

Assessment Concept Note

Rohingya Refugee Crisis

Mid-Term Joint MSNA

Terms of Reference - REACH Initiative
Bangladesh - April 2019

Joint MSNA 2019 Summary

Mandating and implementing body	Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) with endorsement from Senior Coordinator. IMAWG (Information Management and Assessment Working Group) will serve in an advisory role in setting assessment objectives, scope and coverage, methodology, and generating consensus on findings. IMAWG provides the forum for discussion on key technical decisions, which require final endorsements by ISCG and the Senior Coordinator. Detailed considerations on assessment design and process will be discussed within a dedicated MSNA Technical Working Group.
Timeframe	March to December 2019
Standards and commitments	Process and design aligned with Grand Bargain Commitments on the need for joint and impartial needs assessments, including the criteria for assessing quality and use of needs assessments.
General Objective	To inform evidence-based strategic planning of humanitarian response activities by the Strategic Executive Group (SEG), ISCG Secretariat, Sectors, and Sector partners, through the provision of up-to-date, relevant and comparable information on the multi-sectoral needs of refugee and host community populations in Cox's Bazar District, Bangladesh.
Specific Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a comprehensive evidence base of the diverse multi-sectoral needs among refugee population and host communities to inform 2019 Joint Response Plan (JRP) and 2020 response planning. • Provide an analysis of how refugees' population and host communities' needs have changed in 2019¹. • Facilitate coordinated joint analysis across and between sectors
Targeted groups	Rohingya refugees and their host communities
Clusters/sectors covered	Food security/livelihoods, Education, Protection, Nutrition, WASH, Shelter/NFI, Health, Communication with communities, Social cohesion
Analysis approach	Over time, between sites, gender and age, and other relevant diversity characteristics, severity analysis (within the In-Depth MSNA), vulnerability analysis.
Data collection technique	Secondary data review + household level interviews
Deadlines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Mid-term' MSNA – Mid-July; aligned with the Joint Response Plan 2019 Mid-Term Review • 'In-depth' MSNA – Q4; aligned with post-2019 response planning

¹ To the greatest extent possible, the joint MSNA draws from baseline data sources for the JRP to maintain consistency of question framing and to facilitate comparison of indicators over time. These baseline data sources may include the UNHCR/REACH MSNA II, in-depth sectoral assessments, Ground Truth Solutions Round 2, and other relevant surveys.

MSNA in 2019

1. Overview

Introduction

In successive waves over four decades, Rohingya refugees have been fleeing to Bangladesh from Rakhine State, Myanmar, where they have suffered systematic, ongoing persecution. Since August 2017, an estimated 745,000 Rohingya refugees fled into Cox's Bazar, increasing the total number of Rohingya refugees to more than 900,000.² Most of the newly-arrived refugees rely heavily on humanitarian assistance, having left their homes with few possessions and exhausted their financial resources during the journey. Many new arrivals have settled in hilly, formerly forested areas that are highly vulnerable to landslides and flash-flooding in monsoon season, while the host communities along the Bay of Bengal coast are exposed to frequent and sometimes severe cyclone winds and tidal surge. The rapid speed and enormous scale of the refugee influx have also placed a significant strain on resources, infrastructure, public services and the local economy in what was already one of the most socially deprived areas of Bangladesh. As the crisis moves beyond the initial emergency phase to a more sustained response, comprehensive information on the needs and vulnerabilities of all affected populations is needed in order to inform the design and implementation of effective inter-sectoral programming.

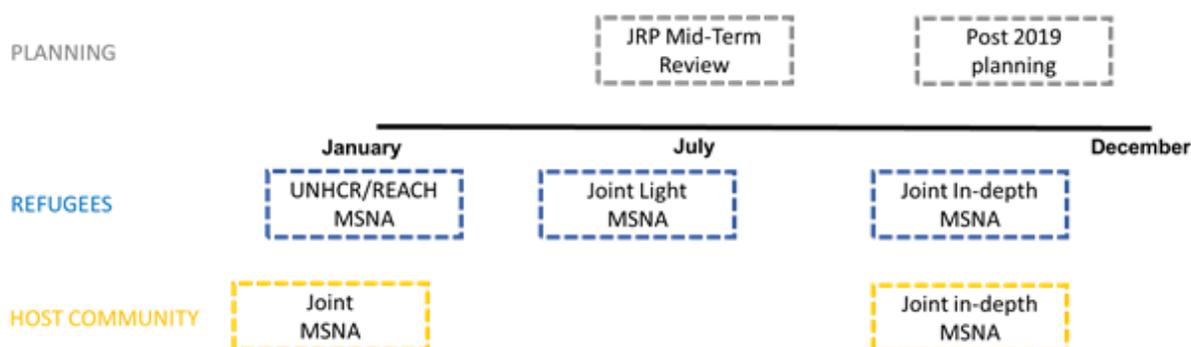
Information gaps

Due to the high fluidity of population movements, changing services within each settlement, and challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, analysis on household needs and access to services is consistently in need of accurate updating in order to understand key gaps in service provision. Furthermore, while needs assessments have been regularly undertaken by humanitarian partners, multi-sector assessment initiatives serve to reduce assessment fatigue and burden on families while enhancing inter-sectoral analysis. A single multi-sectoral assessment, aligned with the humanitarian programme cycle, would provide a strategic planning tool for evidence-based prioritization through the activity's comprehensive coverage, consistent methodology, common framework for joint analysis, and buy-in of findings. While an MSNA is intended to support detailed sectoral assessments through analysis of key needs and response gaps, the multi-sectoral nature of the assessment allows for deeper analysis and understanding of key intersectoral concepts to support humanitarian planning.

To this aim, comprehensive and ISCG-mandated Multi-Sector Needs Assessments (MSNA) across Rohingya refugee and host community populations are needed to support detailed humanitarian planning and enhance the ability of operational partners to meet the strategic aims of donors and coordinating bodies. The pre-mid-term JRP MSNA has the specific objective of enabling the tracking of JRP 2019 indicators for monitoring and review purposes, while the comprehensive joint MSNA can provide the basis for a deeper analysis and understanding of household-level needs through the provision of up-to-date, relevant and comparable information on the multi-sectoral needs of refugee and host community populations in Cox's Bazar District, Bangladesh. Specific methodology notes for each assessment round within this research cycle will be developed to outline specific research objectives, scope and methodology, data analysis plans, and divisions of responsibility.

² [2019 Joint Response Plan for Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis](#).

Key strategic decision making milestones and role of MSNAs



2. Methodology

1. Objectives

The joint MSNAs specifically aim to:

- Provide a comprehensive evidence base of the diverse multi-sectoral needs among refugee population and host communities to inform JRP 2019 and 2020 response planning.
- Provide an analysis of how refugees' population and host communities' needs have changed in 2019.
- Facilitate coordinated joint analysis across and between sectors

To reach these objectives, the three MSNA exercises are to contribute to answering the following questions:

1. How have the JRP 2019 indicators as defined within the JRP Monitoring Framework **evolved** since the start of 2019?
2. What are the **needs and service gaps** within refugee camps and host communities?
3. How **severe** are these needs within and across sectors?
4. How do sectoral needs **differ among geographic areas** (e.g. Unions, camp settlements, host community proximity to camps)?
5. What are the **immediate and structural factors**³ associated with these needs?
6. What are the demographic and socio-economic **characteristics of households** most in need?
7. What are people's **perspectives** on the situation and their priorities?
8. What are the **social cohesion dynamics** between and within communities?
9. How are needs and conditions expected to **evolve** in future, based on ongoing and planned responses and the overall operational environment?

The Rohingya Crisis multi-sector analysis framework (see section 5 – Analysis Framework) will be used to guide assessment design and analysis.

Please note that the main outputs, the JRP mid-term review and post-2019 JRP planning, will be based on a combination of information sources, including the MSNA results, other needs assessments, sector activity reporting and in-depth response analysis.

³ Structural factors may encompass pre-crisis vulnerabilities as well as current factors related to barriers to accessing basic services.

The following pages will focus on the design of the mid-term MSNA:

Mid-Term Joint MSNA

3. Objective

The mid-term MSNA aims to inform the JRP mid-term review. As such, the mid-term J-MSNA will contribute to answering a selection of the key research questions:

1. How have the JRP 2019 Indicators as defined within the JRP Monitoring Framework evolved since the start of 2019?
2. What are the main needs and service gaps within refugee camps?
3. What are the characteristics of households most in need?
4. What are people's perspectives on the situation and their priorities?
5. What are the social cohesion dynamics between and within communities? (TBC)

4. Scope

Geographic scope: All relevant areas in Ukhia and Teknaf
Groups of interest: Refugees living in 34 camps in Ukhia and Teknaf

Sectors/themes covered:

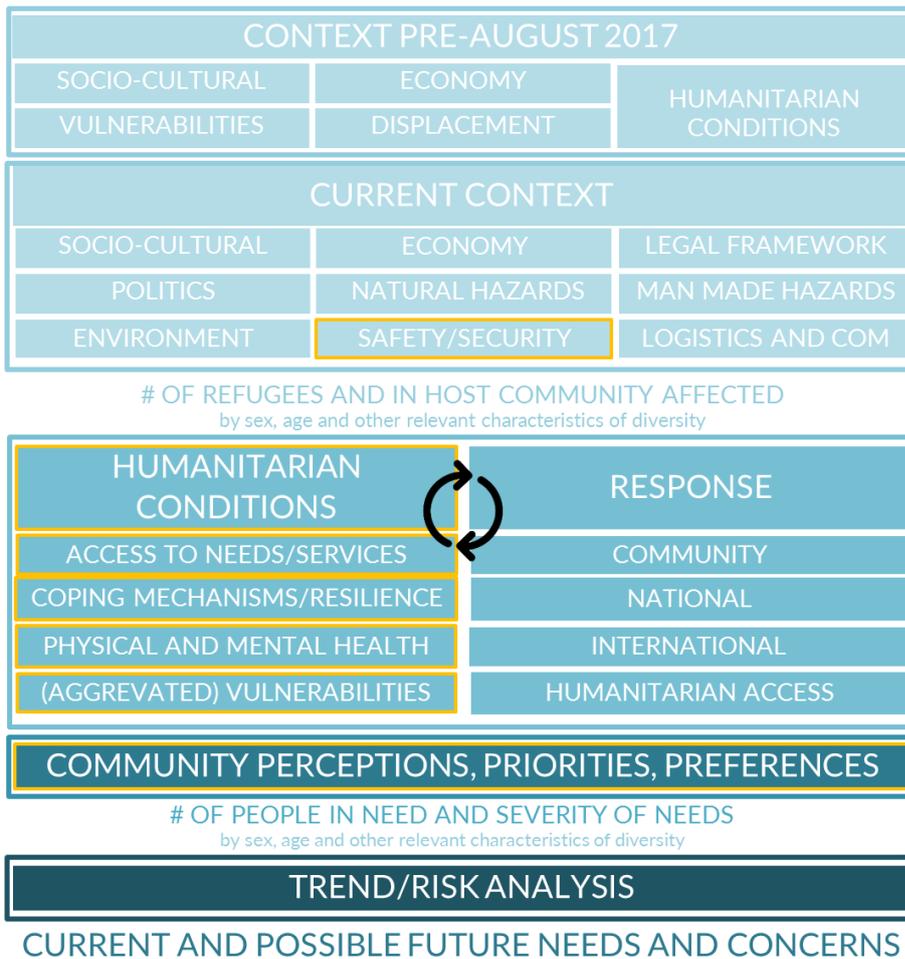
- Food security/livelihoods*
- Education*
- Safety and security*
- Nutrition*
- WASH*
- Shelter/NFI
- Health
- Communication with communities
- Social cohesion
- Protection concerns*
- Child Protection*
- GBV*

* A significant body of information is already available or planned to be collected on these sectors. The primary data collection phase of the MSNA will therefore focus on those areas where information gaps remain, specifically Shelter/NFI, Health, Communication with Communities and Social Cohesion. Activities to harmonise other planned activities will take place in parallel to the joint MSNA process. The analysis phase, including Joint Analysis as part of the JRP, will integrate all relevant secondary and primary information.

5. Analysis framework

The analytical framework for multi-sector analysis is based on the work undertaken by the Joint Inter-sector Analysis Group⁴ and the IASC Multi-Indicator Rapid Assessment (MIRA). These global frameworks were tailored to meet the specificities of Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis.

⁴ The Joint Intersectoral Analysis Group consists of the Global Cluster Coordinators Group and OCHA, funded by DG ECHO.



6. Assessment design

Secondary data review: Assessment design is based on a review of secondary data available, based on the [Assessment Registry](#) and [Needs Assessment Indicator](#) list. As one of the objectives is to measure trends since the start of 2019, secondary data will be used to establish the baseline for key indicators captured. A further in-depth secondary data review will complement primary data collection results. As far as possible, MSNA findings will be triangulated with existing data sources.

Household level survey: The primary data collection phase of the mid-term MSNA is a household level survey, designed to generate results that are statistically representative on an Upazila level (refugees in camps in Ukhia and Teknaf). The unit of measurement is the household, with one respondent per household requested to answer on behalf of his/her household members.

Detailed Primary Data Collection Methodology:

Stratification and sample size: The mid-term Joint MSNA will employ a stratified probability sampling approach to collect data representative for refugee households living within each of the two Upazilas. Results will be generalisable at a 95% confidence level and 5% margin of error for each Upazila, resulting in an approximate target of 400 surveys per Upazila. Findings will be aggregated to the population level to provide data for all Rohingya refugee households living within camps with a 99% confidence level and 5% margin of error.

Sampling strategy:

The identification of households will be conducted through a simple random sampling of shelter footprints within the 34 refugee sites. The ISCG camp boundaries will be overlaid onto OpenStreetMap shelter footprint data and will refine the sampling frame to remove all clearly non-residential areas, including community buildings and latrines. An estimated buffer is factored into all sample size calculations to account for the following cases:

- non-eligible geopoint: While the sampling frame is refined prior to sampling, it is possible that some points will still fall on non-residential structures such as latrines, mosques, schools, etc.
- non-eligible household: particularly in certain mixed population camps, it is possible for the randomised geopoints to fall on a non-refugee household. Areas that are interspersed with host communities require larger buffers.
- non-consenting households or household without an appropriate respondent: respondents must be at least 18 years of age, and may decline to participate or complete a full survey at any point within the assessment.

The estimated buffer size per site can be found in Annex I.

A random distribution of GPS points will then be generated and provided to REACH enumerator teams, coordinated and led by team leaders and field assistants. If the minimum sample size is not reached upon completion of all GPS points for each camp, a second round of random GPS points will be drawn based on the number of interviews still needed per camp, plus an estimated non-response buffer. All randomly sampled points must be visited and surveyed to adhere to the random nature of household identification.

A mixed-gender team of REACH enumerators will interview consenting households at each geopoint. Male enumerators will interview male respondents and female interviewers will interview female respondents. This is intended to ensure that the needs and perceptions of both women and men are reflected in survey results, and allow for indicative comparisons of results by gender (especially with regard to access and perception-based questions). Household representatives over the age of 18 who are most knowledgeable about the affairs of the household (self-defined by the household) are eligible for participation in the assessment.

Primary data collection for the mid-term MSNA will take place over an estimated 10 working days.

Harmonisation with other activities: To facilitate comparisons, the MSNA will as much as possible be harmonised with previous assessment activities. Standardisation of planned activities, including data collection timeframes and standardisation of questions and translations, is a key component of this process. Specific activities to complement and harmonise are:

- REACH/UNHCR MSNA refugees and host, July 2018, November 2018 and January 2019.
- UNHCR Settlement and Protection Profiles (SPP)
- WASH Sector Assessment
- Food Security Sector Rohingya Emergency Vulnerability Assessment (REVA)
- IOM/NPM Needs and Population Monitoring (NPM)
- Ground Truth Solutions Perception Surveys

The MSNA TWG has developed a set of standard questions on household characteristics⁵. These questions are included in upcoming surveys, to facilitate analysis across assessments.

⁵ List available on request: IM5@ISCGCXB.ORG

Vulnerability analysis

Within the MSNA several characteristics of household level vulnerability will be tested and quantified. Such characteristics include the date of arrival to Bangladesh, household composition and gender of the head of household. This approach will increase the evidence base available and inform ongoing discussions on vulnerability identification and analysis. Initial findings of the mid-term MSNA will feed into a more in-depth vulnerability study, which in turn inform the characteristics to be measured during the 'in-depth' MSNA exercises.

Social Cohesion

Analysis of horizontal social cohesion between refugee communities and their hosts, and between different groups within the refugee community is in the process of being strengthened within the response. The MSNA will include a social cohesion component, which reviews key social, economic, political and cultural indicators which can be used to strengthen this analysis. This approach is an initial step towards increased understanding of social cohesion dynamics and is to be followed up by regular, in-depth and rigorous analysis of capacities, power dynamics and drivers of tensions. Refined social cohesion indicators will be captured within the in-depth MSNA as relevant.

Data Processing and Analysis

Data checking and cleaning will be conducted on a daily basis according to a set of pre-established Standard Operating Procedures (SoP) designed by the REACH Senior Assessment Officer. Data cleaning will include location checks, outlier checks, analysis of 'other' responses, identification and removal or replacement of incomplete or inaccurate records, and recoding and standardizing entries. Data checks will be conducted through a combination of REACH's R scripts tailored to the MSNA, as well as manual checks. In addition, REACH team leaders will monitor enumerator interview practices using a quality checklist, and will consolidate feedback for daily debriefings. A daily summary report of identified issues will be provided for review with the Field Coordinator and Team Leaders at the start of the next working day.

Upon completion of data collection, a full data cleaning effort will produce a cleaned and anonymized dataset, to be sent to REACH HQ for validation and shared with partners.

A data analysis plan will be developed for the assessment, ensuring linkages between questionnaire questions/responses, and the indicators that will be measured to address the overall research questions of the assessment. The data analysis plan will also outline key relationships and hypotheses to be tested with the data. This will be finalized through the MSNA Technical Working Group prior to the start of data collection. Based on this plan, REACH's Senior Assessment Officer will develop an R script for data analysis. Upon validation by REACH HQ, the analysis scripts will be run on the cleaned dataset.

Assessment limitations

- The MSNAs are designed to provide an analysis from a multi-sector perspective, it will not provide detailed understanding of all sectors and thematic concerns. As such, in-depth sectoral assessments are required to complement and deepen the analysis.
- The data collected as part of the MSNA is mostly quantitative. Hence, the resulting analysis focusses on the 'what and how many', instead of the 'how and why' analysis generated by more qualitative approaches. As far as possible, quantitative primary data will be complemented by qualitative data from other sources.
- A part of the analysis of trends in 2019, is based on a comparison between different data sources. Any changes between these sources can be a reflection of a change in the actual situation, but can also be influenced by differing coverage or data collection methodologies. As a result,

identified trends between the baseline setting (January 2019) and mid-term review (July 2019) should be interpreted with caution.

- The primary data collection component of the mid-term assessment focusses on a selection of sectors. Information from other sectors will be derived from secondary data. The results will therefore not provide an understanding how all different needs and vulnerabilities interact on household level.
- The MSNA does not capture the approximate 7,000 refugees residing in host communities in Ukhia and Teknaf.

7. Outputs

- Anonymised and cleaned dataset
- Initial descriptive analysis to feed into development of the JRP mid-term review
- Dashboard Teknaf + Ukhia with accompanying analysis highlighting key findings.
- Lessons learned to inform in-depth MSNA
- Presentations on main findings to sectors and other relevant fora

8. Governance

The assessment will be coordinated by ISCG in collaboration with all sectors involved as part of JRP 2019. That means that assessment rationale, research timeframe, objectives, target population, geographical coverage, research methods, operational partners and questionnaire will be discussed and agreed at the Inter Sectoral Coordination Group.

The Joint MSNA TWG is in charge of the assessment design, implementation, and analysis, in close consultation with sector and technical experts. The Joint MSNA meetings are open to all IMAWG members who can provide relevant technical expertise and commit to regular and active participation. The IMWAG will review and validate the detailed assessment approach, methodology framework, tools and findings.

The Sector Coordinator group reviews and validates the overall assessment approach, participates in joint analysis and validates the findings.

9. Roles and responsibilities

IMAWG

- Review and validate the detailed assessment approach, methodology framework, tools and findings.
- Support and participate in (joint) analysis of findings

Sector Coordinators

- Review and validate the overall assessment approach
- Participate in joint analysis
- Validate the findings.

MSNA TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP

ISCG

- Liaison with stakeholders, including sector coordinators and relevant authorities.
- Coordination assessment design and secondary data review
- Coordination analysis and dissemination

- Coordination MSNA TWG
- UNHCR**
- Provides financial resources to MSNA process⁶
 - Share relevant datasets
 - Consideration of possible risks and sensitivities posed by the assessment
 - Support alignment of MSNA tools and analysis to SPP
 - Active participation in the MSNA Technical Working Group, including contribution to the analytical framework, secondary data review, tools review and analysis
- REACH**
- Support to liaison with stakeholders, including through presentations at sector meetings.
 - Lead on sampling approach and implementation
 - Support to design of analysis framework, assessment approach and data collection tools, including severity analysis
 - Coordination of testing, training and implementation
 - Lead on data analysis plan development, data processing and initial analysis, participation in further analysis
 - Lead on drafting of assessment products
- NPM**
- Support to liaison with stakeholders, including through presentations at sector meetings.
 - Support alignment of MSNA tools and analysis to NPM tools and analysis.
 - Active participation in the MSNA Technical Working Group, including contribution to the analytical framework, secondary data review, tools review and analysis
 - Support to primary data collection in host community locations during the in-depth MSNA.
- ACAPS**
- Support to liaison with stakeholders, including through presentations at sector meetings.
 - Support to review of secondary data
 - Support to design/sampling
 - Development Rohingya Crisis analytical framework, tool development, vulnerability approach, severity analysis.
 - Support to primary data collection analysis and joint analysis
- WFP VAM**
- Active participation in the MSNA Technical Working Group, including contribution to development of the analytical framework, secondary data review, tool development and joint analysis
 - Support to analysis design and implementation
 - Support alignment of MSNA tools and analysis to WFP VAM tools and analysis.
- IMMAP**
- Active participation in the MSNA Technical Working Group, including contribution to development of the analytical framework, secondary data review, tool development and joint analysis
- IFRC**
- Active participation in the MSNA Technical Working Group, including contribution to development of the analytical framework, secondary data review, tool development and joint analysis
- TWB**
- Translation and contextualisation tools and analysis.

All actors participating in the MSNA Technical Working Group will be credited within the assessment output.

⁶ ECHO committed to funding one Host Community MSNA, while UNHCR covers the two studies for refugees in camps in 2019.

SUMMARY WORKPLAN MID-TERM JOINT MSNA

Activity	Deadline
Assessment design	25/05/2019
Translation, testing and training	30/05/2019
Secondary and primary data collection	26/06/2019
Analysis sent for validation	27/06/2019
Initial findings	01/07/2019
Joint JRP analysis	21/07/2019
Assessment output	Start August
Feedback to communities	August

10. Data management and sharing protocols

- **Raw data:** To be stored on the secure UNHCR server, only accessible to the one individual within REACH and one individual from ISCG. Any sharing or distribution of this data will require express prior written approval by the ISCG.
- **Anonymised dataset:** To be stored on the secure UNHCR server. Any sharing or distribution of this data will require express prior written approval by the ISCG.
- **Anonymised and cleaned dataset:** Anonymised and cleaned data sets will be made available to participants of MSNA TWG members and Sector Assessment Focal persons for the purpose of the analysis. Once the process and preliminary findings have been cleared by the ISCG, the data set will be made available as soon as possible to the IMWAG and on HDX.

Detailed data management protocols can be found in Annex II.

11. Assumptions and risks

Assumption/Risk	Required mitigation
To date, timeliness of the release of findings has been a concern in the Rohingya Refugee response, with analysis shared months after collection. This is a combination of limited analysis resources and extensive review processes. This process assumes that the situation can be shared in a timely manner, to feed into the JRP mid-term review.	To facilitate this, a review of required analysis/processing capacity will be integrated within the assessment design, as will the required review and sign off moments.
Significant changes in the situation, for instance as a result of a category 2 or category 3 incident or a substantial relocation event (planned or actual), will affect the usefulness and feasibility of the planned joint MSNA.	In case of such an event, the MSNA Technical Working Group, in cooperation with the IMWAG and in consultation with funding partners, will decide on the appropriate way forward.
The assessment design assumes full access to the population of concern.	In case of unexpected access constraints, the MSNA Technical Working Group, in cooperation with the IMWAG, will decide on measures to mitigate the impact of partial access on assessment outcomes. ISCG shall facilitate any access issues faced in camps and settlements.

Ethical considerations working with vulnerable populations	This assessment will abide by several ethical best practices for household-level research. Informed consent will be asked of each respondent before commencing the survey, and a minimum age safeguarding for participants (18 years old) will be maintained. Participant data will be kept confidential through REACH data security protocols. The joint MSNA adapts a 'do no harm' approach to data collection by working with the sector to ensure questions and methodology do not pose a risk of re-traumatization or distress to respondents. Questions which require respondents to recount specific personal experiences of violence, rights violations, etc. will not be asked. A training (or refresher) will be provided on respondent safeguarding principles and how to behave with and refer respondents if survivors of trauma present themselves over the course of the research, including training on safeguarding respondents and PSEA.
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12. Indicator List

A full provisional list can be found in Annex III. The final questionnaire is subject to change following multiple rounds of testing and/or piloting.

Annex I: Estimated sample size buffer per area

Upazila	Camp	Estimated Families	Estimated non-eligibility + data cleaning buffer ⁷
Ukhiya	Camp 1E	9329	25%
	Camp 1W	9470	25%
	Camp 2E	7292	25%
	Camp 2W	5965	25%
	Camp 3	9197	25%
	Camp 4	7948	25%
	Camp 4 Extension	1495	25%
	Camp 5	6047	25%
	Camp 6	5826	25%
	Camp 7	9411	25%
	Camp 8E	7208	25%
	Camp 8W	7465	25%
	Camp 9	8682	25%
	Camp 10	7652	25%
	Camp 11	7127	25%
	Camp 12	5276	25%
	Camp 13	9800	25%
	Camp 14	7049	25%
	Camp 15	11184	25%
	Camp 16	4880	25%
	Camp 17	4020	25%
	Camp 18	6540	25%
Camp 19	4826	25%	
Camp 20	1794	25%	
Camp 20 Extension	1119	25%	
Kutupalong RC	3548	25%	
Teknaf	Camp 21	3017	25%
	Camp 22	4587	50%
	Camp 23	2661	200%
	Camp 24	7760	100%
	Camp 25	2143	100%
	Camp 26	9393	100%
	Camp 27	3150	100%
	Nayapara RC	5709	25%

⁷ Estimated non-eligibility rate is subject to change based on results from other assessments closer to the time of data collection. For example, the official boundaries of Camp 23 have recently changed, which may impact the estimated non-eligibility rate.

Annex II : Data Management Plan

A detailed Data Management Plan is available upon request.

Administrative Data		
Research Contacts	Nina Yang; nina.yang@reach-initiative.org Madhuparna Dutta; madhuparna.dutta@reach-initiative.org Oliver Lough; oliver.lough@reach-initiative.org	
Data Management Plan Version	Date: 21 April 2019	Version: 1
Related Policies		
Documentation and Metadata		
What documentation and metadata will accompany the data? <i>Select all that apply</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data analysis plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data Cleaning Log, including: <input type="checkbox"/> Deletion Log <input type="checkbox"/> Value Change Log
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Code book	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data Dictionary
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Metadata based on HDX Standards	<input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]
Ethics and Legal Compliance		
Which ethical and legal measures will be taken?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consent of participants to participate	<input type="checkbox"/> Consent of participants to share personal information with other agencies
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No collection of personally identifiable data will take place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender, child protection and other protection issues are taken into account
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All participants reached age of majority	<input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]
Who will own the copyright and Intellectual Property Rights for the data that is collected?	Public domain	
Storage and Backup		
Where will data be stored and backed up during the research?	<input type="checkbox"/> IMPACT/REACH Kobo Server	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Kobo Server: UNHCR
	<input type="checkbox"/> IMPACT Global Physical / Cloud Server	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Country/Internal Server: with GPS coordinates removed
	<input type="checkbox"/> On devices held by REACH staff	<input type="checkbox"/> Physical location <i>[specify]</i>
Which data access and security measures have been taken?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Password protection on devices/servers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data access is limited to: one REACH staff and one ISCG staff
	<input type="checkbox"/> Form and data encryption on data collection server	<input type="checkbox"/> Partners signed an MoU if accessing raw data
	<input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]	
	<input type="checkbox"/> REACH Country Server	<input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]
Data Sharing		
Will the data be shared publically?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No, only with mandating agency / body
Will all data be shared?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, a cleaned dataset with GPS coordinates removed will be shared

Where will you share the data?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	REACH Resource Centre	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	OCHA HDX
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HumanitarianResponse	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify]

Annex III. Indicator List

(sub) Sector	Indicator	Q #	Question	Response Options
Meta-data	Enumerator ID	1	Enumerator ID	
Meta-data	Upazila	2	Upazila	Ukhia; Teknaf
Meta-data		3	Hello my name is _____. I work for REACH. Together with ISCG, we are conducting a survey to understand the needs of refugees from Myanmar and to what services you have access. We also may ask you a few questions about yourself personally and members of your household. The survey usually takes around 45 minutes. Any information that you provide will be kept anonymous. This is voluntary and you can choose not to answer any or all of the questions if you want; you may also choose to quit at any point. Participation in the survey does not have any impact on whether you or your family receive assistance. However, we hope that you will participate since your views are important. Do you have any questions?	
Meta-data	Informed consent	4	To ensure coordination of the needed assistance, we may share the collected information with other humanitarian agencies. However, your personal data will not be shared. Do you consent to participate in this survey?	Yes; No
Meta-Data	Age of respondent	5	Age of respondent	
Meta-Data	Gender of respondent	6	Gender respondent	Male; Female; Other
HH Characteristics	Gender respondent	7	Is the respondent the head of the household?	Yes; No
HH Characteristics	Gender head of HH	8	What is the gender of the head of the household?	Male; Female; Other
HH Characteristics	Marital status head of HH	9	What is the marital status of the head of household?	Single; married; separated/divorced; widow(er)
HH Characteristics	Disability status of head of HH	10	Does the head of household have difficulty seeing? (even if wearing glasses)	No - No difficulty Yes - some difficulty Yes - a lot of difficulty Cannot do at all
HH Characteristics	Disability status of head of HH	11	Does the head of household have difficulty hearing? (even if using a hearing aid)	No - No difficulty Yes - some difficulty Yes - a lot of difficulty Cannot do at all

HH Characteristics	Disability status of head of HH	12	Does the head of household have difficulty walking or climbing steps?	No - No difficulty Yes - some difficulty Yes - a lot of difficulty Cannot do at all
HH Characteristics	Disability status of head of HH	13	Does the head of household have difficulty remembering or concentrating?	No - No difficulty Yes - some difficulty Yes - a lot of difficulty Cannot do at all
HH Characteristics	Disability status of head of HH	14	Does the head of household have difficulty with self care such as washing all over or dressing?	No - No difficulty Yes - some difficulty Yes - a lot of difficulty Cannot do at all
HH Characteristics	Disability status of head of HH	15	When using their usual language, does the head of household have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood?	No - No difficulty Yes - some difficulty Yes - a lot of difficulty Cannot do at all
HH Characteristics	Size of HH	16	Including yourself, how many people live in this household?	
HH Characteristics	Date of arrival Bangladesh	17	When did (most members of) your household arrive to Bangladesh?	Year/Month
HH Characteristics	Date of arrival site	18	When did (most members of) your household arrive to this shelter?	Year/Month
Protection/Social cohesion	% of HH by pre-crisis relationship with people in their block	19	How many people within your current 'block' did your household already know before arriving to Bangladesh?	Almost all; about half; almost none; none

HH Characteristics	Highest level of education in the HH	20	What is the highest grade of education anyone in this household has completed?	Kindergarten Elementary School: Standard 1 Elementary School: Standard 2 Elementary School: Standard 3 Elementary School: Standard 4 Elementary School: Standard 5 Middle School: Standard 6 Middle School: Standard 7 Middle School: Standard 8 Middle School: Standard 9 High School: Standard 10 High School: Standard 11 Tertiary education Madrasa ONLY No education Don't know Decline to answer
Begin individual-level household roster loop				
HH Characteristics	HH member sex and age	21	Age of individual	
HH Characteristics	HH member sex and age	22	[If entered '0' for 15] How many months old is this child?	
HH Characteristics	HH member sex and age	23	Gender of individual	Male; Female; Other
Health	% of HH with <u>children under 5</u> with all children reported to be sleeping under a mosquito net the night before data collection	24	Did this child sleep under a mosquito net last night?	Yes; No; Do not know; Decline to answer
Shelter/NFI	% of HH with access to minimum set of NFIs	25	Does [this person] own a change of clothes (longyis, shirt, etc.) other than what s/he is currently wearing?	Yes; No; Don't know; Decline to answer
Health	% of individuals reporting to have had an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection, by gender	26	During the past month, has this person had an illness serious enough to require medical treatment?	Yes; No; Do not know; Decline to answer
Health	% of individuals with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source of treatment	27	Where did [this person] seek treatment?	Did not seek treatment; NGO clinic; Government clinic; Private clinic; Pharmacy or drug shop in the market; Traditional healer; Other; Don't know / no answer
Health	Of those requiring medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection, % of HH	28	Did [this person] face any challenges in accessing medical clinics to address that illness?	Too far away Opening hours are not convenient Treatment is expensive

	reporting challenges in accessing medical clinics, by challenge reported			Drugs or supplies are not available in the clinic Treatments are not available for certain diseases (e.g. cancer, diabetes) Language barrier with staff Lack of female staff Staff behaviour is bad Other No challenges Don't know / no answer
Health	% HH members reporting to consume betel nut daily; at least once weekly; at least once monthly; never (in the past 30 days).	29	During the past month, how often did [this person] consume betel nut?	Never; (almost) every day; every week; about once; do not know
HH Characteristics/Food security	Number of men/women in HH engaged in employment for (cash or in-kind)	30	During the past 30 days, has [this person] done any work to earn an income?	Yes; No; Do not know; Decline to answer
CM	% of households reporting at least one individual engaging in work paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection	31	[If yes to working in past 30 days] Did [this person] engage in work that was paid for by an NGO ("cash for work")?	Yes; No; Do not know; Decline to answer
end of individual-level household roster loop				
Nutrition	% of HH with children under 5 able to access nutrition services if required	32	[For HH with children under 5]: Have members of your household accessed a place you can get help feeding children under 5 since arrival to the site?	Yes; No; Do not know; Decline to answer
Nutrition	% of HH with children under 5 able to access nutrition services if required % of HH not aware of nutrition services	33	If not, why not?	No need for nutrition services; Don't know where to find such services; services are too far away; no time because busy with other work; quality of services is low; no female staff at the services; Other; Do not know; Decline to answer
Nutrition	% of HH reported receiving a breast-milk substitute (BMS) donation in the past 30 days - from who?	34	In the past 30 days, has your household received a donation of breast milk substitute/infant formula or baby bottles?	Yes; No; Do not know; Decline to answer
Nutrition	% of HH reported receiving a breast-milk substitute (BMS) donation in the past 30 days - from who?	35	Which organization provided your household with this donation?	Military; CiC; from general food distribution; from health facilities; from NGO; Majhee; other; do not know

Shelter/NFI	Top 3 problems reported inside shelter during the day/night/rough weather	36	What are three most important improvements to your shelter that would make your family more comfortable during the day?	<p>More space inside shelter More space to cook Bathing space More privacy inside shelter (separate rooms) Safer cooking options More lighting A lock for the door More windows for ventilation Better materials for roof Better materials for walls Cement Flooring Improve structural components (GIVE EXAMPLE) Improve location due to risk of flooding Improve location due to risk of landslides Improve location due to proximity to solid waste dumping site Improve location due to security Other None Do not know</p>
Shelter/NFI	Top 3 problems reported inside shelter during the day/night/rough weather	37	What are three improvements to your shelter that would make your family more comfortable during the night?	<p>More space inside shelter More privacy inside shelter (separate rooms) More space to cook Safer cooking options More lighting A lock for the door More windows for ventilation Better materials for roof Better materials for walls Improve structural components (GIVE EXAMPLE) Improve location due to risk of flooding Improve location due to risk of landslides Improve location due to proximity to solid waste dumping site Improve location due to security Other None Do not know</p>

Shelter/NFI	Top 3 problems reported inside shelter during the day/night/rough weather	38	What are three improvements to your shelter that would make your family more comfortable during rough weather?	<p>More space inside shelter</p> <p>More privacy inside shelter (separate rooms)</p> <p>More space to cook</p> <p>Safer cooking options</p> <p>More lighting</p> <p>A lock for the door</p> <p>More windows for ventilation</p> <p>Better materials for roof</p> <p>Better materials for walls</p> <p>Improve structural components (GIVE EXAMPLE)</p> <p>Improve location due to risk of flooding</p> <p>Improve location due to risk of landslides</p> <p>Improve location due to proximity to solid waste dumping site</p> <p>Improve location due to security</p> <p>Other</p> <p>None</p> <p>Do not know</p>
Protection/Shelter	% of HH reporting feeling safe in their shelter	39	Do you feel safe in your place of residence? (in your shelter)	Not at all; Not really; Neutral; Mostly yes; Yes, very much; Don't want to answer
Shelter/NFI		40	How many of the following items does your household own:	
Shelter/NFI	% of HH having access to functioning HH level lighting (0, 1, 2, 3 or more)	41	- Portable lamp (Functioning)	
Shelter/NFI	% of HH having access to functioning HH level lighting (0, 1, 2, 3 or more)	42	- Solar light (Functioning)	
Shelter/NFI	% of HH having access to key NFIs	43	- Blankets	
Shelter/NFI	% of HH having access to key NFIs	44	- Floor Mats	

Shelter/NFI	% of HH citing lack of kitchen set items as a challenge in preparing or serving food % of HH unable to prepare and serve food they had on one or more days during the last 7 days + reasons (fuel, stove, plates, etc.)	45	In the past seven days, has your household faced challenges preparing and serving food in your shelter, even if there was food available?	No challenges I use community kitchens instead Not enough space inside shelter No functioning stove - inadequate fuel - Inadequate pot to cook with Inadequate supplies to cook with Inadequate utensils to serve with Inadequate utensils to eat and drink with Insufficient or lack of diverse ingredients Other Decline to answer
Shelter/NFI	% of HH using (only) LPG for cooking	46	In the past 30 days, which types of fuel has your family used for cooking?	Firewood purchased; Firewood self-collected; Cooking gas cylinder; Kerosene; Dried animal dung/manure; Other; Don't know; Decline to answer
Shelter/NFI	% of HH with appropriately positioned stove in comparison to the wall	47	Is your household's kitchen stove positioned away from the closest wall? (indicate on arm)	Yes; No; Decline to answer
Shelter/NFI	% of HH no longer in possession of previously received NFIs	48	In the past 6 months, have you sold any of these items	Portable lamp; Blanket; kitchen supplies; floor mat; hygiene items; food aid
Protection/SM	% of HH reporting sufficient light at night to safely access latrines	49	Do you feel there is enough light at night for people in your household to safely access latrines in your area of the camp?	Yes, No; Decline to answer
Protection/Social cohesion	% of HH reporting 'violence in the community' has increased/decreased during (relevant timeframe)	50	Have you seen an increase or decrease in verbal threats in this block in the last 30 days?	Significant increase Slight increase No change Slight decrease Significant decrease Decline to answer
Protection/Social cohesion	% of HH reporting 'violence in the community' in (relevant timeframe)	51	Have you seen any physical fights in this block in the last 30 days?	Yes; No; Don't know; Decline to answer
Protection/Social cohesion	% of HH reporting 'violence in the community' has increased/decreased during (relevant timeframe)	52	Have you seen an increase or decrease in physical fights in this block in the last 30 days?	Significant increase Slight increase No change Slight decrease Significant decrease Decline to answer

Protection/Social cohesion	% of HH by suggestions to reduce tensions/threats	53	To improve relationships between households in your block, what would you like to see changed or improved? (select maximum three)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advice and help from organisations about safety issues • Increased security guards • Watch groups at night • Watch groups during the day • Dispute resolution mechanisms • Support to reducing domestic disputes • Activities to keep youth busy • More equal distribution of aid • Increase access to water • Better waste management • More services and aid to avoid conflict over resources • Better management or leadership of camps • Support with addiction • Regular community religious discussions • Activities to improve relationships with Majhi • Activities to improve relationships between neighbours
Food security / Livelihoods	(Reduced) Coping Mechanism Index	54	<p>During the past 30 days, did anyone in your household have to engage in any of the following behaviours due to a lack of food or a lack of money to buy food or meet other basic needs?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selling household goods (radio, mobile, solar panel, clothes, kitchen items, etc.) • Selling jewelry/gold • Spend savings • Buying food on credit • Taking on new debts • Children (under 15 years old) are working to contribute to household income (e.g. maid, casual labour) • Children (15-17) are working long hours (>43 hours) or work in hazardous conditions • Adults (18+) are working long-hours (>43 hours) or in hazardous conditions • Marriage of children under 18 • Begging • Collection of firewood for selling 	No, I didn't need to; No, I already did this previously and cannot continue to do so; Yes I did; Not applicable

Food security / Livelihoods	% of HH taking on new debts in the last 30 days, primary reason for debts and intended ways of paying off debt	66	(if “taking on new debts”) What was the primary reason behind taking on new debt?	Rent; Medical expenses; Purchase food; Purchase household items; Social activities; Pay off old debts; Other Decline to answer
Food security / Livelihoods	% of HH taking on new debts in the last 30 days, primary reason for debts and intended ways of paying off debt	67	How do you intend to pay off this debt?	Payment in cash; payment in work; payment in in-kind; Other; Do not know; Decline to answer
CWC	% of households reporting being aware of a complaint/feedback mechanism within their camp	68	Are you aware of any way to provide feedback or complaints about the assistance you have been receiving since arriving in Bangladesh?	Yes; No; Decline to answer
CWC	% of households reporting being aware of a complaint/feedback mechanism within their camp	69	Which ways of providing feedback or complaints are you aware of?	Complaint or feedback box Provide feedback at office or FIC Speak with majhi Speak with a community or religious leader Speak with NGO staff Speak with government or military Speak with NGO volunteer or community mobiliser Voice recorder in safe space Call a phone number SMS a phone number Other None
CWC	% of HH reporting no barriers to using complaint/feedback mechanisms related to provision of aid	70	If you would like to provide feedback on aid received, are there any barriers that would prevent you from using feedback/complaint mechanisms?	I don't know about any mechanisms I don't know how to use the mechanisms I don't have the skills to use the mechanisms (such as not literate) The mechanisms are in the wrong language I don't have enough time I am uncomfortable or afraid to provide feedback The mechanisms are too far away I don't think anything will change I feel pressure from my household or community not to use the mechanisms I feel pressure from humanitarians not to use the mechanisms The mechanisms are not private Don't trust the mechanism Other There are no barriers Don't know / no answer

CWC	% of women, men who report being consulted on decision making that affect their lives	71	In the last 6 months have you or anyone in your household been asked by a humanitarian organisation about what aid or support you need?	Yes; No; Don't know; Decline to answer
CWC	% of women, men reporting communication resources as relevant to their needs	72	Do you know where to find an Information hub?	Yes; No; Don't know; Decline to answer
		73	In the past 6 months, did you receive any information on:	1. how to prepare for a cyclone; 2. how to protect yourself from landslides; 3. fire safety; 4. none
CWC	% of women, men reporting communication resources as relevant to their needs	74	If yes, was the message easy to understand?	
CWC	% of women, men reporting communication resources as relevant to their needs	75	1. how to prepare for a cyclone	Yes; No; Don't know; Decline to answer
CWC	% of women, men reporting communication resources as relevant to their needs	76	2. how to protect yourself from landslides	Yes; No; Don't know; Decline to answer
CWC	% of women, men reporting communication resources as relevant to their needs	77	3. fire safety	Yes; No; Don't know; Decline to answer
Protection/Social cohesion	% of HH by level of interaction with Bangladesh host communities	78	In the past 30 days, what kinds of interactions have you had with the Bangladeshi community?	Social interactions (visiting their house, having meals together) Buying goods or services from them Selling goods or services to them Working for them Casual interactions (speaking to strangers on the street) Other None Prefer not to answer
Protection/Social cohesion	% of HH by level of interaction with Bangladesh host communities	79	In the past 30 days, how often did you have any kind of interactions with the Bangladeshi community?	Every day At least once per week At least once per month Never
Protection/Social cohesion	% of HH by perception of relationship between Bangladeshi and refugee communities	80	How would you describe your relationship with Bangladeshi local communities?	1. Very good 2. Good 3. Bad 4. Very bad 5. No relationship 6. Prefer not to answer

Multi-Sector	Top 3 reported first, second and third priority needs	81	What is your family's first priority need?	<p>Access to food Shelter materials/upgrade Access to clean drinking water Access to safe and functional latrines Household/cooking items Clothing Access to health services and/or medicine Psychosocial support Access to education for children Safety and security Civil documentation Fuel Access to information Access to income generating activities/employment Other Nothing</p>
Multi-Sector	Top 3 reported first, second and third priority needs	83	What is your family's second priority need?	<p>Access to food Shelter materials/upgrade Access to clean drinking water Access to safe and functional latrines Household/cooking items Clothing Access to health services and/or medicine Psychosocial support Access to education for children Safety and security Civil documentation Fuel Access to information Access to income generating activities/employment Other Nothing</p>

Multi-Sector	Top 3 reported first, second and third priority needs	85	What is your family's third priority need?	<p>Access to food Shelter materials/upgrade Access to clean drinking water Access to safe and functional latrines Household/cooking items Clothing Access to health services and/or medicine Psychosocial support Access to education for children Safety and security Civil documentation Fuel Access to information Access to income generating activities/employment Other Nothing</p>
Multi-Sector	% of HH per preferred modality of assistance to meet priority needs	86	What is your preferred method to receive assistance to meet your priority needs? (only if food, shelter items, household items, clothing, or fuel were reported as priority needs)	<p>In-kind assistance Cash assistance Vouchers Combination No preference</p>
Multi-Sector	% of HH reporting their life has been improving in the last 6 months	87	Overall, has your life been improving in the last 6 months?	<p>o 1 – Not at all o 2 – Not really o 3 – Neutral o 4 – Mostly yes o 5 – Yes, very much o 6 – Don't want to answer</p>

Multi-Sector	Men's, women's views and perceptions about the ongoing response	67	What is going well with the aid and services you have received in the past 30 days?	<p>Structural improvements in camps (roads, public areas)</p> <p>Stronger shelter materials</p> <p>Less stress due to better psychosocial support</p> <p>Improved sanitation in camps</p> <p>Improved access to clean water</p> <p>More training from NGOs (water treatment, hygiene)</p> <p>No need to collect firewood anymore</p> <p>Better quality or more diverse foods</p> <p>More access to income sources (e.g. cash for work)</p> <p>Feeling more prepared for natural disasters</p> <p>Feeling safer (due to community groups, lights, etc.)</p> <p>More or better access to learning opportunities</p> <p>More or better safe spaces for children</p> <p>More or better safe spaces for women</p> <p>More or better health services available</p> <p>Aid distributions are better organised</p> <p>Better community relationships</p> <p>We received an identity card (registration)</p> <p>Nothing</p> <p>Other</p> <p>Decline to answer</p>
		68	End the interview. Thank the respondent for their time.	
Multi-Sector	% of HH willing to partake in a similar survey in the future + if not, reasons why not	69	Do you have any feedback on this survey?	<p><input type="checkbox"/> It took too long</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> I didn't understand the questions</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> I don't want to discuss these things/the topics are private</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> I don't think it will lead to any improvements</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> I get asked to partake in similar surveys too often</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>
Shelter/NFI	% of HH with appropriate tie down structures	70	DIRECT OBSERVATION: Is this shelter appropriately tied down as per Shelter guidance?	<p>No: none at all</p> <p>No: improperly tied</p> <p>Yes</p>