

2026 MSNA IN KENY – METHODOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

Objective of the methodological overview

The Methodological overview is part of the MSNA analysis toolkit for coherent and harmonized publications across countries, helping external stakeholders to go through concise and to-the-point MSNA outputs' methodology.

It is a key component of the MSNA Bulletin and linked to the [MSNA Analysis Guidance](#), that contains the details on the MSNI and the sectoral composite frameworks.

This methodological overview stresses out the following:

- Final overview of the MSNA methodology: final scope and coverage of the assessment, secondary data sources, ethical considerations and limitations (including deviations from the ToRs);
- Analysis of the Sectoral Composites: description of the framework used to construct the sectoral composite indicators;
- Annexes: further details on the country Sectoral Composite Framework, the estimation of the overall severity of needs (Multi-Sectoral Needs Index – MSNI), list of partners that participated to the research cycle.

About REACH

REACH facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT). For more information please visit . You can contact us directly at: geneva@reach-initiative.org and follow us on X @REACH_info.

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List of Acronyms

ASAL:	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
GIS:	Geographic Information System
HH:	Household
IPC:	The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
KNBS:	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
MSNI:	The Multi-sectoral Needs Index
WASH:	Water sanitation and hygiene
SSU:	Secondary Sampling Units
UNHCR:	The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WFP:	The United Nations World Food Programme
NDMA:	National Drought Management Authority
UN OCHA:	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
DRS:	The Department of Refugee Services
MSNA:	Multi-Sector Needs Assessment
DAP:	Data Analysis Plan
SNFI:	Shelter and Non-Food Items
PiN:	People in Need
AFI:	Acute Food Insecurity
CARI:	Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security
FEWS NET:	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
SSU:	Secondary Sampling Units

Geographical Classifications

County: These are decentralized administrative units below the national level.

Sub-County: These are administrative units within a County and is further divided into wards, locations, and sub-locations.

General and specific objectives and research questions

General and specific objectives

The June 2026 Kenya Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) aimed to generate robust and comparable evidence on the magnitude, severity, and drivers of humanitarian needs among refugees, host communities, and affected populations across Kenya's Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL). Conducted by REACH in consultation with the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), UN OCHA, and county governments, the assessment addressed critical information gaps across Garissa, Mandera, Marsabit, Turkana, and Wajir, as well as the Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps and Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement. Harmonised tools and indicators, agreed with national sector focal points, were used to enable comparable analysis across locations and population groups.

The MSNA captured household-level needs, vulnerabilities, coping capacities, and access to services across Food Security and Livelihoods, WASH, Health, Nutrition, Shelter and NFIs, Education, Protection, and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP). Findings were disaggregated by county and population group, including host communities, other affected populations, and refugees, and, in line with the minimum disaggregation plan set out in the 2026 MSNI guidance, by gender of the head of household, age of the head of household (below 18, 18–59, and 60 or above), and household income level. Selected indicators were also compared with the 2025 MSNA to identify changes in humanitarian conditions and response coverage, and to highlight populations and locations experiencing the most severe or compounding needs.

The assessment was designed to directly contribute to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF), and Multi-Sector Needs Index (MSNI) processes. Its findings were intended to support needs prioritisation, response planning, resource allocation, and programme targeting by humanitarian and government actors. The primary audience included UN OCHA and the wider humanitarian coordination architecture, sector and cluster leads, NDMA, county governments, donors, and operational partners, providing them with evidence to target assistance towards the most vulnerable populations and align programming with the priorities expressed by affected communities.

Research questions

1. What is the severity and distribution of humanitarian needs across food security, nutrition, health, WASH, livelihoods, shelter, education, and protection sectors in the five target counties, and how do these needs differ between the host community and refugee populations?
2. What are the primary drivers of humanitarian vulnerability in the target counties, and how do climatic shocks, livelihood erosion, and access constraints combine to shape household needs across different geographic and population contexts?
3. What are the gaps in households' access to essential services and humanitarian assistance, and what does this mean for the design and targeting of response interventions across the five counties?

Scope and coverage of the assessment

The June 2026 Kenya Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) assessed the humanitarian needs and priority vulnerabilities of host communities and other affected populations across five Arid and Semi-Arid Land (ASAL) counties: Garissa, Mandera, Marsabit, Turkana and Wajir. The assessment also included refugee populations in Dadaab refugee camps (Ifo, Ifo 2, Hagadera and Dagahaley), Kakuma refugee camp (Kakuma 1–4), and Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement. The assessment covered households across multiple sectors, including protection, housing, land and property (HLP), food security, WASH, shelter and non-food items (NFI), education, health, nutrition (ASAL counties only) and accountability to affected populations (AAP). The assessment was designed to generate comparable household-level evidence on needs and access to services across the assessed geographic areas and population groups. The nutrition module was administered in the five ASAL counties only; it was not repeated in the refugee camps and settlements, where a nutrition survey was being conducted concurrently by the Ministry of Health, UNICEF and WFP, in order to avoid duplication of data collection.

For the purposes of the assessment, host and affected populations refer to households residing in the assessed ASAL counties outside refugee settings, while refugee populations refer to households residing within the assessed refugee camps and settlements. The assessment targeted households as the primary unit of analysis, with selected individual- and child-level questions administered where relevant to specific sectoral indicators.

Groups of population and sampling strategy

A stratified simple random sampling approach was used, with sampling stratified at sub-county and, for refugee settings, sub-camp/settlement level. Population figures from the 2019 Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) Population and Housing Census were used to establish the sampling frame for host and affected populations, while registration figures from the Department of Refugee Services (DRS) were used to establish the sampling frame for refugee populations. Households were selected using randomly generated geographic points, and field teams identified and interviewed the corresponding households within the defined sampling areas. A 10% non-response buffer was added to the sample and a 15% buffer of GPS points was generated. Where the household at a given point was unavailable or declined to participate, the nearest eligible household within 100 m was approached; if none was available, enumerators moved to the next point. A total of 4,896 households were successfully assessed between 9 and 25 June 2026. The final geographic and population coverage broadly followed the planned assessment scope, covering the five targeted ASAL counties and the selected refugee settings. Any differences between the planned and achieved sample or geographic coverage are detailed in the Limitations section and should be considered when interpreting the findings.

Table 1: Defining the groups of population

Host community	Refers to households residing in counties that host refugee populations and settlements, including the communities surrounding Dadaab in Garissa County and Kakuma/Kalobeyei in Turkana County.
Refugees	Refers to registered and unregistered households in the refugee camps in Dadaab, Kakuma, and Kalobeyei Integrated settlement in Turkana County. Households belonging to asylum seekers in such camps were also included in the samples
Non-host/affected populations	Refers to households residing in assessed counties that do not host refugee camps or settlements, including Mandera, Marsabit and Wajir

Host and non-host populations were treated as a single population group for disaggregation purposes, as households in both groups were broadly homogeneous in terms of nationality and access to and use of the same basic services. Consequently, findings were not systematically disaggregated between host and non-host populations, but were instead analysed together as part of the non-refugee population.

Table 2: Sampling strategy by group of population

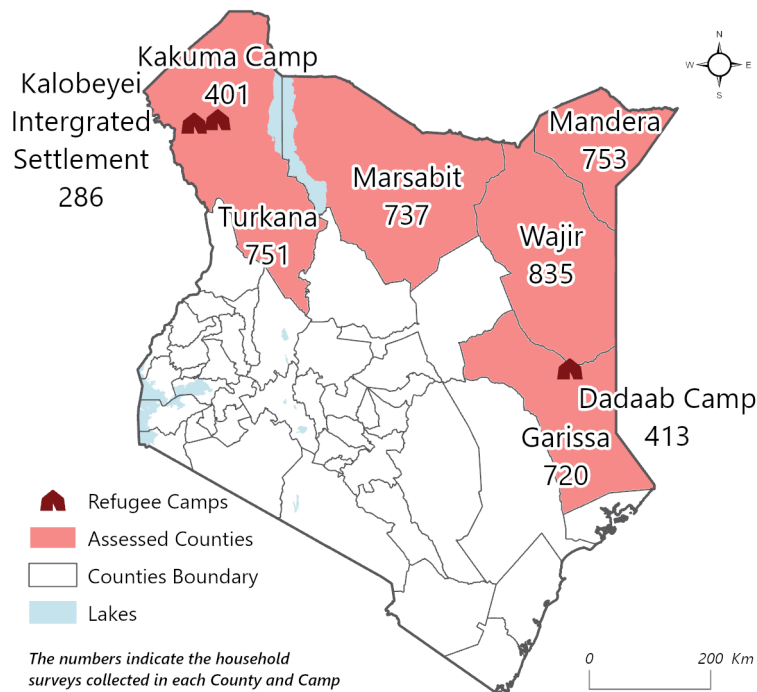
Group of population	Type of sampling	Precision level	Further stratification
Host communities/ Non-host/affected populations	Stratified simple random sampling	Confidence level : 95% Margin of error : 10%	By sub-county
Refugees	Stratified simple random sampling	Confidence level : Margin of error :	By sub-camp

Data collection and geographical coverage

Quantitative data collection for the June 2026 Kenya Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) took place between 9 June and 25 June 2026, covering a total of 4,896 households across five ASAL counties: Garissa, Mandera, Marsabit, Turkana and Wajir. The assessment covered both host and non-host populations in the assessed counties, as well as refugee populations residing in Dadaab refugee camps (Ifo, Ifo 2, Hagadera and Dagahaley), Kakuma refugee camp (Kakuma 1–4), and Kalobeyi Integrated Settlement. Households were interviewed through structured, 30 - minute, face-to-face interviews conducted by trained enumerators.

Surveys were conducted on smartphones using the KoBo Collect Android application. Enumerators uploaded completed surveys to the REACH server on a daily basis, allowing for regular monitoring of data completeness and quality throughout the data collection period.

Assessment coverage map (2026 MSNA in Kenya):



Secondary data sources

A range of secondary data sources informed the design, analysis and triangulation of the assessment findings. Population and demographic data from the 2019 Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) Population and Housing Census, together with UNHCR refugee population figures and Refugee Affairs Secretariat data, informed the sampling frame and supported appropriate coverage across host, non-host and refugee populations.

Contextual sources, including the NDMA 2026 Long Rains Assessment and CARE International reporting on the March–May 2026 floods, provided up-to-date information on climatic shocks, drought and flood dynamics, and livelihood conditions across the assessed counties. Findings from the 2025 MSNA and REACH's Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) were also used to contextualized and triangulate the 2026 findings against previous trends and prevailing market conditions.

Sampling frame:

- Kenya National Bureau of Statistics census [report](#), 2019.
- UNHCR: Kenya registered refugees and asylum seekers, [report](#), April 2025.

Reports on the humanitarian context:

- NDMA: [National Long Rain Assessments \(LRA\) impact of 2026 long rains on food and nutrition security](#) August, 2026.
- REACH: [MSNI Bulletin, December 2025](#).
- CARE International, [Kenya faces flood emergency in addition to drought crisis](#), March 2026.
- NDMA, [Long Rains Assessment National Report](#), August 2026.
- REACH, [Kenya's Joint Market Monitoring Initiative \(JMMI\) Dashboard](#), June 2026.
- REACH, [MSNA data](#), June 2025.

Ethical considerations and limitations

Ethical considerations

During data collection and information dissemination, REACH ensured that all necessary ethical standards were adhered to, including:

- The assessment's ethical safeguards were reviewed against REACH's standard research design checklist and coordinated with relevant stakeholders, including NDMA, county governments, UN OCHA and sector focal points, to minimise duplication of data collection.
- The assessment respected respondents' rights and dignity through informed consent, appropriate interview length and accurate reporting. All respondents were required to be 18 years or older. Information on children, including school attendance, nutrition among children aged 6–23 months, and child protection indicators, was collected through adult household members; no children were directly interviewed.
- The assessment did not specifically target vulnerable groups for direct interviews and did not include topics considered likely to cause acute distress or re-traumatisation. Enumerators received Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) training as part of their preparation, alongside the three-day training and one-day pilot.
- A Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) was operationalised during data collection. Enumerators provided CFM cards, translated into local languages, to respondents across all assessed counties and refugee settings, allowing households to provide feedback or raise concerns independently of the enumerator.
- The design identified residual risks to enumerators, respondents and communities due to the insecure and remote operating environment. To mitigate these risks, areas with documented insecurity, forests and game reserves were excluded from the sampling frame in consultation with local authorities and REACH security staff. Field locations were also adjusted as needed based on daily security guidance.
- Participant consent to participate and separate consent to share personal information with other agencies were required. Data collection followed REACH's Standard Operating Procedures for managing personally identifiable information, with gender, child protection and other protection considerations incorporated into the assessment design.

Limitations and challenges

- **Household-level reporting:** Data were reported by the head of household on behalf of all members, so intra-household dynamics and the experiences of individual members (by gender, age or disability) may not be fully captured.
- **Reporting bias:** Some indicators may be under- or over-reported due to perception, subjectivity, recall, or reluctance to disclose sensitive information.
- **Access and security:** In parts of Turkana and Marsabit, insecurity and inaccessibility required a limited number of sampled points to be regenerated and reassigned while maintaining the integrity of the sampling methodology. In Garissa, security operations temporarily affected data collection, requiring coordination with local authorities and adjustments to field schedules.
- **Population groups excluded:** Refugees residing outside officially recognized refugee camps and settlements.

ANALYSIS OF SECTORAL COMPOSITES

For details regarding the indicators and thresholds used in this analysis, please refer to Annex 2.

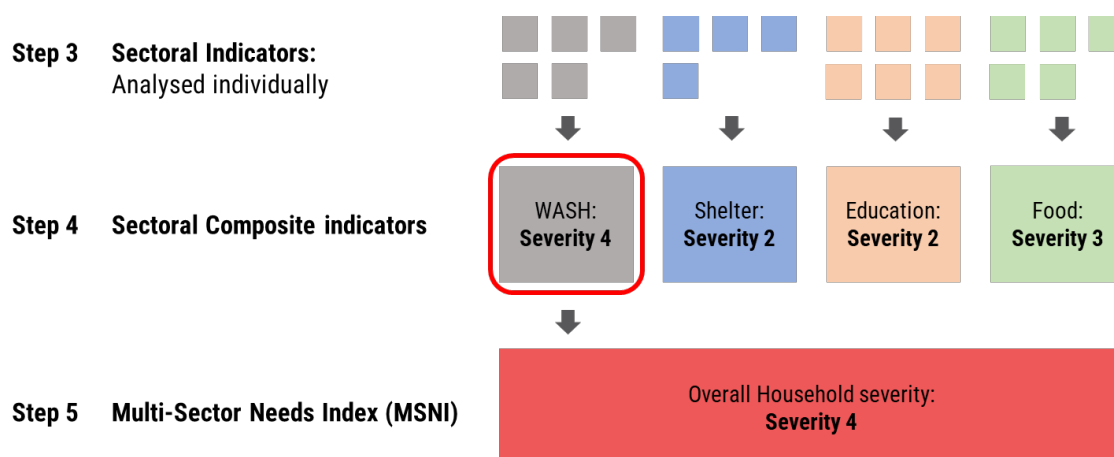
Each year, REACH facilitates the collection and analysis of crisis-level data across sectors and population groups through Multi-Sector Needs Assessments (MSNA) to support decision-making by humanitarian actors. MSNAs are conducted within a strong partnership framework at sector and inter-sector levels. They are timed in order to inform strategic decision-making milestones along the humanitarian programme cycle (HPC), such as the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO).

Note: The MSNI data analysis framework is independent from the Joint Inter-Sector Analysis Framework (JIAF). While some of the conceptual elements for the MSNI are the JIAF 2.0 (e.g. Sectoral Composites, indicators, severity categories), the methodology used is different. The REACH MSNI analysis method was developed internally by REACH and is implemented primarily using household-level data collected through the MSNA. In line with the research questions, the analysis aims to provide a crisis-wide overview of humanitarian needs and the underlying drivers, that influence access to basic needs and services.

The methodology relies on a two-step aggregation process (see *Figure 1*):

- (1) **Aggregation of indicators at the sector level:** Construction of Sectoral Composites, see Annex 3 for further details;
- (2) **Aggregation of Sectoral Composites into a multi-sectoral composite result:** Multi-Sector Needs Index (MSNI), see Annex 4 for further details.

Figure 1: Approach for the MSNI analysis



The key analytical components are:

- Sectoral Composites: signifies a need in a given sector, where the severity score is 3 or higher.
- Severity: signifies the “intensity” of needs, using a scale that ranges from 1 (minimal/no gap) to 4 (extreme needs)/4+ (very extreme needs).
- Magnitude: corresponds to the overall number or percentage of households in need.
- The Multi-Sectoral Needs Index (MSNI) is a measure of the household’s overall severity of humanitarian needs across sectors (expressed on a scale from 1 to 4+), based on the highest severity of sectoral severity scores identified in each household.

The severity scale is based on the type of severity scales that exist in [Version 2.0 of the Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework \(JIAF\)](#). This framework measures the gradual deterioration of a household's situation towards the worst possible humanitarian outcome. While the JIAF severity scale includes 5 classes ranging from 1 (none/minimum) to 5 (catastrophic), for the purpose of this MSNI, only a scale of 1 (none/minimum) to 4 (extreme) is used. The “4+” score (very extreme) is used when the data indicates that the situation could be catastrophic. But the term “catastrophic” is not used in this analysis. This is because the data needed to establish a “catastrophic” score is mainly collected at the area level (e.g. mortality rates or malnutrition prevalence), which is difficult to take into account in an analysis at the household or individual level.

The different levels of severity can be broadly defined as follows:

- Very extreme (4+): Indications of total collapse of living standards, with potentially immediately life-threatening outcomes (increased risk of mortality and / or irreversible harm to physical or mental well-being).
- Extreme (4): Collapse of living standards. (Risk of) significant harm to physical or mental well-being.
- Severe (3): Degrading living standards, with reduced access to / availability of basic goods and services. (Risk of) degrading physical or mental well-being.
- Stress (2): Living standards are under stress. Minimal (risk of) impact on physical or mental well-being / stressed physical or mental well-being overall.
- Minimal (1): Living standards are acceptable, at a maximum showing some signs of deterioration and / or inadequate access to basic services. No or minimal (risk of) impact on physical or mental well-being

Based on the severity scale, sectoral composite scores are calculated by aggregating indicators by sector. A simple aggregation methodology was identified, based on the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) aggregation approach. For details on the aggregation methodology, please refer to Annex 3.

The Multi-sectoral Needs Index (MSNI) is a measure of the overall severity of needs experienced by a household over all sectors (expressed on a scale of 1 to 4/4+), based on the highest severity score from the sectoral composite for a given sector and identified within each household. The MSNI approaches multi-sectoral needs from an overall perspective. A household is considered in need if any of its sectoral composite score is 3 or higher. Whether a household has very severe need in a single sector or co-occurring severe needs in several sectors, its final MSNI score will remain the same. While this approach makes sense from a response planning perspective—if a household has an extreme need in a single sector, this may substantiate a humanitarian intervention regardless of the co-occurrence with other sectoral needs—, further analyses are needed to unpack the MSNI and understand these differences in magnitude and severity between households. *For details on the MSNI construction, please refer to Annex 4.*

In addition to the MSNI, the bulletin includes additional analysis on the overall proportion of households by severity, the overall proportion of households in need by sector (i.e., sectoral composite), the overall proportion of households in need by total number of sectoral composite, and the most common needs profiles (sectoral composite combinations).

Annex 1: Related publications (terms of reference, datasets, dashboards)

All documentation and outputs related to the 2026 MSNA in Kenya are available on the REACH Resource Center:

- *Terms of reference:* [Kenya 2026 Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment](#)

Preliminary results and tables are accessible here:

- *Analysis tables:* [MSNA 2026 Analysis Tables](#)
- *Dataset:* [MSNA 2026 Data Package](#)
- *Data Analysis Plan:* [REACH Kenya - 2026 MSNA DAP](#)

All REACH multisectoral outputs can be found [here](#).

Annex 2: Details on the indicators used for the Sectoral Composites

			Sectoral Composite does not indicate need		Sectoral Composite indicates need		
Indicator	Question(s)	Response options	Severity level 1	Severity level 2	Severity level 3	Severity level 4	Severity level 4+
% of households having had access to an improved water source	What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household?	List of water sources	Improved water source on premises	Improved water source within 30 minutes	Improved water source more than 30 minutes return time	Unimproved water source	Surface water
% of households reporting distance to water source	How long does it take to go there, get water, and come back?	Integer					
Household Indicator Convergence Matrix (HICM)	(Food Consumption Score (FCS questions)	Integer	HHs are able to meet essential food needs	HHs have minimally adequate food consumption (but are unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures without engaging in stress coping strategies)	HHs have food consumption gaps and are marginally able to meet minimum food needs (but only by depleting essential livelihood assets or through crisis-coping strategies)	HHs have large food consumption gaps (only mitigated by employing emergency livelihood strategies and asset liquidation)	HHs have an extreme lack of food even after full use of coping strategies
	Reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI questions)						
	Household Hunger Scale(HHS questions)						
Health Needs	During the last 3 months, did [person] need to access healthcare?	Yes/No	Households with no healthcare needs	Households with at least one person with a met healthcare need	Households with at least one person with an unmet healthcare need		
	Was [person] able to obtain all healthcare when they felt they needed?						
Access and barriers to access education	Did (name) attend school or any early childhood education program at any time during the 2024-2025 school year?	Yes/no	All school-aged children attended formal school at any time OR		At least one school-aged child did not attend formal school at any time	At least one school-aged child did not attend formal school at any time, for a reason identified as a severity 4 or 5 in the PiN guidance,	

			No school-aged children			indicating that the child faced a severe protection risk	
Education Disruption	During the 2024-202 school year, what was the main reason child of age xx and gender xx did not access formal school?	List of barriers	None of the children education was disrupted OR No school-aged children	At least one child education has been disrupted by teacher absenteeism.	At least one child education has been disrupted by climate related hazards or the school being used as a shelter by displaced population	At least one child education has been disrupted by direct attack on education such as the school being occupied by armed forces/non-state armed groups, or the school being hit by munitions/burning or theft/looting	
Shelter type	What type of shelter does the household currently live in?	List of shelters types	Adequate shelter		Inadequate shelter		No shelter
Shelter issues	What noticeable issues does the dwelling where you currently live have?	List of issues	No issue reported	More than 10% of issues selected [1 to 3 out of 11 issues reported]	More than 40% of issues selected [4 to 7 out of 11 issues reported]	More than 70% of issues selected [8 to 11 out of 11 issues reported]	
Security of Tenure	What is the occupancy arrangement for your current shelter?	Ownership, Rented, Hosted for free, No occupancy agreement / squatting	Low-risk	Medium-risk	High-risk		
Functional Domestic Space	Are members of your household able to (cook, sleep, store food and Water) where you live?	Yes, without any issues Yes, with issues No, cannot do	Reports no problems in performing core domestic tasks	Cannot perform 1 tasks	Cannot perform 2-3 tasks	Cannot perform 4 tasks	
Ability to move and access to public spaces	In the past 3 months, have threats or other safety concerns in the community that changed how your household moves around or access public spaces?	List of safety concerns	No issues reported	Total score of 1	Total score of 2	Total score 3 and above	

Ability to participate in safe practices and activities	In the past 3 months, have threats present in your community affected any household member's ability to access resources, do activities or make choices to meet your needs, such as working, farming or collecting water?	List of inaccessible resources	No issues reported	Total score of 1	Total score of 2	Total score 3 and above	
Ability to access to rights and services	In the past 3 months, has your household faced difficulties in accessing services like healthcare and education, due to threats present around the community?		No issues reported	Total score of 1	Total score of 2	Total score 3 and above	

Annex 3: Sectoral Composites – Aggregation

Food Security

The Food Security (FS) MSNI Framework is based on the IPC AFI analytical framework and reference table, and proposes an indicative measure of household food consumption gaps based on three main outcome indicators:

- The Food Consumption Score (FCS).
- Reduce Coping Strategies Index (rCSI).
- The Household Hunger Scale (HHS).
- The Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI)

Similar to WFP [CARI](#), the FS MSNI Framework is derived from one single household survey, unlike the IPC AFI/CH classification results, thus Findings based on the Convergence Matrix are not IPC/CH-compatible but are nonetheless relevant to REACH as they consider all three food consumption outcome indicators. For further details on the HICM, including how it is constructed and its background, please see the [FEWS NET Matrix Guidance](#) document.

Health

The Health MSNI Framework measures condition severity through self-reported unmet healthcare needs, aggregated from individual to household level. A household is considered in need if at least one member required healthcare but could not access it. People who have accessed healthcare are classified as not having a healthcare need (need met) and therefore considered as not having a condition severity, while those faced with a healthcare need who were not able to obtain care do have a condition severity and are classified as in need. The framework provides a minimum severity estimate, does not cover all types of health needs (e.g., preventive care), and may overestimate needs due to aggregation. It is intended to complement, not replace, Global Health Cluster People in Need estimates, and results should be interpreted alongside area-level health data for a fuller picture.

Education

The Education MSNI Framework classifies households based on education experiences of children in the household. As the MSNI is measured at the household level, households are classified according to the child with the worst educational outcomes. The dimensions feeding into the Education MSNI Framework are attendance to formal education, potential disruption of attendance during the school year, as well as main barriers of access to formal education.

WASH

The WASH MSNI framework assesses at the household level, the availability of quality water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities in line with global standards. In particular, it follows the [JMP service ladder](#) definition to ascertain households' access to appropriate WASH.

Shelter and Non-food items

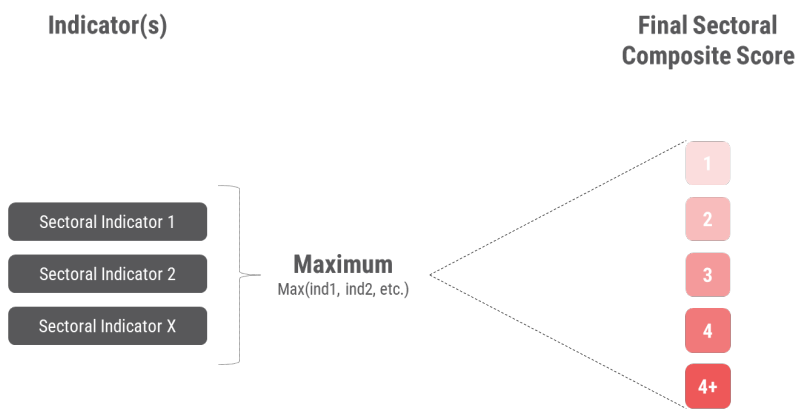
The Shelter MSNI framework captures four dimensions: shelter type and situation, shelter issues, security of tenure, and functionality of the domestic space. It is based on the Shelter Severity Classification (SSC), which is the unique method used by the Shelter Cluster to get the People in Need (PiN) figures. The SSC has three core pillars: 1) the structure of the shelter, 2) the living conditions inside the shelter, and 3) the settlement (access to basic services and infrastructures). MSNA indicators and associated questions have been endorsed by the Global Shelter Cluster (GSC) since they inform the SSC framework too. The dimensions of the MSNI framework correspond mostly to pillars one and two, as the settlement pillar is covered in other sectoral frameworks.

Protection

The Protection MSNI Framework assesses households' ability to move freely and access public spaces, participate in safe practices and activities, and access rights and services. Each dimension is scored based on weighted responses to relevant indicators, with severity levels from 1 (no issue) to 4+ (very severe). Movement restrictions are measured through reported threats or safety concerns affecting access to public spaces, while participation in safe practices covers barriers to livelihoods, safety, or social activities. Access to rights and services examines difficulties in obtaining healthcare, education, government services, or justice/legal support due to threats. Severity scores are assigned by summing indicator weights for each dimension, then classifying according to defined thresholds (e.g., scores of 3+ assigned level 4 severity). A household is considered in need if any dimension scores 3 or higher, indicating significant protection constraints.

With the exception of the Food Security Sectoral Composite¹, the final sectoral severity score of a household will always be the maximum severity level reached by the sectoral indicators (or combination of indicators) included in the Sectoral Composite framework (see Table 3 below as an example).

Figure 2: Aggregation of indicators into a final Sectoral Composite score



¹ It is recommended for calculating the Food Security Composite to use the aggregation method of the [FEWSNET Matrix](#).

Annex 4: Multi-Sectoral Needs Index – Aggregation

The final 'multi-sectoral severity level' or Multi-Sector Needs Index (MSNI) is obtained for each household as the maximum severity level the household scored across all Sectoral Composite (see Table 4 below):

MSNI = max(Food Security Composite, Livelihoods Composite, WASH Composite, Health Composite, Education Composite, Protection Composite, SNFI Composite)

Table 3: Example of MSNI calculation per household

	Sectoral LSG severity score						MSNI
	Food sec	Health	WASH	Protection	Education	Etc.	
HH1	4	4	4	4	3	3	4
HH2	2	2	4	2	1	1	4
HH3	3	3	3	4+	2	1	4+
HH4	2	3	1	1	2	1	3

Annex 5: List of partners (terms of reference, data, dashboards)

Funded by:

- [*The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency*](#)
- [*European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations*](#)

Research design/tool development, coordination partners:

- [*UN OCHA \(United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs\)*](#)