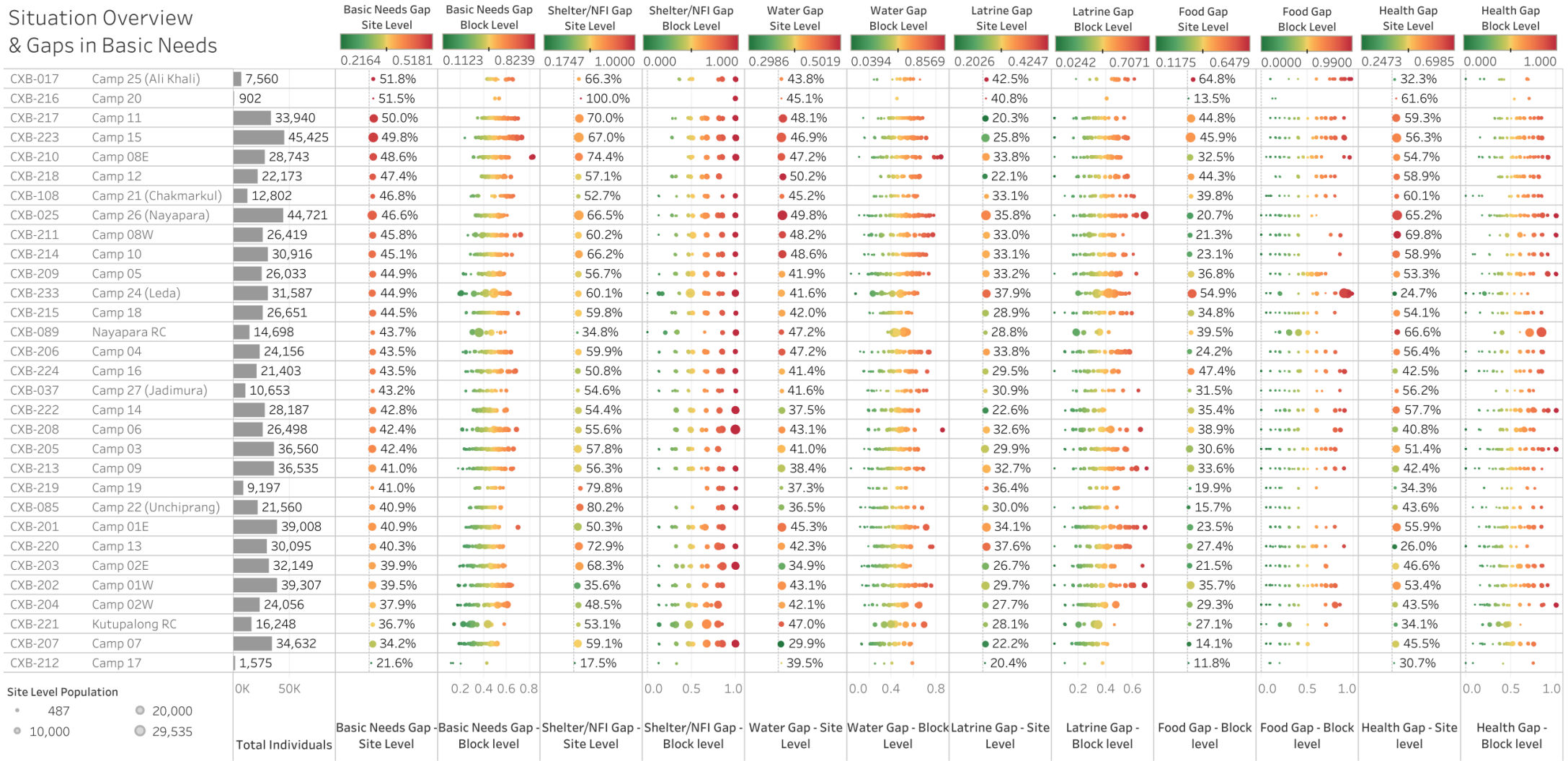
acaps NPM Analysis Hub

Situation Overview & Gaps in Basic Needs

Site Assessment Round 10 Situation Overview



The traffic lights diagram above is based on the results of a multi-sector prioritisation tool developed by the Analysis Hub. The took uses NPM data from five sectors to prioritise needs geographically, at the block level. The 30 indicators which form the prioritisation tool have been weighted and combined into the Basic Needs Gap – it and its component sector gaps, are included in the excel workbook accompanying this one-pager. Indicators were evaluated for their inclusion in the prioritisation tool and selected according to the amount of variation that each indicator revealed. Additional explanation may be found in the *Rohingya Influx Overview*; and the methodology behind the tool can be found in the technical brief *Building a Prioritization Index with NPM Round 9*.

Camps and site are too large and diverse to be effective planning devices. The analysis for the traffic lights was done at the block level because the majority of differences and variations in needs are between blocks; and camp-wide analysis can hide pockets of high need. To illustrate this, each gap in the diagram above is presented by camp and by block. The block level columns illustrate that most of the variation in living conditions and fulfilment of basic needs cannot be meaningfully represented by camp-level averages. Higher gaps are indicated by redder colours. Below is a brief summary of some of the major findings about the areas with the greatest basic needs gaps, sorted by sector. There is little overlap between the high-need areas of the different sectors: areas with high food gaps do not really coincide with areas with high health gaps. This indicates independent action by multiple actors. Multisectoral and area-focused programming is recommended.

Shelter/NFI: 83,390 people live in blocks where residents live in Jhupri shacks accessible only by foot and are very concerned with the stability of their shelters. They also lack cooking utensils and stoves and collect their own firewood.
Water: 78,916 persons live in blocks where the vast majority of people experience problems such as non-functioning water points, not enough water points, long wait times and faraway water points; additionally, 49% of the population in these areas do not have access to sufficient drinking water.
Sanitation: 53,942 persons live in the 133 blocks with high gaps in sanitation experiencing problems including not having enough latrines, latrines being too far away, latrines being unclean and latrines being non-functional or full.
Food: The 225 blocks with high gaps in food are those in which more than 70% of the population does not regularly eat more than two meals.
Health: The health gap is determined by the variety of services available which include access to mobile clinics, mental healthcare, psychosocial care, rehabilitation support, antenatal care and birthing facilities. 83,410 persons live in blocks with access to none of these health services.