JOINT MULTI-SECTOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Key Findings: refugees and host communities

October 2019

MSNA TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP

Coordinated by:

ISCG | INTER SECTOR COORDINATION GROUP

Funded by:

Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

Technical contributions:

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

acaps NPM ANALYSIS HUB Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

IOM • OIM NPM Needs and Population Monitoring THE UN MIGRATION AGENCY

TRANSLATORS WITHOUT BORDERS

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

WFP

METHODOLOGY

DESIGN

- Indicators selected by Sectors and subsequently reviewed and refined by MSNA TWG

COVERAGE

- Refugee MSNA: ~95 households in each of the 34 camps (3,418 in total)
- Host Community MSNA: ~100 households in each of the 11 Unions* (1,311 in total)

DATA COLLECTION

- All surveys conducted August 5 – September 15
- Enumerator teams were 50:50 male and female, comprised of 80 REACH and 24 IOM NPM enumerators

HOUSEHOLD SURVEY APPROACH

- Simple random sampling of shelter footprints in each Union and camp, producing results with a 95% confidence level a 10% margin of error for each Union and camp
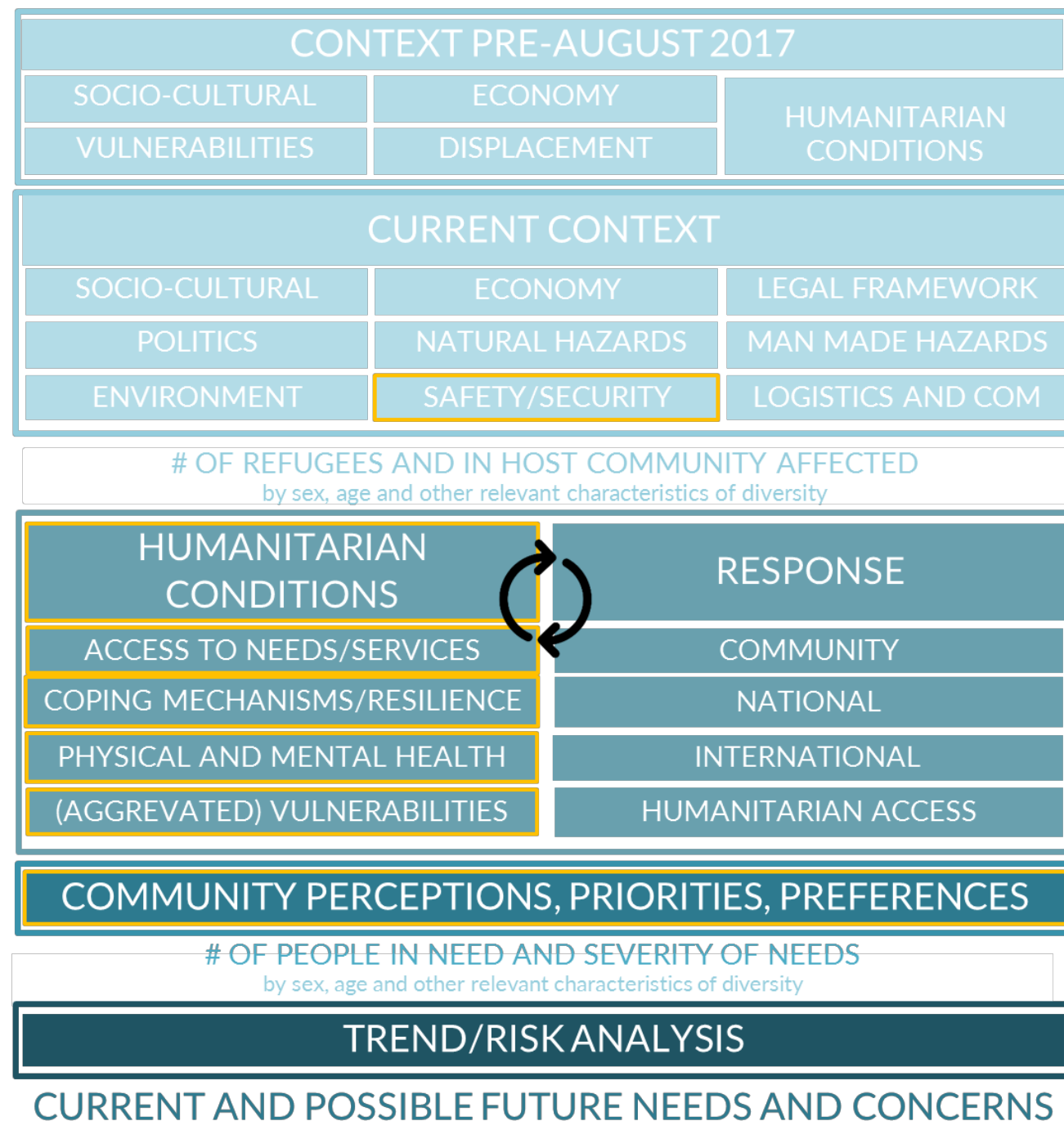

*St. Martin's Island was not included in the target population
**Shahporir Dwip in Sabrang Union was inaccessible during data collection

ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK

Focus MSNA

The MSNA is not designed to be considered in isolation. Findings must be triangulated or supplemented with other data sources and considered within a larger rights-based or impact-based contextual framework.

CONTEXT PRE-AUGUST 2017
SOCIO-CULTURAL	ECONOMY	HUMANITARIAN CONDITIONS
VULNERABILITIES	DISPLACEMENT	

CURRENT CONTEXT
SOCIO-CULTURAL	ECONOMY	LEGAL FRAMEWORK
POLITICS	NATURAL HAZARDS	MAN MADE HAZARDS
ENVIRONMENT	SAFETY/SECURITY	LOGISTICS AND COM

 # OF REFUGEES AND IN HOST COMMUNITY AFFECTED
by sex, age and other relevant characteristics of diversity

HUMANITARIAN CONDITIONS	RESPONSE
ACCESS TO NEEDS/SERVICES	COMMUNITY
COPING MECHANISMS/RESILIENCE	NATIONAL
PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH	INTERNATIONAL
(AGGREVATED) VULNERABILITIES	HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

COMMUNITY PERCEPTIONS, PRIORITIES, PREFERENCES

 # OF PEOPLE IN NEED AND SEVERITY OF NEEDS
by sex, age and other relevant characteristics of diversity

TREND/RISK ANALYSIS

CURRENT AND POSSIBLE FUTURE NEEDS AND CONCERNS

Source: IMAWG, J-MSNA Concept Note

LIMITATIONS

- **Coverage:** Shahporir Dwip (Wards 7, 8, 9 in Sabrang Union) was inaccessible during data collection and not surveyed; the village of Hati Mura (Raja Palong) was also not accessible during data collection due to an inter-community dispute on that day, and was thus not surveyed. The findings cannot be extrapolated to sites that were not visited.

- **Proxy:** Data on individuals are collected by proxy from the respondent and not directly from household members themselves.

- **Respondent bias:** Certain indicators may be under-reported or over-reported due to the subjectivity and perceptions of respondents (especially "social desirability bias" – the tendency of people to provide what they perceive to be the "right" answers to certain questions).

- **Perceptions:** Questions on household perceptions do not directly reflect the realities of service provision or security conditions in camps and host community areas – only on individuals' perceptions of them.

- **Camp / union variations:** Differences between camps and unions that fall within the study's margin of error may represent random variation rather than "true" differences. Findings should be verified before making decisions on resource allocation.

- **Limitations of household quantitative surveys:** While household-level quantitative surveys seek to provide measurable information that can be generalized (and are representative) of the populations of interest, the methodology is not suited to provide in-depth explanations for complex issues. Thus, questions on 'how' or 'why' (e.g. reasons for feeling unsafe) are best suited to be explored through an accompanying qualitative component. Users are reminded to supplement and triangulate findings from this survey with other surveys and data sources.

- **Subset indicators:** indicators/findings that refer to a subset (a part of the overall population) (e.g. 'of households that did make shelter improvements…') may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

- **Timeframe of data collection: Users are reminded that data collection occurred during the rainy season**
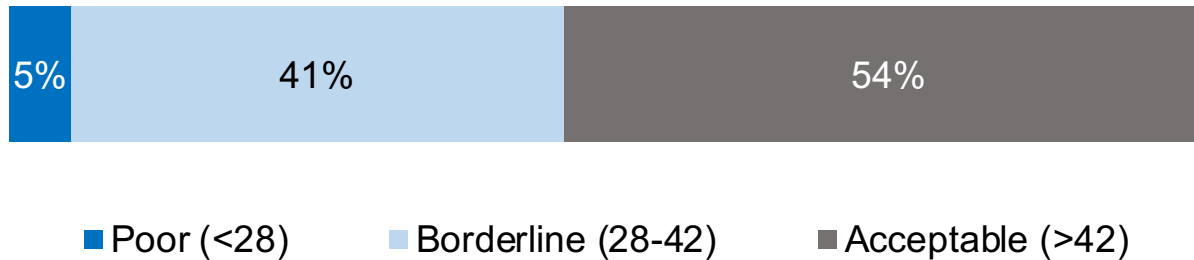
Key findings:
Refugee MSNA

1 MSNA data suggest that coverage of basic services is extensive within the constraints of the operating environment. Findings do not point to household-level outcomes indicative of widespread extreme gaps in basic living standards. This suggests that that the response is in many respects successful in implementing provision of lifesaving assistance.

1 | KEY FINDINGS – Refugee

Findings suggest that coverage of basic food needs is extensive, and not indicative of widespread gaps in food consumption patterns. This reflects a continuation of conditions reported in the 2018 Refugee influx Emergency Vulnerability Assessment (REVA II).

% of households by Food Consumption Score*

5%	41%	54%

■ Poor (<28)　　■ Borderline (28-42)　　■ Acceptable (>42)

% of households with poor food consumption scores were not found to exceed 9% in any camp

* The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a composite score based on (1) dietary diversity; (2) food frequency; and (3) relative nutritional importance of 9 weighted food groups. The FCS is recorded from a 7-day recall period.

% of households reporting main source(s) of water used for drinking and cooking*

Source	%
Tube wells / borehole / hand pump	76%
Piped water tap / stand	29%
Rainwater collection	2%
Cart with tank / drum	2%

*respondents could select multiple options.

99%
of households reported accessing improved water sources for drinking and cooking
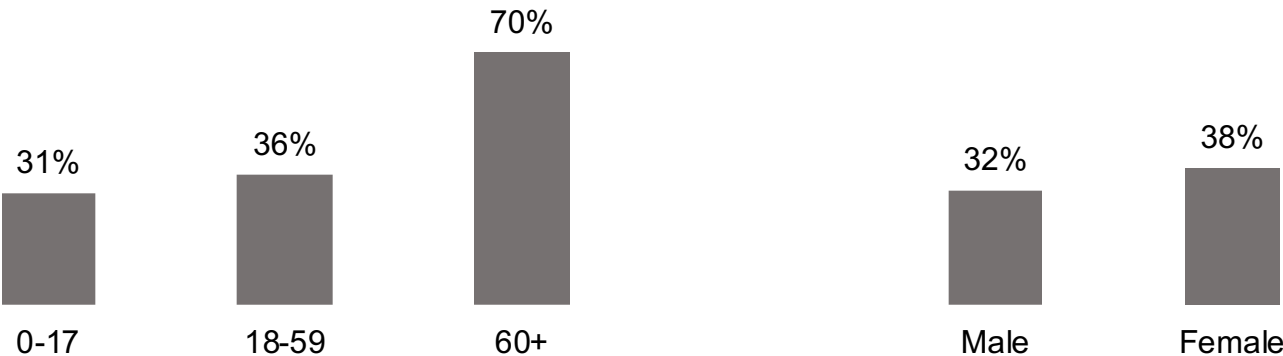
1 | KEY FINDINGS – Refugee

Findings suggest high prevalence of health-seeking behaviours among refugee populations

97%

of individuals that were reported to have an illness serious enough to require medical treatment **sought treatment**

Most individuals were reported as seeking treatment at an **NGO clinic**

35% of individuals were reported to have an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection, affecting **80%** households overall (gender and age breakdown below)

Of individuals reported as having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection who sought treatment (n = 5771), % by treatment location*

NGO clinic	79%
Private clinic	29%
Pharmacy /drug shop in market	22%
Government clinic	8%

*respondents could select multiple options.

1 | KEY FINDINGS – Refugee

Findings suggest that fuel needs are being met and that coverage is generally widespread. The proportion of households reporting exclusively using LPG has also increased from 75% in the June 2019 MSNA

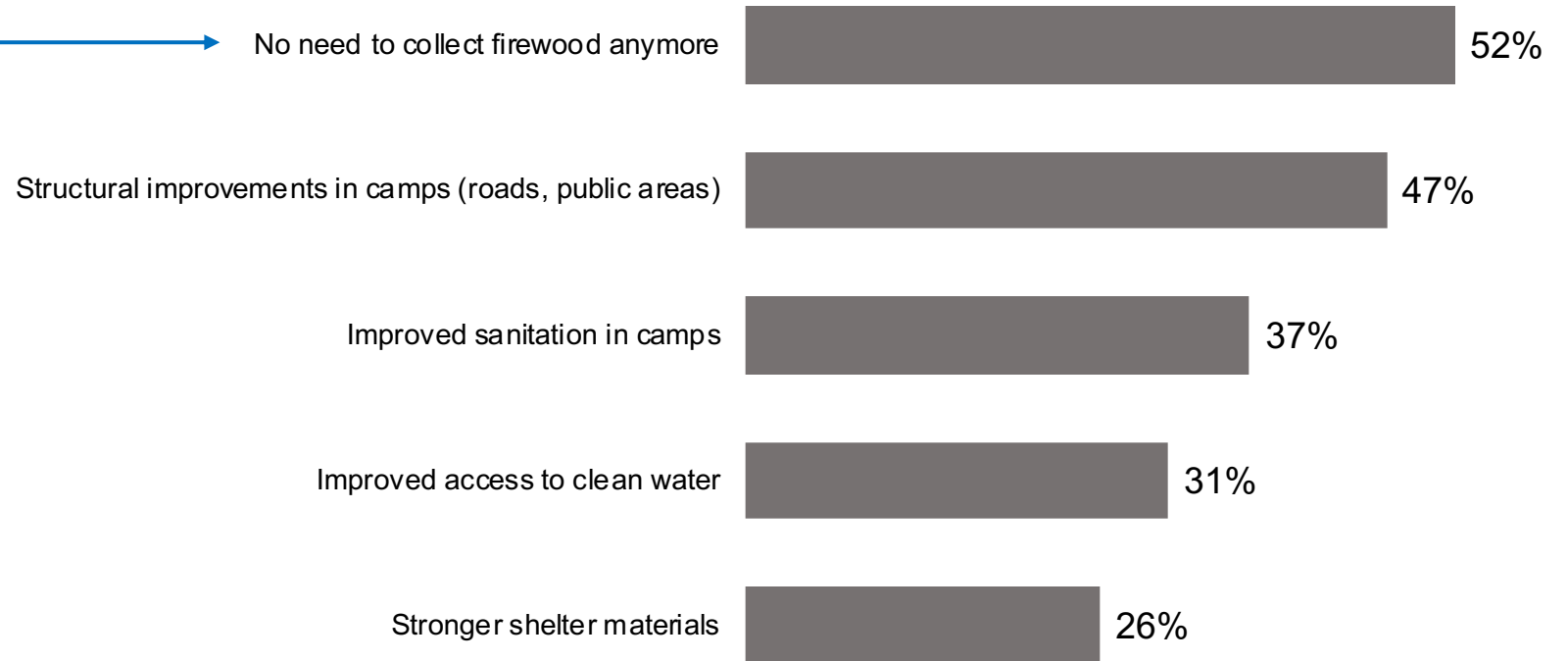% of households reporting type of cooking fuel used in the 30 days prior to data collection*

% of households reporting what has been going well with assistance and services received in the past 6 months prior to data collection (top 5)**
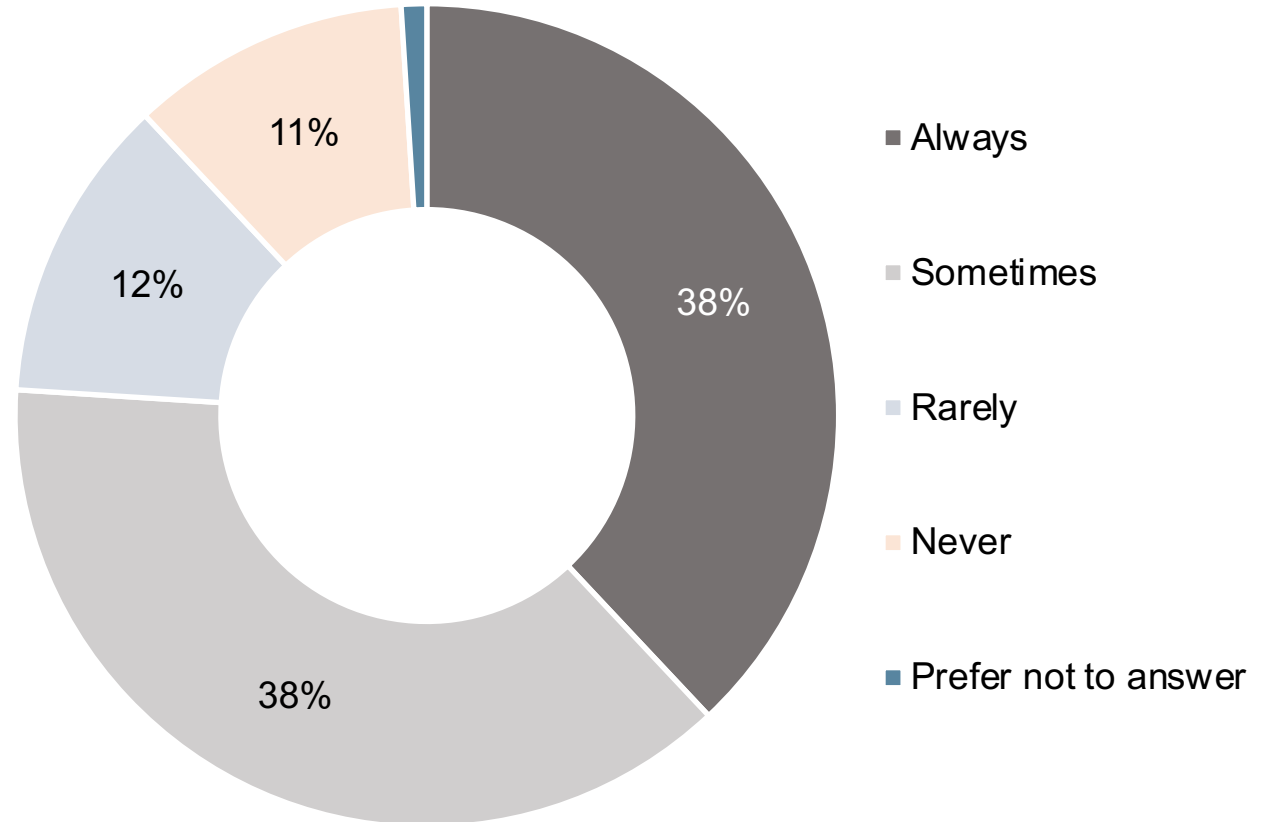
88%
of households reported exclusively using LPG

2%
of households reported using self-collected firewood

*respondents could select multiple options. **11%** of households reported using purchased firewood

No need to collect firewood anymore	52%
Structural improvements in camps (roads, public areas)	47%
Improved sanitation in camps	37%
Improved access to clean water	31%
Stronger shelter materials	26%

**respondents could select multiple options

1 | KEY FINDINGS – Refugee

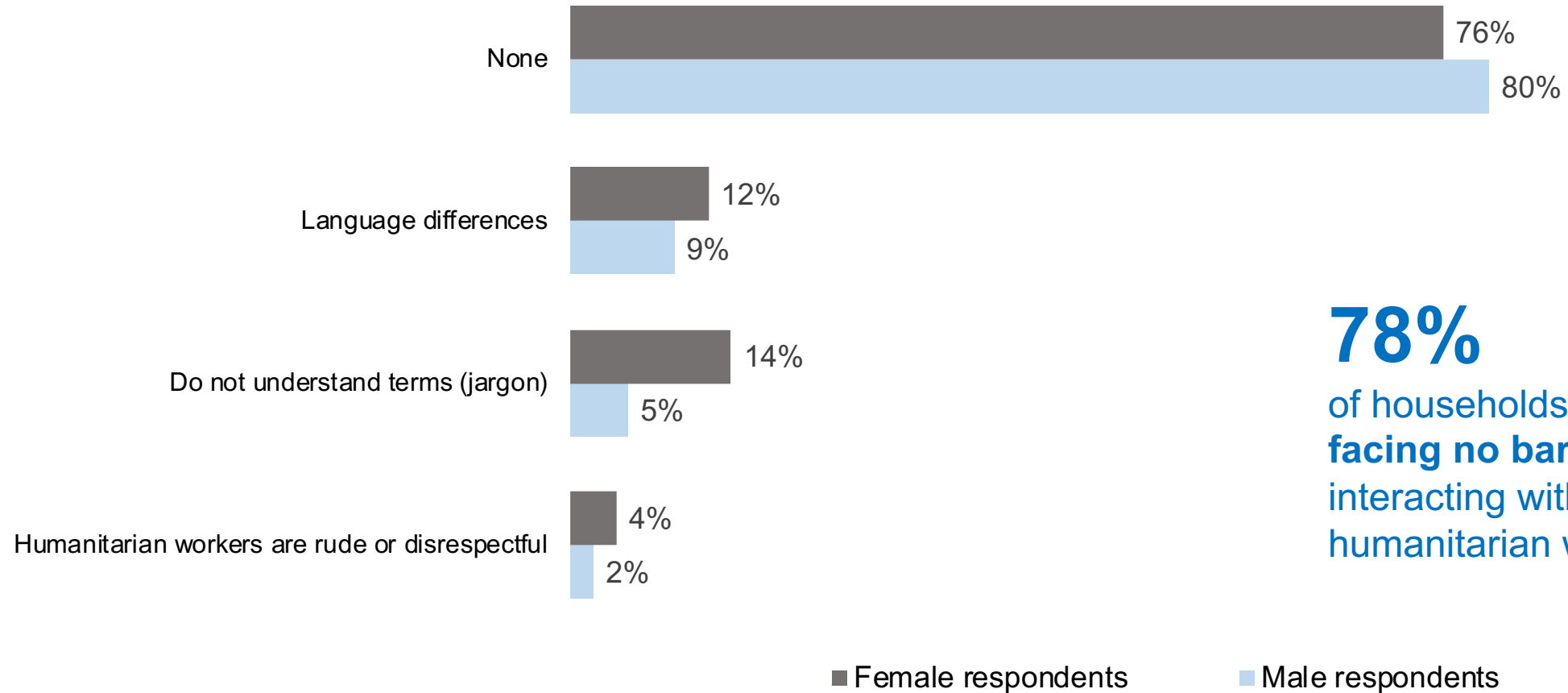**76%**

of households reported feeling that their opinion was **always** or **sometimes** taken into account when providing aid / services

% of households reporting how frequently they felt that their opinion was taken into account when providing aid / services

Legend:
- Always — 38%
- Sometimes — 38%
- Rarely — 12%
- Never — 11%
- Prefer not to answer

1 | KEY FINDINGS – Refugee

% of households reporting facing barriers to interacting with humanitarian workers

78%
of households reported **facing no barriers** to interacting with humanitarian workers

2 However, there remain outstanding gaps in access and coverage of basic goods and services. Some of these concerns may affect the refugee community as a whole, regardless of who or where they are.

2 | KEY FINDINGS – Refugee

32%

of households **did not make improvements** to their shelter in the 6 months prior to data collection, **despite reporting the need to do so***

Of households not making improvements to their shelter in the 6 months prior to data collection (n = 1555):
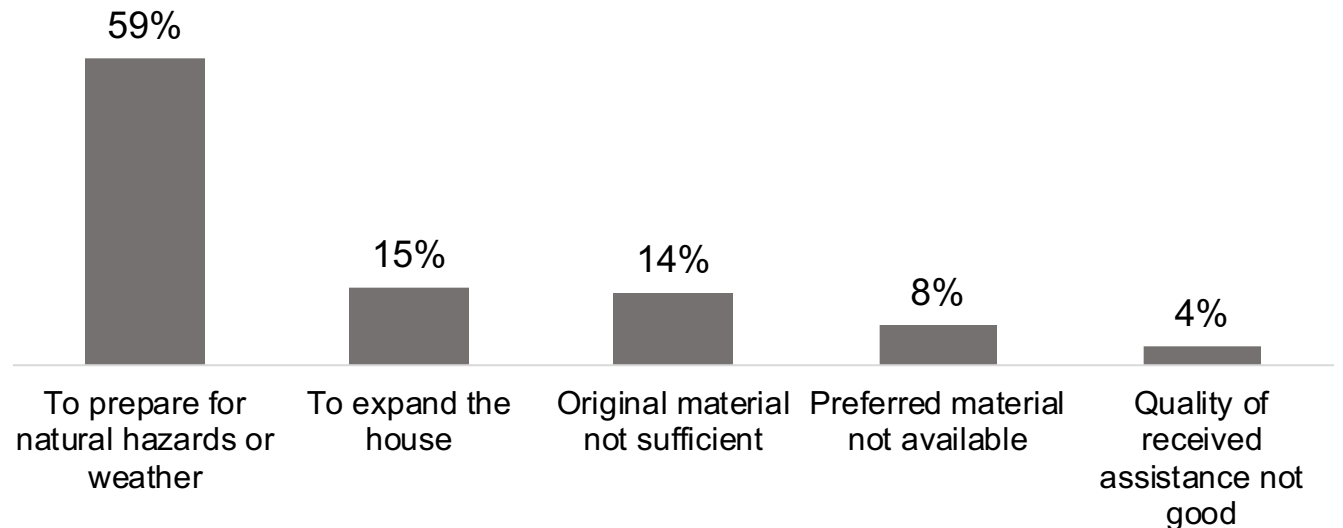
65% stated **lack of enough money** as a reason for not making improvements

34%

of households reported **purchasing materials** (or exchanging other goods) **in order to make improvements** to their shelter in the 6 months prior to data collection

Of households that purchased shelter material to make improvements**, % by reason for purchasing materials***

59%	15%	14%	8%	4%
To prepare for natural hazards or weather	To expand the house	Original material not sufficient	Preferred material not available	Quality of received assistance not good

*Overall, **46%** of households reported not making improvements to their shelter. However, a portion of these households reported not making improvements because there was no need to do so. This indicator reflects those households that did not report making any improvements but did report needing to.
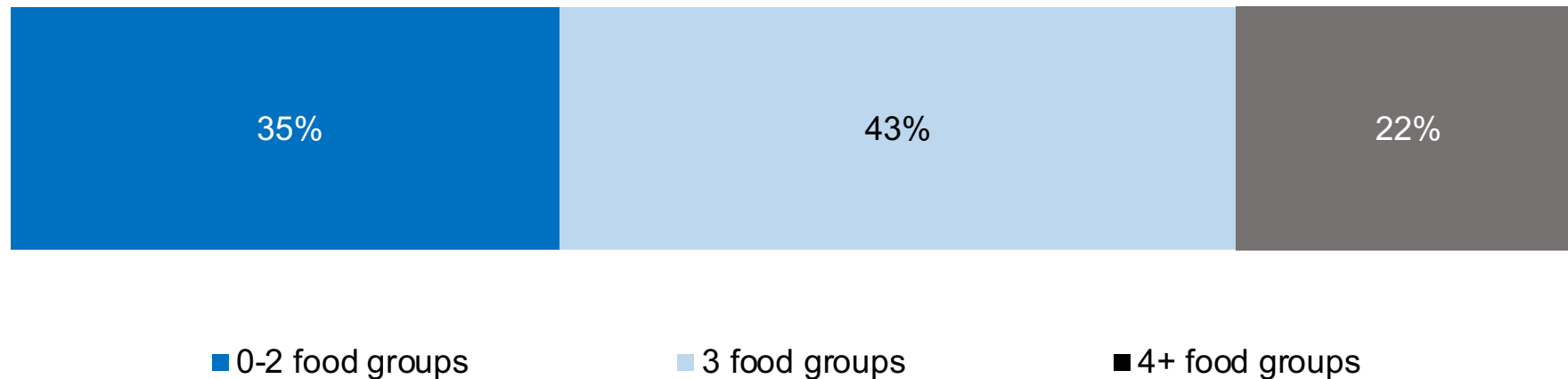
** Respondents could select multiple options
*** This question was only asked of households that reported purchasing shelter material to make improvements (n = 1136).

2 | KEY FINDINGS – Refugee

% of households by household dietary diversity*

35%	43%	22%

■ 0-2 food groups   ■ 3 food groups   ■ 4+ food groups

While findings suggest that households have managed to avoid "poor" food consumption outcomes, far too many continue to face 'borderline' conditions, particularly in regard to dietary diversity. A deeper analysis would be required to understand households' risk of facing deteriorating outcomes in light of exiting precarious conditions.

*The standard module to calculate a Household Dietary Diversity Score (24-hour recall period) was *not* included in the questionnaire. These findings represent the % of households who reported consuming numbers of food groups at least 6-7 times during the 7 days prior to data collection

2 | KEY FINDINGS – Refugee

Not all households reported sufficient water quantities to meet basic needs

Enough water for **drinking**	87%
Enough water for **cooking**	90%
Enough water for **personal hygiene**	83%
Enough water for **domestic purposes**	49%

67%

of households reported having soap

<1%

of households reported open defecation as their usual sanitation practice, yet:

1 in 4

households reported visible traces of human faeces in the vicinity (30 meters or less) of their accommodation in the 30 days prior to data collection

26%	Visible faeces
39%	Visible waste
16%	Visible stagnant water

2 | KEY FINDINGS – Refugee

% of households reporting areas where male and female members feel unsafe (top 3)*

Males

❶	Market	18%
❷	Latrines	15%
❸	Shelter	8%

Females

❶	Latrines	25%
❷	Water points	14%
❸	Market	12%

Of households reporting at least one area where male (n = 552) and female (n = 765) members do not feel safe:

33% cited **lack of enough light at night** as a reason for **male** members feeling unsafe in these locations

(**#2** most commonly reported reason, after fear of abduction)

50% cited **lack of enough light at night** as a reason for **female** members feeling unsafe in these locations

(**#1** most commonly reported reason)

% of households reporting the number of (functioning) portable lamps they own

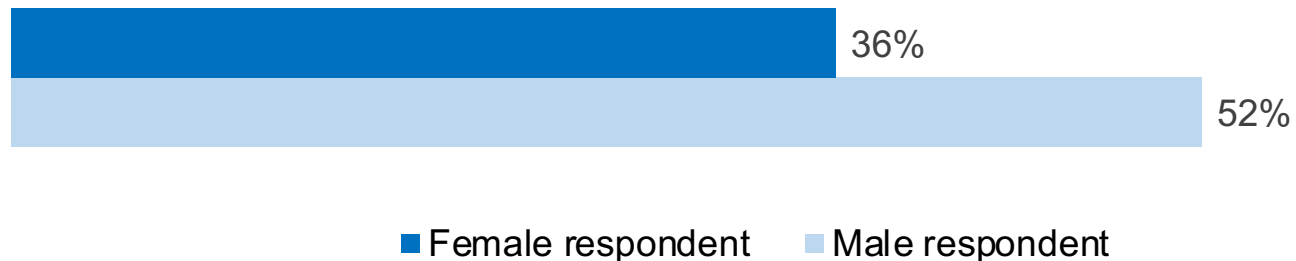- ■ At least 2 — 20%
- ■ Only 1 — 40%
- ■ None — 40%

*respondents could select 3 options. Male respondents were only asked to respond on behalf of male members of their households while female respondents were only asked to respond on behalf of female members of their household.
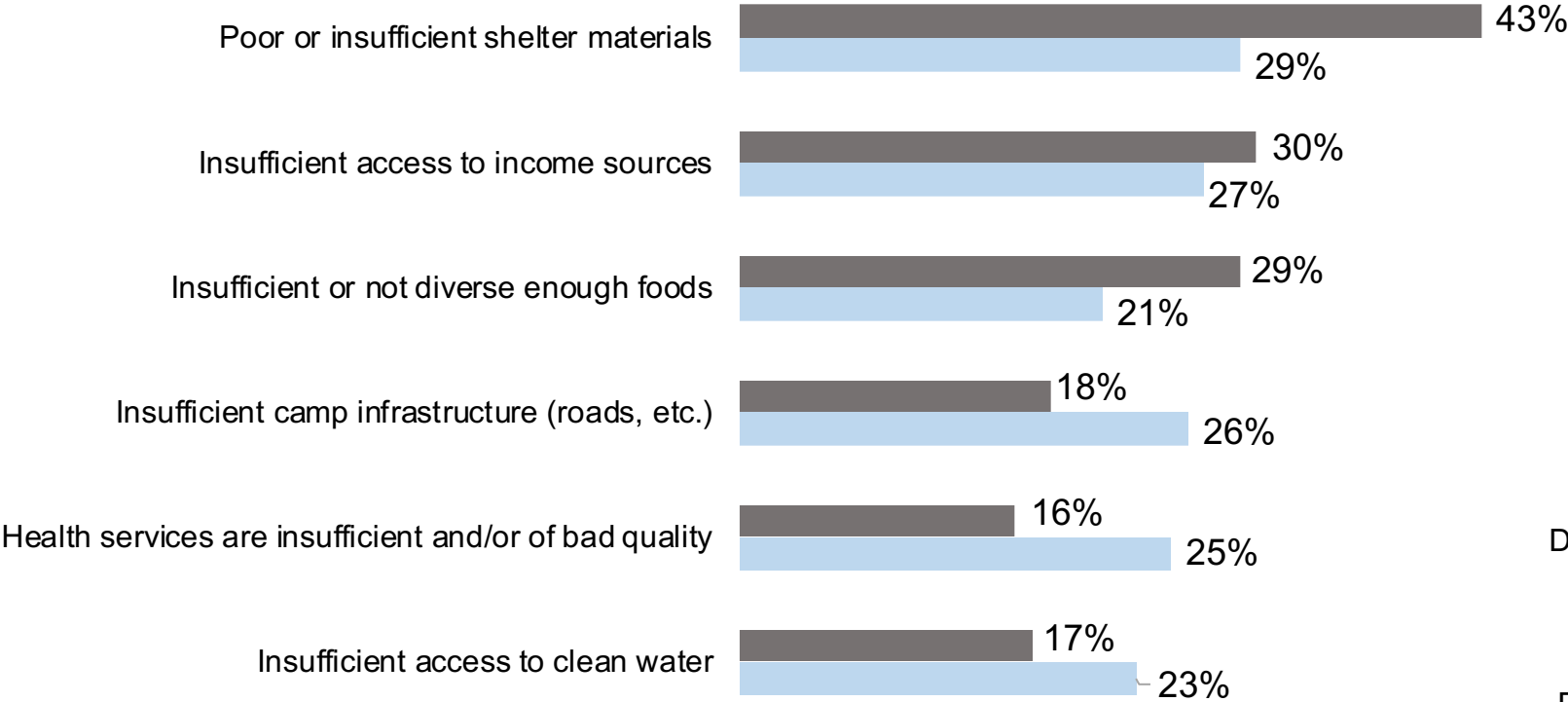
2 | KEY FINDINGS – Refugee

44%

of households reported being visited by a community health worker in the past 2 weeks prior to data collection

Overall (by respondent gender)

36%

52%

■ Female respondent   ■ Male respondent

2 | KEY FINDINGS – Refugee

% of households reporting what has **not** been going well with assistance and services received in the past 6 months prior to data collection*

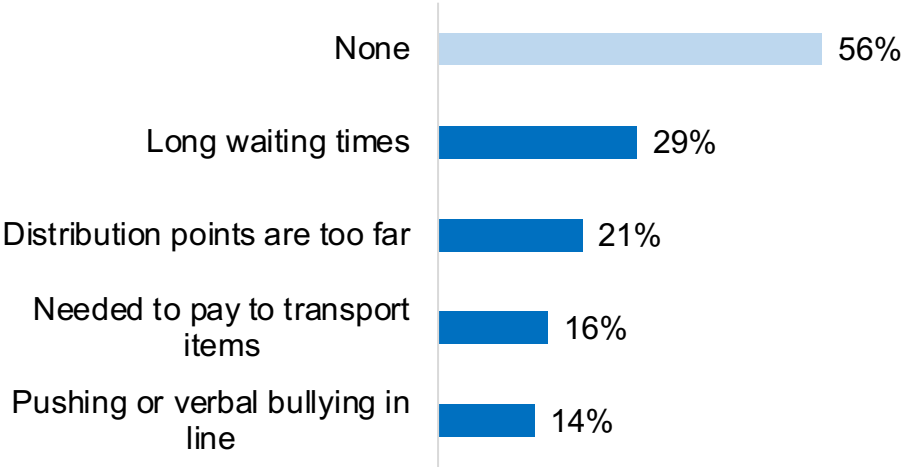| Category	Female	Male
Poor or insufficient shelter materials	43%	29%
Insufficient access to income sources	30%	27%
Insufficient or not diverse enough foods	29%	21%
Insufficient camp infrastructure (roads, etc.)	18%	26%
Health services are insufficient and/or of bad quality	16%	25%
Insufficient access to clean water	17%	23%

■ Female respondent ■ Male respondent

*respondents could select multiple options. This question was asked of all households. All respondents were asked to specify what was going well with assistance and services received in a separate question.

44%
of households reported facing challenges picking up aid distributions in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting challenges picking up aid distributions in the 30 days before data collection**
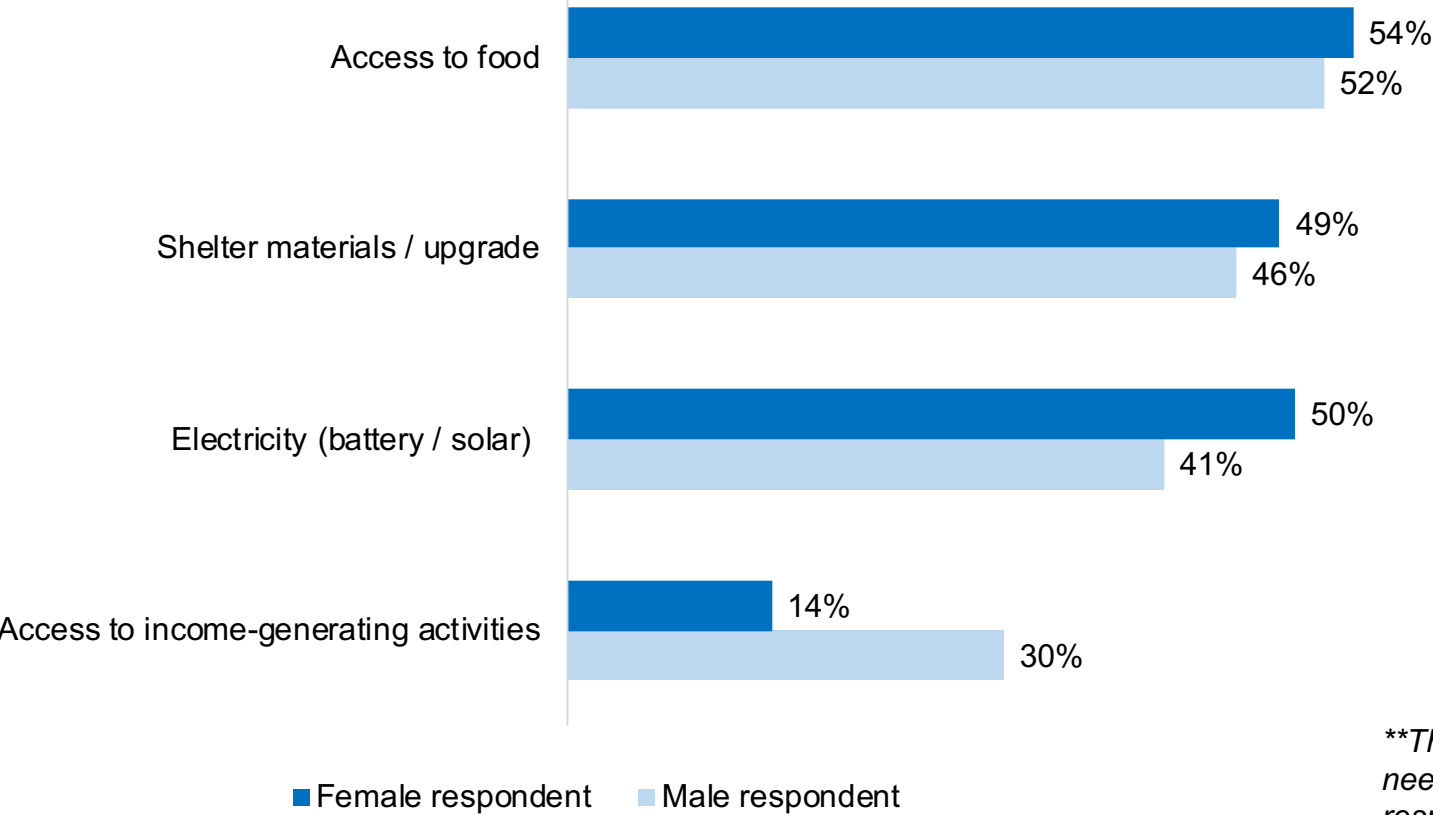
None	56%
Long waiting times	29%
Distribution points are too far	21%
Needed to pay to transport items	16%
Pushing or verbal bullying in line	14%

**respondents could select multiple options

2 | KEY FINDINGS – Refugee

When the priority needs cited by refugees are ranked in order of importance, 'access to food' featured significantly higher than the second-ranked priority need (shelter materials / upgrades). The top 3 overall rank far higher than any other priority need cited by respondents.

% of households reporting the priority needs for which they require additional support (top 4, unranked)*

Access to food
54%
52%

Shelter materials / upgrade
49%
46%

Electricity (battery / solar)
50%
41%

Access to income-generating activities
14%
30%

■ Female respondent   ■ Male respondent

*proportion of households reporting each priority need as a top 3 need, unranked

% of households reporting the priority needs for which they require additional support (top 4, ranked)**

	Overall	Male respondents	Female respondents
Access to food	1.37	1.35	1.39
Shelter materials / upgrade	0.89	0.80	0.99
Electricity (solar, battery)	0.68	0.60	0.76
Access to income generating activities / employment	0.32	0.46	0.19

*italic**The ranking findings reflects a Borda Count methodology of 17 priority needs, which determines the relative ranking of items by assigning each response a certain number of points corresponding to the position in which each respondent ranks it.*

3 In some cases, these gaps in coverage seem to disproportionately affect specific population groups or localities. Often, findings point to notable gaps for households living in southern Teknaf camps and/or in more mixed conditions with host communities.

3 | KEY FINDINGS – Refugee

Camp-level findings on food consumption score indicate wide variation in food consumption outcomes between different localities
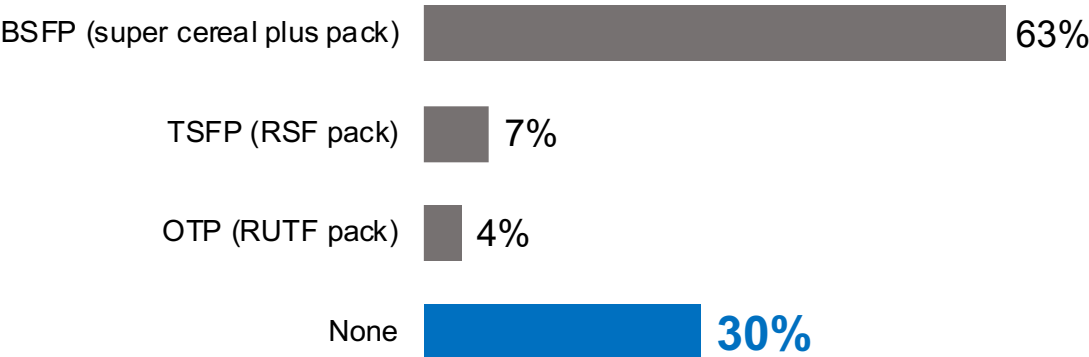
Food Consumption Score*
Camp-level findings: % of households with a calculated FCS of 'Acceptable' (**54%** overall)

Upper 4			Lower 4
78%	Camp 23	Camp 10	44%
68%	Camp 4 Ext.	Camp 7	41%
68%	NRC	Camp 1E	33%
67%	Camps 14 & 8W	Camp 1W	27%

*The FCS reported above refers to food consumed during the 7 days prior to data collection.

% of individuals aged 6 to 59 months (n = 3440) reported as being currently enrolled in any nutrition-feeding program, by type of program**

BSFP (super cereal plus pack) — 63%
TSFP (RSF pack) — 7%
OTP (RUTF pack) — 4%
None — **30%**

**respondents could select multiple options

By camp (top 5)***

56%	Camp 8W
52%	Camp 2W
51%	Camp 5
51%	Camp 26
46%	Camp 3

***findings may be indicative for some camps

10% of refugee households overall reported paying money or goods in the 6 months prior to data collection as a **form of rent**.

Camps with the highest proportion of households reporting paying rent to someone in order to live in their shelter in the 6 months prior to data collection

95%   Camp 25
79%   Camp 27
72%   Camp 24
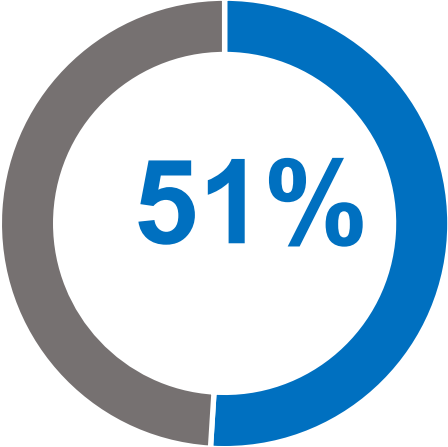63%   Camp 23
32%   Camp 26
21%   Camp 1E
12%   Camp 22

% of households reporting firewood use (purchased or self-collected), by camp (upper 4)*

52%   Camp 8W

37%   Camp 27

35%   Camp 24

32%   Camp 23

*respondents could select multiple options. This indicator does not imply that households reported exclusively using firewood.
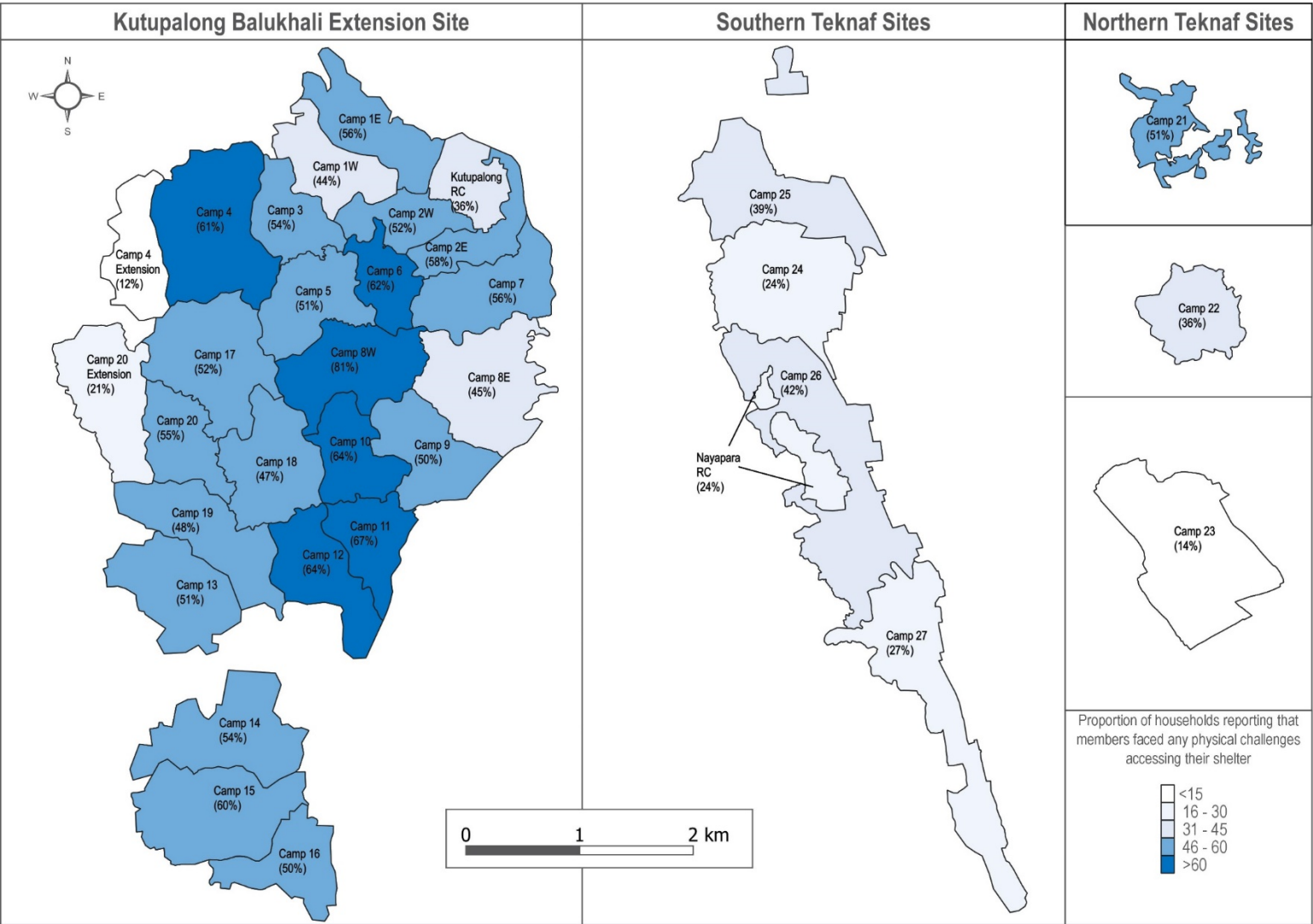
% of households reporting that members face any physical challenges accessing their shelter

51%

By camp (upper 6)

81%	Camp 8W
67%	Camp 11
64%	Camp 10
64%	Camp 12
62%	Camp 6
61%	Camp 4

Kutupalong Balukhali Extension Site

Camp 1E (56%)
Camp 1W (44%)
Kutupalong RC (36%)
Camp 4 (61%)
Camp 3 (54%)
Camp 2W (52%)
Camp 4 Extension (12%)
Camp 2E (58%)
Camp 5 (51%)
Camp 6 (62%)
Camp 7 (56%)
Camp 17 (52%)
Camp 8W (81%)
Camp 8E (45%)
Camp 20 Extension (21%)
Camp 20 (55%)
Camp 10 (64%)
Camp 9 (50%)
Camp 18 (47%)
Camp 19 (48%)
Camp 11 (67%)
Camp 12 (64%)
Camp 13 (51%)
Camp 14 (54%)
Camp 15 (60%)
Camp 16 (50%)

Southern Teknaf Sites

Camp 25 (39%)
Camp 24 (24%)
Camp 26 (42%)
Nayapara RC (24%)
Camp 27 (27%)

Northern Teknaf Sites

Camp 21 (51%)
Camp 22 (36%)
Camp 23 (14%)

Proportion of households reporting that members faced any physical challenges accessing their shelter

<15
16 - 30
31 - 45
46 - 60
>60

0   1   2 km

3 | KEY FINDINGS – Refugee

12% of refugee households overall reported needing to access surface water for drinking or cooking during the last dry season.

Households who reported this need were highly concentrated in six camps in Teknaf:

58%	Camp 24
54%	NRC
48%	Camp 25
47%	Camp 27
34%	Camp 26
31%	Camp 22

1 in every 5 households

in Camps 24, 25, and 27 were using surface water or rainwater collection as a main water source for bathing and washing at the time of data collection (roughly) – which may have important health-related implications

30% of households overall reported that they faced any challenges accessing markets in the past 4 weeks prior to data collection

Camps with the highest proportion of households reporting that they faced any challenges accessing markets in the past 4 weeks prior to data collection

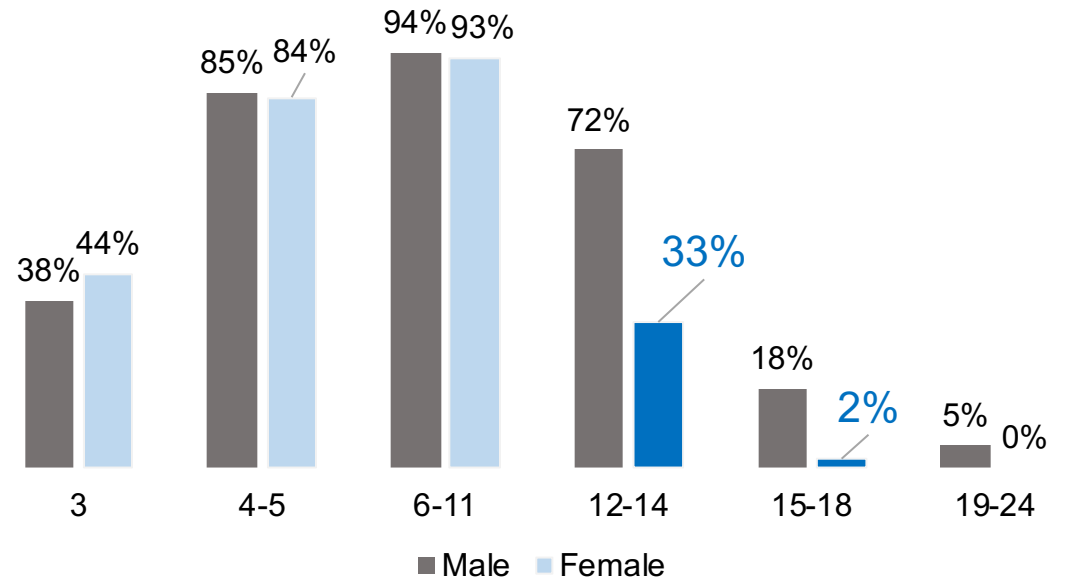|	
58%	Camp 24
54%	NRC
48%	Camp 25
47%	Camp 27

4 In other cases, these gaps in coverage seem to highlight issues of particular concern related to gender dynamics and its potential effects on access to services.

4 | KEY FINDINGS – Refugee

% of children and youth (3 – 24) were reported to be attending a **temporary learning centre (TLC)** at least 4 days per week (during the 30 days prior to data collection)
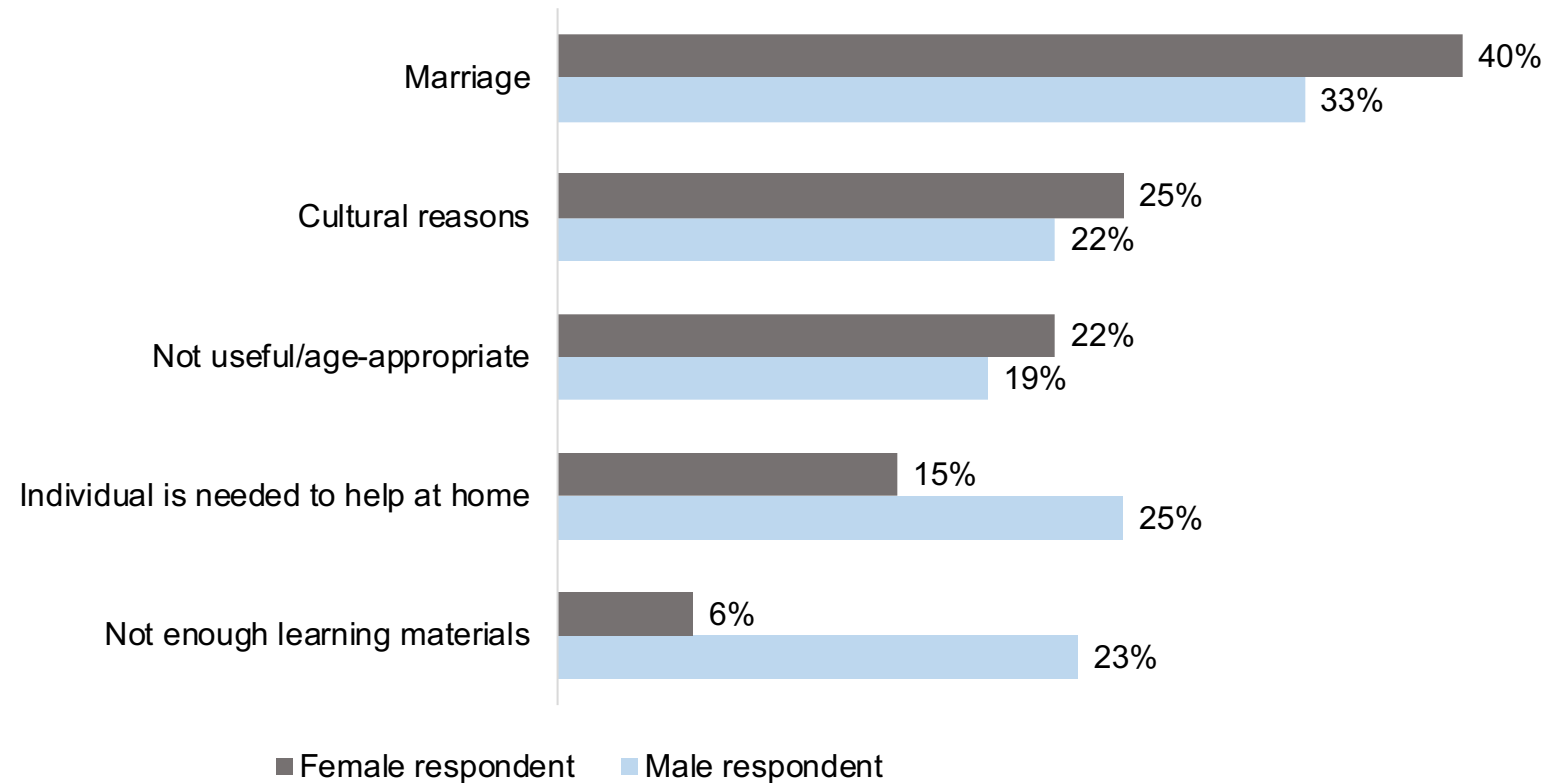
% of children and youth (3 – 24) were reported to be attending a **madrassa** (during the 30 days prior to data collection)

Low attendance rates at educational facilities affect adolescents aged 12 and over, but particularly adolescent girls.
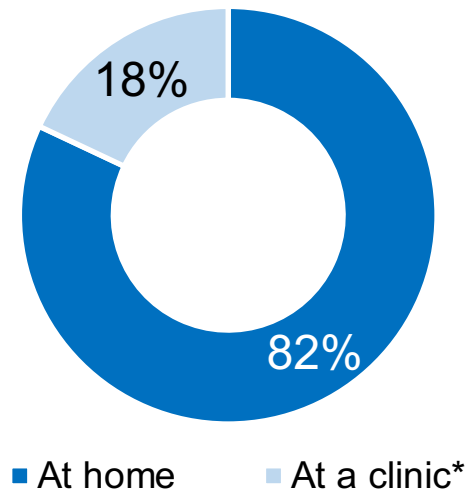
4 | KEY FINDINGS – Refugee

Of households with a school-aged child or youth (aged 3 – 24) not reported as regularly attending a TLC at least 4 days per week in the 30 days prior to data collection (n = 2729), % reporting education barriers (by gender of respondent)**
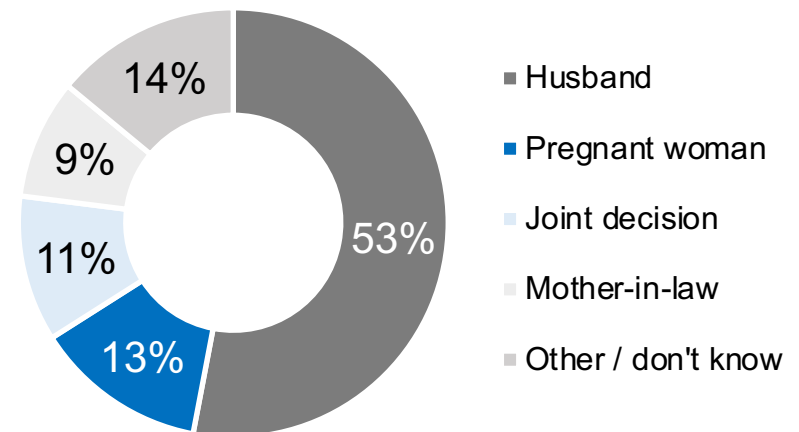

Marriage
- Female respondent: 40%
- Male respondent: 33%

Cultural reasons
- Female respondent: 25%
- Male respondent: 22%

Not useful/age-appropriate
- Female respondent: 22%
- Male respondent: 19%

Individual is needed to help at home
- Female respondent: 15%
- Male respondent: 25%

Not enough learning materials
- Female respondent: 6%
- Male respondent: 23%

■ Female respondent   ■ Male respondent

**respondents could select 3 options

4 | KEY FINDINGS – Refugee

Of individual children born in the 12 months prior to data collection (n = 520), % reporting location of delivery**

18%
82%

■ At home   ■ At a clinic*

% of households reporting who decides where a pregnant woman gives birth

14%
9%
11%
13%
53%

■ Husband
■ Pregnant woman
■ Joint decision
■ Mother-in-law
■ Other / don't know

44%
of individuals aged 0 – 2 years (n = 1613) **were not** reported as being breastfed immediately / within an hour of birth

** Findings on location of delivery should be triangulated with health sector data. The recall period was in the past year (children 0-11 months) and not in the past 6 months (children 0 – 6 months)

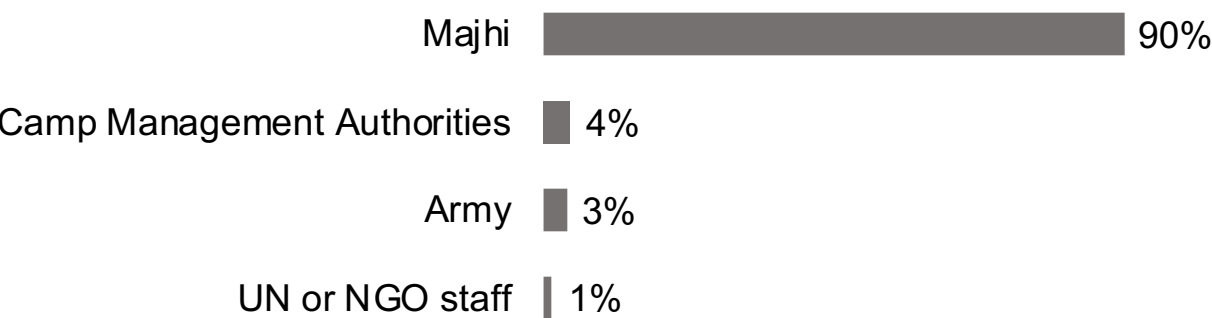* Clinic run by government, NGO or private

4 | KEY FINDINGS – Refugee

% of households reporting point-of-contact if they needed to refer a friend who was sexually assaulted for care and support*

- Majhi — 84% / 81%
- Legal aid providers — 8% / 25%
- Police and security — 10% / 20%
- Health center — 8% / 22%

■ Female respondent   ■ Male respondent

*respondents could select multiple options

% of households reporting who they would report to first if a serious security issue happens, by point-of-contact

- Majhi — 90%
- Camp Management Authorities — 4%
- Army — 3%
- UN or NGO staff — 1%

Female respondents were less likely / able to name other resources / mechanisms of support other than Majhi in the event of sexual assault

15%

of respondents would refer a friend who was sexually assaulted to health facilities, police and security, or legal aid service providers
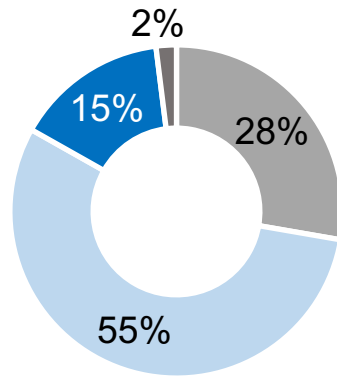
4 | KEY FINDINGS – Refugee

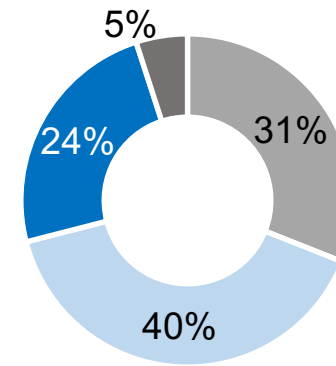% of households reporting on gender norms and freedom of movement for women to go to the local market

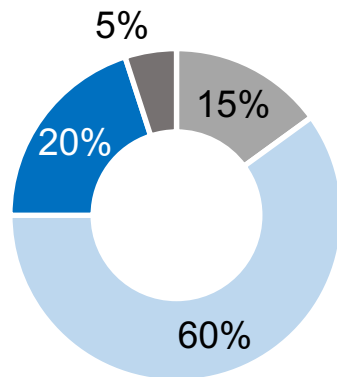*Male respondents*

Female respondents

Married women

Male respondents – Married women:
- 28% Can go alone
- 55% Can go accompanied by someone else
- 15% Can never go
- 2% Not applicable

Female respondents – Married women:
- 31% Can go alone
- 40% Can go accompanied by someone else
- 24% Can never go
- 5% Not applicable

Unmarried women

Male respondents – Unmarried women:
- 15% Can go alone
- 60% Can go accompanied by someone else
- 20% Can never go
- 5% Not applicable

Female respondents – Unmarried women:
- 15% Can go alone
- 33% Can go accompanied by someone else
- 35% Can never go
- 17% Not applicable

5 While findings point to generally high coverage of basic needs and services, refugees reported the need to seek out additional means beyond humanitarian assistance to cover their needs. Levels of household-level coping extended beyond aid dependency and selling of assistance items.

5 | KEY FINDINGS – Refugee

% of households reporting spending >0 BDT on the following items / services in the month prior to data collection

96%	Food
77%	Transportation
74%	Communication costs
72%	Medical expenses
46%	Clothing and shoes
41%	Festivals or community events**
37%	Debt repayment
30%	Hygiene items
27%	Shelter materials
26%	Kitchen items
25%	Educational materials

69% of households reporting borrowing money or purchasing items on credit in the 30 days preceding data collection.

This proportion seems to be increasing across different rounds of the MSNA: 35% in July 2018, 45% in January 2019, 69% in August 2019.

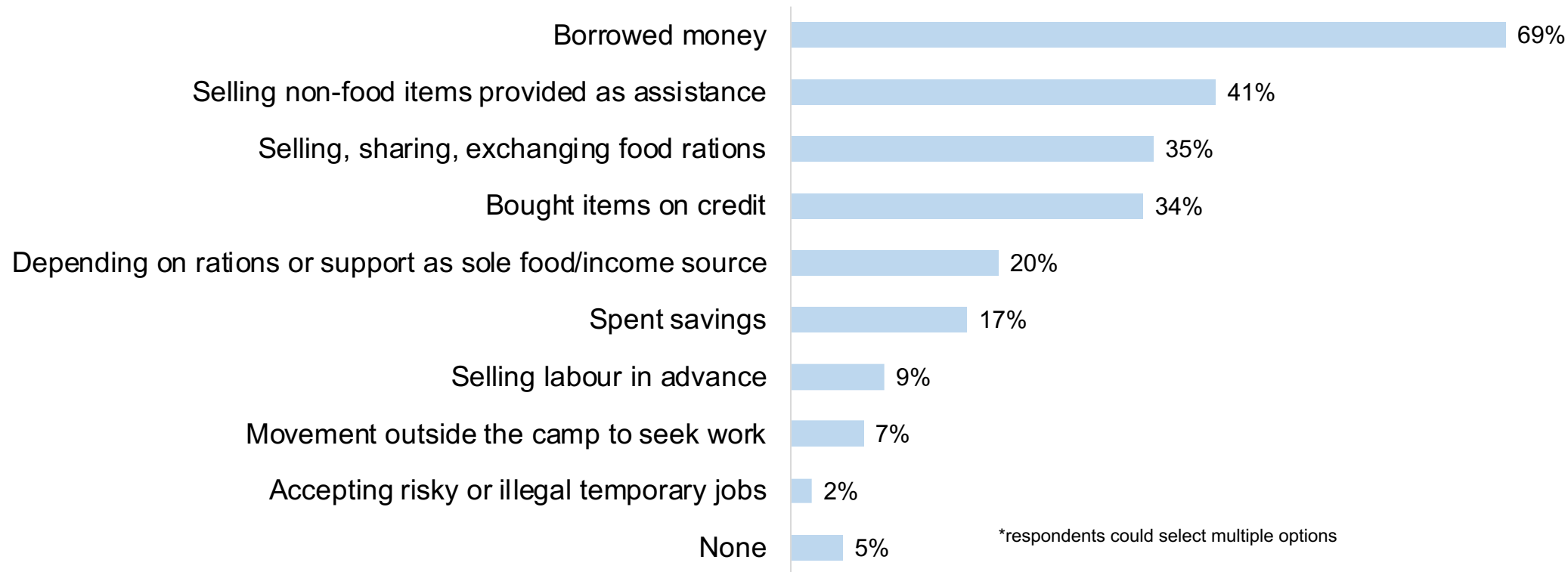Out of all households, most frequently cited reasons for borrowing money or purchasing items on credit*

To purchase food	57%
Cover health expenses	55%
To buy clothes or shoes**	13%

*respondents could select multiple options
**the data collection period included the festival of Eid al-Adha

% of households engaging in coping strategies due to a lack of money to meet basic needs, during the 30 days prior to data collection*

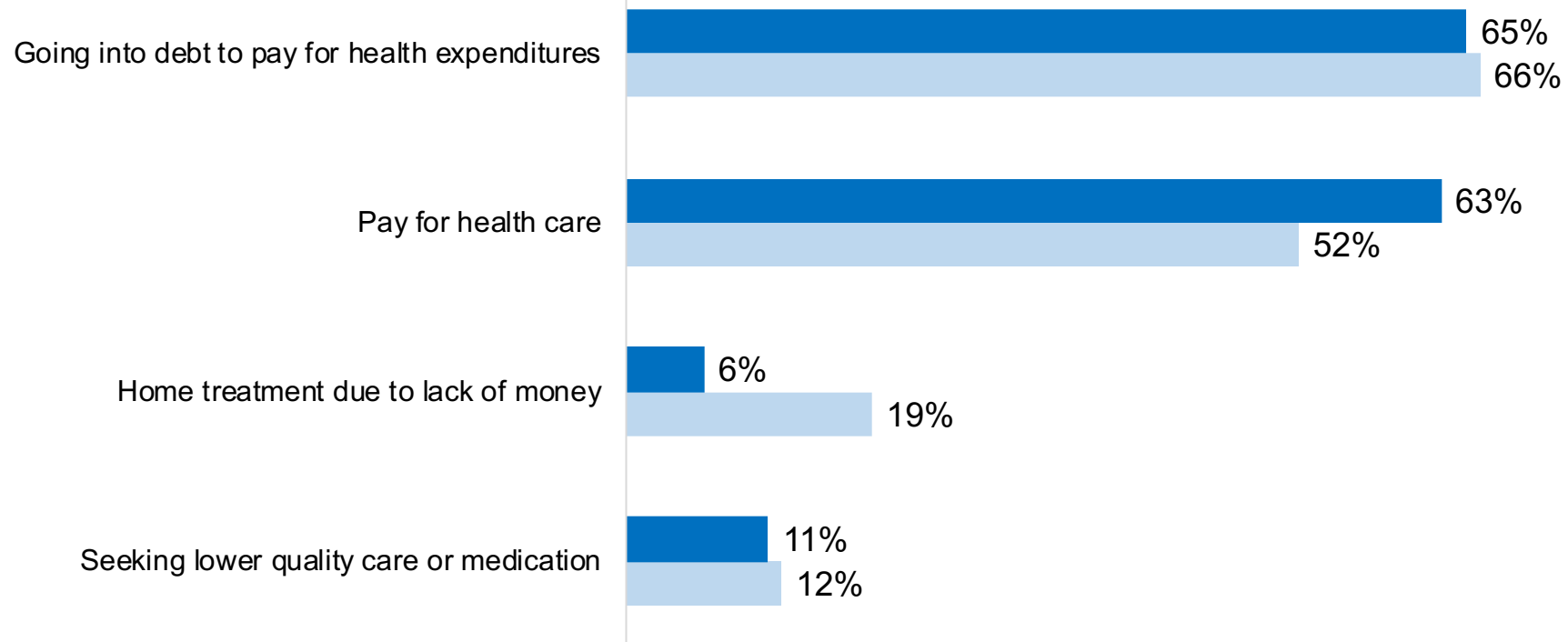| Coping strategy	%
Borrowed money	69%
Selling non-food items provided as assistance	41%
Selling, sharing, exchanging food rations	35%
Bought items on credit	34%
Depending on rations or support as sole food/income source	20%
Spent savings	17%
Selling labour in advance	9%
Movement outside the camp to seek work	7%
Accepting risky or illegal temporary jobs	2%
None	5%

*respondents could select multiple options

95% of households reported engaging in coping strategies due to a lack of money to meet basic needs, during 30 days prior to data collection

5 | KEY FINDINGS – Refugee

Many refugee households report engaging in coping mechanisms in order to manage health-related issues: including paying for care or even incurring debt to secure treatment

Among the **80%** of households with at least one member with an illness, % reporting using coping mechanisms during the month prior data collection (n = 2,724)*:

	Female respondent	Male respondent
Going into debt to pay for health expenditures	65%	66%
Pay for health care	63%	52%
Home treatment due to lack of money	6%	19%
Seeking lower quality care or medication	11%	12%

■ Female respondent ■ Male respondent

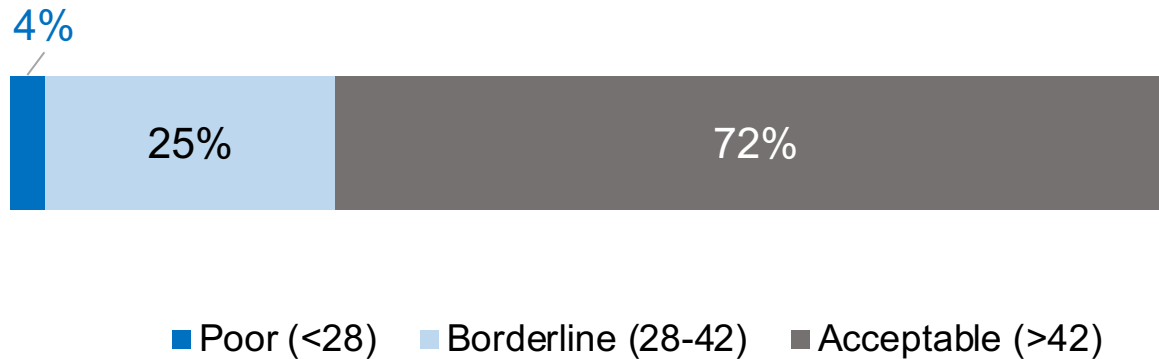*respondents could select multiple options

Key findings:
Host Community MSNA

1 Assessment findings suggest that that there are similar proportions of households with minimal needs as having extreme gaps, with the majority falling between either extreme. This reflects the socio-economic environment that should underpin considerations of host communities' needs.
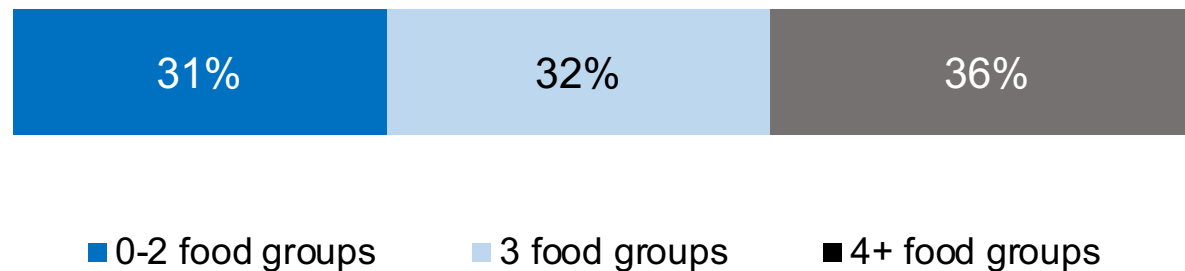
1 | KEY FINDINGS – Host Community

% of households by Food Consumption Score*

4%

Poor (<28)	Borderline (28-42)	Acceptable (>42)
(4%)	25%	72%

■ Poor (<28) ■ Borderline (28-42) ■ Acceptable (>42)

There is minimal geographic variation among Unions when it comes to food security outcomes
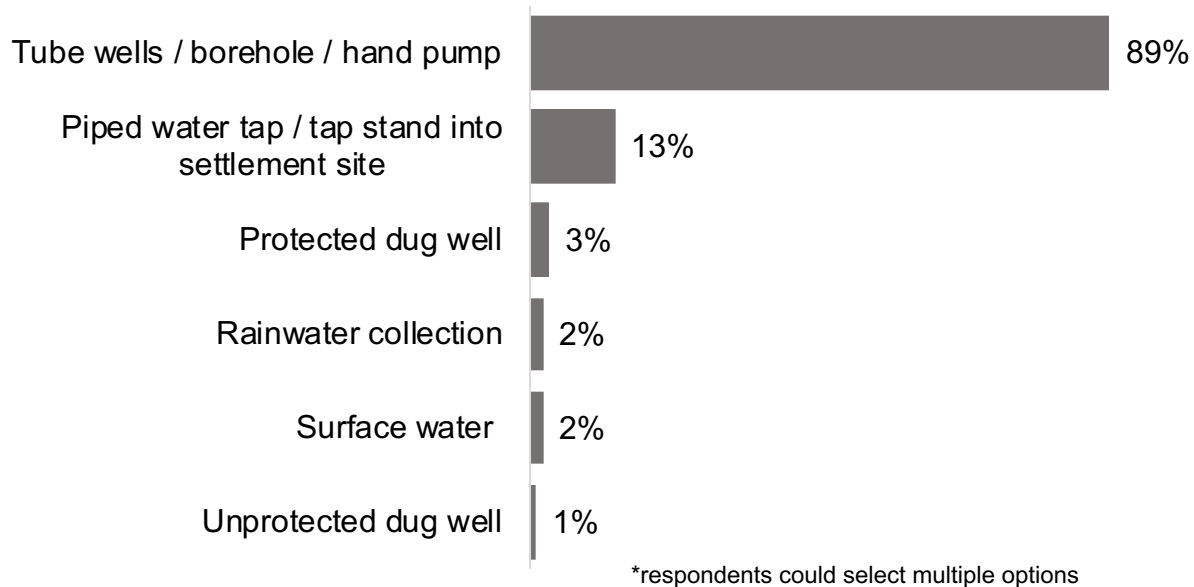
% of households by household dietary diversity**

0-2 food groups	3 food groups	4+ food groups
31%	32%	36%

■ 0-2 food groups ■ 3 food groups ■ 4+ food groups

However, the lack of dietary diversity continues to be a major driver of need.

* The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a composite score based on (1) dietary diversity; (2) food frequency; and (3) relative nutritional importance of 9 weighted food groups. The FCS is recorded from a 7-day recall period

**The standard module to calculate a Household Dietary Diversity Score (24-hour recall period) was *not* included in the questionnaire. These findings represent the % of households who reported consuming numbers of food groups at least 6-7 times in a week.

1 | KEY FINDINGS – Host Community

% of households reporting main source(s) of water used for drinking and cooking*

Source	%
Tube wells / borehole / hand pump	89%
Piped water tap / tap stand into settlement site	13%
Protected dug well	3%
Rainwater collection	2%
Surface water	2%
Unprotected dug well	1%

*respondents could select multiple options

Most host community households reported accessing improved water sources for drinking and cooking

However, not all households reported sufficient water quantities for all purposes

% of households reporting having enough water to meet basic needs, by type of need

Enough water for **drinking**	94%
Enough water for **cooking**	93%
Enough water for **personal hygiene**	87%
Enough water for **domestic purposes**	65%

1 | KEY FINDINGS – Host Community

17%

of households reported the presence of at least one individual requiring assistance to complete daily activities

Of households reporting the presence of at least one individual requiring daily assistance:

Fewer than 1 in 5

reported being able to access support for this individual

79%

of households reported being connected to the electricity grid

Lower proportions of households reported being connected to the electricity in **Ukhiya** Unions

1. **92%** Teknaf Paurashava
2. **89%** Sabrang
3. **86%** Teknaf Sadar
4. **83%** Nhilla
5. **82%** Ratna Palong
6. **79%** Raja Palong

7. **78%** Whykong
8. **75%** Baharchhara
9. **74%** Jalia Palong
10. **74%** Haldia Palong
11. **50%** Palong Khali

Of households reporting not being connected to the electricity grid,

55% attributed this to being **unable to pay for electricity***

*The denominator for this indicator is households without electricity (21%) (n = 278)

1 | KEY FINDINGS – Host Community

Most households reported owning their land and most households reported owning the house that they are occupying. Only 2% of households reported that they rented their current accommodation. However, findings point potential gaps in regard to perceived security of tenure:

10%

of households reported feeling at risk of eviction or being forced to leave their house / shelter in the next few months

37%

of households reported **not making improvements to their shelter** in the 6 months prior to data collection, **despite reporting the need to do so**

Of households not making improvements to their shelter in the 6 months prior to data collection (n = 797):

60% stated **lack of enough money** as a reason for not making improvements*

*Overall, **61%** of households reported not making improvements to their shelter. However, a portion of these households reported not making improvements because there was no need to do so. This indicator reflects those households that did not report making any improvements but did report needing to.

2 Findings did not show significantly worse-off conditions or needs in any given area in the assessed host communities. However, certain indicators demonstrated issues in access to water and education in Teknaf Upazila.

2 | KEY FINDINGS – Host Community

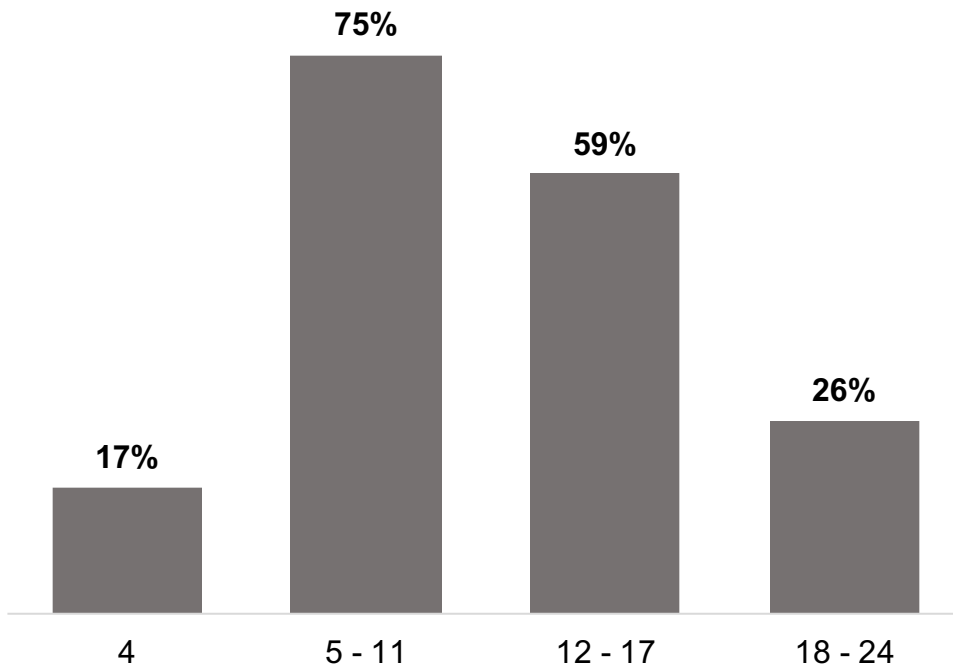**81%** of households reported never accessing surface water for drinking or cooking during the last dry season.

Those households who reported needing to were mostly concentrated in Teknaf.

Unions with the highest proportion of households reporting accessing surface water (a couple of times or almost every day) for drinking or cooking during the last dry season

35%	Whykong
30%	Baharchhara
26%	Nhilla
25%	Teknaf Sadar

2 | KEY FINDINGS – Host Community

% of school-aged children and youth (aged 4 – 24) reported to be **attending any formal education** opportunities during the current academic year*

30% of households reported the presence of at least one primary or secondary school-aged child (5 – 17) in the household who was not attending any learning opportunities

Unions with the highest proportion of households reporting the presence of at least one primary or secondary school-aged child who was not attending any learning opportunity were concentrated in Teknaf Upazila

47%	Teknaf Sadar
35%	Sabrang
33%	Baharchhara
33%	Teknaf Paurashava

Bar chart:
- 4: 17%
- 5 - 11: 75%
- 12 - 17: 59%
- 18 - 24: 26%

* Formal education opportunities include government school, Alia madrassa, private school (non-religious), university, technical college, college (public or private), or Ministry of Youth and Sport Development Programmes

3 Certain findings seem to highlight issues of particular concern related to protection and gender dynamics and its potential effects on access to services in host communities

3 | KEY FINDINGS – Host Community

% of households reporting areas in their neighbourhood where male and female members feel unsafe (top 3)*

Males

1. Market — **14%**
2. **On way to / from key facilities** — **13%**
3. **Firewood collection sites** — **10%**

Females

1. Markets — **24%**
2. Latrines — **21%**
3. **On way to / from key facilities** — **12%**

*respondents could select multiple options

6%
of households reported the presence of a child (<18 years) in the household who is already or is about to get married

5%
of households reported the presence of a child (<18 years) in the household working to earn an income the 30 days prior to data collection
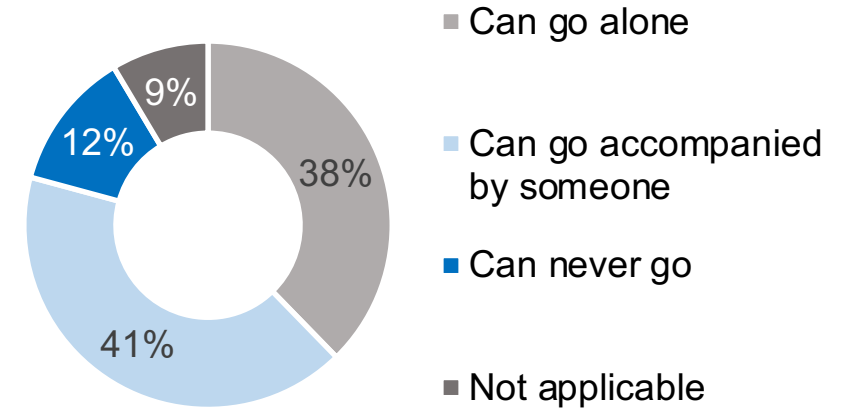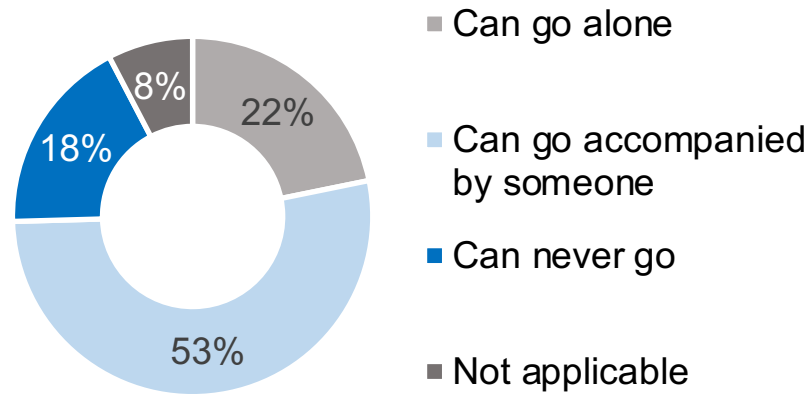
3 | KEY FINDINGS – Host Community

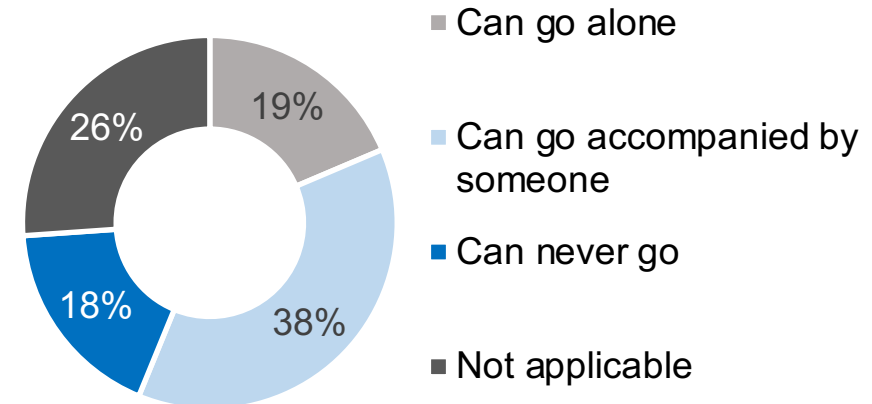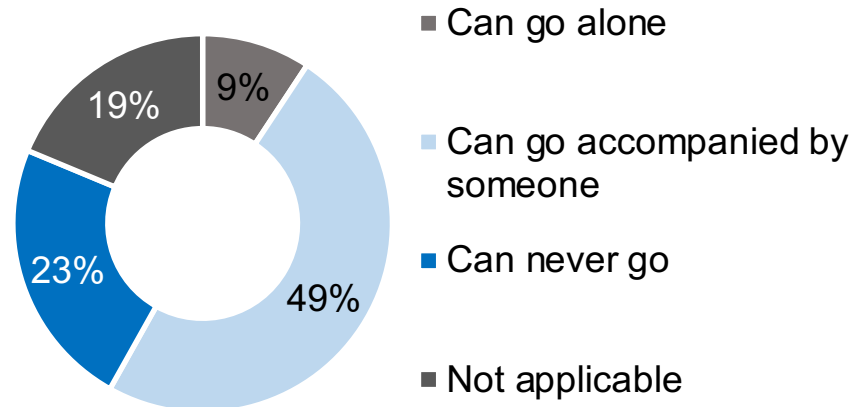% of households reporting on gender norms and freedom of movement for women to go to the local market

Male respondents

Female respondents

Married women

Male respondents (Married women):
- Can go alone: 22%
- Can go accompanied by someone: 53%
- Can never go: 18%
- Not applicable: 8%

Female respondents (Married women):
- Can go alone: 38%
- Can go accompanied by someone: 41%
- Can never go: 12%
- Not applicable: 9%

Unmarried women

Male respondents (Unmarried women):
- Can go alone: 9%
- Can go accompanied by someone: 49%
- Can never go: 23%
- Not applicable: 19%

Female respondents (Unmarried women):
- Can go alone: 19%
- Can go accompanied by someone: 38%
- Can never go: 18%
- Not applicable: 26%

4 Households rely on a diverse range of service providers, often associated with incurred costs. Spending on items and services is underpinned by greater access to livelihoods and participation in income-generating activities, as well as asset ownership. However, MSNA findings show that households are still engaging in coping mechanisms in order to meet basic needs.

4 | KEY FINDINGS – Host Community

A considerable proportion of households report going into debt or purchasing items on credit, often to meet basic needs related to health care and food consumption

% of households reporting spending **>1000** BDT on the following items / services in the month prior to data collection

95%	Food
69%	Medical expenses
40%	Cooking fuel
39%	Clothing and shoes
31%	Transportation
28%	Educational materials
27%	Livelihood inputs (for agriculture, fishing, business)
19%	Debt repayment
19%	Shelter materials
10%	Festivals or community events*
9%	Kitchen items
8%	Communication costs
4%	Hygiene items

56% of households reporting borrowing money or purchasing items on credit in the 30 days preceding data collection.

Out of all households, most frequently cited reasons for borrowing money or purchasing items on credit**

To cover health expenses	45%
To buy food	41%
To pay school, education costs	7%

*the data collection period included the festival of Eid al-Adha
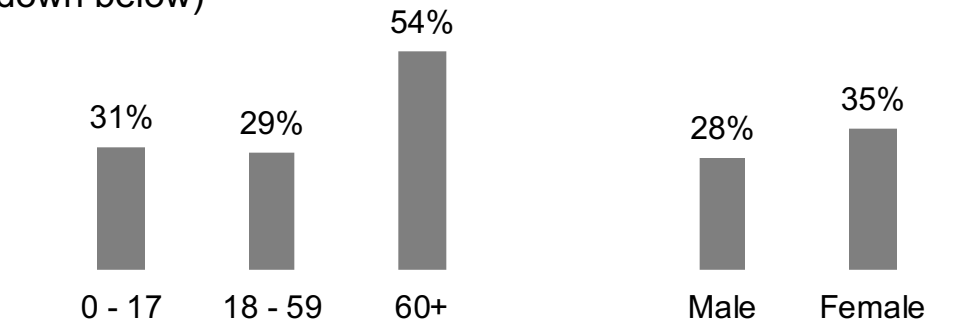
**respondents could select multiple options

98%

of individuals reported to have an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the past 30 days prior to data collection **sought treatment**
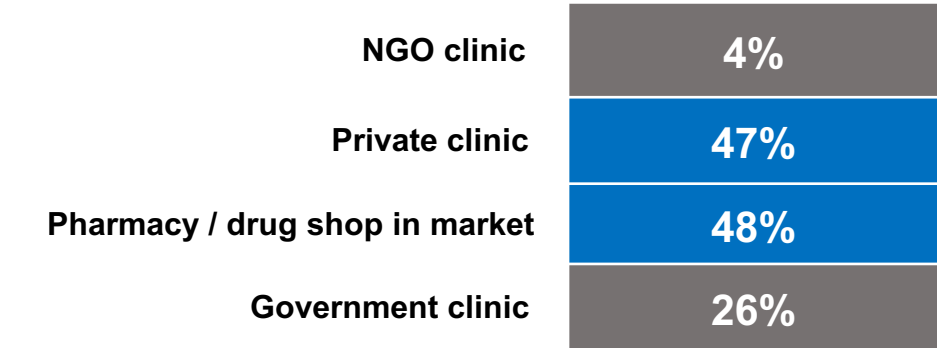
Health seeking behaviour was reported to be high

Yet, most individuals sought treatment at a private clinic or pharmacy/drug shop

31% of individuals were reported to have an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection, affecting **81%** households overall (gender and age breakdown below)

31%	29%	54%		28%	35%
0 - 17	18 - 59	60+		Male	Female

Of individuals reported as having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection who sought treatment (n = 2236), % by treatment location*
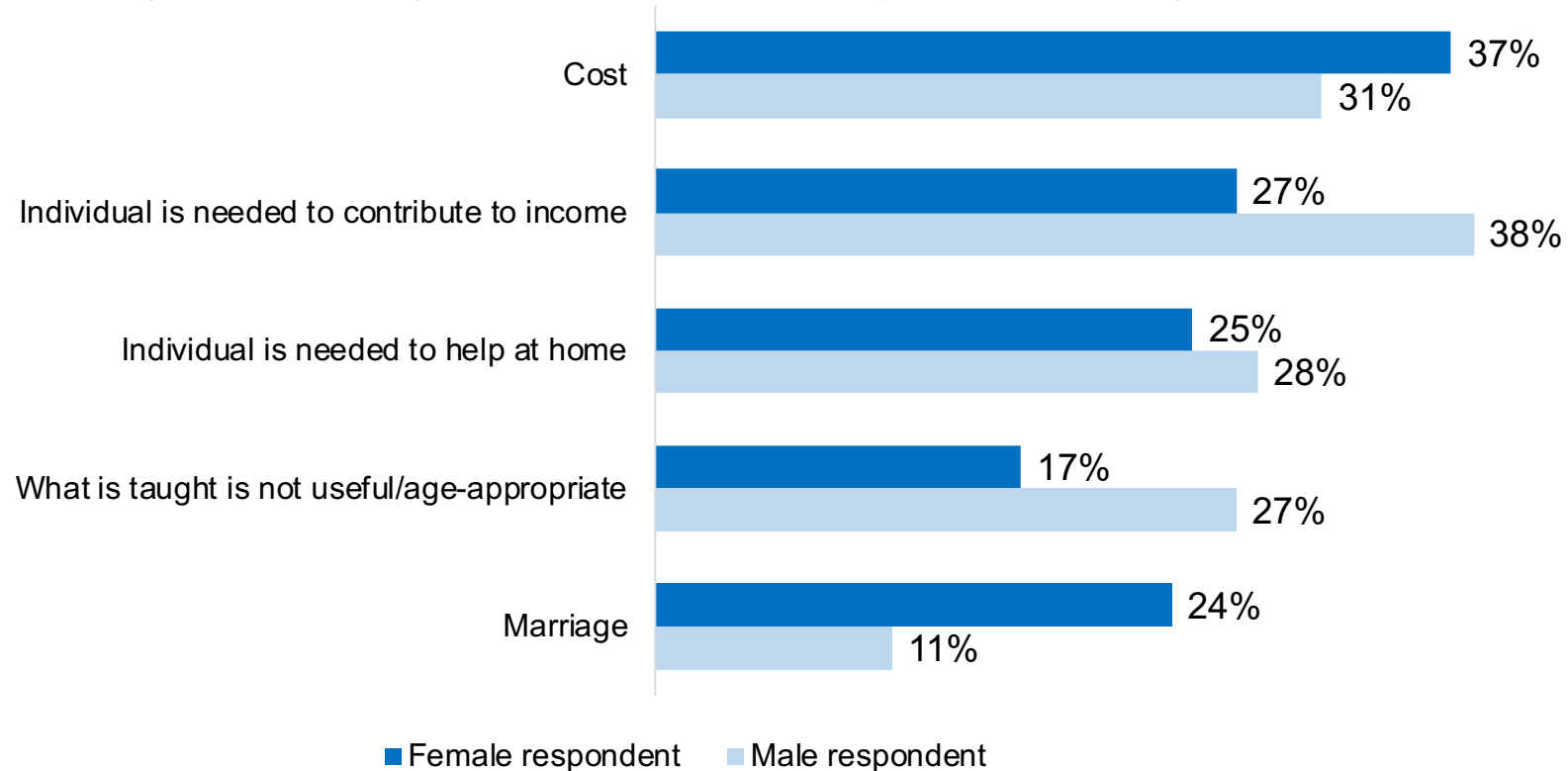
NGO clinic	4%
Private clinic	47%
Pharmacy / drug shop in market	48%
Government clinic	26%

*respondents could select multiple options.

53%

of households reported going into debt to pay for health expenditures as a coping mechanism when at least one individual was reported to have an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection (n = 1059).

4 | KEY FINDINGS – Host Community

The cost of education and education-related materials constitutes an important reason cited for education non-attendance for children and youth in the surveyed host communities

Of households with a school-aged child or youth (aged 4 – 24) not reported as regularly attending a formal education opportunity during the current academic year (n = 926), % reporting education barriers, by respondent gender*
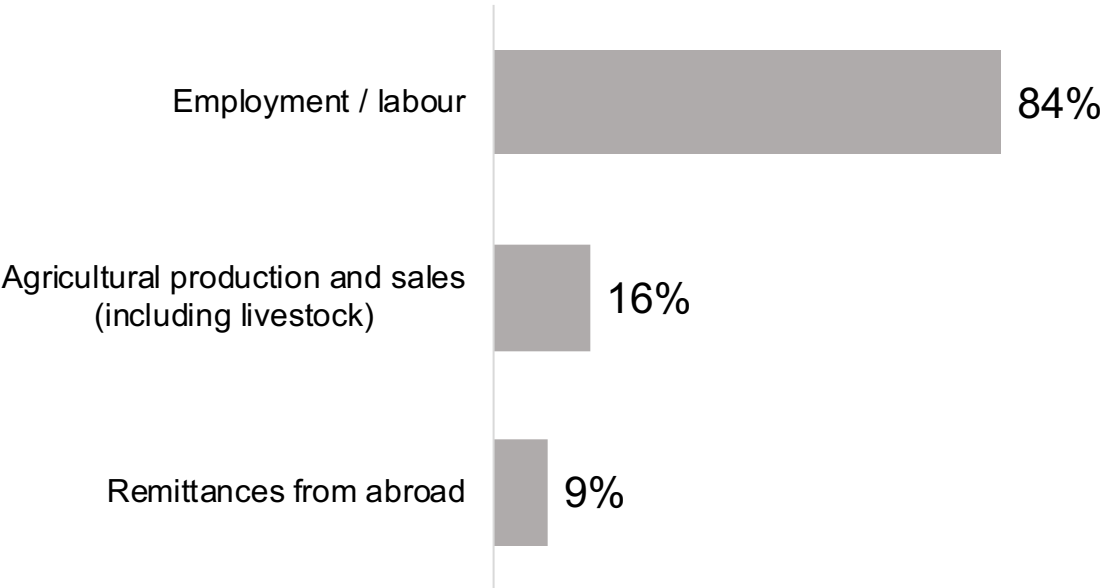

■ Female respondent   ■ Male respondent

*households could select multiple options

4 | KEY FINDINGS – Host Community

While most households report engaging in income-generating activities, the below indicators do not explore important dimensions of informality, decent work, sustainability or stability in employment – which may shed more light on the economic vulnerability of these populations
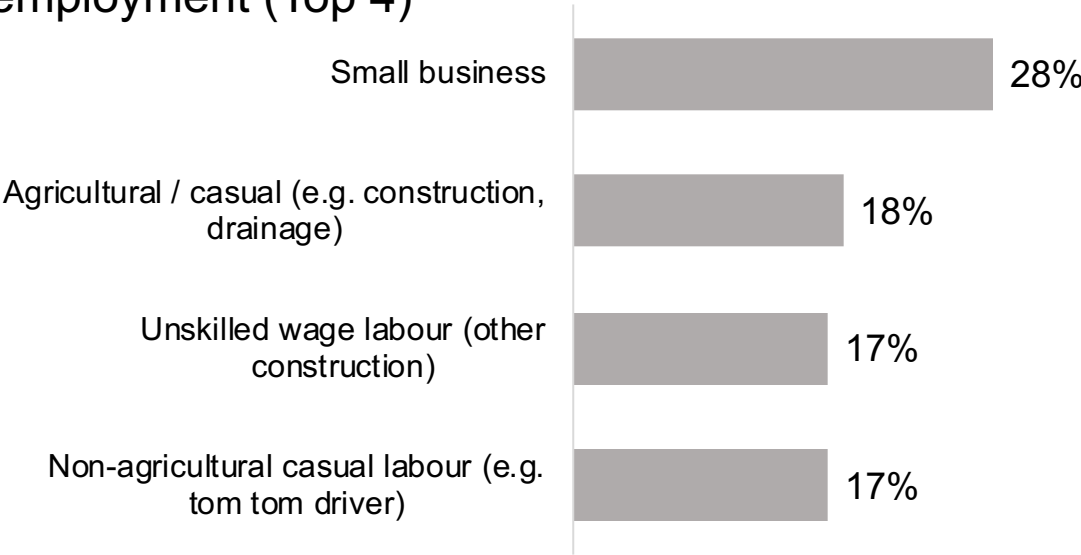
86% of households reported the presence of at least one adult (18+) working to earn an income in the past 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting main sources of income (Top 3)*

Source	%
Employment / labour	84%
Agricultural production and sales (including livestock)	16%
Remittances from abroad	9%

*households could select multiple options

% of households reporting main sources of employment (Top 4)**

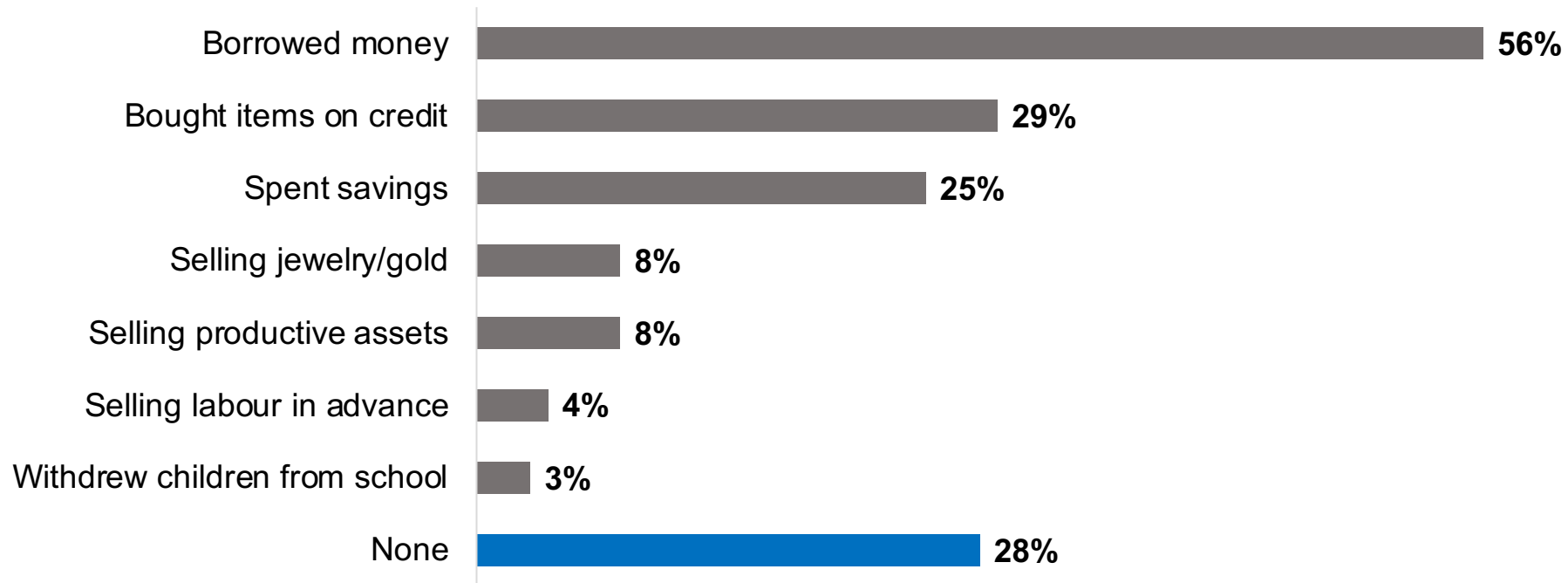| Source	%
Small business	28%
Agricultural / casual (e.g. construction, drainage)	18%
Unskilled wage labour (other construction)	17%
Non-agricultural casual labour (e.g. tom tom driver)	17%

**households could select multiple options

% of households reporting owning livelihood assets

50% Livestock
24% Agricultural land
13% Fishing gear

4 | KEY FINDINGS – Host Community

Host community households reported a wide range of priority needs for which they require additional support, with 'access to food' ranking the highest

% of households reporting the priority needs for which they require additional support (top 7, unranked)*

Priority need	Female respondent	Male respondent
Access to food	42%	41%
Shelter materials / upgrades	37%	38%
Access to safe and functional latrines	32%	41%
Access to clean drinking water	30%	41%
Cooking fuel	22%	30%
Access to income generating activities / employment	23%	20%
Access to health services and / or medicines	21%	24%

■ Female respondent ■ Male respondent

*proportion of households reporting each priority need as a top 3 need, unranked

% of households reporting the priority needs for which they require additional support (top 7, ranked)**

	Overall	Male respondents	Female respondents
Access to food	1.00	0.97	1.02
Shelter materials / upgrade	0.74	0.74	0.74
Access to clean drinking water	0.68	0.84	0.55
Access to safe and functional latrines	0.55	0.60	0.52
Access to health services and / or medicine	0.33	0.34	0.33
Cooking fuel	0.32	0.36	0.28
Access to income generating activities / employment	0.32	0.32	0.32

**The ranking findings reflects a Borda Count methodology of 17 priority needs, which determines the relative ranking of items by assigning each response a certain number of points corresponding to the position in which each respondent ranks it.*

NEXT STEPS:

- Additional analysis on cross-sectoral needs

- Expect official outputs to be released throughout December

- Consultations with the affected communities to discuss and provide nuance to key findings

Resources and contact information

Refugee MSNA Questionnaire

https://www.impact-repository.org/document/reach/ff0d2187/BGD_Questionnaire_In-Depth-Joint-MSNAs_Host-Community_July2019-1.pdf

Host Community MSNA Questionnaire

https://www.impact-repository.org/document/reach/f5adafbb/BGD_Questionnaire_In-Depth-Joint-MSNAs_Host-Community_July2019-2.pdf

Refugee clean dataset

https://www.impact-repository.org/document/reach/bf627989/BGD_Dataset_Joint-MSNA_Refugee_September-2019.xlsx

Host Community clean dataset

https://www.impact-repository.org/document/reach/b5c2f7b5/BGD_Dataset_Joint-MSNA_Host-Community_September-2019.xlsx