



# SITE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

March 2018 v2

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## Needs and Population Monitoring (NPM)

IOM Bangladesh Needs and Population Monitoring (NPM) is part of the IOM's global Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) programming. DTM is IOM's information management system to track and monitor the displacement and population mobility. It is designed to regularly and systematically capture, process and disseminate information to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of displaced populations, whether on site or en route.

Conceptualized in 2004 in Iraq, for the IDP assessments and monitoring exercises, the DTM has been continuously refined and enhanced through years of operational experience in countries in both conflict and natural disaster settings. It delivers essential role in providing primary data and information on displacement, both in country and at the global level.

IOM Bangladesh NPM was first launched in Cox's Bazar district, Bangladesh in Spring 2017.

## Context

Following an outbreak of violence on 25 August 2017 in Rakhine State, Myanmar, a new massive influx of Rohingya refugees to Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh started in late August 2017. Most of the Rohingya refugees settled in Ukhia and Teknaf Upazilas of Cox's Bazar, a district bordering Myanmar identified as the main entry area for border crossings.

Previous inflows were recorded in October 2016, when approximately 87,000 crossed into Bangladesh, and other waves were registered during the previous decades. The number of Rohingya refugees, both registered and unregistered, residing in Cox's Bazar prior to August 2017 is estimated to be around 213,000 individuals.

## 1. NPM Site Assessment (SA)

The NPM Site Assessment (SA) routinely collects information on numbers, locations, movements and multi-sectoral needs of Rohingya refugees in all areas most recently affected by the sudden influx.

The SA was launched in February 2017 and four rounds of data collection were completed before the mass influx of August 2017 (March, April, June, July). Round 5 included the new influx, and was completed in September.

The NPM SA collects information about the overall Rohingya population, including refugees who arrived before 25 August 2017. It does not collect information on the entire Rohingya population in Bangladesh, but in Cox's Bazar district only. The NPA SA covers all sites where Rohingya refugees have been identified irrespectively of the location type, including makeshift settlements, spontaneous settlements, host communities, and formal refugee camps.

Information is collected by a team of 70 enumerators through field level key informant (KI) interviews using a closed-ended KoBo questionnaire. Enumerators are locally recruited and thus able to conduct interviews in Bengali, Rohingya, and Chittagonian. The latter, Chittagonian Bangla, is highly similar to the Rohingya language.

The findings of the KI interviews are triangulated at the field level through direct observations, and spontaneous community group discussions. Not planned ahead, these group discussions are a product of the interest paid to KI interviews conducted in the field and are an important element in giving a voice to the local population and identifying their opinions concerning needs and vulnerabilities.

On average, during a two week data collection period a single round of the NPM SA collects approximately 1600 to 1700 interviews with individual KIs.

The NPM SA contains two separate but interlinked phases; a baseline study and the full multisectoral needs assessment.

## 1.1 NPM SA Baseline

The NPM SA Baseline provides an overview of key population figures whilst also identifying the locations to be assessed during the full NPM SA. Firstly, previous NPM SA locations are verified, and afterwards new locations are identified and added. Displacement and population figures are recorded as well as the exact GPS coordinates of the KI. The NPM baseline thus is the foundation of the 2<sup>nd</sup> stage multisectoral needs assessment.

Core information collected is:

- Estimated population size by location (households);
- Georeferenced location (district, upazila, union, location and GPS coordinates);
- Key informants' name and contact details.

Up to NPM SA Round 7, the baseline and the multisectoral needs assessment were carried out at the same time, with a delay of approximately a day between the two. The baseline information was collected approximately a day in advance since the effort of identifying new locations and key informants was an exploratory activity and thus exceptionally time consuming. From Round 8 however, as more information about the overall structure of locations and key informants was available,, the two exercises were split and conducted at separate times.

## 1.2 Multisectoral needs assessment

The multisectoral needs assessment gathers information on the living conditions, needs of populations residing in the locations pre-identified by the NPM baseline. The data collected by the assessment focuses primarily on displacement trends and figures, multi-sectoral vulnerabilities, priorities of assistance, and future objectives.

The questionnaire has been compiled to support the Inter Sector Coordinating Group (ISCG) with sectors leaders and their information managements teams engaged throughout. These provided inputs and indications about the most important issues to tackle, and regularly contribute to the revision of the tool.

The purpose of the NPM multi-sectoral needs assessment is not to replace the role or need for in-depth, sector specific investigation. Rather, the NPM SA aims to provide a regularly updated multi- and cross-sectoral overview of refugees' needs, which allows a more comprehensive understanding of the situation through the identification of correlations among indicators. The goal is to redflag issues and enable sectors to target more precisely a specific geographic location with a more in-depth assessment, tailored to the specific issue that NPM SA managed to highlight.

The SA is comprised of two sections setsof information; population figures and multi-sectoral needs.

### 1.2.1 POPULATION FIGURES

The SA collects information about the composition of population settled in the assessed location. Core information routinely collected includes:

- Population size by location (individuals and hoseholds);
- Geographical information (division, district, upazila, union, location and GPS coordinates of the location);
- State, district and township of origin of refugees from Myanmar;
- Secondary displacement;
- Time of arrival (before or after 25 of August 2017);
- Presence of vulnerable groups.

### 1.2.2 MULTI-SECTORAL NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The SA collects information about the needs of population settled in the assessed location.

The NPM SA covers the following sectoral areas:

- Shelter & NFI
- WASH
- Food Security and Livelihoods
- Nutrition
- Health
- Education
- Protection
- Communication with communities (CwC)

### 1.3 SETTLEMENTS TYPES

The Rohingya populations is settled across different settlement types. The settlement types are defined by the ISCG in close cooperation with the Site Management Sector.

Up to February 2018 (NPM SA Round 8), the agreed settlement types were the following:

- **(Formal) Refugee Camps** were the two formal refugee camps established in the early 1990s. They are run by UNHCR and are home to the only registered and recognized refugees in Bangladesh. The two camps are Kutupalong and Nayapara Refugee Camps. These two camps also receive new arrivals, but they are not formally registered as refugees.
- **Makeshift Settlements (MS)** were the settlements established by the Rohingya refugees who arrived after 1991 and prior to 25 August 2017. There are four primary makeshift settlements: Kutupalong MS, Balukhali MS, Leda MS, and Shamlapur MS. However, the first two have now been subsumed into the Kutupalong Extension site. For the purpose of NPM data collection exercise, each Makeshift Settlement is considered separately.
- **Spontaneous Settlement** referred to refugee encampments that sprung up as a result of the new influx since 25 August 2017. The number and size of spontaneous settlements changes regularly, with many of the smaller sites emptying as the Government encourages people to move toward the Kutupalong Extension site.<sup>1</sup>
- **Host Community Locations** referred normally to Bangladeshi villages where Rohingya refugees are currently settled.

The line between spontaneous settlement and host community might be sometimes difficult to draw. These locations include Rohingya populations who might be fully assimilated into a Bangladeshi village and thus are difficult to identify whilst in other cases an influx of new arrivals might have settled surrounding an existing village, but have not been integrated into it.

To clarify the distinction between Spontaneous Settlements and Host Community Locations, from March 2018 (NPM SA 9) the ISCG and Site Management Sector revised the settlement types as follows:

- **Collective site** refers to camp-like settings where only Rohingya refugees live. This category encompasses the previous Formal Refugee Camps, Makeshift Settlements and part of those Spontaneous Settlements where no Bangladeshi communities live.
- **Collective site with host community** refers to those collective camp-like settlements that developed around existing Bangladeshi communities, and hence present a mixed population.
- **Dispersed site in host community** refers to villages and dispersed locations where Rohingya refugees reside among Bangladeshi host communities.

This categorization is periodically reviewed together with the site management sector and ISCG.

<sup>1</sup> Kutupalong Extension site refers to land provided by the Government to house the new arrivals. It now encompasses Kutupalong makeshift, Balukhali makeshift and Mainnerghona.

## 1.4 GEOGRAPHIC UNIT OF REFERENCE AND MAJHEE MAPPING

Depending on the settlement type, the geographic unit of reference and the source of information change within the NPM methodology, which is adapted to the different context. However in order to maintain ease of reference the term 'location' is used throughout the tool in order to refer to the key informants area of influence and the area about which they are answering questions.

- **Makeshift Settlements and the Spontaneous Settlements:** the unit of reference is the *majhee* block. A *majhee* is a community leader, belonging to the Rohingya refugee population. A block is the portion of a settlement for which he/she is responsible. *Majhees* tend to be used as a focal point to deliver services in each block, and are NPM's main key informants.
- **(Formal) Refugee Camps:** as formal refugee camps were established in the 90s, a former block system coexists with a new block system, developed with the new influx. NPM was given access by UNHCR to the *majhees* inside the two formal refugee camps during NPM SA Round 7. From NPM SA Round 1 to 6, NPM reported solely the figures of registered refugees provided by UNHCR, including pre- and post- August 2017. The figure was then reported on a site/camp level and no further breakdown was provided. From NPM SA Round 1 to 6 no needs assessment was conducted.
- **Host Community Locations:** the geographic unit of reference is the village. Enumerators collect and triangulate information collected from multiple key informants belonging to the community.

The adoption of the *majhee* block system as a geographic unit of reference presents advantages and limitations:

### Advantages

- Formal refugee camps, makeshifts and spontaneous settlements host a highly-concentrated population that settled in open country side or forest, where no pre-existing official geographic unit of reference could be applied.
- Despite the various efforts from local authorities, UN agencies, army etc. as of January 2018, no unequivocal universally recognized system of reference was in place. Especially not one that could allow such a level of granularity.
- For operational purposes, the *majhee block* system adopted by the army on the ground was identified as the most reliable unit of reference for population counting and needs assessment.
- The *majhee* block is the smallest geographic unit among those proposed by other actors (i.e. zones, camps), it is small enough (approximately a hundred families) to be easily aggregated further, hence it is very flexible.
- The *majhee* block has identifiable block leaders (*majhees*) appointed by the army, who are tasked to keep track of the population of his/her area of responsibility, and are directly in contact with the army or humanitarian actors for the delivery of services and aid.
- Refugees are aware of what block they belong to and who their *majhee* is, while they are not familiar with any other geographical references.

### Limitations

- The block as a geographic unit is bound to the *majhee* who supervises it. The system is not formalized, blocks do not always present intuitive unequivocal borders on the ground, the system does not have a linear hierarchy, it is not standardized across different sites, and it is susceptible to changes depending on the influx of new arrivals or the decision of the army.
- There is concern about the power dynamics involved in the *majhee* system, particularly affecting the collection of sensitive or protection-related data.
- *Majhees* are nominated by the army and not elected/selected by their community. *Majhees* are informed about the needs of their areas of responsibilities and involved in the delivery of services. Thus *majhees'* opinions are indicative of the populations of their block and cannot be considered as representative.

Despite its limitations, among all the possible options the *majhee* block system remains as the most solid and reliable system to collect granular geo-referenced data across a large area that could be crosschecked and compared with information coming from other sources or actors, be they engaged in operational or data collection activities.

The *majhee* identification exercise conducted by NPM to identify blocks and key informants was an explorative effort that aimed to be descriptive and not prescriptive.

Finally, data collection through KIs is extremely flexible and in the event that new geographical units of reference were suggested and implemented by local authorities or other actors (such as Site Management Sector for instance), the methodology can be easily adapted to cover a newly created management system while continuing to monitor the pre-existing one.

### 1.5 TIMEFRAME AND DATA COLLECTION CYCLE

The SA collects information on the total number of families identified in the assessed location at the time of data collection. Therefore, at the end of every round of updates, the new count replaces the old count. The new count can be lower/higher than the previous count if the inflow is smaller/bigger than the outflow, or it can be zero if all refugees left the place where they were previously identified. However, the increase/decrease between two rounds should be read as a net increase/decrease, as the SA does not capture the fluctuations between two different updates.

- A baseline assessment is conducted on average every ten days to two weeks.
- A full NPM assessment is conducted on average on a monthly to bimonthly basis.

### 1.6 DISSEMINATION

SA data and reports are published regularly after validation by the ISCG. Reports, site profiles, and the full clean dataset are shared publicly online alongside the report if not before. Protection-sensitive data such as contact details are not publicly accessible but can be privately requested by relevant actors.

NPM Data and information products are made available on:

- **Global DTM** : <http://www.globaldtm.info/bangladesh/>
- **Displacement.iom.int** : <https://displacement.iom.int/regions/asia-and-pacific>
- **Humanitarian Response** : <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/bangladesh>
- **HDX**: <https://data.humdata.org/group/bgd>
- **OperAerialMap**: <https://openaerialmap.org/>