) demonstrate how this assessment toolkit and program guide can target particular kinds of interventions to the most urgent needs of specific Paras.
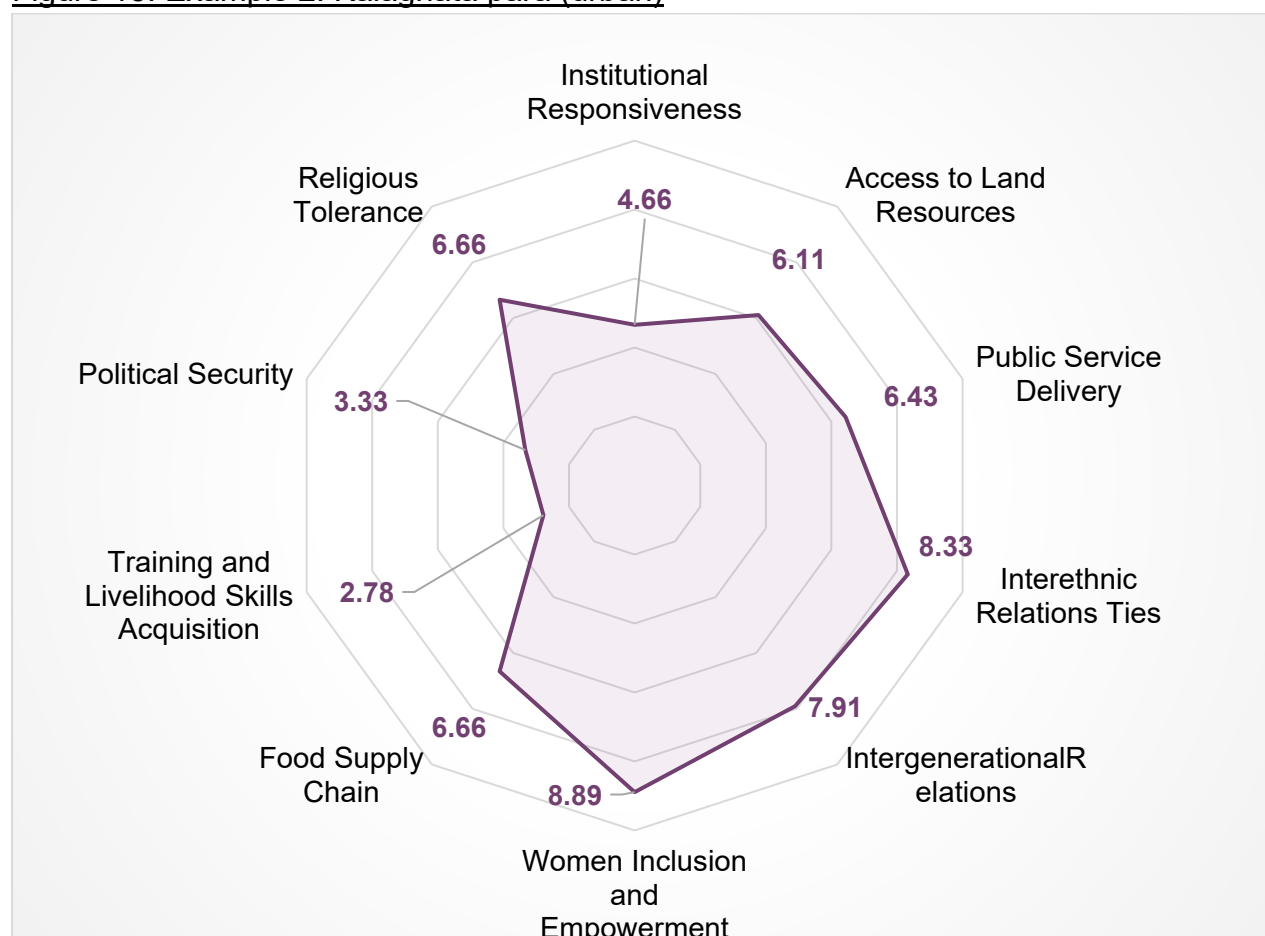
Figure 14. Example 1: Baitta Para (Rural)
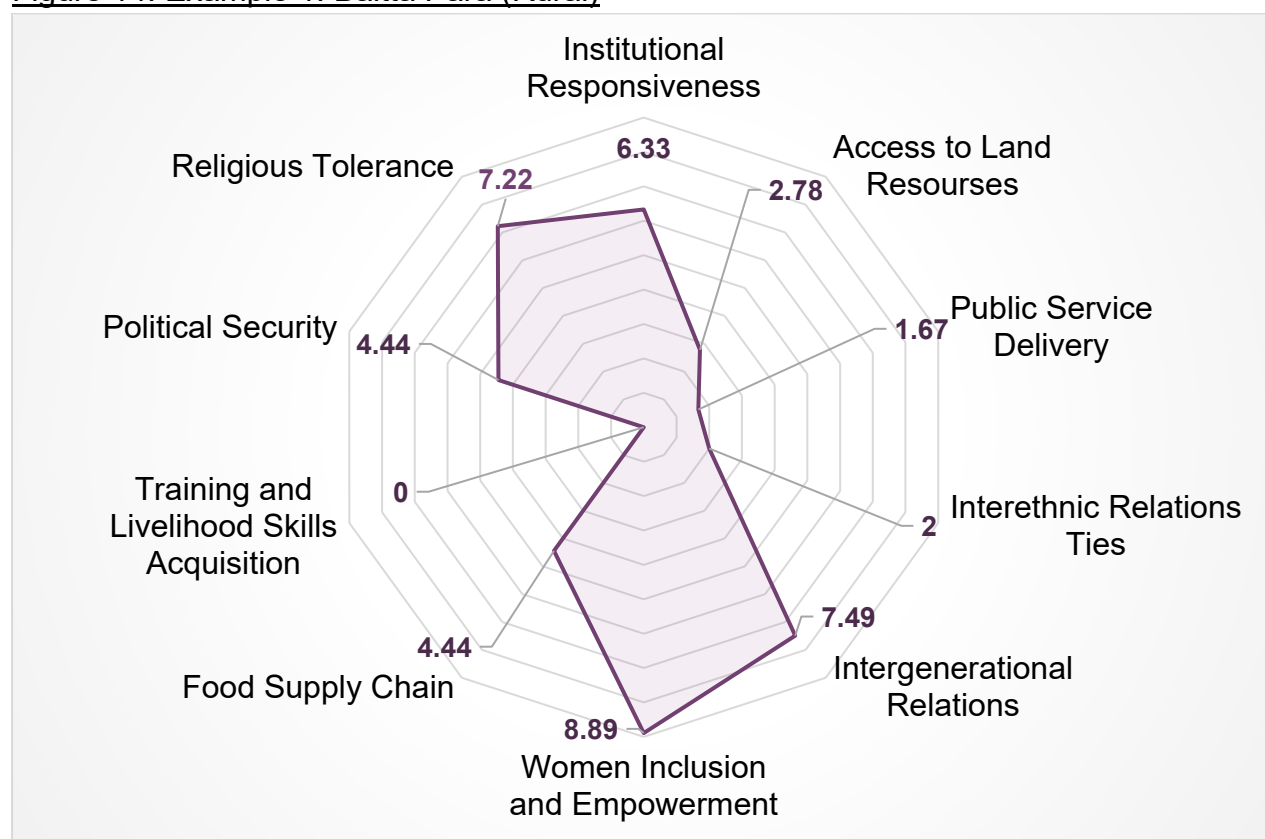
Figure 14. Example 1: Baitta Para (Rural)

Priority programming areas would focus on building the following resilience capacities for this Para.

Table 10. Priority programing areas in Baitta Para

Mini Barometer Dimensions	Social Cultural	Economic		Political	
Outcomes of interest	Psychological Well Being	Food Security	Livelihood Security	Intergroup Harmony	Peaceful Tendency
Access to Land Resources				Access to farming tools Access to means of transportation Access to title deeds for land Land ownership	
Public Service Delivery		Access to financial services		Access to social safety nets	
Interethnic Relations Ties	Reduce perceived social threats			Community diversity	Civic adherence

Mini Barometer Dimensions	Social Cultural	Economic		Political	
Outcomes of interest	Psychological Well Being	Food Security	Livelihood Security	Intergroup Harmony	Peaceful Tendency
Food Value Chain		Cultivate forest land Cultivate land for fruit and vegetables	Able to grow food sustainably		
Training and Livelihood Skills Acquisition	Able to consume news and information from social media and traditional media	Numeracy skills Saving mentality Job seeking behavior	Being prepared for shocks Saving mentality Job seeking behavior	Able to consume news and information from social media and traditional media	Able to consume news and information from social media and traditional media
Political Security	Civic adherence Trust in civil society Trust in district authority	Personal security	Trust in district authority Personal security	Civic adherence Trust in civil society Trust in district authority	Civic adherence Trust in district authority

Figure 15. Example 2: Kalaghata para (urban)

Priority programming areas would focus on building the following resilience capacities for this Para.

Table 11. Priority programing areas in Kalaghata para

Mini Barometer Dimensions	Social Cultural	Economic		Political	
Outcomes of Interest	Psychological Well Being	Food Security	Livelihood Security	Intergroup Harmony	Peaceful Tendency
Institutional Responsiveness	Provision of health care services	Provision of health care services Provision of utilities	Provision of health care services Provision of utilities Provision of justice services Public transport Access to water		

Training and Livelihood Skills Acquisition	Able to consume news and information from social media and traditional media	Numeracy skills Saving mentality Job seeking behavior	Being prepared for shocks Saving mentality Job seeking behavior	Able to consume news and information from social media and traditional media	Able to consume news and information from social media and traditional media
Political Security	Civic adherence Trust in civil society Trust in district authority	Personal security	Trust in district authority Personal security	Civic adherence Trust in civil society Trust in district authority	Civic adherence Trust in district authority

Figure 16. Example 3: Chemi Dolu para (plain land)

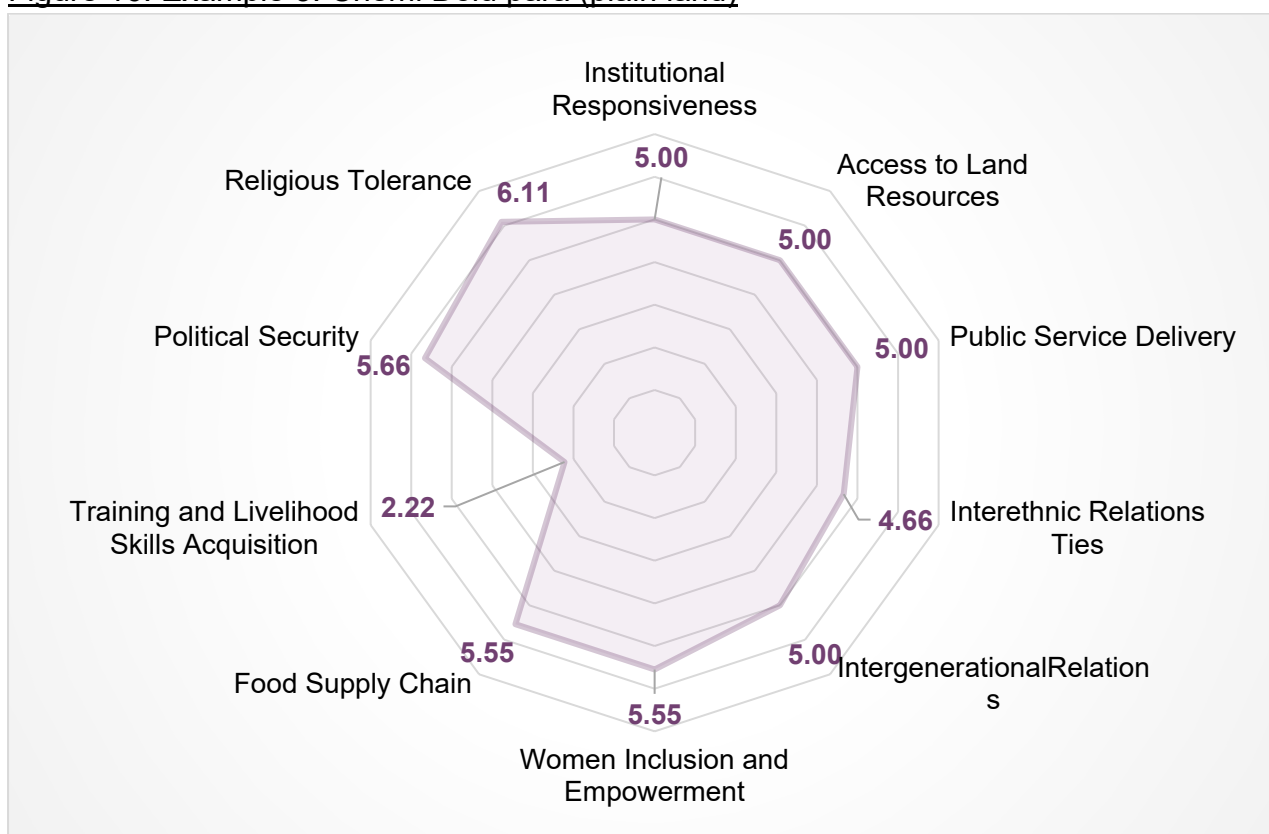
Priority programming areas would focus on building the following resilience capacities for this Para.

Table 12. Priority programing areas in Chemi Dolu para

Mini Barometer Dimensions	Social Cultural	Economic		Political	
Outcomes of Interest	**Psychological Well Being**	**Food Security**	**Livelihood Security**	**Intergroup Harmony**	**Peaceful Tendency**
Institutional Responsiveness	Provision of health care services	Provision of health care services Provision of utilities	Provision of health care services Provision of utilities Provision of justice services Public transport Access to water		
Access to Land Resources				Access to farming tools Access to means of transportation Access to title deeds for land Land ownership	
Public Service Delivery		Access to financial services		Access to social safety nets	
Interethnic Relations/Ties	Reduce perceived social threats			Community diversity	Civic adherence
Food Value Chain		Cultivate forest land Cultivate land for fruit and vegetables	Able to grow food sustainably		
Intergenerational Relations	Family coherence			Family coherence	Family coherence
Women inclusion and empowerment					Reduce toxic masculinity
Training and Livelihood Skills Acquisition	Able to consume news and information from social media and	Numeracy skills Saving mentality	Being prepared for shocks Saving mentality	Able to consume news and information from social media and traditional media	Able to consume news and information from social media and traditional media

Mini Barometer Dimensions	Social Cultural	Economic		Political	
Outcomes of Interest	**Psychological Well Being**	**Food Security**	**Livelihood Security**	**Intergroup Harmony**	**Peaceful Tendency**
	traditional media	Job seeking behavior Negotiation skills	Job seeking behavior		Negotiation skills
Political Security	Civic adherence Trust in civil society Trust in district authority	Personal security	Trust in district authority Personal security	Civic adherence Trust in civil society Trust in district authority	Civic adherence Trust in district authority

ANNEX 1. INITIAL RESEARCH QUESTIONS

THEME	MAIN RESEARCH QUESTION	SUB QUESTIONS
ECONOMIC LIVELIHOODS AND FOOD SECURITY	What are the main structural drivers of food insecurity?	What are the categories of food insecurity?
		What are the assets and competencies which strengthen livelihood security?
		What are the assets and competencies which ensure sufficient level of nutritious food?
		What are the assets and competencies which ensure sufficient level of sanitation, hygiene and safe food preparation?
		What are the sociodemographic groups who report a high/low level of food security?
	What are the main assets which can promote inclusive development?	What would be the key criteria for inclusive development?
		What factors currently impede inclusive growth and equal economic opportunities?
		What institutional behaviors need to change to support inclusive development?
		What community capacities need to be strengthened to support sustained economic growth?
	How can farming practices be reformed to facilitate equal access to productive assets and provide households with equal opportunities to take control of food security outcomes?	What cultivation practices ensure livelihood security?
		What are the drivers which enhance agricultural productivity?
		What are the factors which reinforce/affect sustainable farming practices?
		What are the drivers of resistance to change (in terms of cultivation practices)?
		What are the drivers of the diversification of income activities?
		What are the skills and competences which encourage off-farm activities?
POLITICAL	How effective is the government in	To what extent is the Government willing and able to manage intergroup tensions which derive from and are related to questions of food insecurity?

THEME	MAIN RESEARCH QUESTION	SUB QUESTIONS
	establishing a fair system which benefits all communities?	To what extent does access to services and safety nets mitigate the effects of livelihood adversities and which groups are winners and losers in this domain?
		To what extent does the lack of access to market influence livelihood security?
		To what extent does government action influence inequities between different ethnic and sociopolitical groups?
		What are the political factors driving land disputes and natural resources related conflicts and what recourse do affected communities have to address these issues?
PEACE AND INTERGROUP RELATIONS	To what extent is food security and peace are related?	What are the main drivers which reduce/increase the intergroup tensions in CHT?
		What are the groups which are in conflict/tension?
		What are the drivers of intergroup harmony?
		What is the strength of the correlations between livelihood security and intergroup harmony?
	What are the existing community cohesion practices which help people to cope with adversities?	To what extent does community cohesion practices reinforce livelihood security?
		What are the existing coping strategies of communities under stress and how effective are these in supporting social cohesion?
		What is the anatomy of social ties, networks, social structures and associations which create a sense of community belonging and create the social fabric for constructive intra-group and inter-group relationships?
		What are the individual skills, competencies and assets which encourage or undermine community cohesion?
		To what extent does community cohesion practices involve different sociocultural groups?

ANNEX 2: INTEGRATED SCORE AND MINI-BAROMETER FRAMEWORK

SOCIAL CULTURAL DIMENSION: Social relations, social capital and norms that influence and moderate socio-cultural life (P)					
Social Ties (P)	**Trust (P)**	**Equal treatment (P)**	**Tolerance (P)**	**Social interaction (P)**	**Problem solving (P)**
Emotional regulation (B)	Critical thinking (B)	Inclusive identity mindset (B)	Distress tolerance (B)	Community dialogue (B)	Problem-solving orientation (B)
Family coherence (B)	Flexibility (B)	Respect for diversity (B)	Acceptance (B)	Community solidarity (B)	Mission clarity (B)
School connectedness (B)	Growth mindset (B)	Gender equality and partnership (B)	Hopeful outlook (B)	Participation opportunities (B)	Service orientation (B)
Parenting skills (B)	Forgiveness (B)	Inter-generational partnership (B)	Mindfulness (B)	Co-operation (B)	Institutional versatility (B)
Communication (B)	Gratitude (B)	Perspective taking (B)	Intellectual humility (B)	Communication (B)	Negotiation (B)
Empathy (B)	Sense of fairness (B)	Culture of empowerment (B)	Kindness (B)	Civic awareness (B)	Conflict mediation skills (B)

Purple (P) dimensions are taken from the CRS mini barometer; Blue (B) indicators are taken from the

ECONOMIC DIMENSION: Access to basic services, economic and livelihood opportunities; management and distribution of resources; engagement in the exchange of goods and services (P)					
Satisfaction with personal wellbeing (P)	Community support to vulnerable groups (P)	Equity of livelihood opportunities (P)	Fair and equitable management of public resources (P)	Equal access to public services (P)	Fair market systems (P)
Civic satisfaction (B)	Community solidarity (B)	Dependable income (B)	Authorities work for the public interest (B)	Access to health and education (B)	Information about institutions and the services they provide (B)
Level of individual physical and mental health (B)	Preparedness for emergency response (B)	Information about opportunities (B)	Perceived level of corruption (B)	Access to justice (B)	Access to markets (B)
Food and nutrition security (B)	Treatment of physical and health problems (B)	Sustainable food production (B)	Quality of public service delivery (B)	Access to electricity (B)	Access to grants and loans (B)
Personal security (B)	Access to social protection nets (B)	Access to education and technical training (B)	Quality of food production systems (B)	Access to WASH (B)	Access to material capital (land, equipment, livestock, seeds etc.) (B)
Satisfaction with the quality public of services (B)	Mentoring and coaching (B)	Employability (B)	Perceived level of socio-economic progress (B)	Access to a community hub (B)	Access to banking services (B)

Purple dimensions are taken from the CRS mini barometer; Blue indicators are taken from the SCORE library

Personal freedom (B)	Access to charitable support (B)	Financial literacy (B)	Information about rights and duties (B)	Information about institutions and the services they provide (B)	Quality of the investment environment (B)

Purple (P) dimensions are taken from the CRS mini barometer; Blue (B) indicators are taken from the

POLITICAL DIMENSION: Policies on equal opportunities, inequalities and managing diversity and conflict; legitimacy of institutions (P)					
Participation skills (P)	Equal treatment by public officials (P)	Civic values (P)	Political security (P)	Accountable governance (P)	Trust in public institutions (P)
Willingness to participate in civic life (B)	Service orientation (B)	Inclusive identity mindset (B)	Causes of conflict (B)	Participation opportunities (B)	Confidence in the national/local government (B)
Civic awareness (B)	Reflective management (B)	Respect for diversity (B)	Perceived identity-based discrimination (B)	Fairness of elections (B)	Confidence in the rule of law system (B)
Citizenship orientation (Peaceful/violent/passive) (B)	Quality of public service delivery (B)	Gender equality and partnership (B)	Quality of intergroup relations (B)	Civic judgement (B)	Confidence in politicians (B)
Information consumption (B)	Quality of justice system (B)	Inter-generational partnership (B)	Meritocracy in public life (B)	Knowledge of policy priorities (B)	Confidence in civil society actors (B)
Role of women in public life (B)	Diversity among public officials (B)	Future orientation (B)	Representation of women in public life (B)	Access to public officials and decision-makers (B)	Confidence in faith leaders (B)

Civic responsibility (B)	Information about rights and duties (B)	Civic adherence (B)	Freedom to express political opinions (B)	Information about institutions and the services they provide (B)	Confidence in the media (B)

Purple dimensions are taken from the CRS mini barometer; Blue indicators are taken from the SCORE

ANNEX 3: SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY FOCUS GROUPS DURING THE CALIBRATION PHASE

Vision of an ideal community Please write the most important vision statements in the boxes below, according to the dimension. Please add new rows in the table as necessary

Socio-cultural	Economic	Political
Dream for a tension and conflict-free society	Ensure of basic needs and services for all households in the community	Politically aware communities
Live in a peaceful and harmonious society with all ethnic communities irrespective of ethnicity, caste and religion etc.	Available employment, livelihood, and economic opportunities	Good understanding and tolerance among the political parties
Indigenous cultures of ethnic communities are respected and recognized by the wider communities	Youths have required education, technical and vocational skill for modern profession/ occupation	Room and freedom for expression of individual opinion and choice
Aspire for a developed village/ community	Equal opportunities for all ethnic communities including Bengalis	Stable and peaceful local and national political situation
Stable and good communication systems, e.g. roads, mobile & internet etc.		
Education and health facilities for all		

Obstacles to building the vision. Please write the most important obstacles to the vision in the boxes below, according to the dimension. Please add new rows in the table as necessary

Socio-Cultural	Economic	Political
Lack of unity and mutual trust among the communities	Lack of equal opportunities for ethnic communities in government policies and practices (systemic and bureaucratic barrier)	Politicians don't listen and value the poor ethnic communities
Hate mentality and feelings in the communities	Most the ethnic HHs don't own land (homestead or agricultural)	Politicians are not pro-poor
Huge lack of education in ethnic languages and health facilities in the area/ region	Highly vulnerable to hill/landslides and fire burn	Social security and political situationhampers due to rival groups conflicts and their violent activities
Lack of dream for future (dream for subsistence living)	No available opportunities for livelihoods, income and jobs (no mills, factories and industries)	Social and political situation and stability hampers due to Rohingya influx since 2017 (being Myanmar border district)
Lack of satisfaction among the communities	Highly dependent on traditional agriculture livelihood (no modern agriculture production technology)	
Ignorance of ethnic culture, knowledge and practices by the Bengali community and outsiders of the region	Very few/ less opportunities for technical and vocational education and training	
	Land grabbing by local influential and businessmen in the name of various projects (by government)	
	Loss of natural resources day by day (hills, forest, trees, stones etc.)	

Most prominent adversity indicators (capacity deficits) identified from the list of indicators in Annex 1 above.

Socio-Cultural	Economic	Political
Alienation (weak social ties)	Unmet basic needs (food, shelter, water)	Fear of social unrest and political violence
Mistrust especially between different groups	Lack of employment opportunities	Violent conflict
Formal and informal barriers to social interaction between diverse groups	Unable to access basic services (education, health, social safety nets)	Exclusion from the political process
Poor capacity to resolve social problems	Sudden loss of livelihood	Identity based discrimination
Mental and physical health problems	Natural disasters	Lack of confidence in governing institutions
Family breakdown	Unsustainable use of natural resources	Victim of crime

ANNEX 4: COMMUNITY RESILIENCE SCORECARD

Institutional Responsiveness

Q1. Does the government develop policies to support livelihoods in the community? Are there institutional mechanisms and state interventions which help the people of your community to ensure sustainable livelihoods?

1	2	3	4
Q1.1 Does the government invest money to help the farmers to be more productive or encourage private investments to secure agricultural livelihoods?			
No, the government does not intervene at all.	The government intervenes irregularly but without consistency.	Yes, the government is somehow trying to help farmers.	Yes, the government is responsive and effectively supports the development of the agricultural sector.
Q1.2 Does the government invest money to develop job opportunities which are not agricultural-related or encourage private investments to diversify the economy in the community?			
No, the government does not intervene at all.	The government intervenes irregularly but without consistency.	Yes, the government is somehow trying to diversify the economy in the community	Yes, the government is responsive and effectively supports the development of the other sectors.
Q1.3 Are the social protection mechanisms provided by the government sufficient to help community members when they are faced with a major problem such as unemployment or ill health			
No, there is no support from the government.	Government support exists but it is not enough to help in a meaningful way.	Government support helps to give us a basic minimum livelihood during times of hardship.	Government support helps to transform our situation and provides us with hope for the future.
Q1.4 Do the authorities which are responsible for public service delivery respond appropriately and in a timely manner to the needs of your community.			

1	2	3	4
Our requests for support are never answered	Our requests for support are only answered when there is an emergency	Our requests for support are answered more often than not.	Our requests for support are always answered.
Q1.5 When local authorities respond to the needs of your community how would you rate the quality of the response?			
The quality of the response is sub-standard and fails to meet our community needs.	The quality of the response is below the standard we would expect but the response somewhat meets our community needs.	The quality of the response is reasonable and usually meets our community needs.	The quality of the response is always good and definitely meets our community needs.

Access to land resources

Q2. Do the members of your community have access to secure lands? Does the scarcity of natural resources pose a problem for farming activities in your area? To what extent is the scarcity of land and natural resources an obstacle for livelihood sustainability in your community?

1	2	3	4
Q2.1 Are the natural resources such as water, soil, mineral, vegetation, or animal life sufficiently available in the community to allow farmers to be productive?			
No, there is a severe scarcity of natural resources which prevents any sustainable farming activity.	There is a noteworthy degradation of the natural resources which affects the efficiency of the farming activities.	The natural resources are somehow available for most of the members of the community.	There are plenty of natural resources in the community and everyone has access to them.
Q2.2 Do the farmers have a secure access to the land?			
Anyone can be evicted from the land they cultivate at any moment without any means	With some exceptions most people can be evicted from the land they cultivate.	Many farmers have secure access to their land and can cultivate the land without fear of being evicted.	All farmers of the community have a secure access to the land and cannot be evicted.

1	2	3	4
to defend themselves.			

Q2.3 Does the community understand their legal rights with regard to landownership?

1	2	3	4
No one understands exactly how it works.	Not really, the landownership rules are complicated, and it requires expertise to be able to understand them.	Some people seem to understand the land ownership rules and use these for their own benefit.	Everybody is aware about the landownership regulations and understands how to use them to protect their livelihoods.

Public Service Delivery

Q3. To what extent are public services such as health services, education, and schools (primary, secondary, universities) and basic infrastructure accessible to everyone in the community? Do they meet basic minimum standards? Are hospitals, schools, and communities full equipped? Think about the main difficulties faced by people when they wish to access services?

1	2	3	4
Q3.1 Does the hospital provide a service which meets the needs of the community? (hospital facilities: available clinics, hospital wards, ambulance services, medical products, vaccine flow and time availability)			
The public hospital provides no services which meet the needs of the community	Public hospital services exist but are below the standard we would expect.	Public hospital services exist and often meet standards we would expect.	Public hospitals have excellent services and always meet the needs of our community.
Q3. 2 Are the public hospitals accessible?			
The public hospital can only be reached by using private transport.	There is a public transport service to the hospital but it is of poor quality and infrequent.	There is a frequent public transport service to the hospital.	The hospital is walking distance for community members.

1	2	3	4
Q3.3 Is there a school which provides a good education to the young people of the community (teacher/staff attitude and knowledge, school material, parents involvement, professional competencies of graduated students)			
There is no school which the community can use to educate the children.	There is a local school but it lacks equipment and facilities and classrooms are overcrowded	There is a local school and it is missing some key equipment, and facilities, while classes have a manageable number of students	The local school is well organized, very well equipped and class sizes are optimal for good education outcomes.
Q3.4 is there a schools which is easily accessible to the young people in the community?			
The school is too far away from the community and children cannot reach it	The school is very far from the community and children must stay with relatives/friends if the parents want them to attend it.	Children can get to the school by using public or private transport.	Children can easily walk to school.
Q3.5 Do the education services provide the right kind of skills and educational qualifications which give young people what they need for their future job prospects and livelihoods?			
Public schools do not offer any skills or qualifications which are useful for young people's future job prospects and livelihoods.	Public schools sometimes offer skills and qualifications which can be useful for young people's future job prospects and livelihoods.	Public schools often offer skills and qualifications which can be useful for young people's future job prospects and livelihoods.	Public schools always offer skills and qualifications which can be useful for young people's future job prospects and livelihoods.
Q3.6 Are there water infrastructure and in your community?			
There is no safe water available in the community	Access to safe water is erratic and fragmented	Most people in the community have access to safe water	Everyone in the community has access to safe water

1	2	3	4

Q3.7 Are there sanitation services in your community which meet minimum safety standards?

1	2	3	4
There is no sanitation facilities in the community.	Some sanitation facilities exist but they do not meet minimum national safety standards.	There are sanitation facilities which meet minimum national safety standards.	There are excellent sanitation facilities in the community which exceed national safety standards.

Inter-ethnic Relations/Ties

Q4. How would you describe the relationship between ethnic groups and does the current situation undermine or strengthen the state of social cohesion in your community?

1	2	3	4

Q4.1 Do the different ethnic groups have the ability to resolve their differences and disputes peacefully and constructively?

1	2	3	4
No, the different ethnic groups have absolutely no capacity to resolve disputes peacefully	The different ethnic groups have a small capacity to resolve disputes peacefully	The different ethnic groups often resolve their disputes peacefully and find constructive solutions	The different ethnic groups always resolve their disputes peacefully and find constructive solutions

Q4.2 Are there formal and informal opportunities for people from different ethnic groups to connect and interact?

1	2	3	4
There are no opportunities for people from different ethnic groups to connect and interact	There are only a very few opportunities for people from different ethnic groups to connect and interact.	There are a growing number of opportunities for people from different ethnic groups to connect and interact.	There are plenty opportunities for people from different ethnic groups to connect and interact

Q4.3 To what extent do the different ethnic groups share the same civic values? E.g. adherence to the rule of law, democratic values, support all human rights for everyone, equal treatment in civil and political life.

1	2	3	4
The different ethnic groups have completely different civic values	The different ethnic groups mostly share divergent civic values, with a few exceptions	The different ethnic groups share a lot of the same civic values although there are some areas of difference which can cause tension	The different ethnic groups share a common vision of civic life
Q4.4 Does your community respect and value the use and teaching of different ethnic languages?			
No, the community does not accept the use or teaching of different ethnic languages	The community tolerates the use of ethnic languages in the family setting only but does not accept the use in the wider society.	The community is growing to accept the use of different ethnic languages in the wider social, political and civic sphere	The community embraces the equal treatment of all ethnic languages and encourages its teaching.
Q4.5 Does your community encourage the teaching of different ethnic languages?			
No, the community does not encourage the teaching of different ethnic languages	The community selectively encourages the teaching of different ethnic languages.	The community is growing to encourage the teaching of different ethnic languages	The community encourages the teaching of different ethnic languages.

Inter-generational Relations

Q5. Inter-generational relations can be expanded through contact, interaction and communication between different age groups. This can positively affect both parties as they exchange knowledge, share and help developing skills, transmission of cultural values and norms. In your community is there any inter-generational interaction? What are the difficulties of this? How often do these interactions take place?

1	2	3	4
Q5.1 Do young people in the community value the opinions and perspectives of older people?			

1	2	3	4
Young people do not value the opinion and perspective of older people	Young people selectively value the opinion and perspective of older people mostly on culture related topics	Young people value the opinion and perspective of older people but mostly within their own ethnic or religious group	Young people respect and value the opinion and perspective of older people in general

Q5.2 Do young people seek opportunities to interact with older people?

Young people never, seek interaction with older people	Young people very rarely create opportunities for inter-generational interaction.	Young people often seek opportunities for inter-generational interaction	The community has a well-established and functioning mechanism for inter-generational dialogue and younger and older people benefit from the interaction.

Q5.3 Do old people reach out to youngsters to ask for help and advice?

Older people never seek help or advice from young people.	Older people occasionally seek help or advice from young people.	Older people regularly ask young people for help and advice	Older people freely ask young people for help and advice.

Q5.4 Do older and younger people come together to resolve community problems?

This never happens	This only happens if there is a major problem which threatens the whole community.	There have been some occasions when older and younger people come to resolve different kinds of community problems.	There have been many occasions when older and younger people come together to resolve different kinds of community problems.

Women's inclusion and empowerment

Q6. Do you think your community values the role of women and does your community consider women to be equal partners in developing your community?

1	2	3	4
Q6.1 Are the opinions of women meaningfully considered when the family is making decisions about how to manage resources and ensure that the needs of all family members are met?			
The opinions of women are never taken into account and only the male members of the family make decisions	The opinions of women are solicited but they are never seriously considered when a decision is made.	Women's opinions are sometimes considered and used to shape a decision.	Women are always part of discussions and most decisions are jointly taken by the man and women/husband and wife
Q6.2 Does your community value women's equal opportunities to work?			
The community does not value gender equality in work. Women have traditional roles and these are subservient to men and according to the wishes of men.	The community recognizes that women should have more equal opportunities but the change in gender roles will take time.	Over the past 5 years more women have been given equal opportunities in specific roles	Men and women have equal opportunities to do the work they want.
Q6.3 Are women included in the decisions which affect the way the community is governed and managed, including the allocation of resources and setting community priorities?			
Women never participate in the key discussions which affect the welfare of the community	Women are sometimes asked to participate in discussions which affect the community	Women often participate in the discussions which affect the welfare of the community	Women always participate in the discussions which affect the welfare of the community

Food Value Chain

Q7. Is it easy for the farmers of your community to access the market? Farming activities or other job initiatives can rely on appropriate financial services to help them to develop their business?

1	2	3	4
Q7.1 Would you say that the farmers of the community are logistically able to access the markets? (road infrastructure, mean of transportation, storage facilities)			

1	2	3	4
No, farmers are not able to access to the markets	Very few of the farmers can manage to reach the market to sell their products.	Many of the farmers can manage to reach the market to sell their products.	All the farmers can reach the market to sell their products.
Q7.2 Are the farmers in your community able to produce enough food to sell?			
No, the farmers are only able to produce food for their household.	Very few of the farmers can manage to produce enough food to sell.	Many of the farmers can produce enough food to sell.	All the farmers can produce enough food to sell.
Q7.3 Would you say that the people in your community have access to financial services to help them to reinforce their activities? (owning bank account, financial help from banks e.g. loans, different schemes)			
No, no one has a bank account and no- one can count on financial help form the bank.	Very few people have access to financial services. Very few can count on financial help form the bank.	Many people have access to financial services and can count on financial help form the bank.	Everyone has access to financial services and can count on financial help form the bank.

Training and livelihood skills acquisition

Q8. Trainings and learning opportunities give the chance to citizens to expand their knowledge and develop different skills. These knowledge and skills can improve personal behavior (coping with emotions, problem solving techniques, and money managements), social behavior (human rights, health issues prevention, sports, safety practices) and professional behavior (corporative skills, negotiation, learn new techniques on the industry e.g., agriculture, technology advancements). Are there training and learning opportunities in your community? What kind of opportunities and are they practical/technical or informative? How satisfied are you from the available opportunities?

1	2	3	4
Q8.1 Are there any available opportunities for trainings and seminars which are relevant to the needs of your community?			

1	2	3	4
There are no training and learning opportunities in my community	There are few opportunities on specific topics	There are adequate opportunities which cover a good range of topics	There are plenty of opportunities, and everyone in the community who feels they need training can easily find what they need.
Q8.2 Who has the opportunity to participate and enroll in training and learning sessions?			
Only people with a good income can enroll in a relevant training	People with an average income can enroll in some trainings.	Most people can enroll in trainings at a minimum cost	Everyone can find trainings based on what they can afford to pay.
Q.8.3 How relevant are the available training opportunities for your community?			
There are no training opportunities	The available opportunities for training are not relevant to the needs of the community	Training opportunities are adequate and do help build practical knowledge in the community	The community is able to access training opportunities on demand and they are always helpful.

Political security

Q.9 Can we discuss the way politics is conducted in your community to try and understand if citizens are fully benefiting from their civil and political rights?

1	2	3	4
Q9.1 Is your community politically aware and able to present their problems to people in power such as the local authorities and politicians (aware of their civic and political rights, negotiation skills, persuasion skills)			
People are ignorant of their civil and political rights	People are lacking the skills and knowledge to present their problems to people in power to do this.	People have some skills and knowledge to present their problems to people in power	People are politically aware and have good resources and knowledge to present their problems to people in power
Q9.2 Do people in your community feel able to express their individual political opinions freely and without fear of negative repercussions?			

1	2	3	4
No, people never discuss politics openly in case it gets them into trouble.	People selectively express a political opinion among close friends and family.	People can express their political opinion quite freely, but they are careful not to criticize the government.	People feel free to express themselves politically without any limitations.

Q9.3 Do your local political representatives consult with constituents from your community

Local political leaders never discuss issues with people in our community	Local political leaders very rarely consult with people in our community	Local political leaders frequently consult with people in our community	Local political leaders always consult with people in our community

Q9.4 Do local political leaders work for the public interest? (e.g. take actions, take into consideration the needs of the poor, and vulnerable and not working for their own interests)

No, local political leaders do not work for the public interest	Political leaders on occasions pretend to work for the public interest but in fact do nothing to help the community.	Political leaders genuinely work for the public interest on occasions	Political leaders always work for the public interest and work tirelessly to improve the conditions of our community

Q9.5 Does the situation in your community allow for political protest (freedom of speech)

The situation in the community does not allow for any political protest.	The situation in the community allows for the occasional political protest	The situation in the community allows for frequent political protest, though there are still some limitations.	There are no limitations on political protest in the community.

Q9.6 How peaceful are incidents of political protest in your community?

The situation in the community does not allow for any political protest.	Political protests very often result in violence.	Political protests occasionally result in violence	Political protests never result in violence.

Religious tolerance

Q10. Do people in your community feel comfortable practicing their faith and to what extent is are different religious affiliations accepted.

1	2	3	4
Q10.1 To what extent do people trust religious leaders?			
People do not trust any religious leader in the community	People only trust religious leaders from their own faith	People trust some religious leaders who are not from their faith, but not others	People trust all religious leaders
Q10.2 Does everyone in your community feel able to practice their religion freely?			
No, most people are afraid of practicing their faith	Few people that feel free to practice their religion	Most of the people from the community feel able to practice their faith	Everyone practices their faith freely without any fear or limitations
Q10.3 Do people from different religious groups mix freely and share each other's religious festivals and celebrations?			
No, this never happens	This happens on very rare occasions	This happens frequently	This always happens

ANNEX 5: RESILIENCE CAPACITY INDICATOR LIBRARY

Life Skills	Resilient Psychological Well-Being	Resilient Food Security	Resilient Intergroup Harmony	Resilience Peaceful Tendency	Resilient Livelihood Security
		R	*r*	*r*	*r*
Negotiation Skills	ns	(0.10*)	ns	(0.24**)	Ns
Collaboration Skills	(0.26**)	Ns	(0.19**)	(0.16**)	Ns
Distress Tolerance	(0.29**)	Ns	ns	ns	(0.11*)
Forgiveness	(0.23**)	Ns	(0.16**)	(0.13**)	Ns

Task-Specific Competencies	Resilient Psychological Well Being	Resilient Food Security	Resilient Intergroup Harmony	Resilience Peaceful Tendency	Resilient Livelihood Security
	r	r	r	r	R
Numeracy	ns	(0.12*)	ns	ns	Ns
Preparedness for Adversities	ns	ns	ns	ns	(0.42**)
Saving Mentality	ns	(0.10*)	ns	ns	(0.17**)
Job Seeking Behavior and Competence	(0.11*)	ns	(0.10*)	ns	(0.10*)
Growing Food Sustainably	ns	ns	ns	ns	(0.21**)
Information Consumption Listen to news on the radio?	(0.38**)	(-0.14**)	(0.20*)	ns	Ns
Information Consumption: Read about the news in a newspaper or on the internet?	(0.17**)	ns	ns	(0.12*)	Ns
Respond to Shocks	ns	ns	ns	ns	(-0.19**)

Physical Capital	Resilient Psychological Well Being	Resilient Food Security	Resilient Intergroup Harmony	Resilient Peaceful Tendency	Resilient Livelihood Security
	r	r	r	r	R
Material Farming Assets - Hand tools (e.g., axes, picks, shovels)	ns	(-0.10*)	(0.15**)	ns	(-0.10*)
Material Farming Assets - Modern devices (sensors and monitors)	ns	ns	ns	ns	Ns
Material Farming Assets - Irrigation system	ns	(-0.10*)	ns	(-0.14**)	(0.17**)
Material Farming Assets - Storage protected from pests	ns	ns	ns	ns	(0.14**)
Material Farming Assets - Storage protected from theft	(-0.11*)	ns	ns	ns	(0.17**)
Key Inputs for Productivity - Fertilizer	ns	ns	(-0.14**)	(0.17**)	(0.14**)
Key Inputs for Productivity - Seed & grain storage silos	(-0.16**)	ns	(-0.13**)	ns	Ns
Key Inputs for Productivity - Watering cans for irrigation	ns	ns	ns	ns	(0.10**)
Key Inputs for Productivity - Poultry, shelter, feed & medicine	(-0.13**)	ns	ns	ns	Ns
Key Inputs for Productivity Seeds and Saplings	ns	ns	(-0.10*)	ns	Ns
Material Household Assets - Tube-Well / borehole	ns	ns	(0.12*)	ns	(-0.29**)

Physical Capital	Resilient Psychological Well Being	Resilient Food Security	Resilient Intergroup Harmony	Resilient Peaceful Tendency	Resilient Livelihood Security
Material Household Assets - Water storage tank	ns	(-0.12*)	(-0.19**)	ns	(-0.35**)
Material Household – Pit latrine (non-flush toilet)	ns	(0.13*)	ns	(0.10*)	(0.12*)
Material Household Assets - Modern Toilet	ns	(-0.22**)	(0.20**)	ns	(-0.15**)
Material Household Assets - Equipment or a place to store food safely for future use	(0.16**)	(-0.15**)	(0.11*)	ns	(-0.22**)
Material Household Assets - Form of transport (Car, bicycle or motorbike)	(0.11*)	(-0.21**)	(0.22**)	ns	(-0.13**)

Natural Capital	Resilient Psychological Well Being	Resilient Food Security	Resilient Intergroup Harmony	Resilience Peaceful Tendency	Resilient Livelihood Security
	r	r	r	r	R
Do you have legal documents for your land?	(0.15**)	ns	(0.12*)	ns	ns
Do you own your homestead land?	ns	ns	(0.14**)	ns	Ns
What is the status of the property which you use as your home? I own it.	ns	ns	(0.10*)	ns	Ns
Cultivate Forest Land	ns	(0.15**)	ns	ns	Ns
Cultivate Fruit and Veg Land	ns	(0.11*)	ns	ns	Ns

Financial Capital	Resilient Psychological Well Being	Resilient Food Security	Resilient Intergroup Harmony	Resilience Peaceful Tendency	Resilient Livelihood Security
	r	r	r	r	R
Access to Finance Services	(-0.22**)	(0.10*)	(-0.16**)	(-0.11*)	(0.10*)
Access to Safety Nets Total Number	(-0.16**)	ns	ns	ns	Ns
Access to Safety Nets 6. Vulnerable Group Food (VGF) allowance	ns	ns	ns	ns	(-0.10*)
Access to Safety Nets Pregnancy	(0.10*)	ns	ns	ns	Ns
Access to Safety Nets COVID-19 Cash Grant	(-0.26**)	ns	(-0.15**)	(-0.15**)	Ns
Access to Safety Nets COVID-19 Food Support	(-0.23**)	ns	(-0.10*)	ns	Ns
Access to Safety Nets: Any other safety net support	ns	ns	(0.16*)	ns	ns
Income Estimation: How would you estimate the amount of your household's income?	(-0.11*)	(0.65**)	(-0.16*)	(-0.15**)	(0.28**)
Subjective Poverty - Can you make ends meet with the actual net income of your household?	ns	(0.50**)	(-0.20**)	ns	(0.41**)
Diversity Food Generating Activity	(0.14**)	ns	ns	(0.13*)	(-0.13**)
Diversity Income Generating Activity	ns	ns	ns	(0.12*)	ns
Employability If you were unemployed, how difficult do you think it would be to find a job	ns	(0.19**)	(-0.17**)	(-0.14**)	(0.20**)

Financial Capital	Resilient Psychological Well Being	Resilient Food Security	Resilient Intergroup Harmony	Resilience Peaceful Tendency	Resilient Livelihood Security
in your county within 6 months?					
Obstacles to Access the Labor Market: Abilities, Opportunities	ns	ns	ns	(-0.11*)	Ns
Obstacles to Access the Labor Market: Discrimination	ns	ns	ns	(0.16**)	Ns

Social Cohesion	Resilient Psychological Well Being	Resilient Food Security	Resilient Intergroup Harmony	Resilience Peaceful Tendency	Resilient Livelihood Security
	r	r	r	r	R
Community Diversity	(-0.19**)	ns	(-0.18**)	ns	(0.16**)
Intergroup Harmony	ns	ns	(0.33**)	ns	ns
Social Threats	(-0.27**)	ns	(-0.44**)	(-0.16**)	ns
Community Cooperation _ Social Connectedness	ns	(-0.10*)	ns	ns	(0.14**)
Family Coherence _ Social Connectedness	(0.20**)	ns	(0.13*)	(0.17**)	ns
Discriminated based on Personal Status/Characteristic	(-0.17**)	ns	ns	ns	(0.13**)
Gender Equality Mindset	(-0.18*)	ns	ns	(-0.21**)	ns
Beliefs in Male Superiority	ns	ns	ns	(-0.17**)	ns
Revenge Tendency	(-0.24**)	ns	(-0.15**)	(-0.61**)	ns
Violence Tendency	ns	ns	(-0.15**)	(-0.60**)	ns
Civic Adherence	(0.32**)	ns	(0.22**)	(0.19*)	ns

Institutional Support/Services	Resilient Psychological Well Being	Resilient Food Security	Resilient Intergroup Harmony	Resilience Peaceful Tendency	Resilient Livelihood Security
	r	r	r	r	R
Provision of Health Care Service Delivery	ns	(0.10*)	ns	ns	(0.63**)
Provision of Education Service Delivery	ns	ns	ns	ns	(0.60**)
Provision of Utilities Service Delivery	ns	(0.11*)	ns	(-0.10*)	(0.45**)
Provision of Justice Service Delivery	(0.11*)	ns	ns	ns	(0.35**)
Provision of Transportation Service Delivery	ns	Ns	ns	(-0.10*)	(0.41**)
Provision of Water Access Service Delivery	ns	ns	ns	ns	(0.57**)

Civic Trust	Resilient Psychological Well Being	Resilient Food Security	Resilient Intergroup Harmony	Resilience Peaceful Tendency	Resilient Livelihood Security
	r	r	r	r	R
Trust Civic Society	(0.20**)	(-0.12*)	(0.15**)	ns	ns
Trust in local Authorities	ns	ns	(0.13*)	(0.16**)	(0.14**)
Trust in District Authority	(0.25**)	ns	(0.20*)	(0.13**)	(0.14**)
Personal Security	ns	(0.18**)	ns	(-0.12*)	(0.18**)

Community Level	Resilient Psychological Well Being	Resilient Food Security	Resilient Intergroup Harmony	Resilience Peaceful Tendency	Resilient Livelihood Security
	r	r	r	r	R

Community Level	Resilient Psychological Well Being	Resilient Food Security	Resilient Intergroup Harmony	Resilience Peaceful Tendency	Resilient Livelihood Security
Institutional Responsiveness	ns	ns	ns	ns	(0.17**)
Access to Land Resources	(0.23**)	ns	(0.20**)	(0.16*)	ns
Public Service Delivery	(0.15**)	ns	ns	ns	(-0.13**)
Interethnic Relations Ties	(-0.10*)	ns	ns	ns	ns
Intergenerational Relations	(-0.18**)	ns	(-0.11*)	ns	ns
Food Markets Strength	(-0.10*)	(0.12*)	(-0.11*)	ns	ns
Training and Livelihood Skills Acquisition	(-0.10*)	ns	(-0.10*)	ns	(0.15**)
Political Security	ns	ns	(-0.12*)	ns	ns
Religious Tolerance:	(-0.20**)	ns	(-0.14**)	ns	(0.15**)