

Assessment Concept Note

Rohingya Crisis Bangladesh

In-Depth MSNA

July 2019

Joint In-Depth MSNAs 2019

| | |
|--|--|
| Mandating and implementing body | Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) with endorsement of the 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 | June to December 2019 |
| Standards and commitments | The in-depth MSNAs are part of the 2019 Rohingya Crisis MSNA Strategy . The process and design are 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 for the 2020 Joint Response Plan. • Provide an analysis of how refugees' population and host communities' needs have changed in 2019 • Provide the basis for a joint multi-stakeholder analysis process. |
| Targeted groups | Rohingya refugees and their host communities ¹ |
| Sectors/themes covered | Food security/livelihoods, Education, Protection, Nutrition, WASH, Shelter/NFI, Health, Communication with communities, Social cohesion |
| Analysis approach | Over time, between camps/unions, gender and age, and other relevant diversity characteristics, inter-sectoral severity analysis and vulnerability analysis ² . |
| Main data collection Techniques | Secondary data review + household level interviews |
| Outputs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis findings 30 September 2019 • Assessment report December 2019 |

¹ For the purposes of the J-MSNA, Host Community is defined as including all Bangladeshi households residing in the 11 Unions in Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas.

² See section 5 (Analysis) for more details on proposed severity and vulnerability analysis

JOINT MSNAs 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. 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 moved 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, regularly updated analysis of household needs and access to services is required. 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 multi-sectoral assessment, aligned with the humanitarian programme cycle and other in-depth sector assessments, provides 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. To date, a number of MSNAs have been implemented to support the response, most recently the 'light' MSNA conducted in June 2019 to enable monitoring of the implementation of the Joint Response Plan. The 'in-depth' MSNAs will build upon the information gathered to date and expand the analysis, and address key information gaps, including

- The number of people in need by and across sectors
- The severity of these needs by sector and inter-sectorally
- The characteristics that make households or individuals more vulnerable to facing needs
- The diverse priorities and preferences of households, including perceived priority needs and feedback on the response already provided.

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 2020 response planning.
- Provide an analysis of how refugees' population and host communities' needs have changed in 2019 for selected findings
- Provide the basis for a joint (multi-sector and multi-stakeholder) analysis process.

To reach these objectives, the joint MSNA exercise contributes to answering the following questions:

1. What are the **needs and service gaps** within refugee camps and host communities?
2. How many people are in need and how **severe** are these needs within and across sectors?
3. How do sectoral and inter-sectoral needs **differ among geographic areas**?
4. What are the **immediate and structural factors** associated with these needs?
5. What are the **characteristics of households** most in need?
6. What are people's **perspectives** on the situation and their priorities?
7. What are the **social cohesion dynamics** between and within communities?
8. 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 3 – Analysis Framework) will be used to guide assessment design and analysis.

Please note that the main outputs this assessment feeds into, the 2020 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.

2. Scope

Population Groups and Geographic coverage

The sample design will allow for drawing conclusions on:

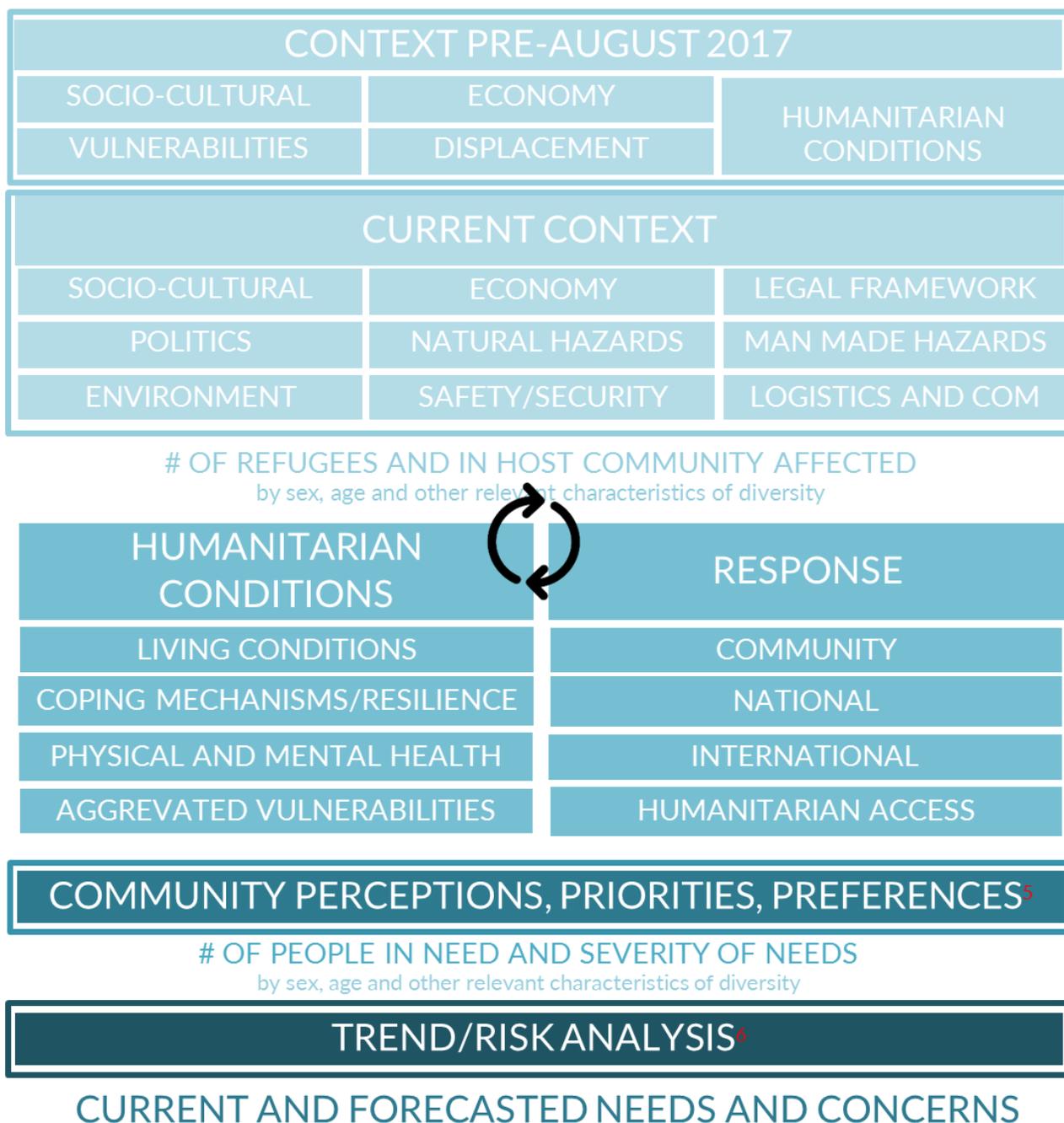
- All Rohingya refugee households residing in the 34 camps in Ukhia and Teknaf, including Kutupalong and Nayapara Refugee Camps.
- All Bangladeshi households living within 11 unions in Ukhia and Teknaf.

Please note that analysis of refugees in host communities in Ukhia and Teknaf will be based on a review of secondary data, refugees in host communities will not be included in the primary data collection component of the in-depth MSNA.

Sectors/themes covered:

- Food security/livelihoods
- Education
- Nutrition
- WASH
- Shelter/NFI
- Health
- Communication with communities
- Accountability to affected populations
- Social cohesion
- Protection concerns, including Child Protection and GBV

3. Rohingya Crisis Analysis framework



The analytical framework for multi-sector analysis is based on the work undertaken by the Joint Inter-sector Analysis Group³, tailored by ACAPS and other participants of the MSNA TWG to meet the specifics of Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis. Pillars and sub-pillars highlighted in orange reflect topics covered within the joint MSNA. Other components of the jointly agreed framework are derived from other information sources, including sector reporting on response activities.

³ The Joint Inter-sectoral Analysis Group (JIAG) is developing an inter-sectoral analysis 'model' that should include an identification of risks, vulnerabilities and capacities. It is led by OCHA and includes representatives of main global clusters and organizations.

The in-depth MSNA focuses on 3 pillars of the analytical framework:

A. CONTEXT:

- Socio-cultural: Social norms, beliefs and factors that characterize the individual or group within the social structure and have the potential to influence access to needs and enjoyment of rights.
- Security context: The safety and security environment within the sites and neighbourhoods.

B. HUMANITARIAN CONDITIONS: Current humanitarian conditions refer to the analysis of the crisis on the Rohingya and their host communities. Humanitarian conditions and their severity are estimated by reviewing:

- Living conditions: The ability of the population to meet their basic needs, including essential goods and services such as water, shelter, food, healthcare, education and basic rights, etc.
- Coping Mechanisms/resilience: Negative actions that households and individuals apply to cope with shortages in accessing needs and services gaps.
- Physical and mental health: As a result of restricted access to needs/services and negative coping mechanisms, the final humanitarian outcome is measured by assessing the physical health of the affected population as well as its mental wellbeing, e.g. excess morbidity or mortality, malnutrition, perceptions of insecurity, symptoms of distress etc.
- (Aggravated) vulnerabilities: Current characteristics of households and individuals that increase humanitarian needs and protection concerns.

C. COMMUNITY PERCEPTIONS, PRIORITIES and PREFERENCES: Refugee and host community views on priorities for response, modality preferences and appropriateness of the response to date.

In addition, the in-depth MSNA explores possible **TRENDS** and **RISKS**⁴, to help ensure 2020 programming is sufficiently robust to withstand changes in the operational environment.

4. Assessment design

Joint design: The assessment will be designed in close consultation with all sectors, working groups and sector experts active in the Rohingya crisis. The process starts with a kick-off workshop, during which sector coordinators and other subject matter experts articulate the objectives and the scope of the assessment. All stakeholders will have the opportunity to influence indicator identification and tool development during dedicated (sub)sector coordinated meetings and bilaterals with the MSNA TWG. Assessment design and tools are further developed by the MSNA TWG.

Secondary data review: Assessment design is further based on a review of secondary data available, derived from the [Assessment Registry](#) and [Needs Assessment Indicator](#) list. A further in-depth secondary data review will complement primary data collection results. As far as possible, MSNA findings are triangulated with existing data sources.

Harmonisation: In preparation for the JRP 2020 planning, several sector specific and multi-sector needs assessments are planned, notably the SMART, REVA, SPP and NPM. To ensure these exercises complement, instead of contradict or duplicate, the following harmonization measures are proposed:

⁴ This type of anticipatory analysis has three components: firstly, within the household level questionnaire, several indicators explore the sustainability of current conditions. Secondly, the dataset can be overlaid with area-level analysis bringing in other data sources. Thirdly, during the joint analysis phase, experts are requested to review the situation and provide their judgement of how the situation might evolve, if possible building on the scenario building exercise.

- **Standardise household characteristics:** To enable analysis across assessments, the use of standardised questions and translations on household and individual characteristics are recommended. At a minimum, the MSNA TWG recommends to include the household standard set of questions in all household level assessments.⁵
- **Mirror similar concepts:** Measure the same indicators in the same way, to allow for comparability across studies. This includes using the same questions, response categories and translations.
- **Reduce redundancy:** While some overlap between assessments will be required, to enable multi-variate analysis, and the development of specific composite measures, duplication of question should be reduced to minimize resources spent on data collection and analysis.

Community consultation sessions:

Building upon Sectors' technical inputs on prioritised indicators of need, the MSNA TWG will conduct a series of community consultations prior to the finalisation of the tool. These sessions will be hosted for both refugee and host community population groups with purposively chosen participants (e.g. Rohingya volunteers who conduct household visits on a regular basis). The community consultations aim to address the following objectives:

1. ensure community-reported priorities of humanitarian need are appropriately mainstreamed throughout the questionnaire
2. verify the understanding and interpretation of key terms in both Bangla and Rohingya

Primary data collection for household survey:

Prior to data collection, a week-long training and pilot will be held for all participating field teams. This will include objectives and methodology of the assessment, field data collection protocols, clarification of tools/agreement on standards for recording responses, and multiple rounds of practice with tools. In-country technical partners and working groups will also be invited and encouraged to provide trainings on referral pathways and psychological first aid in order to uphold the principle of "do no harm" during data collection. Tools and data collection protocols will then be piloted to identify and rectify problems before the full roll-out of data collection.

For both population groups, the MSNA will employ a stratified, simple random sampling approach to provide data generalisable at the Union or camp levels. Households will be the unit of measurement for this assessment, defined as a group sharing the same shelter, generally eating with one pot (sharing food). The assessment teams will aim for a 50:50 gender balance of male/female members, with enumerators only interviewing household representatives of the same gender. This will allow the perceptions of females and males to be equally represented.

An estimated buffer is factored into all sample size calculations to account for the following cases:

- non-eligible geopoint: While REACH refines the sampling frame 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-eligible household.
- 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.
- data cleaning or errors in forms

For each population group, enumerators are provided maps of the sampled households through the maps.me application. In the event that no eligible respondents are identified at any given GPS point, the enumerator will make a note of a non-response and move on to their next target household. Enumerators will not seek to conduct an interview at an alternative nearby household.

⁵ Available on request, kindly refer to IM5@ISCGCXB.ORG

Data collection for both refugee and host community populations is planned for 4-29 August, 2019. Additional details for the methodology for each population group can be found below.

Refugees in Camps

Stratification and sample size:

The assessment will yield representative results at the camp level, providing generalisable findings with a confidence level of 95% and a +/-10% margin of error. Findings will be aggregated to 95% confidence level and +/-5% margin of error for the target population as a whole. The anticipated sample size is as follows:

| Camp | Number of families⁶ | Target sample size (95/10) | Total points (including buffer) |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| Camp 1E | 9333 | 96 | 144 |
| Camp 1W | 9477 | 96 | 104 |
| Camp 2E | 7299 | 95 | 133 |
| Camp 2W | 5979 | 95 | 112 |
| Camp 3 | 9200 | 96 | 128 |
| Camp 4 | 7943 | 95 | 126 |
| Camp 4 Extension | 1492 | 91 | 112 |
| Camp 5 | 6048 | 95 | 123 |
| Camp 6 | 5804 | 95 | 104 |
| Camp 7 | 9409 | 96 | 127 |
| Camp 8E | 7208 | 95 | 128 |
| Camp 8W | 7465 | 95 | 119 |
| Camp 9 | 8715 | 95 | 114 |
| Camp 10 | 7651 | 95 | 107 |
| Camp 11 | 7161 | 95 | 130 |
| Camp 12 | 5278 | 95 | 128 |
| Camp 13 | 9800 | 96 | 113 |
| Camp 14 | 7049 | 95 | 124 |
| Camp 15 | 11175 | 96 | 115 |
| Camp 16 | 4889 | 95 | 129 |
| Camp 17 | 4149 | 94 | 126 |
| Camp 18 | 6540 | 95 | 124 |
| Camp 19 | 4826 | 95 | 120 |

⁶ Estimated population figures from UNHCR's population data released on 15 July 2019

| | | | |
|-------------------|------|----|-----|
| Camp 20 | 1794 | 92 | 111 |
| Camp 20 Extension | 1131 | 89 | 123 |
| Camp 21 | 3243 | 94 | 118 |
| Camp 22 | 4587 | 95 | 167 |
| Camp 23 | 2488 | 93 | 278 |
| Camp 24 | 7760 | 95 | 209 |
| Camp 25 | 2143 | 92 | 184 |
| Camp 26 | 9392 | 96 | 158 |
| Camp 27 | 3150 | 94 | 169 |
| Kutapalong RC | 3549 | 94 | 113 |
| Nayapara RC | 5697 | 95 | 144 |

Household selection:

The identification of households will be conducted through a simple random sampling of shelter footprints within the 34 refugee sites. REACH will overlay ISCG camp boundaries onto OpenStreetMap shelter footprint data and will refine the sampling frame to remove all clearly non-residential areas, including community buildings and latrines.

Host Community

Primary data collection will be a joint initiative involving REACH and IOM NPM field teams. Research teams will aim to mix REACH and IOM NPM staff, for an overall team of 48 enumerators (24 REACH, 24 IOM NPM) organised into six teams of eight. Each team will be coordinated by a REACH or NPM team leader, who in turn work under the guidance of the REACH field leadership team.

Prior to data collection, REACH teams will liaise with Upazila Nirbahi Officers and Union Parishad chairs to inform them of the purpose and modality of the assessment and facilitate access to sampling locations.

Stratification and sample size:

For this assessment, the host community is defined as including all Bangladeshi households residing in the 11 Unions in Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas. The assessment will yield representative results at the Union level, providing generalisable findings with a confidence level of 95% and a +/-10% margin of error. Findings will be aggregated to 95% confidence level and +/-5% margin of error for each Upazila and as the population as a whole. The target sample size for each stratum will be calculated using 2011 census data and is as follows:

| Upazila | Union | Estimated number of households ⁷ | Target sample size (95/10) | Total points (including buffer) |
|---------|-------------|---|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Teknaf | Baharchhara | 4832 | 95 | 150 |
| Teknaf | Nhilla | 8271 | 96 | 150 |

⁷ Bangladesh Population and Housing Census 2011, Community Report, Zila: Cox's Bazar. Bangladeshi Bureau of Statistics and Information Division, November 2014.

| | | | | |
|--------|-------------------|-------|----|-----|
| Teknaf | Sabrang | 9970 | 96 | 150 |
| Teknaf | Teknaf Paurashava | 4752 | 95 | 150 |
| Teknaf | Teknaf Sadar | 8467 | 95 | 150 |
| Teknaf | Whykong | 8867 | 95 | 150 |
| Ukhiya | Haldia Palong | 9006 | 96 | 150 |
| Ukhiya | Jalia Palong | 8511 | 96 | 150 |
| Ukhiya | Palong Khali | 5589 | 95 | 150 |
| Ukhiya | Raja Palong | 10596 | 96 | 150 |
| Ukhiya | Ratna Palong | 4238 | 96 | 150 |

For areas along the border between Bangladesh and Myanmar, a security-related buffer may be introduced, following the review and clearance by the organizations responsible for data collection. Any areas that are deemed not accessible will be clearly explained in the findings.

Household selection:

In the absence of easily obtainable household lists for each union, REACH has constructed a sampling frame based on shapefiles of the known settled area for each Union (primarily relying on OpenStreetMap shelter footprints, triangulated with GHS, WorldPop, or LandScan population datasets whenever appropriate). The majority of camp areas were removed from the sampling frame, in order to exclude refugee populations living in camps from the sample, using official ISCG camp boundaries. In cases where camp boundaries include host community populations (camps 8E, 9, 13, 19, 15, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27), NPM's Mahjee block boundaries were used to exclude areas with high densities of refugees while including host community populations not covered by the Mahjee block system.

Within this adjusted sampling frame, a randomly generated set of shelter footprints will be generated, with point distribution weighted according to estimated population density. In sampling areas that fall within the boundaries of camps, enumerators will be instructed to verbally check whether households self-identify as Bangladeshi or Rohingya before starting interviews, with self-identifying Rohingya not eligible for interview. Due to the sensitivities of collecting such data, household self-identification status will not be documented.

Qualitative data collection

To obtain a deeper understanding of the data collected, the household level findings will be complemented with a qualitative approach, to ground truth some of the findings and strengthen the understanding of the causal factors behind the household survey results. Depending on the available resources and data collection parameters, this data will be collected through household level case studies and/or key informant subject matter experts. Based on household specific findings, a set of questions is developed and tailored to the responded, aimed at exploring causal chains and relationships between characteristics of the household and humanitarian outcomes. The implementation of this component will be further detailed in an accompanying ToR.

5. Analysis

Severity Analysis

In addition to defining the number of people in need, a needs-based prioritization of response resources is based on an understanding of the severity of the conditions faced by the population. "Severity" expresses the degree of unmet needs - it describes 'how bad' the situation is for different groups or in different geographic areas⁸. Classifying the severity of humanitarian conditions is currently a standard component of humanitarian needs analysis⁹, and most humanitarian response plans provide an estimation of severity. As of July 2018, the ISCG and main stakeholders agreed on the need for a consistent and harmonized methodology to measure severity on a household level. The objective of developing such a multi-sector severity scale is to inform strategic response planning by establishing the severity of needs at a household level to enable prioritisation between households and population groups according to relevant characteristics.

Different approaches towards measuring multi-sector severity have been used within humanitarian settings, including as part of the work of the Joint Inter-Sectoral Analysis Group. The process of developing a robust and contextually-relevant approach to analysing severity in the Rohingya Crisis is outlined in the "Measuring Severity - Terms of Reference". This process involves a pilot process on existing data,¹⁰ serving as the basis for methodological guidance for implementing severity analysis on 2019 MSNA data. The recommendations of this pilot are reviewed by the MSNA TWG to decide on the most appropriate way forward, followed by consultation sessions with all relevant stakeholders, specifically sector coordination teams and development actors.

The output of this severity analysis is the identification of the number and profile of people by severity classification.

Vulnerability analysis

In addition, a deeper understanding of the specific characteristics that aggravate the severity of humanitarian conditions across sectors is required.

Household level characteristics likely to be influencing these conditions can be categorized into:

- Geographic location (Camp, distance from services/markets, coverage night lights)
- Specific needs in the household (serious medical needs, chronic illness, disabled person)
- Economic status (access to income, sustainability of income source, assets, debt)
- Characteristics of head of household (gender, marital status, education level, age)
- Level of dependency (household size, presence of a child under five, dependency ratio, women ratio, number of people of age and ability to work etc.)
- Social capital (access to community based protection mechanisms, relationship with neighbours/host communities, community decision making power, date of arrival, language skills)

11

⁸ ACAPS, [Severity Measures in Humanitarian Needs Assessments](#), August 2016

⁹ The OCHA Humanitarian Programme Cycle for instance includes severity as a standard type of analysis to be included in the HNO/HRP development process.[this reference is particularly on IDP situations rather than refugee situation]

¹⁰ This is intended to be drawn from data collected during multi sector assessment process carried out by REACH in host communities and refugee camps between November 2018 and January 2019; a single-sector (WASH) assessment carried out by REACH in April 2019 will also be used in order to assess the applicability of chosen approaches to single-sector assessments.

¹¹ Classification based on the Household vulnerability index (FANRPAN), UNHCR Vulnerability Assessment Framework in Jordan and UNHCR case study of M'Berra Refugee Camp in Mauritania.

A four step process, partly iterative, is proposed to identify the household characteristics that are the best predictors of high levels of needs, or severe humanitarian conditions.

1. **In-depth secondary data review** to identify the most important characteristics. Main data sources include the UNCHR/REACH MSNA Refugees (January), UNHCR Settlement and Protection Profile (SPP), WFP/Food Security Sector Refugee Emergency Vulnerability Analysis (REVA) II, Joint Education Needs Assessment (JENA), WASH Needs Assessments and IOM NPM Site Assessments.
2. Additional **exploratory research** is undertaken by ACAPS, to identify characteristics of households that might have been overlooked in previous studies. This exploratory research includes expert judgment by sector and thematic experts, as well as focus group discussions with the population.
3. Standard questions covering key characteristics of the household are included in several **quantitative needs assessments**, test vulnerability assumptions across sectoral domains.
4. The proportion of households meeting one or more characteristics of vulnerability is **quantified**, using the in-depth MSNA.

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). 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.

Assessment features and 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 and case studies of selected households.
- The unit of measurement is the household and as such, only limited information can be collected relating to conditions and experiences of specific members of the household. The resulting data is therefore likely to conceal significant intra-household differences.
- The analysis assumes that the conditions in the sites and host communities will not significantly change during the planning process. For the highly aid dependent refugee population, this means analysis assumes a continuation of the current levels of support. Other significant events, such as a change in access to rights or movement of the population will also affect the relevancy of the findings.
- As privacy is limited, particularly for refugee households, topics considered to be sensitive are likely to be underreported during the household survey. This includes information related to safety and security concerns, income sources, community dynamics and prohibited activities.

6. Governance

The assessment will be coordinated by ISCG in collaboration with all sectors involved as part of JRP 2019. As a result, assessment rationale, research timeframe, objectives, target population, geographical coverage, research methods, operational partners and questionnaire will be discussed and agreed at the ISCG.

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 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.

7. Roles and responsibilities

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| ISCG | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall assessment coordination, including coordination assessment design, analysis and dissemination • Liaison stakeholders, including sector coordinators and relevant authorities. • Coordination MSNA TWG |
| IMAWG | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and validate the detailed assessment approach, methodology framework, tools and findings • Support and participate in (joint) analysis of findings |
| Sector Coordinators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and validate the overall assessment approach • Participate in joint analysis • Validate the findings |
| MSNA TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP | |
| IOM NPM | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support alignment of MSNA tools and analysis to IOM NPM tools and analysis. • Active participation in the MSNA Technical Working Group, including support to sector consultations, contribution to the analytical framework, secondary data review, tools review and analysis • Primary data collection in host community locations • Serves as the primary liaison for one or more sectors during research design and validation and dissemination of findings |
| UNHCR | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active participation in the MSNA Technical Working Group, including contribution to the analytical framework, secondary data review, tools review and analysis • Consideration of possible risks and sensitivities posed by the assessment • Support alignment of MSNA tools and analysis to SPP • Sharing of relevant datasets • Serves as the primary liaison for one or more sectors during research design and validation and dissemination of findings |
| ACAPS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development Rohingya Crisis analytical framework • Support to developing concept of severity analysis and vulnerability analysis • Active participation in the MSNA Technical Working Group, including support with sector consultations, secondary data review, tools review and analysis • Support to primary data collection analysis and joint analysis • Serves as the primary liaison for one or more sectors during research design and validation and dissemination of findings |
| REACH | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead on sampling approach and implementation • Support to consultations with sectors on assessment design and analysis • Lead on community consultations to inform research design • 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, initial analysis and intersectoral analysis • Serves as the primary liaison for one or more sectors during research design and validation and dissemination of findings |
| WFP/VAM – Food Security Sector | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support alignment of MSNA tools and analysis to VAM tools and analysis. • Active participation in the MSNA Technical Working Group, including contributions to the analytical framework tools review and analysis • Support to primary data collection analysis and joint analysis • Serves as the primary liaison for one or more sectors during research design and validation and dissemination of findings |
| UNDP | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support alignment of MSNA tools and analysis to UNDP analysis. • Active participation in the MSNA Technical Working Group, including contributions to the analytical framework tools review and analysis • Support to primary data collection analysis and joint analysis • Serves as the primary liaison for one or more sectors during research design and validation and dissemination of findings |

DG ECHO and UNHCR provide financial resources required to undertake the joint MSNA.

SUMMARY WORKPLAN IN-DEPTH JOINT MSNA

| Activity | Deadline |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| Assessment design | 14/07/2019 |
| Translation, testing and training | 30/07/2019 |
| Secondary and Primary Data collection | 01/09/2019 |
| Initial findings | 15/09/2019 |
| Inter-sectoral findings | 30/09/2019 |
| Joint JRP Analysis | 30/09/2019 |
| Assessment report | December |
| Feedback to communities | December/January |

8. 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.

9. Assumptions and risks

- To be able to feed into the planned JRP 2020 discussions, the in-depth assessment needs to be implemented in line with all set deadlines, with very limited room for delays. In case of unexpected extended delays, the MSNA TWG will review the methodology
- 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 2020 planning. 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 IMAWG 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 IMAWG, will decide on measures to mitigate the impact of partial access on assessment outcomes. ISCG, with support of the MSNA TWG, shall facilitate any access issues faced in camps and settlements.
- 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.

10. Outputs

- Anonymised and cleaned dataset
- Initial findings to inform JRP 2020 discussions
 - Analysis tables of key basic and composite indicator
 - Dashboard / analysis tables of inter-sectoral analysis
 - Powerpoint and handouts for the Joint Analysis Workshop, validated during this workshop and adapted and shared with primary JRP 2020 audience
- Assessment Report
- Lessons learned
- Presentations on main findings to sectors and other relevant fora

COORDINATED BY



FUNDED BY



Humanitarian Aid
and Civil Protection



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

TECHNICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

