JOINT MULTI-SECTOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT (J-MSNA)

Refugee and host communities

Key findings, 18 October 2021

ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVES

- Specific objectives:
    1) To provide a comprehensive evidence base of the diverse multi-sectoral needs among refugee populations and the host community to inform the 2022 Joint Response Plan;
    2) To provide an analysis of how refugee population and host community needs have changed in 2021;
    3) To provide the basis for a joint multi-stakeholder analysis process.

MSNA TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP (TWG)

Coordinated by:

ISCG | INTER SECTOR COORDINATION GROUP

Funded by:

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection

International Organization for Migration (IOM)
Organisation internationale pour les migrations (OIM)
Organización Internacional para las Migraciones (OIM)

Technical contributions:

HELVETAS BANGLADESH

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

ACAPS - NPM ANALYSIS HUB COX'S BAZAR - BANGLADESH

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

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

WFP

PROTTYASHI

METHODOLOGY

DESIGN

- The assessment was designed, indicators selected and prioritised jointly with sectors, and tools subsequently finalised by the MSNA TWG.

COVERAGE

- **Camps**: 3,683 households in the 34 camps in Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas, with a minimum of 100 household interviews per camp.

- **Host community**: 1,118, with a minimum of 102 household interviews per union.

DATA COLLECTION

- **Quantitative component:** A remote household survey (phone interviews) was implemented between July 12 and August 26, 2021.

- **Qualitative component:** Focus group discussions will be conducted in the coming weeks.

- **Sector-provided secondary data reviews** (where available) will be used to triangulate primary data collection findings with.

HOUSEHOLD SURVEY SAMPLING APPROACH

- Using a stratified random sampling approach with camps/unions as the strata, households were sampled from:

    - **Camps**: UNHCR refugee registration database.

    - **Host community**: A sampling frame comprised of a UNHCR host community database, as well as UNHCR, WFP, and IOM beneficiary databases.

LIMITATIONS

- **Phone interviews:** Due to movement restrictions, and limited access to camps and the host community as part of the COVID-19 preventative measures, all interviews were conducted over the phone. This resulted in several risks, some of which could be mitigated, while others need to be taken into account when interpreting the results:
  - Participants may lose concentration more rapidly. → **Mitigation:** Questionnaire was shortened, prioritising the most important indicators.
  - Phone ownership may be more prevalent among men (female representation is still equal to female representation in the sampling frames). → **Mitigation:** Analysis by gender of respondent allowed to draw out differences in perception nevertheless.
  - Phone ownership may be more prevalent among better educated households, potentially biasing the results towards better educated households.
  - For the host community, a bias towards beneficiary households has to be considered for areas not covered by the UNHCR host community database.

- **Respondent bias:** Certain indicators may be under- or over-reported due to the subjectivity and perceptions of respondents.

- **Subset indicators:** Findings that refer to a subset (of the assessed population) may have a wider margin of error.

- **Timing and context of the assessment:** When interpreting findings, it needs to be considered that data collection was: (1) conducted following the implementation of a renewed lockdown in mid-April 2021; (2) implemented during the monsoon season; and (3) included the festival of Eid-al-Adha; as well as (4) a major flood event at the start of August 2021.

- **Representativeness:** As the sampling frames did not cover the entire target populations, results are representative of the populations included in the sampling frames. They are indicative of the refugee and host community populations as a whole. Due to limitations in the sampling frames, Nayapara and Kutupalong camps were sampled together, as were Teknaf Sadar and Teknaf Paurashava Unions.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

To date, **descriptive and exploratory analysis** was conducted on the household survey dataset, including:

- **Weighted indicator means** – overall results presented in the following slides are representative at a 95% confidence level, and with a 2% or 3% margin of error for refugee and host communities, respectively, unless stated otherwise. Camp- /union-level findings are representative at a 95% confidence level, and with a 10% margin of error, unless stated otherwise.

- **Basic statistical significance testing** of selected sectoral indicators against pre-identified household characteristics.

- **A comparison of indicator means** of indicators included in the 2019, 2020 and 2021 J-MSNAs (no testing of statistically significant differences was conducted).
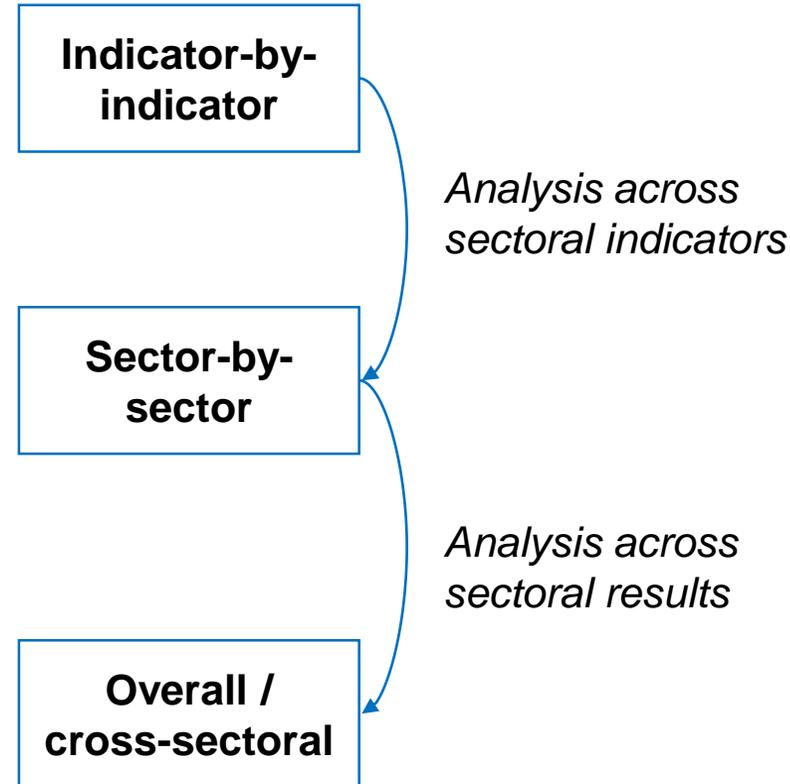
ANALYTICAL APPROACH

Sectoral indicator-level results:
Basic descriptive analysis of each sectoral indicator;

Aggregated sectoral results:
Aggregation of sectoral indicators to identify the proportion of households with unmet needs in a given sector (given current levels of humanitarian assistance), as well as the main drivers of need;

Multi-sectoral needs: overall magnitude and severity of needs (given current levels of humanitarian assistance).

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┌─────────────────┐
│  Indicator-by-  │
│    indicator    │
└─────────────────┘
                      Analysis across
                      sectoral indicators

┌─────────────────┐
│   Sector-by-    │
│     sector      │
└─────────────────┘
                      Analysis across
                      sectoral results

┌─────────────────┐
│    Overall /    │
│ cross-sectoral  │
└─────────────────┘
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The analysis of sectoral and multi-sectoral needs was outside the scope of the host community MSNA.

Camps – Key Messages

KEY MESSAGES (1)

- The **impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and associated preventative measures,** in particular on food security/livelihoods and health-seeking behaviour, observed in the 2020 J-MSNA, appears to have **(partially) reversed** in the current assessment, with:
  - Food Consumption Scores having slightly improved again – however, still, only roughly half the households were found to have acceptable Food Consumption Scores.
  - More than two thirds of households reported having had to adopt livelihoods-based coping strategies to meet their basic needs. However, the adoption of certain comparable livelihoods-based coping strategies was reported by proportions similar to 2019 again, which were lower than in 2020.
  - A slight increase in the proportion of individuals needing health care reported as having sought treatment at an NGO clinic.

- Over the past 3 years, **coverage of some services, such as LPG provision, or blanket food distributions, has remained extensive**, and **some positive trends can be observed**, such as an **increase in the proportion of households using piped water**, and a **decrease in the proportion of households reporting a lack of water**.

- However, with **limited access to self-reliance activities**, the **refugee population in camps remains highly reliant on humanitarian assistance**, and almost all households have **unmet multi-sectoral needs**, most commonly related to shelter/NFIs and food security/livelihoods.
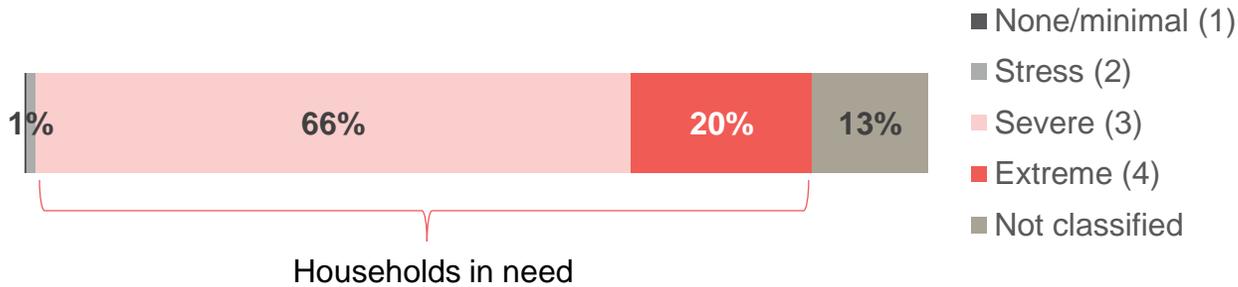
KEY MESSAGES (2)

- **Gaps have persisted across sectors, such as:**
  - Roughly three quarters of households reporting **issues with their shelters**, as well as roughly one in ten households reportedly having to make **rent payments**, and large proportions reporting **having insufficient NFIs**;
  - Approximately half the assessed households **not having an acceptable food consumption score**, and reporting **challenges related to their food assistance**;
  - One in ten households reporting **not having enough drinking water** at the time of data collection.
  - Fifteen percent of households reportedly using **unimproved sanitation facilities**, as well as households reporting challenges with sanitation facilities, most commonly a **lack of facilities**;
  - **Gaps in access to education** among older individuals and, in particular, among girls (and with support for home-based learning having stopped entirely since March 2021).

- Moreover, **COVID-19-related restrictions** on service provision reportedly posed a **barrier towards accessing protection services, when needed**. At the same time – at least in relation to the referral of cases of assault or abuse – a generally **high reported reliance on other types of providers or mechanisms**, in particular among vulnerable households, remains.

- **Specific types of households,** such as female-headed households, households without access to self-reliance activities, or households with persons with disabilities – among others – may often be more likely to have unmet needs. In certain cases, needs may also differ by camp.
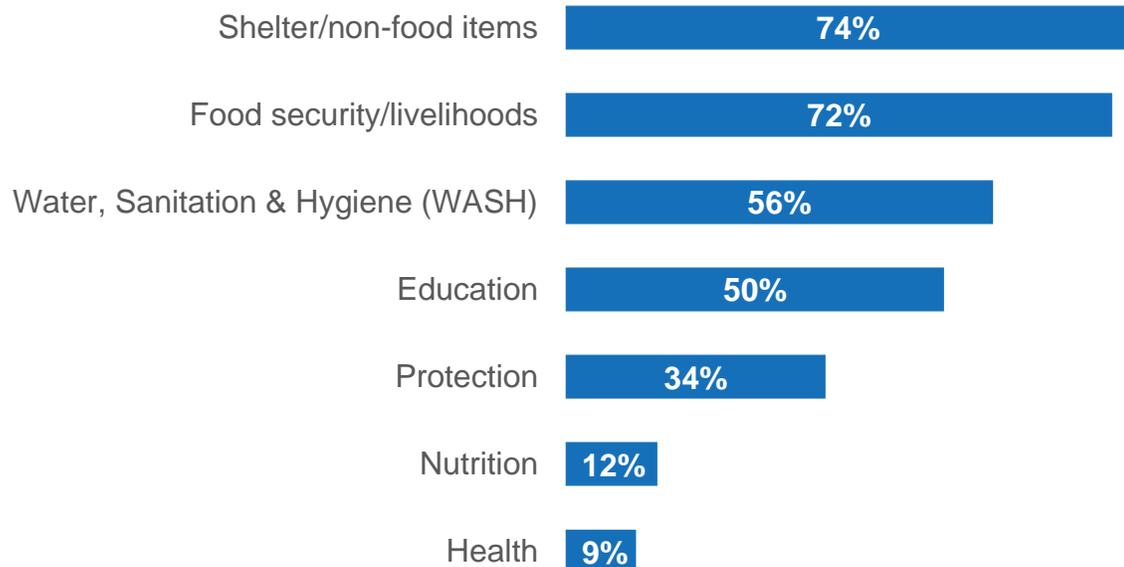
Camps – Cross-Sectoral Results

KEY FINDINGS – Camps – Unmet needs

% of households per **Multi-sectoral Needs Index (MSNI) severity score**

1%	66%	20%	13%

Legend:
- ■ None/minimal (1)
- ■ Stress (2)
- ■ Severe (3)
- ■ Extreme (4)
- ■ Not classified

Households in need

% with **sectoral Living Standards Gaps (LSGs)** among households with unmet multi-sectoral needs

Sector	%
Shelter/non-food items	74%
Food security/livelihoods	72%
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)	56%
Education	50%
Protection	34%
Nutrition	12%
Health	9%

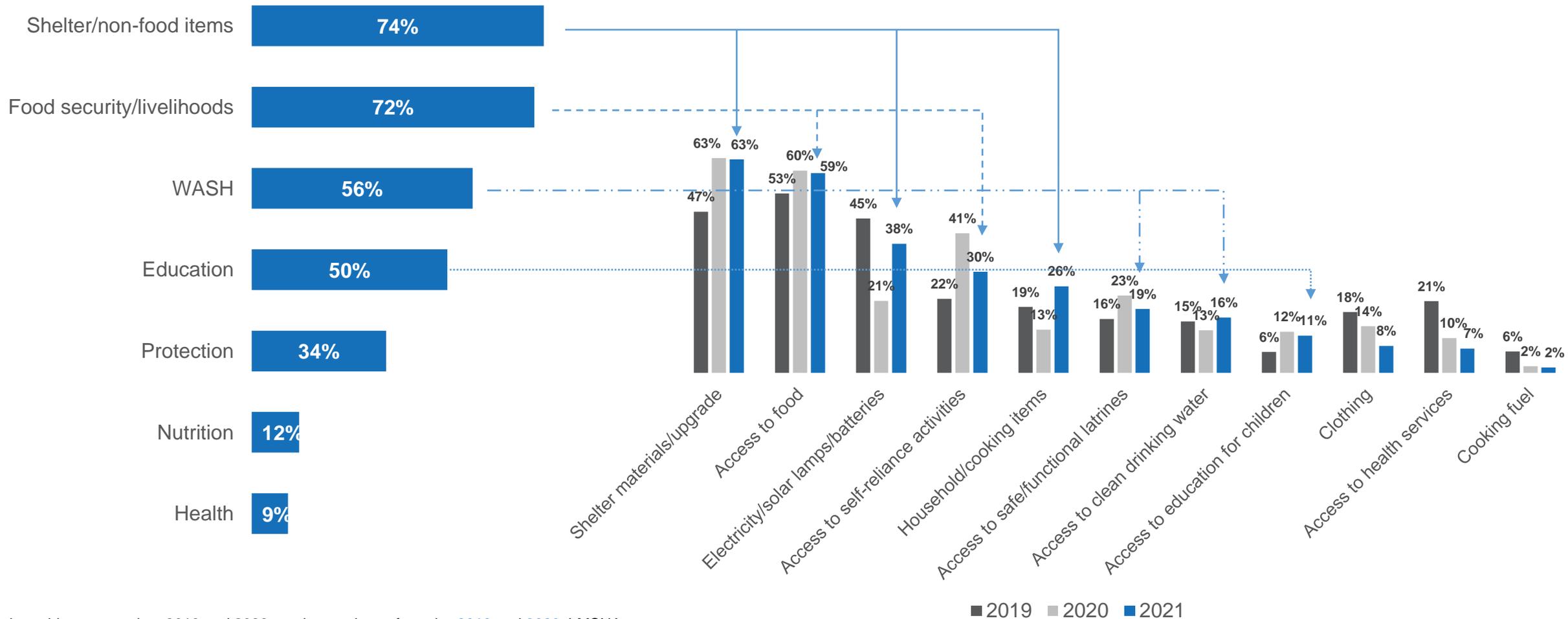|	
Living standards are acceptable, at a maximum showing some signs of deterioration and/or inadequate basic services. **No or minimal (risk of) impact on physical or mental well-being.**	**Living standards are under stress.** Minimal (risk of) impact on physical or mental well-being/**stressed physical or mental well-being overall.**
Collapse of living standards. **(Risk of) significant harm to physical or mental well-being**.	Degrading living standards (from usual/typical). **Reduced access/availability of basic goods and services. (Risk of) degrading physical or mental well-being**.

Almost all households have unmet multi-sectoral needs (LSG severity score > 2), most commonly related to shelter/non-food items (NFIs) and food security/livelihoods.

KEY FINDINGS – Camps – Priority needs

% with **sectoral Living Standards Gaps (LSGs)** among households with unmet multi-sectoral needs

% of households reporting **top 3 priority needs** for 2022 (in comparison with 2019 and 2020 J-MSNA results on top 3 priority needs for 2020 and 2021)+

Shelter/non-food items — 74%
Food security/livelihoods — 72%
WASH — 56%
Education — 50%
Protection — 34%
Nutrition — 12%
Health — 9%

Shelter materials/upgrade: 47% / 63% / 63%
Access to food: 53% / 60% / 59%
Electricity/solar lamps/batteries: 45% / 21% / 38%
Access to self-reliance activities: 22% / 41% / 30%
Household/cooking items: 19% / 13% / 26%
Access to safe/functional latrines: 16% / 23% / 19%
Access to clean drinking water: 15% / 13% / 16%
Access to education for children: 6% / 12% / 11%
Clothing: 18% / 14% / 8%
Access to health services: 21% / 10% / 7%
Cooking fuel: 6% / 2% / 2%

■ 2019   ■ 2020   ■ 2021

Camps – Sectoral Results

KEY FINDINGS – Camps – Shelter & NFIs

% of households per **shelter & NFI LSG severity score**

15%	12%	72%	1%

■ None/minimal   ■ Stress   ■ Severe   ■ Not classified

72% of households reported **shelter issues** at the time of data collection

36% of households reported **not having made improvements to their shelter** in the 6 months prior to data collection **despite having reported issues**

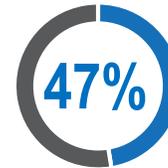Results represent a **continuation with 2019 and 2020 J-MSNA findings**, when:
- 81% and 69% of households, respectively, reported issues with their shelter.
- 32% and 28% of households, respectively, reported not having made improvements despite having reported issues with their shelter.

12% of households **reported having had to make rent payments** in the 6 months prior to data collection

97% of households **reported having received LPG (liquefied petroleum gas) refills** from humanitarian actors in the 3 months prior to data collection
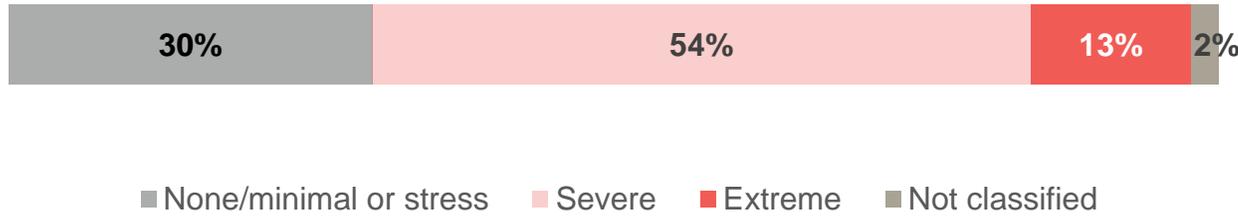
47% of households reportedly having received LPG refills, **reported refills to always have lasted until the next distribution**

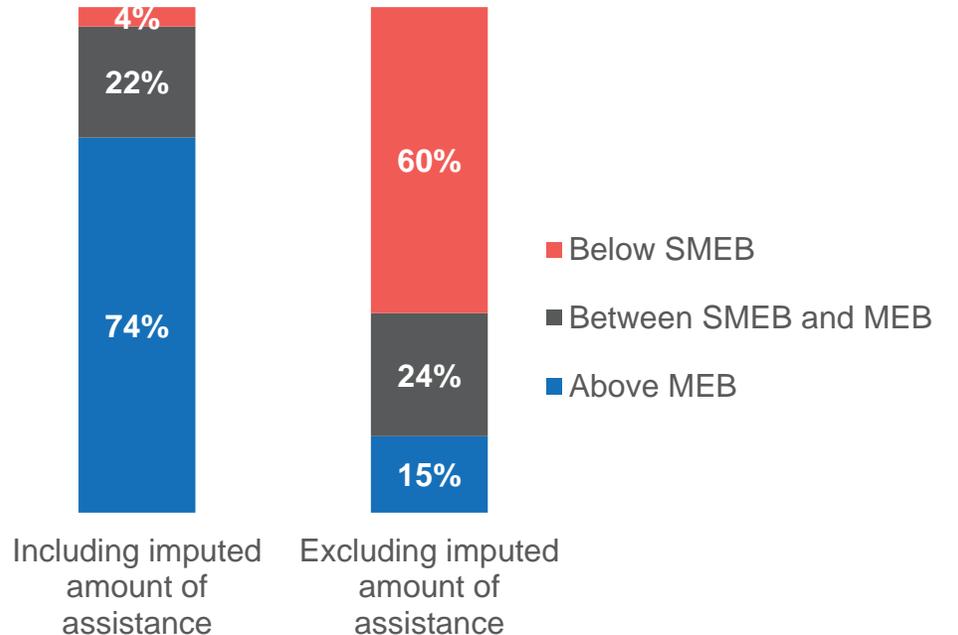| % of households reporting expenditures		
In the 30 days prior to data collection	**On rent**	**On fuel**
	9%	51%
In the 3 months prior to data collection	**On shelter repair**	**On household items/clothing**
	29%	55%

KEY FINDINGS – Camps – Food Security & livelihoods

% of households per **food security & livelihoods LSG severity score**

30%	54%	13%	2%

- ■ None/minimal or stress
- ■ Severe
- ■ Extreme
- ■ Not classified

% of households by **average monthly per capita expenditure** in the 30 days prior to data collection in relation to the MEB (MEB = Minimum Expenditure Basket, SMEB = Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket)

Including imputed amount of assistance
- 4%
- 22%
- 74%

Excluding imputed amount of assistance
- 60%
- 24%
- 15%

- ■ Below SMEB
- ■ Between SMEB and MEB
- ■ Above MEB

% of households by **Food Consumption Score**

2019
- 5%
- 41%
- 54%

2020
- 15%
- 50%
- 35%

2021
- 10%
- 43%
- 48%

- ■ Poor
- ■ Borderline
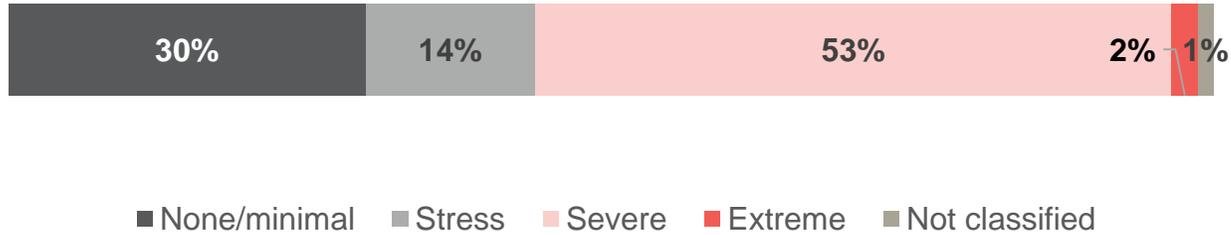- ■ Acceptable

47% of households reported having faced **challenges related to food assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection, most commonly **food items not lasting until the next distribution (41%)**
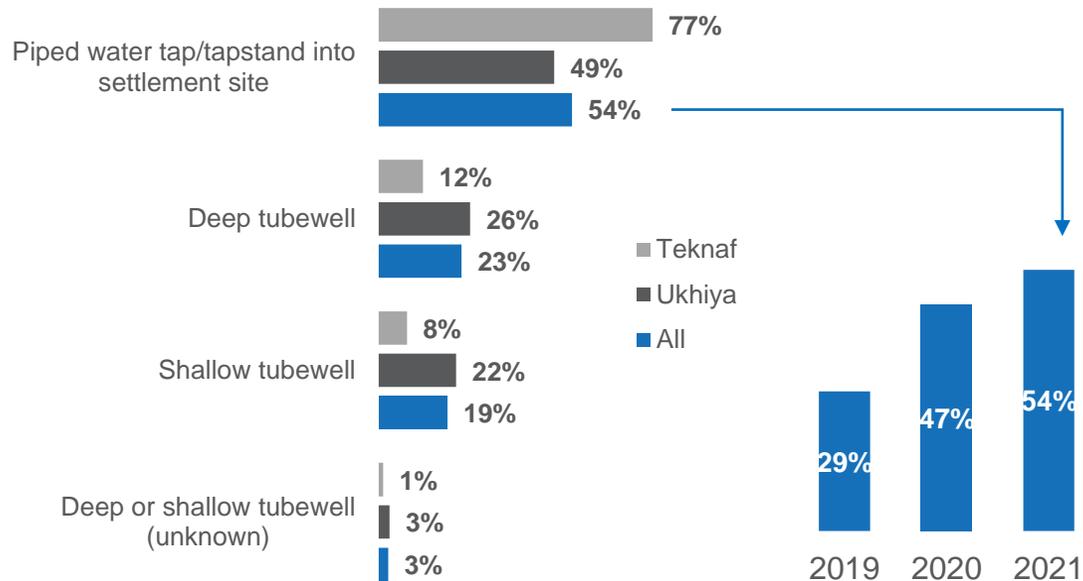
While, overall, **70% of households reported having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** due to a lack of money to meet basic needs in the 30 days prior to data collection, the **adoption of strategies**, including spending savings, reducing essential non-food expenditures, selling household goods and selling labour in advance, that had increased in 2020, compared to 2019, **reduced again to levels comparable to 2019 results**.

At the same time, there appears to be a generally **decreasing trend in the proportion of households reporting selling assistance items**. Moreover, **between 12% and 27% of households reported spending savings, selling jewelry/gold, selling household goods, and selling productive assets, not to be available to them or to have exhausted those strategies.**

KEY FINDINGS – Camps – WASH
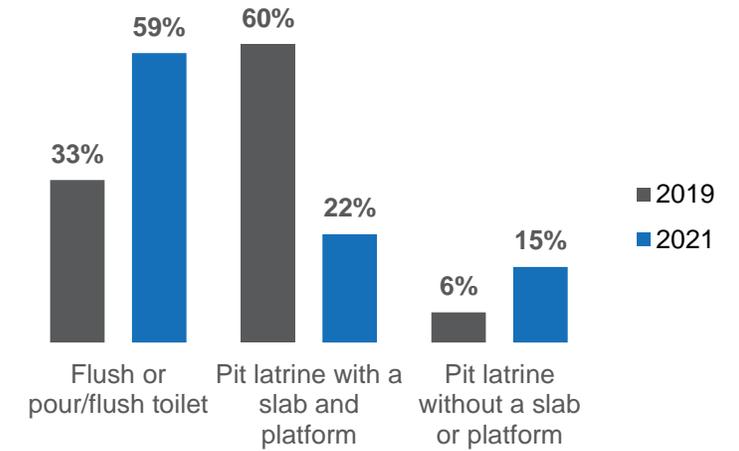
% of households per **WASH LSG severity score**

30%	14%	53%	2%	1%

■ None/minimal   ■ Stress   ■ Severe   ■ Extreme   ■ Not classified

% of households reporting **main source of water used for drinking** at the time of data collection, by upazila[+]

Piped water tap/tapstand into settlement site
- 77% (Teknaf)
- 49% (Ukhiya)
- 54% (All)

Deep tubewell
- 12% (Teknaf)
- 26% (Ukhiya)
- 23% (All)

Shallow tubewell
- 8% (Teknaf)
- 22% (Ukhiya)
- 19% (All)

Deep or shallow tubewell (unknown)
- 1% (Teknaf)
- 3% (Ukhiya)
- 3% (All)

■ Teknaf   ■ Ukhiya   ■ All

- 2019: 29%
- 2020: 47%
- 2021: 54%

% of households reporting **not having had enough water** at the time of data collection, by upazila[+]

Teknaf	Purpose	Ukhiya	2019 (all)
10%	Drinking	12%	13%
13%	Cooking	12%	10%
25%	Personal hygiene at bathing location	19%	17%
29%	Personal hygiene at shelter	21%	
29%	Other domestic purposes	25%	51%
35%	**At least one purpose**	**30%**	**56%**

% of households reporting type of **sanitation facility** the household usually uses

Flush or pour/flush toilet
- 2019: 33%
- 2021: 59%

Pit latrine with a slab and platform
- 2019: 60%
- 2021: 22%

Pit latrine without a slab or platform
- 2019: 6%
- 2021: 15%

■ 2019   ■ 2021

Roughly **one in three households** reported **problems related to sanitation facilities.**

KEY FINDINGS – Camps – Education

% of households per **education LSG severity score**

18%	30%	43%	4%	5%

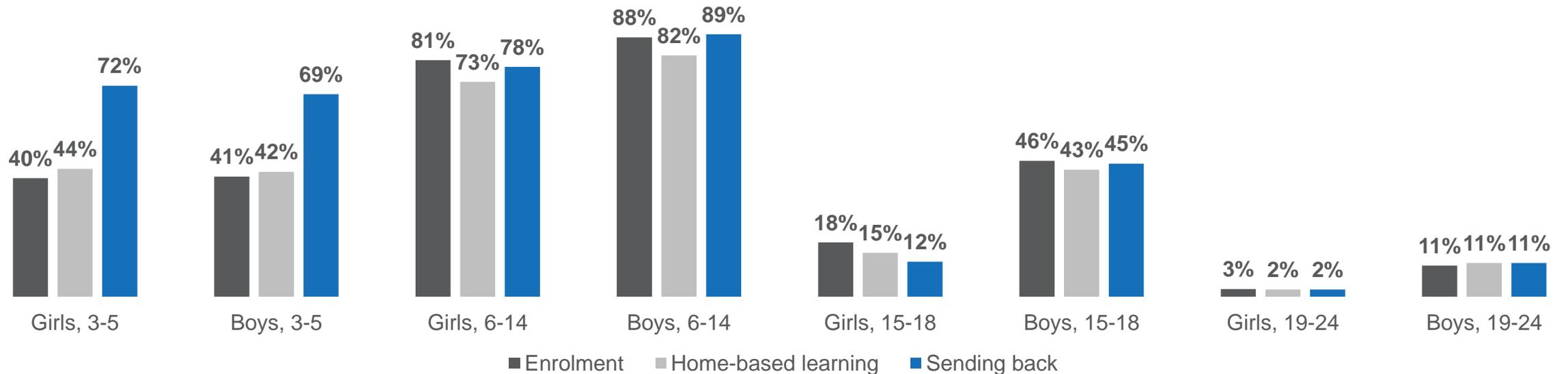■ None/minimal   ■ Stress   ■ Severe   ■ Extreme   ■ Not classified

Most commonly reported **expected challenges when sending children back to learning facilities**:

- Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility
- Lack of qualified teaching staff
- Children have fallen too far behind

The most commonly reported **reasons for not sending children back** were largely age-related, not having been enrolled pre-COVID, and not considering education important.
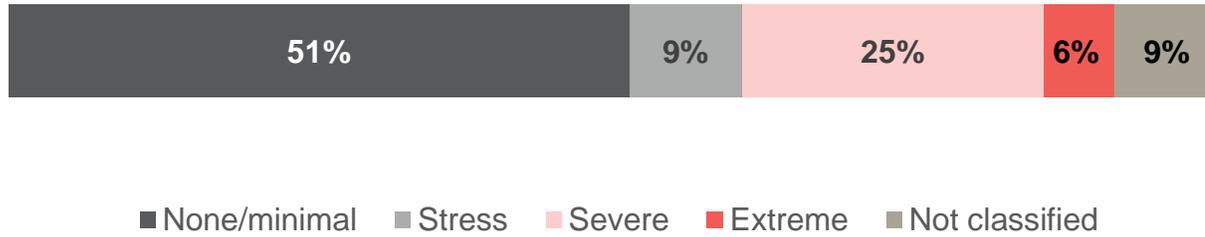
% of children aged 3-24 reported as having been **enrolled in learning facilities before learning facilities closed in March 2020 (pre-COVID)**, having **regularly accessed home-based learning** since the start of the 2021 school year until support for home-based learning stopped at the end of March 2021, and that will reportedly **be sent back** once learning facilities will re-open[+]

	Girls, 3-5	Boys, 3-5	Girls, 6-14	Boys, 6-14	Girls, 15-18	Boys, 15-18	Girls, 19-24	Boys, 19-24
Enrolment	40%	41%	81%	88%	18%	46%	3%	11%
Home-based learning	44%	42%	73%	82%	15%	43%	2%	11%
Sending back	72%	69%	78%	89%	12%	45%	2%	11%

■ Enrolment   ■ Home-based learning   ■ Sending back

[+]Results for girls (n = 1,088) and boys (n = 1,173) aged 3-5 as well as girls (1,368) and boys (1,159) aged 19-24 are representative with a +/- 3% margin of error. Results for girls (n = 860) and boys (n = 757) aged 15-18 are representative with a +/- 4% margin of error. Results are presented out of children in the specified age groups, which may not correspond to the target population for Education Sector support, if not all individuals of the specified age groups are targeted for support.
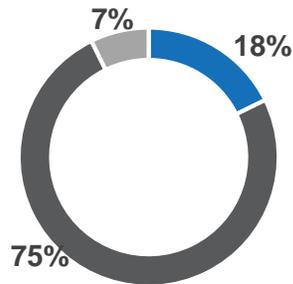
KEY FINDINGS – Camps – Protection

% of households per **protection LSG severity score**

51%	9%	25%	6%	9%

■ None/minimal ■ Stress ■ Severe ■ Extreme ■ Not classified

- **Limitations** related to **remote data collection**, such as a lack of face-to-face interaction, limited possibilities to ensure privacy, and possibly enhanced concerns of respondents related to the confidentiality of their information, may particularly affect the accuracy of findings related to sensitive topics.

- Moreover, vulnerable households (with enhanced protection concerns) may be less likely to have or use mobile phones. Therefore, **sensitive issues may be under-reported.**

- The **reduced Protection Sector footprint** between April and September this year, as a result of COVID-19-related preventative measures, as well as a sometimes potentially **limited understanding of protection and the different services offered by protection actors,** may have impacted respondents' perceptions of the types of services available.

% of households reporting that members in their community wanted to **report a safety or security incident, or access protection services for other reasons,** in the 12 months prior to data collection

7%
18%
75%

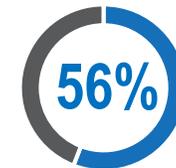■ Yes ■ No ■ Don't know/prefer not to answer

14% of households having reported that members in their community wanted to access protection services, reported that these **were not able to access the service they needed+**

% of households reporting **unavailability of service/staff due to COVID-19 as the reason for not having been able to access protection services**, among households having reported community members not having been able to access protection services ++

65%

56% of households reported **needing protection services or support**

34% of households reported that **needs of children in their community were not adequately met** at the time of data collection

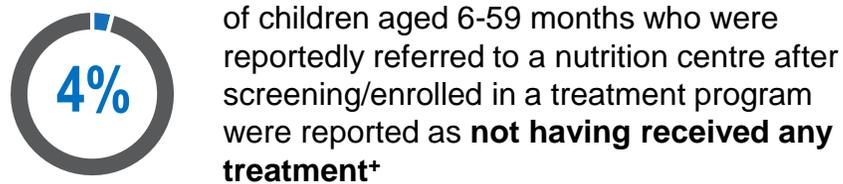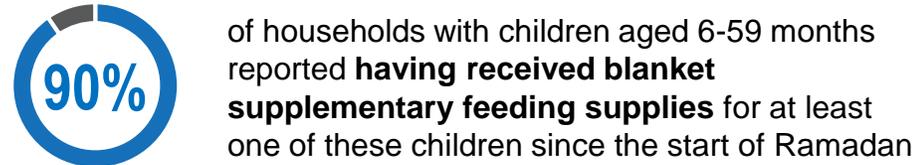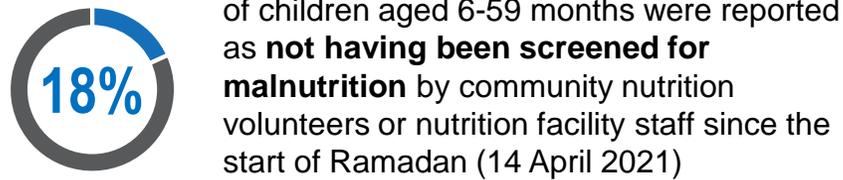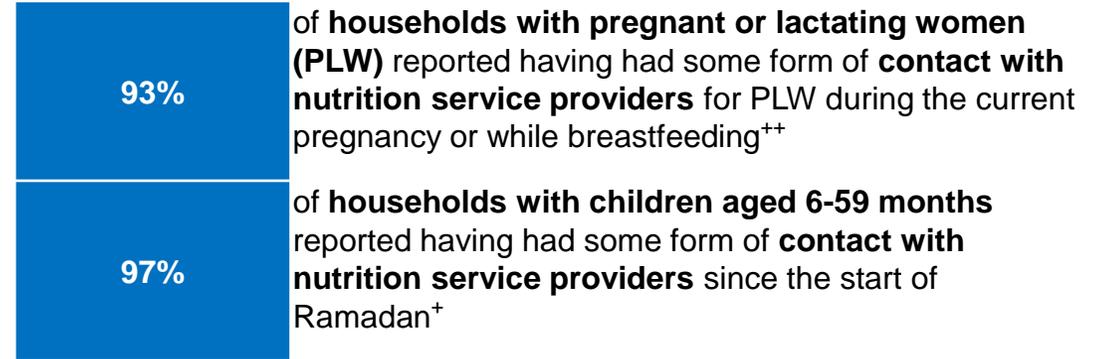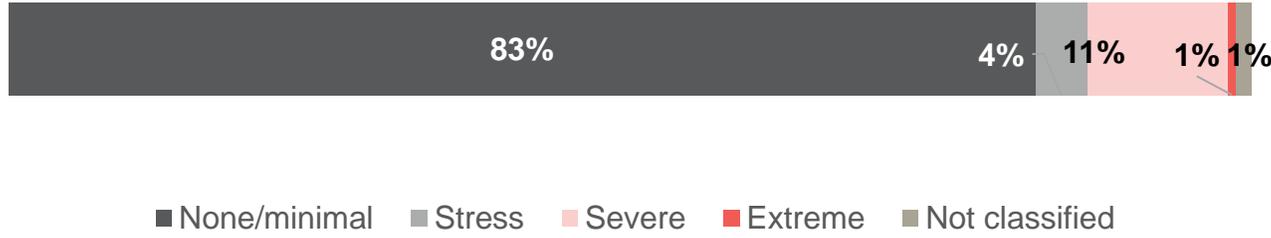A high reported **over-reliance on *mahjis* and Camps-in-Charge** for the **referral of cases of assault or abuse** remains.

+Results are representative with a +/- 4% margin of error (n = 685).
++Results are representative with a +/- 10% margin of error (n = 96).
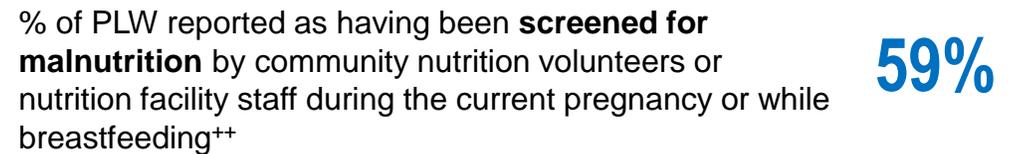
KEY FINDINGS – Camps – Nutrition

% of households per **nutrition LSG severity score**

| 83% | 4% | 11% | 1% | 1% |

- None/minimal
- Stress
- Severe
- Extreme
- Not classified

93% of **households with pregnant or lactating women (PLW)** reported having had some form of **contact with nutrition service providers** for PLW during the current pregnancy or while breastfeeding[++]

97% of **households with children aged 6-59 months** reported having had some form of **contact with nutrition service providers** since the start of Ramadan[+]

18% of children aged 6-59 months were reported as **not having been screened for malnutrition** by community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan (14 April 2021)

90% of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **having received blanket supplementary feeding supplies** for at least one of these children since the start of Ramadan

4% of children aged 6-59 months who were reportedly referred to a nutrition centre after screening/enrolled in a treatment program were reported as **not having received any treatment[+]**

Most commonly reported reasons:
- Fear of contracting **COVID-19**
- Child is **already referred**/household is waiting for distribution day
- Child **did not meet the admission criteria** after final cross-checking of measurement at center

Not indicative of unmet needs

59% % of PLW reported as having been **screened for malnutrition** by community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff during the current pregnancy or while breastfeeding[++]

% of PLW, and adolescent girls (10-19 years), reported as **having received iron and folic acid tablets** during the current pregnancy or while breastfeeding (PLW)/since the start of Ramadan (adolescent girls)

- **PLW: 70%**
- **Adolescent girls: 27%**

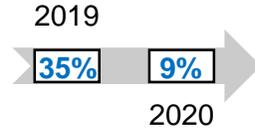[+]Results are representative with a +/- 4% margin of error (n = 992).
[++]Results are representative with a +/- 4% margin of error.

KEY FINDINGS – Camps – Health
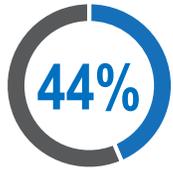
% of households per **health LSG severity score**

52%	38%	9%	1%

2019
35% 9%
2020

- ■ None/minimal
- ■ Stress
- ■ Severe
- ■ Not classified

11% of individuals were reported as **having had a health problem and needing to access health care** in the 4 weeks prior to data collection

➤ **86%** of individuals reportedly having had an illness were reported as having **sought treatment at a clinic** for it
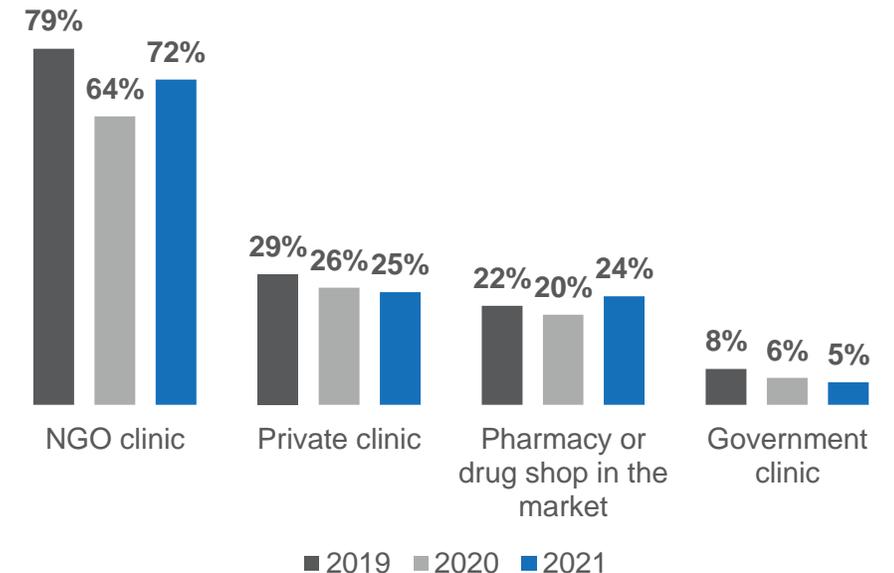
44% of households reported having experienced or expecting experiencing **barriers when needing to access health care**

% of individuals reportedly having had an illness, by **treatment location+**

30% of **households without unmet needs (LSG severity score of 1 or 2) reported having adopted negative coping strategies** to meet their needs++

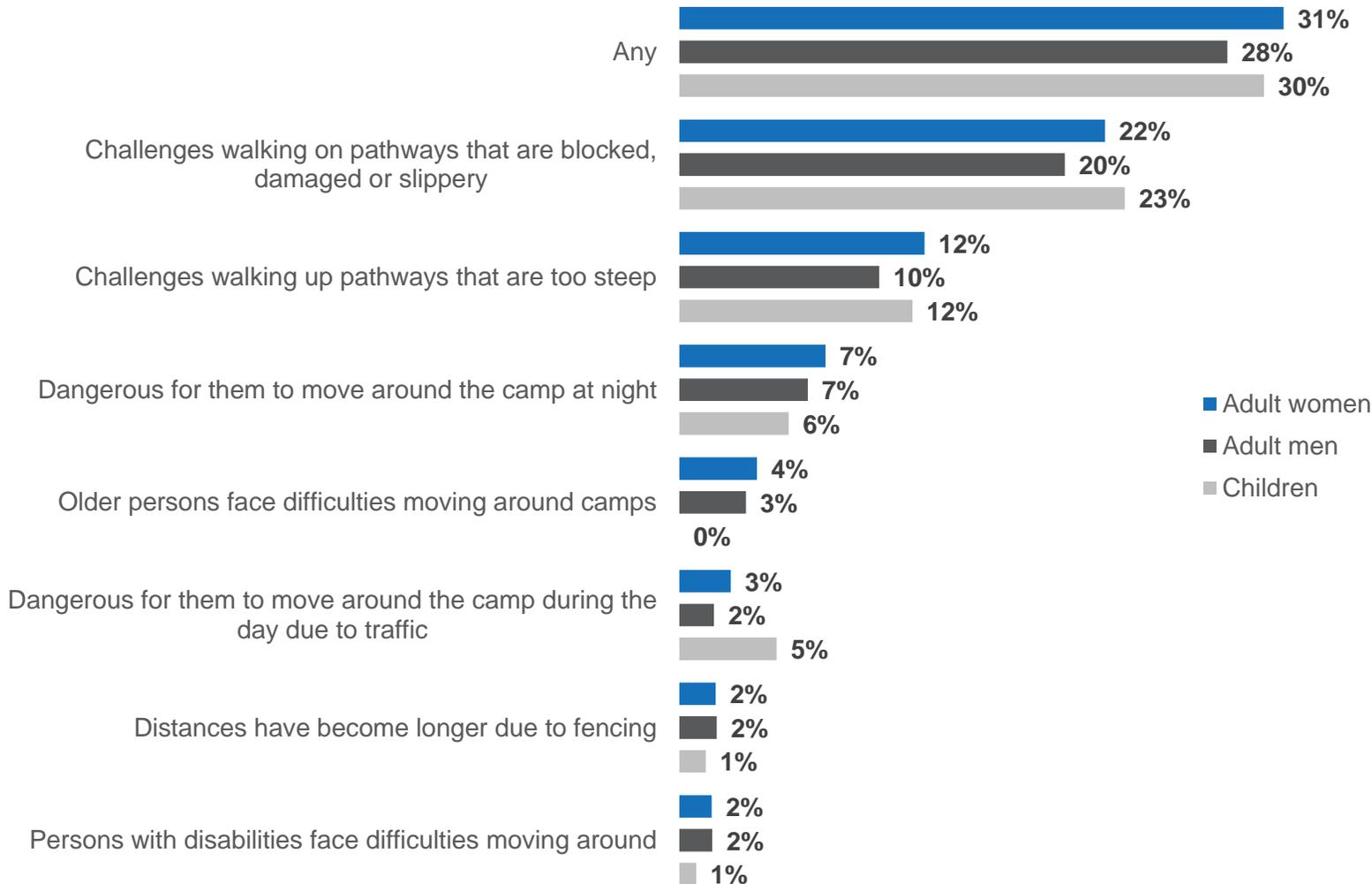|	NGO clinic	Private clinic	Pharmacy or drug shop in the market	Government clinic
2019	79%	29%	22%	8%
2020	64%	26%	20%	6%
2021	72%	25%	24%	5%

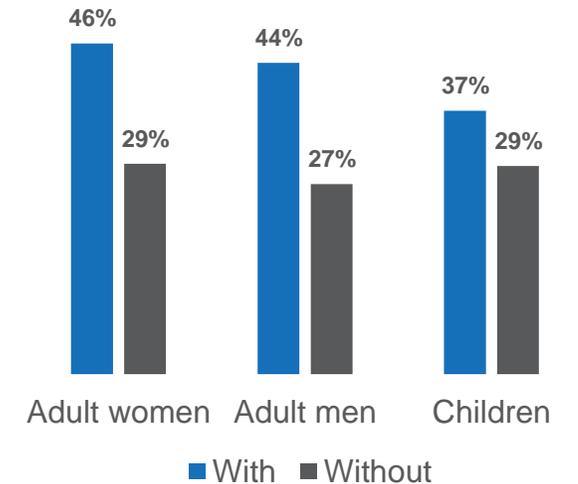■ 2019 ■ 2020 ■ 2021

+Households could select multiple options.
++The following were considered to be negative coping strategies: paying for health services in the 3 months prior to data collection; adopting livelihoods-based coping strategies to access or pay for health care in the 30 days prior to data collection.

KEY FINDINGS – Camps – Site Management

% of households with at least one adult (18+) woman, at least one adult (18+) man, or children, reporting **challenges adult women, adult men, or children, in the household face moving around camps** at the time of data collection, overall (any) and by challenge[+]

Any
- Adult women: 31%
- Adult men: 28%
- Children: 30%

Challenges walking on pathways that are blocked, damaged or slippery
- Adult women: 22%
- Adult men: 20%
- Children: 23%

Challenges walking up pathways that are too steep
- Adult women: 12%
- Adult men: 10%
- Children: 12%

Dangerous for them to move around the camp at night
- Adult women: 7%
- Adult men: 7%
- Children: 6%

Older persons face difficulties moving around camps
- Adult women: 4%
- Adult men: 3%
- Children: 0%

Dangerous for them to move around the camp during the day due to traffic
- Adult women: 3%
- Adult men: 2%
- Children: 5%

Distances have become longer due to fencing
- Adult women: 2%
- Adult men: 2%
- Children: 1%

Persons with disabilities face difficulties moving around
- Adult women: 2%
- Adult men: 2%
- Children: 1%

Legend:
- Adult women
- Adult men
- Children

By households with and without persons with disabilities[+]

- Adult women: With 46%, Without 29%
- Adult men: With 44%, Without 27%
- Children: With 37%, Without 29%

Legend: With / Without

[+]Households were asked this question for all target groups (adult women, adult men, children) present in the household.
[++]Results for households with persons with disabilities are representative with a +/- 7% margin of error (n, women = 252; n, men = 238; n, children = 220).

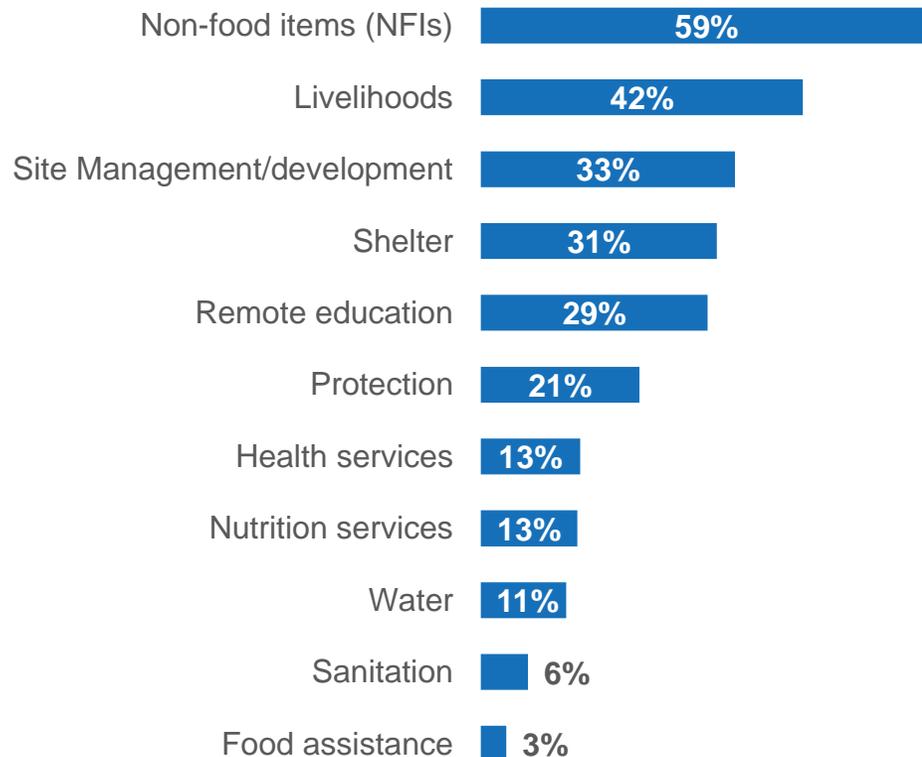# KEY FINDINGS – Camps – Communication with Communities

74% of households reported that they were **unable to access enough clear information** on the types of assistance available to them in the 6 months prior to data collection
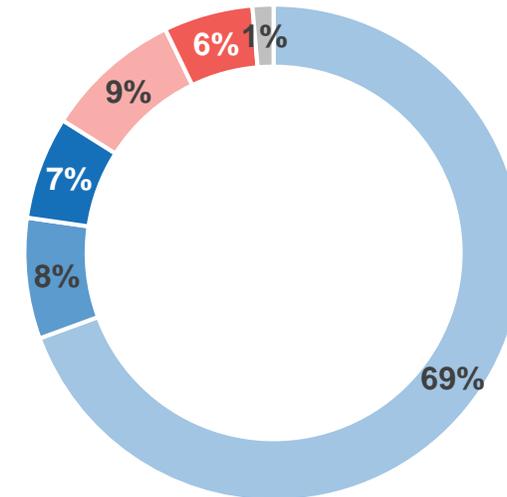
9% of households reported **having faced challenges when providing feedback or complaints** in the 6 months prior to data collection

➤ **By type of assistance⁺**

Type of assistance	Percentage
Non-food items (NFIs)	59%
Livelihoods	42%
Site Management/development	33%
Shelter	31%
Remote education	29%
Protection	21%
Health services	13%
Nutrition services	13%
Water	11%
Sanitation	6%
Food assistance	3%

% of households reporting having been **consulted** and feeling that **aid providers took their opinion into account** in the 6 months prior to data collection

69%
8%
7%
9%
6% 1%

- Consulted and opinion taken into account related to type of aid
- Consulted and opinion taken into account related to modality
- Consulted and opinion taken into account related to both
- Consulted but opinion not taken into account
- Not consulted
- Don't know/prefer not to answer

⁺Households were asked separately about each type of assistance.

Host Community – Key messages

KEY MESSAGES (1)

There appears to have been no recovery from the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak and its secondary impacts on livelihoods, with a potential risk of a long-term deterioration of coping capacities and living standards.

- Since 2019, there has been a **steady increase in the proportion of households reporting access to food, as well as access to income-generating activities, among their top 3 priority needs**.

- In line with these trends, **Food Consumption Scores may have further deteriorated** compared to 2020, while the **adoption of livelihoods-based coping strategies**, such as reducing essential non-food expenditures, selling productive assets, means of transport, jewelry/gold or household assets, **remained at comparable levels**.
  - The proportion of households reportedly having **spent savings decreased again**, with 20% of households, however, reporting this **strategy not to be available to them or to already have exhausted it.**
  - A **slight potential increase in the proportion of households reporting selling labour in advance** can be observed.

- Moreover, the proportion of households reporting **shelter materials among their top 3 priority needs** was notably higher this year compared to previous years (with 85% of the host community data collection having been completed prior to the flood event at the start of August).

- Large proportions of households were reportedly **not able to access sufficient information on the types of assistance available to them**, **face challenges providing feedback or complaints**, and **do not feel consulted or heard by humanitarian actors.**

KEY MESSAGES (2)

Households often remain unable to meet basic needs, while gaps in access to basic goods and services persist.
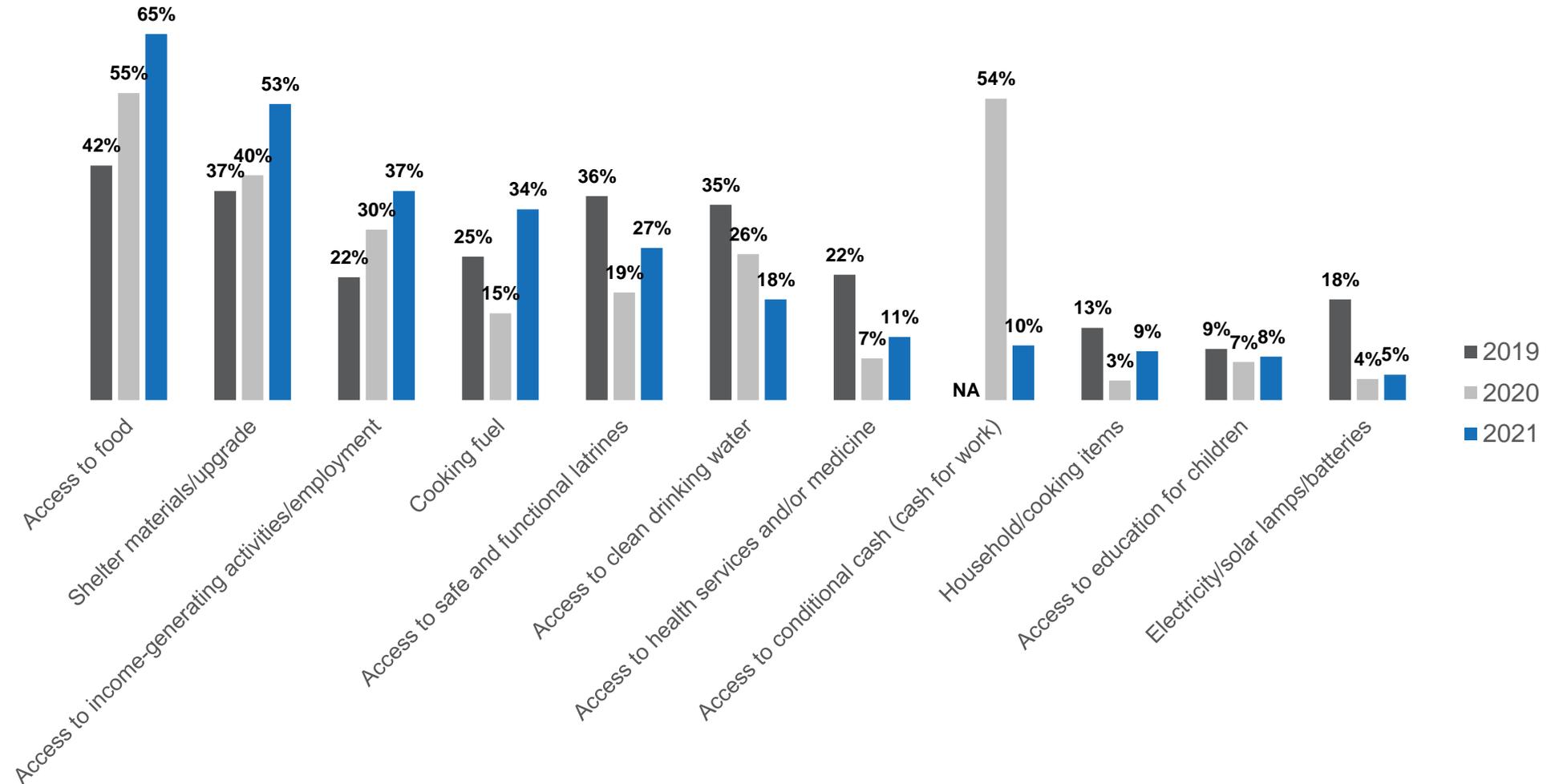
- A **lack of money to pay for materials or labour** was the most commonly reported **reason for not having made shelter repairs.**

- Similarly, **lacking the means to access home-based learning** (technological devices, mobile network) was among the most commonly reported **challenges preventing children from benefitting from home-based learning,** while a **lack of money** was the most commonly expected **challenge when sending children back to schools** once they will re-open.

- **Gaps in living standards also continue to persist related to other aspects:**
    - While there appears to be a slight continuous increase in households reportedly using LPG as their only source of cooking fuel, **high proportions of households continue to rely on firewood**.
    - Moreover, roughly one third of households reportedly **do not have enough drinking water**, almost one fifth are using **unimproved sanitation facilities,** and almost half **do reportedly not have access to a waste management system.**

- **Specific types of households,** such as female-headed households, households without access to self-reliance activities, or households with persons with disabilities – among others – may often be more likely to have unmet needs. In certain cases, needs may also differ by location.

Host Community – Key Findings

KEY FINDINGS – Host Community – Priority needs

% of households reporting **top 3 priority needs** for 2022 (in comparison with 2019 and 2020 J-MSNA results on top 3 priority needs for 2020 and 2021)[+]
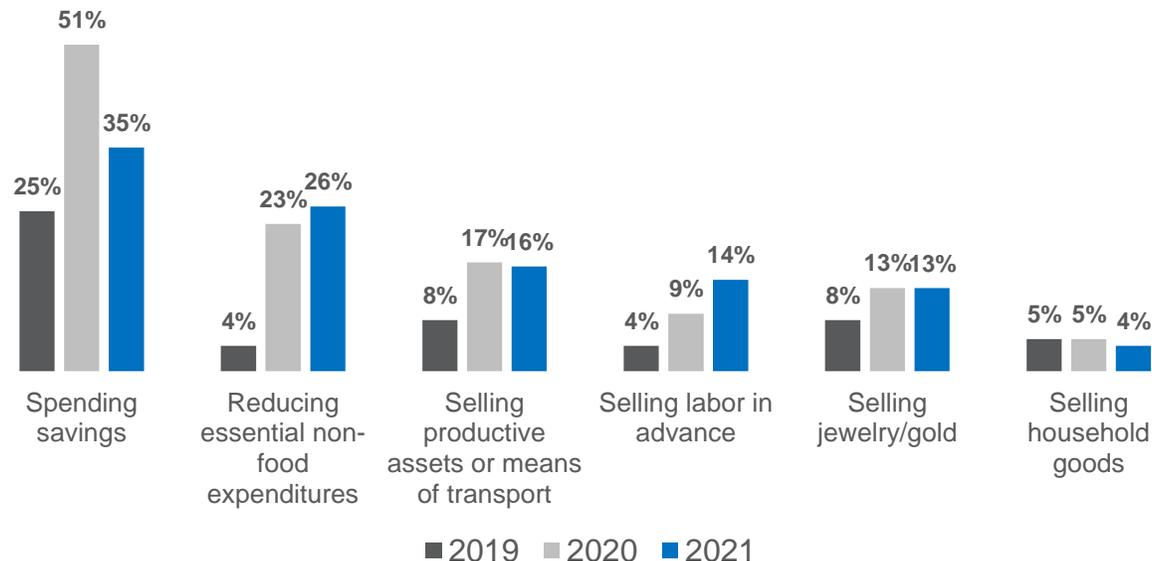

Legend:
- 2019
- 2020
- 2021

Categories (left to right): Access to food; Shelter materials/upgrade; Access to income-generating activities/employment; Cooking fuel; Access to safe and functional latrines; Access to clean drinking water; Access to health services and/or medicine; Access to conditional cash (cash for work); Household/cooking items; Access to education for children; Electricity/solar lamps/batteries

Values:
- Access to food: 42%, 55%, 65%
- Shelter materials/upgrade: 37%, 40%, 53%
- Access to income-generating activities/employment: 22%, 30%, 37%
- Cooking fuel: 25%, 15%, 34%
- Access to safe and functional latrines: 36%, 19%, 27%
- Access to clean drinking water: 35%, 26%, 18%
- Access to health services and/or medicine: 22%, 7%, 11%
- Access to conditional cash (cash for work): NA, 54%, 10%
- Household/cooking items: 13%, 3%, 9%
- Access to education for children: 9%, 7%, 8%
- Electricity/solar lamps/batteries: 18%, 4%, 5%

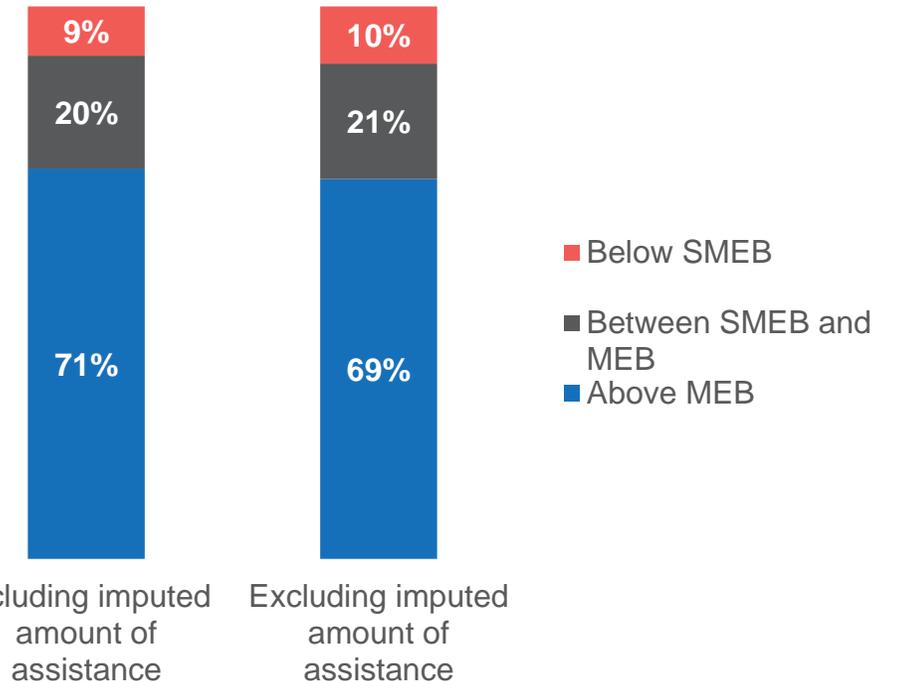# KEY FINDINGS – Host Community – Food Security & livelihoods

Trends:

- **Increasing proportions of households reported access to food**, as well as **access to income-generating activities**, among their top 3 priority needs, and **reported levels of adoption of livelihoods-based coping strategies** remained comparable to 2020 J-MSNA findings.
- This may point at households **not having recovered from the COVID-19 outbreak and its secondary impacts on food security and livelihoods**, with a **potential for further deterioration.**
- In line with these trends, and possibly also linked to reduced purchasing power and increased food prices compared to last year (FAO-WFP Market Monitor, August 2021), **results further indicate reduced proportions of households with acceptable food consumption scores** compared to 2020 J-MSNA findings.

89% of households reported engaging in **coping mechanisms due to a lack of money to meet basic needs** in the 30 days prior to data collection
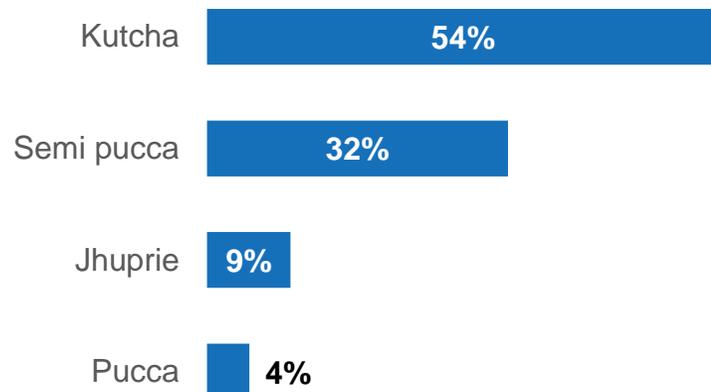
% of households by **average monthly per capita expenditure** in the 30 days prior to data collection in relation to the MEB (MEB = Minimum Expenditure Basket, SMEB = Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket)

Including imputed amount of assistance: Below SMEB 9%, Between SMEB and MEB 20%, Above MEB 71%

Excluding imputed amount of assistance: Below SMEB 10%, Between SMEB and MEB 21%, Above MEB 69%

- Below SMEB
- Between SMEB and MEB
- Above MEB

Spending savings: 2019 25%, 2020 51%, 2021 35%
Reducing essential non-food expenditures: 2019 4%, 2020 23%, 2021 26%
Selling productive assets or means of transport: 2019 8%, 2020 17%, 2021 16%
Selling labor in advance: 2019 4%, 2020 9%, 2021 14%
Selling jewelry/gold: 2019 8%, 2020 13%, 2021 13%
Selling household goods: 2019 5%, 2020 5%, 2021 4%
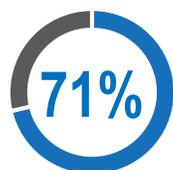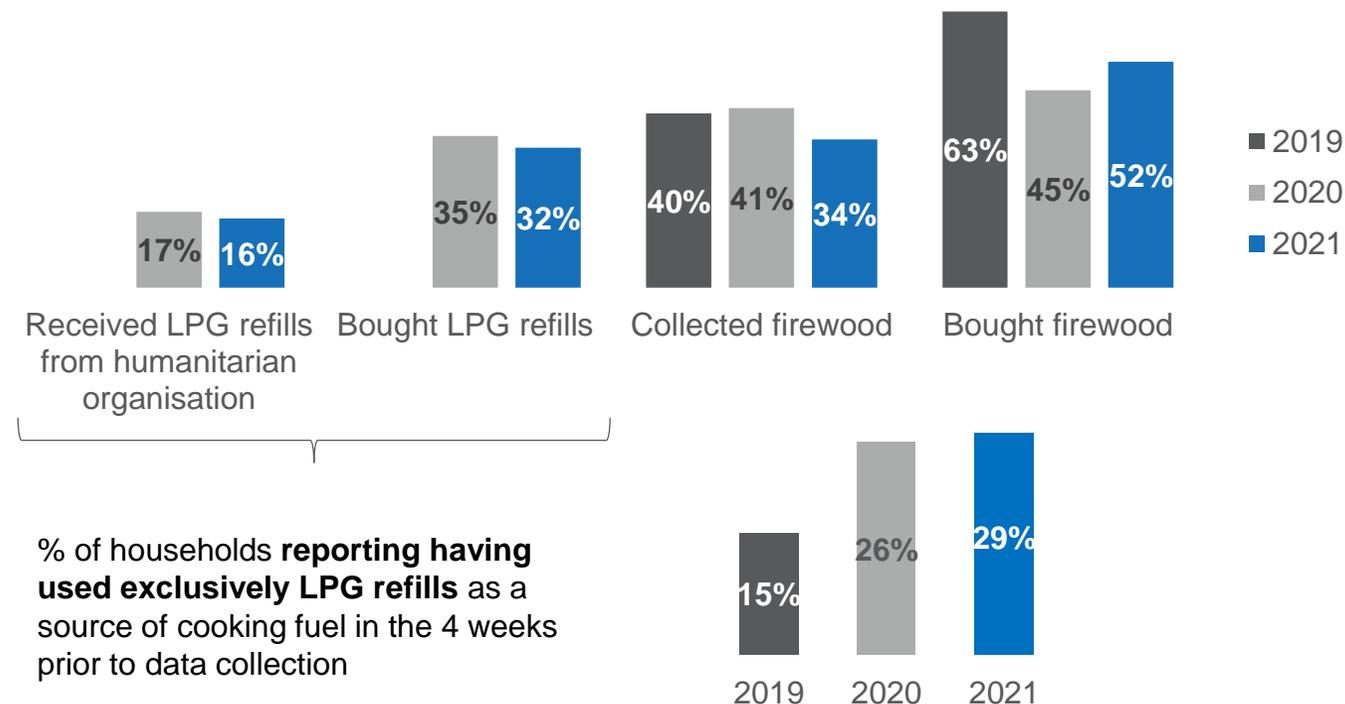
■ 2019 ■ 2020 ■ 2021

While not comparable to 2019 and 2020 results, **66%** and **64%** of households, respectively, reported having **borrowed money to buy food**, or **bought food on credit**.

KEY FINDINGS – Host Community – Shelter & NFIs

% of households reporting **type of shelter** they lived in at the time of data collection

Kutcha **54%**
Semi pucca **32%**
Jhuprie **9%**
Pucca **4%**

% of households reporting **sources of cooking fuel** in the 4 weeks prior to data collection[++]

- 2019
- 2020
- 2021

Received LPG refills from humanitarian organisation: 17% (2020), 16% (2021)
Bought LPG refills: 35% (2020), 32% (2021)
Collected firewood: 40% (2019), 41% (2020), 34% (2021)
Bought firewood: 63% (2019), 45% (2020), 52% (2021)

71% of households reported **shelter issues** at the time of data collection

% of households **reporting having used exclusively LPG refills** as a source of cooking fuel in the 4 weeks prior to data collection

2019: 15%
2020: 26%
2021: 29%

30% of households reported **not having made improvements to their shelter** in the 6 months prior to data collection **despite having reported issues**

Most commonly reported **reasons for not having made shelter improvements** among households reportedly not having made improvements:[+]
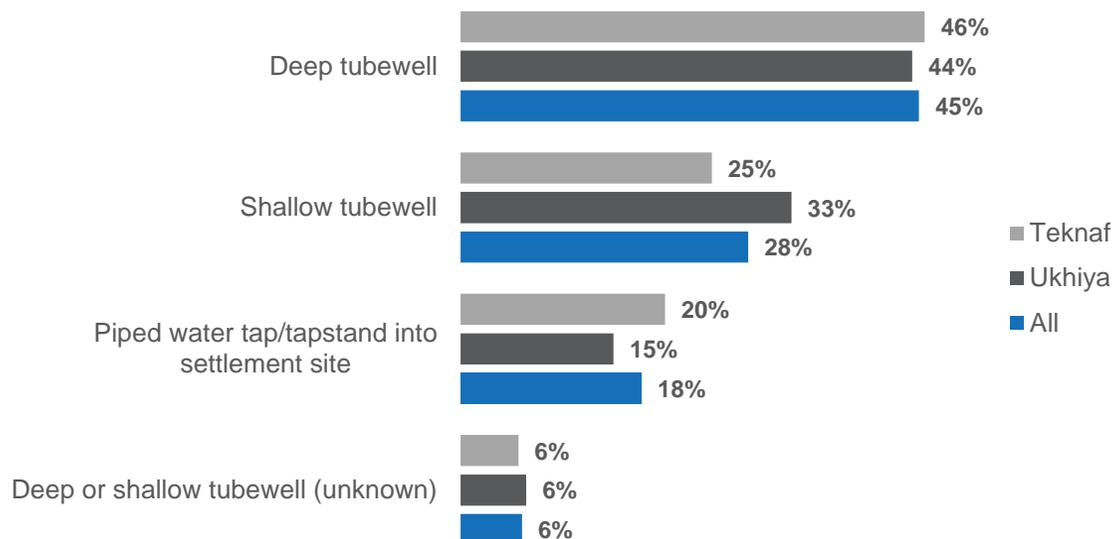
- **No money to pay for materials**   **63%**
- **No need to improve**   **35%**
- **No money to pay for labour**   **24%**

[+]Households could select up to 3 options. Results are representative with a +/- 5% margin of error (n = 567).
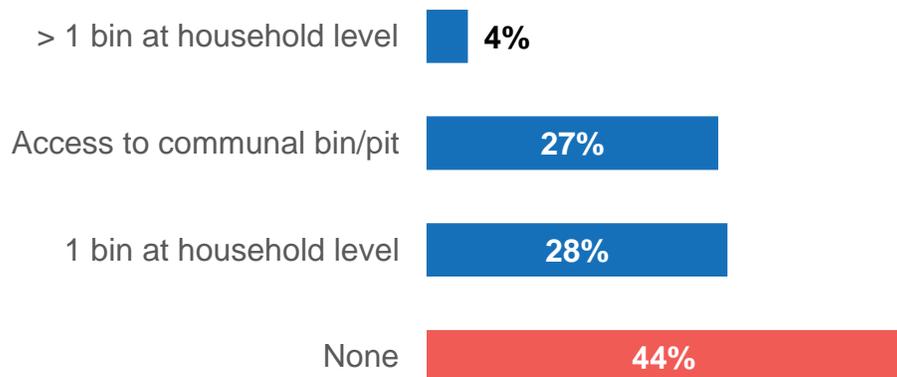[++]Households could select multiple options.

KEY FINDINGS – Host Community – WASH

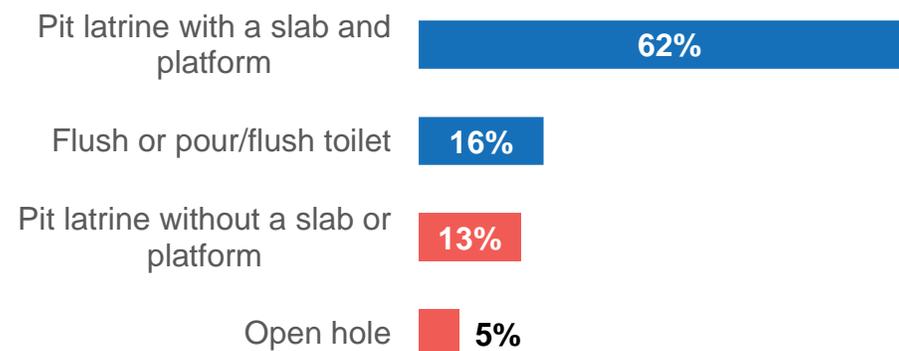% of households reporting **main source of water used for drinking** at the time of data collection, by upazila[+]

Deep tubewell
- Teknaf: 46%
- Ukhiya: 44%
- All: 45%

Shallow tubewell
- Teknaf: 25%
- Ukhiya: 33%
- All: 28%

Piped water tap/tapstand into settlement site
- Teknaf: 20%
- Ukhiya: 15%
- All: 18%

Deep or shallow tubewell (unknown)
- Teknaf: 6%
- Ukhiya: 6%
- All: 6%

- Teknaf
- Ukhiya
- All

% of households reporting **bins the household has access to**

- > 1 bin at household level: 4%
- Access to communal bin/pit: 27%
- 1 bin at household level: 28%
- None: 44%

% of households reporting **not having had enough water** at the time of data collection, by upazila[+]

Teknaf	Purpose	Ukhiya	2019 (all)
22%	Drinking	23%	6%
21%	Cooking	22%	13%
25%	Personal hygiene at bathing location	24%	7%
25%	Personal hygiene at shelter	24%	
25%	Other domestic purposes	23%	35%
33%	**At least one purpose**	**35%**	**37%**

% of households reporting type of **sanitation facility** the household usually uses

- Pit latrine with a slab and platform: 62%
- Flush or pour/flush toilet: 16%
- Pit latrine without a slab or platform: 13%
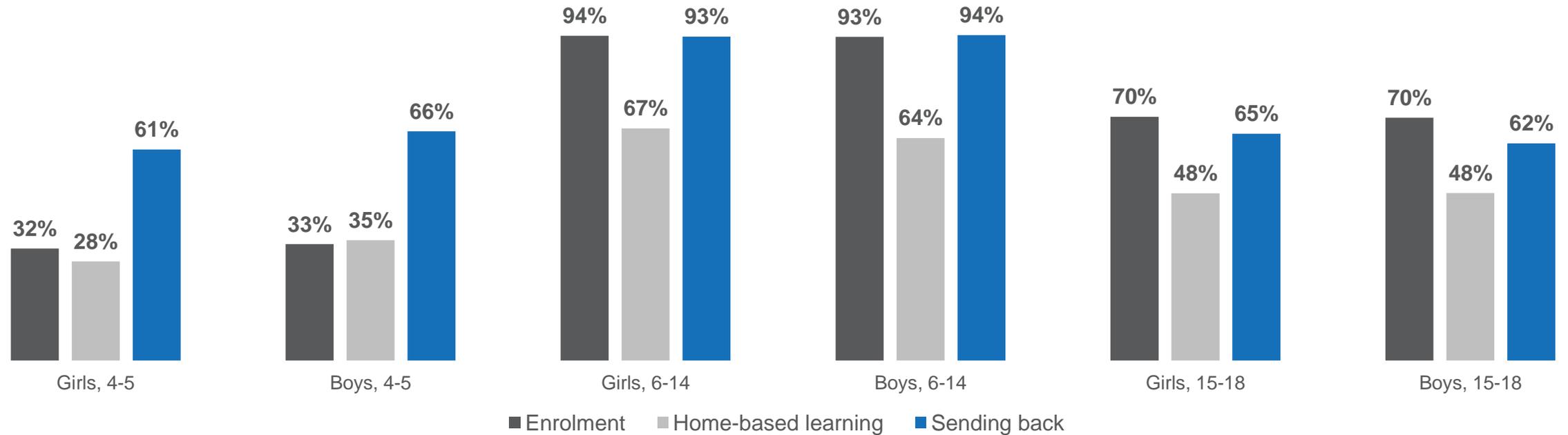- Open hole: 5%

Roughly **half the households** reported **problems related to sanitation facilities.**

[+]Results are representative with a +/- 5% margin of error (n, Teknaf = 551; n, Ukhiya = 567).

KEY FINDINGS – Host Community – Education

% of children aged 4-18 reported as having been **enrolled in formal or non-formal schools before they closed in March 2020 (pre-COVID)**, having **regularly accessed home-based learning** since the start of the 2021 school year, and that will reportedly **be sent back** once schools will re-open[+]
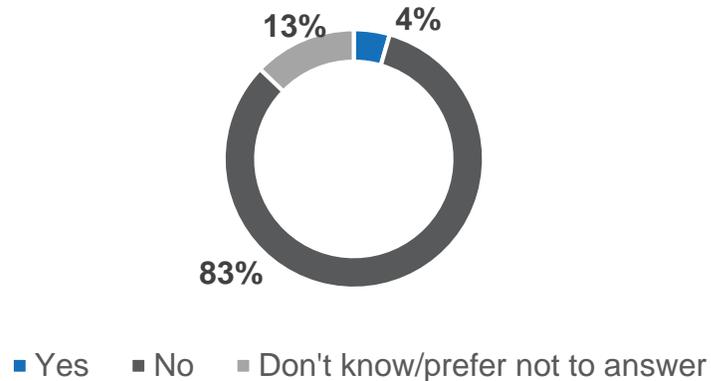

	Girls, 4-5	Boys, 4-5	Girls, 6-14	Boys, 6-14	Girls, 15-18	Boys, 15-18
Enrolment	32%	33%	94%	93%	70%	70%
Home-based learning	28%	35%	67%	64%	48%	48%
Sending back	61%	66%	93%	94%	65%	62%

■ Enrolment ■ Home-based learning ■ Sending back

Most commonly reported **expected challenges when sending children back to schools**:

- Lack of money to pay for fees or other education-related expenses
- Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at school
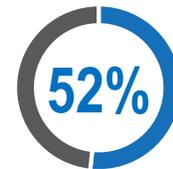- Children have fallen too far behind

[+]Results for girls and boys aged 4-5 with a +/- 9% margin of error (n, girls = 143; n, boys = 143). Results for girls and boys aged 6-14 are representative with a +/- 4% margin of error (n, girls = 766; n, boys = 794). Results for girls and boys aged 15-18 are representative with a +/- 6% margin of error (n, girls = 278; n, boys = 295). Results are presented out of children in the specified age groups, which may not correspond to the target population for Education Sector support, if not all individuals of the specified age groups are targeted for support.

KEY FINDINGS – Host Community – Protection

% of households reporting that members in their community wanted to **report a safety or security incident, or access protection services for other reasons,** in the 12 months prior to data collection

13%   **4%**

83%

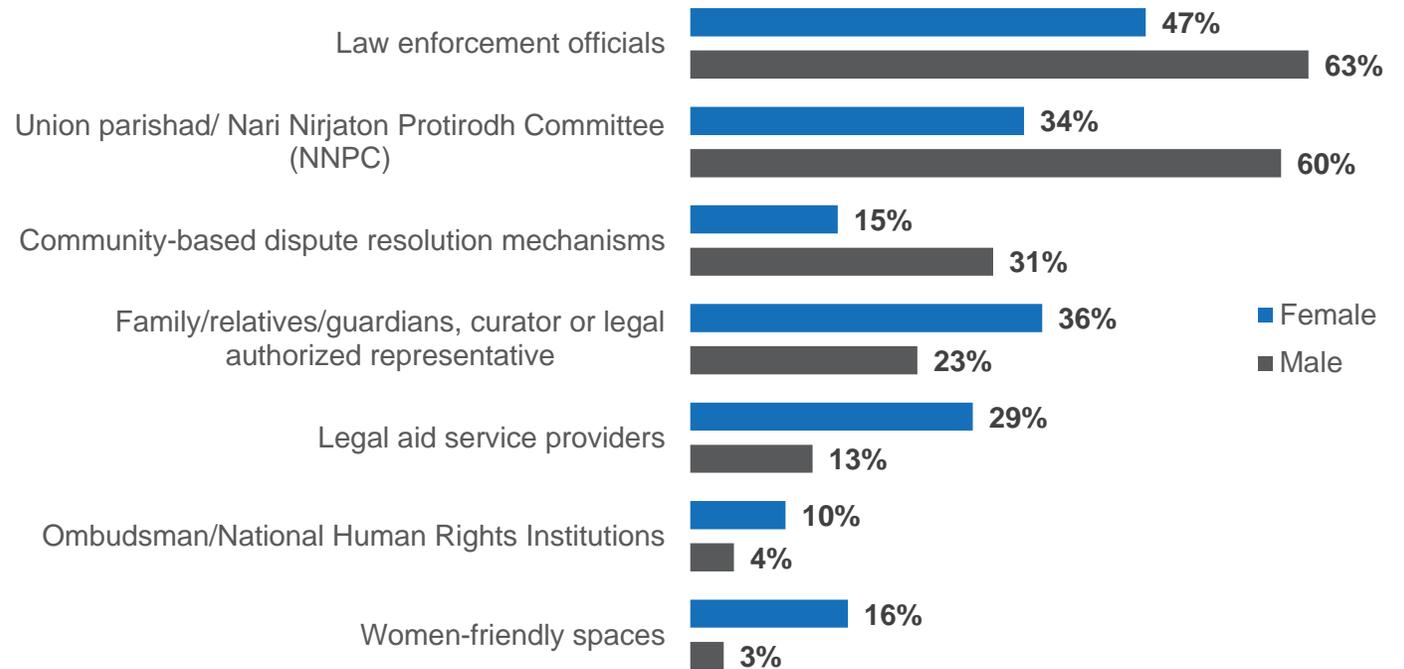- Yes - No - Don't know/prefer not to answer

33% of households having reported that members in their community wanted to access protection services, reported that these **were not able to access the service they needed⁺**

% of households reporting **where they would send a friend for care and support in case of assault or abuse, by gender of respondent**[+++]

	Female	Male
Law enforcement officials	47%	63%
Union parishad/ Nari Nirjaton Protirodh Committee (NNPC)	34%	60%
Community-based dispute resolution mechanisms	15%	31%
Family/relatives/guardians, curator or legal authorized representative	36%	23%
Legal aid service providers	29%	13%
Ombudsman/National Human Rights Institutions	10%	4%
Women-friendly spaces	16%	3%

52% of households having reported community members needing or accessing protection services **reported barriers⁺⁺**

Most commonly:
- The problem not having been resolved – **39%**
- Service/staff not having been available due to COVID-19 – **16%**

⁺Results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error (n = 49).
⁺⁺Results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error (n = 47).
[+++]Households could select multiple options. Results for female respondents are representative with a +/- 4% margin of error (n = 624). Results for male respondents are representative with a +/- 5% margin of error (n = 494).

KEY FINDINGS – Host Community – Nutrition

82% of children aged 6-59 months were reported as **not having been screened for malnutrition** by community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[+]

5% of children aged 6-59 months were reported as **having been screened and referred, or already having been enrolled, and having received treatment** since the start of Ramadan[+]

18% of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to the mother-led MUAC (mid-upper arm circumference) program** since the start of Ramadan[+]

9% of households reported **mothers or caregivers having screened at least one of their children** aged 6-59 months for malnutrition using MUAC tape since the start of Ramadan[+]

15% of PLW were reported as having received **supplementary feeding supplies** during the current pregnancy or while breastfeeding[+++]

% of PLW reported as having been **screened for malnutrition** by community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff during the current pregnancy or while breastfeeding[+++] **7%**

23% of PLW were reported as having **received iron and folic acid tablets** during the current pregnancy or while breastfeeding[+++]

% of adolescent girls (10-19 years) reported as **having received iron and folic acid tablets** since the start of Ramadan **4%**
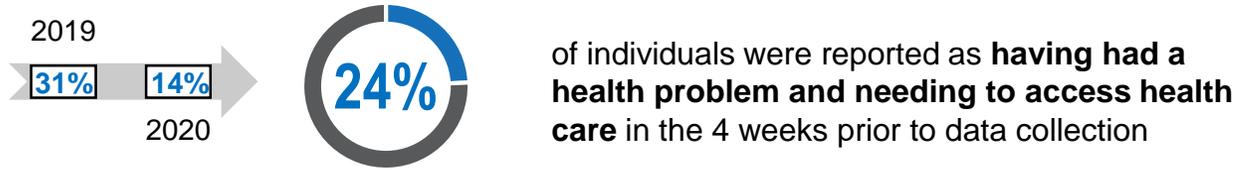
[+]Results are representative with a +/- 4% margin of error (n = 587).
[++]Results are representative with a +/- 5% margin of error (n = 504).
[+++]Results are representative with a +/- 7% margin of error (n = 207).
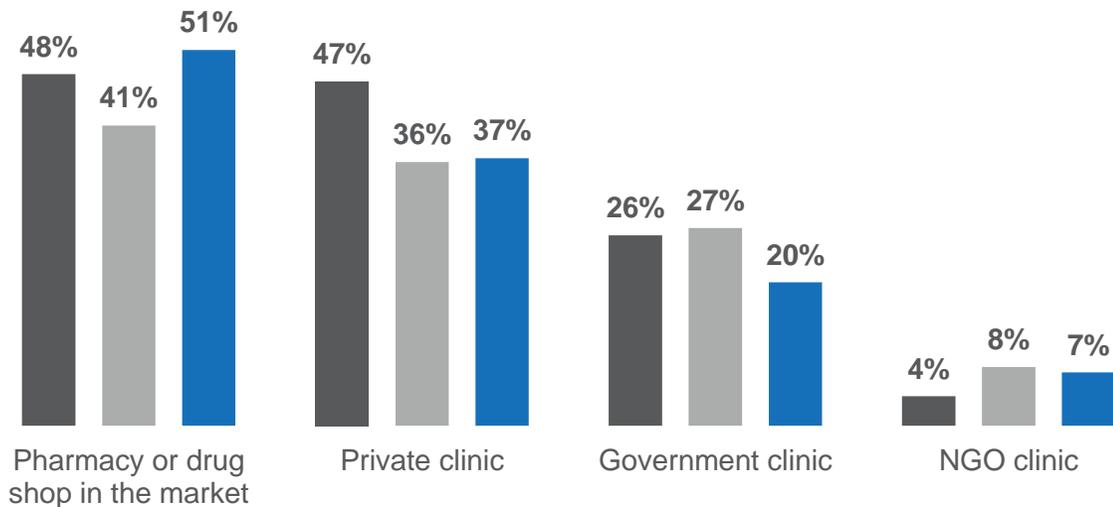
Note: The reported rate of screening compares to programme data showing rates of screening of 80%-90% during the same time period. This difference might at least partially be linked to service delivery through health facilities. At the same time, the proportion of children having received treatment corresponds to known rates of acute malnutrition in the host community.

KEY FINDINGS – Host Community – Health

2019

31% → **14%**

2020

24% of individuals were reported as **having had a health problem and needing to access health care** in the 4 weeks prior to data collection
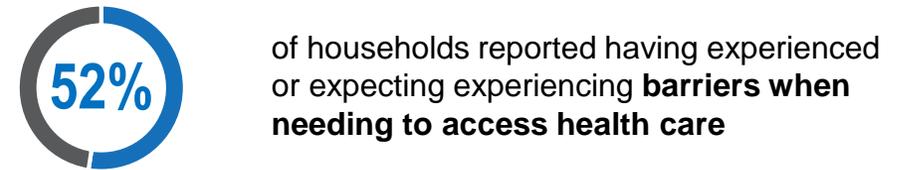
> **58%** of individuals reportedly having had an illness were reported as having **sought treatment at a clinic** for it

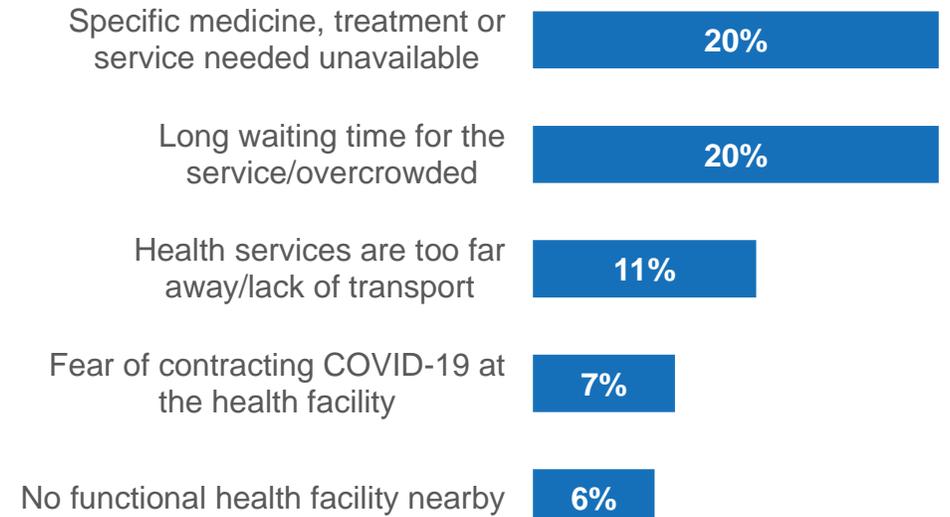**% of individuals reportedly having had an illness and sought treatment, by treatment location+**

	Pharmacy or drug shop in the market	Private clinic	Government clinic	NGO clinic
2019	48%	47%	26%	4%
2020	41%	36%	27%	8%
2021	51%	37%	20%	7%

■ 2019 ■ 2020 ■ 2021

+Households could select multiple options.
++Households could select up to 3 options.

52% of households reported having experienced or expecting experiencing **barriers when needing to access health care**

> **Top 5 reported barriers++**

Barrier	%
Specific medicine, treatment or service needed unavailable	20%
Long waiting time for the service/overcrowded	20%
Health services are too far away/lack of transport	11%
Fear of contracting COVID-19 at the health facility	7%
No functional health facility nearby	6%

19% of households reported **travelling > 30 min to the nearest functional health facility** by their normal mode of transportation

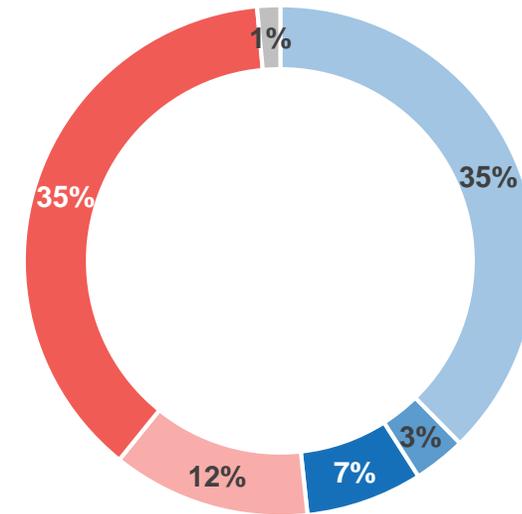# KEY FINDINGS – Host Community – Communication with Communities

99% of households reportedly having received assistance reported that they were **unable to access enough clear information** on the types of assistance available to them in the 6 months prior to data collection

◆ **By type of assistance[+, ++]**

Type of assistance	%
Shelter	98%
Remote education	94%
Livelihoods	93%
Water	93%
Protection	91%
Nutrition services	87%
Health services	80%
Sanitation	79%
Food assistance	63%
Non-food items (NFIs)	54%

[+]Households were asked separately about each type of assistance.
[++]Results are representative with a +/- 6% margin of error (n = 294).
[+++]Households could select up to 3 options.

36% of households reportedly having received assistance reported **having faced challenges when providing feedback or complaints** in the 6 months prior to data collection[++, +++]

% of households reportedly having received assistance reporting having been **consulted** and feeling that **aid providers took their opinion into account** in the 6 months prior to data collection[++]

- 35% Consulted and opinion taken into account related to type of aid
- 3% Consulted and opinion taken into account related to modality
- 7% Consulted and opinion taken into account related to both
- 12% Consulted but opinion not taken into account
- 35% Not consulted
- 1% Don't know/prefer not to answer

Next Steps

NEXT STEPS

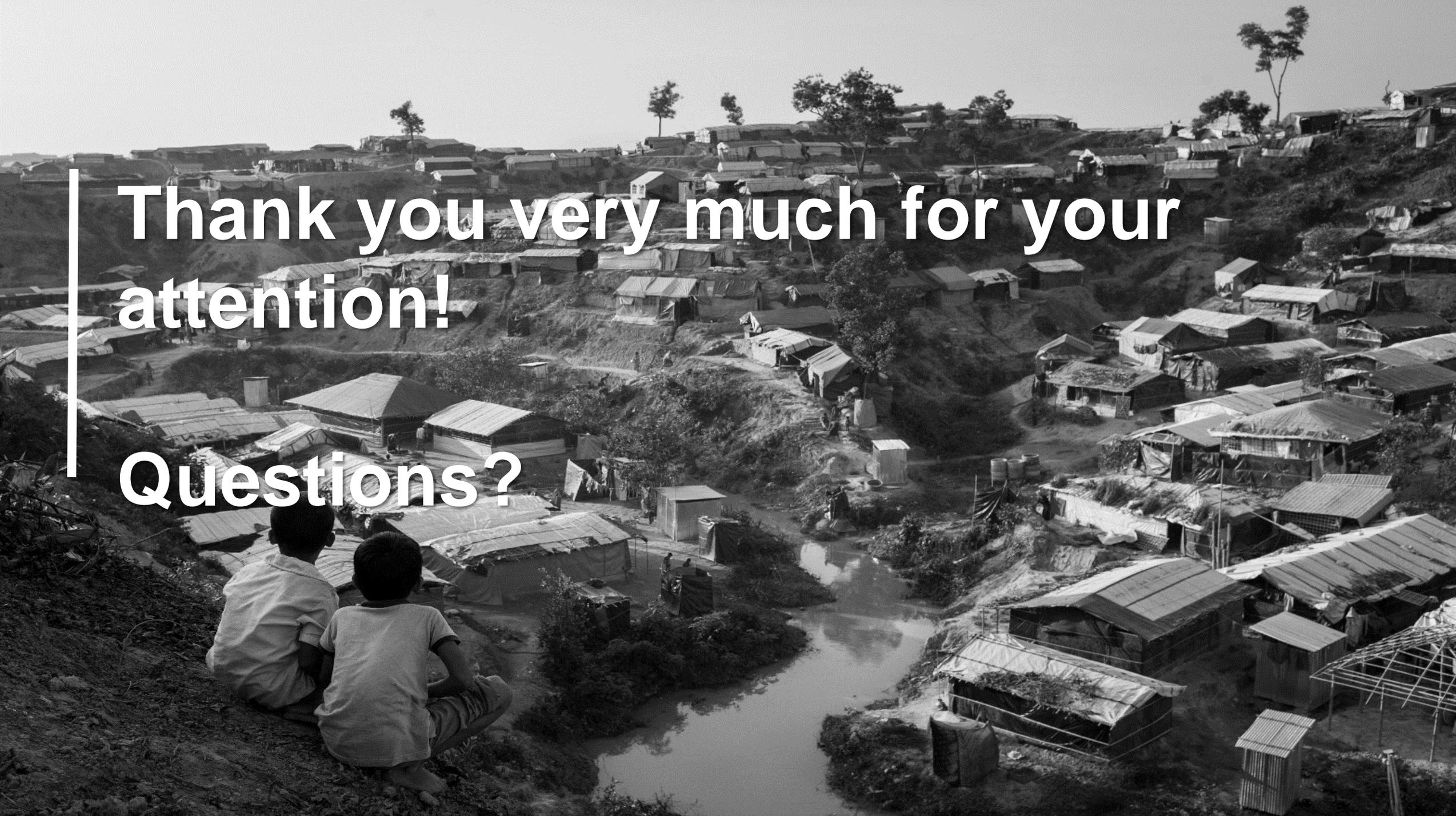1) **Qualitative component (focus group discussions)**
   - Data collection has been completed.
   - Analysis is ongoing.
   - Presentation of findings likely during the second half of October.

2) **Factsheets**
   - 4 factsheets – 1 including camps overall results, 1 including host community overall results, 1 including camp-level results, 1 including union-level results.
   - The 2 overall results factsheet drafts will be shared with sectors in the last week of October for final comments.
   - If available, parts of the qualitative analysis might still be integrated into the factsheets before publication by 4 November.

3) **Reports**
   - 2 reports – 1 for camps, 1 for the host community.
   - The reports will be drafted throughout November. Final reports drafts will be circulated for use by the end of November, and following ISCG review, published by the end of December.
   - Where applicable/discussed, sectors will be consulted for relevant sections while the reports are being drafted in November (however, it will not be feasible to share the entire reports for sector review).

Thank you very much for your attention!

Questions?