



The traffic lights diagram above is based on the result of multisectoral prioritisation tool developed by the Analysis Hub. The tool uses NPM site assessments Round 13 data from four sectors to prioritise needs geographically, at majhee block level. The 45 indicators used are selected from the sectors to build up a composite index, and combined to make up Basic Needs Gap Index at majhee block level. Each indicators are evaluated for their inclusion in the prioritisation tool and selected according to the amount of variation it revealed. The Betti-Verma method is used to calculate the weight of each indicator and multiple deprivation tool is used to calculate the index in STATA. Additional explanation can be found in the Rohingya Influx Overview. Camps and sites are too large and diverse to be effective planning devices. The analysis for the Basic Need Gap Index was done at majhee block level because the majority of differences and variations in needs are between majhee blocks; and camp level analysis can hide the pockets of high need area.

Here is a brief summary of major findings:

Overall Basic Need Index: 25,061 people are living in 56 majhee blocks with extreme basic need, and 298,591 people are living in 677 blocks with severe basic need.

Shelter & NFI: 75,331 people are living in 167 majhee blocks with extreme shelter & NFI need and 287,237 people are living in 649 majhee blocks with severe shelter need. These people are more likely to be living under tarpaulin sheets with dirt/mud flooring, have accessible to their site by foot only, and very much concerned about the stability of their shelter structure.

Food: 4,047 people are living in 7 majhee blocks with extreme food need, and 24,255 people are living in 50 majhee blocks with severe food need. These people eat less than two meals a day, use negative coping mechanism to deal with food scarcity, have no income source and rely solely on the distribution of humanitarian assistant and have limited access to markets.

Health: 62,513 people are living in 142 majhee blocks with extreme health need, and 191,137 people are living in 427 majhee blocks with severe health need; health service are far way, unavail-ability of health services they needed, no access to health service at night and expensive health service.

WASH: 22,119 people are living in 54 majhee blocks with extreme WASH need, and 175,918 people are living in 390 majhee blocks with severe WASH need. In these blocks people lack access to sufficient safe water, as well as water storage containers and waiting time to fetch water is long because water sources are far away. Additionally, these people either do not have access to latrines, or face difficulties in accessing limited latrines and other sanitation facilities and have poor hygiene practices.