



# GUIDANCE NOTE

MULTI-SECTOR ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK
FOR SECONDARY DATA REVIEWS IN EMERGENCIES

#### INTRODUCTION

This guidance note accompanies the Multi-Sector Analytical Framework developed through collaboration between ACAPS and UNICEF Led Clusters and Areas of Responsibility (AoR). The analytical framework was created to support the identification of informational and analytical needs for the wider humanitarian community, including the development of secondary data reviews (SDRs). This guidance:

- describes the analytical framework components and the information required to populate them;
- describes how and when the framework can be used;
- illustrates how partners can use the framework, and shows how it can produce data to support preparedness efforts.

#### 2. THE ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK

The Multi-Sector Analytical Framework was designed to guide assessment planning as well as the collection, collation and analysis of primary and secondary data, and the production of information reports. The framework helps the assessment team ensure that analysis planning and execution are comprehensive, incorporating information from all sectors into its four components (See Figure 1). Together, these four components provide an analysis of the impact of the crisis and of the operational environment, allowing for further identification of gaps in response and priority needs:

- Scope and scale of the emergency provides an understanding of the nature of the conflict or hazard and pre-existing vulnerabilities or underlying factors. Analytical outputs include the geographical areas affected (to the lowest possible administrative levels), a problem tree, the effects of the crisis on the availability and access to main goods and services, an estimate of the number of people affected, and the humanitarian profile (detailing whether the population is displaced, in which setting, etc.).
- Conditions and status of the affected population describes the humanitarian outcomes of the crisis and their severity. These include mortality rates, morbidity, nutritional status, food insecurity, psychological trauma, among others. New emerging vulnerabilities, threats, or risks are identified in order to forecast and anticipate how the crisis might unfold in the coming months. Analytical outputs include estimates of people in need per sector and the severity of conditions (i.e., people at risk, moderately or severely in need).
- Humanitarian access describes the ability to access people in need and the ability of
  people in need to access services provided by the humanitarian community. Both physical
  and security issues are included. Analytical outputs include an analysis of access
  constraints and an estimate of the number of people in need who don't have regular
  access to humanitarian assistance.
- Capacities and response looks at the human, material, and financial resources available
  for the response. It describes the coping mechanisms of the affected population as well
  as the response being mounted by the humanitarian community and the national
  authorities. Analytical outputs include resource and response gaps.

The analytical outputs for each pillar of the framework should provide an overview of the current situation, how it differs from the pre-crisis situation, and its likely evolution in the coming months. As a result, it enables identification of critical response gaps and current or forecasted priority needs. Information gaps that affect confidence in the final results should be noted and communicated.

# FIGURE 1 – ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK

PILLAR	DIMENSION	ATTRIBUTE			ANALYTICA	ANALYTICAL OUTPUTS		
	scale gency	Crisis drivers and factors		irian nd ffects	-Details on main drivers & conse- quences of the event			
	Scope and scale of the emergency	Primary and secondary effects		. Humanitarian profile and nergency effects	<ul><li>-# and type of geogra- phical areas impacted</li><li>-# and type of population groups</li></ul>			
impact	Scop of th	Disruption of key systems, losses and infrastructure		1. Hu pr emerg	affected, humanita- rian profile -Problem tree			
Crisis	and :he .lation	Humanitarian outcomes		S::	-Details on humanita- rian outcomes			
	ions s of t popu	Risks		2.Severity of the crisis	<ul> <li># of people at risk, moderately or severely in need</li> <li>Details on emerging or aggravated vulnerabilities and risks</li> </ul>	e short,		
	Condit statu affected	Aggravated and new vulnerabilities		of		n and long term response, current		
	ian	Access of relief actors to affected population		3. Operational constraints	-Details on operational constraints -# of people in need who cannot be reached by humanitarian actors			
nent	manitarian access	Access of affected population to assistance				Likely evolumedium Gaps in and foreca		
environr	Ξ	Security and physical constraints		, w				
Operational environment	s 1se	Affected population coping mechanisms		se	-Details on type and			
0per	Capacities and response	National response activities & capacity		4. Gaps in response	number of assitance provided  -# of people in need, accessible, but not receiving regular			
	ane	International response activities & capacity		<u>.</u>	assistance			

#### 3. CATEGORIES OF ANALYSIS

According to the context, results of the analysis can be broken down by sector (WASH, Education, Child Protection, etc.), spatial characteristics (administrative areas, rural/urban, conflict intensity, etc.), time (before, now, and in future) or population group characteristics (people affected, vulnerable groups, socio-economic groups, sex and age intervals, etc.).

The analysis framework is applied to each category of analysis:

- to describe the humanitarian conditions and status of the concerned population;
- compare and contrast situation across categories (urban vs rural, male vs female, before vs after, etc.);
- identify similarities and differences; and
- establish what interventions are most urgently required, for whom and where.

#### 4. WHEN TO USE THE FRAMEWORK

The analytical framework is applicable in all humanitarian contexts: sudden-onset, slow-onset, and conflict. The timelines indicated below are indicative and might be adapted depending on the situation and the type of decisions to inform:

- In sudden-onset crises the analytical framework can be applied to a secondary data review (SDR) immediately after the crisis becomes apparent, for release within the first three days. The analysis is regularly updated over the following two weeks, pending release of the Multi-Cluster Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) or clusters/sectors assessments. Producing an SDR after week two of a sudden-onset crisis is rare because primary data collection initiatives generally start producing information at this stage.
- In slow-onset crises and conflict, an in-depth secondary data review can be produced within one two weeks of the start of a conflict, the declaration of an emergency, or a major change in the context. The analysis framework can also be used to inform the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) or Situation Analysis, which are produced to account for the scope and scale of the crisis. Regular collection and analysis of secondary data over the timespan of the crisis is recommended to monitor significant changes in context, vulnerabilities, risks or needs.

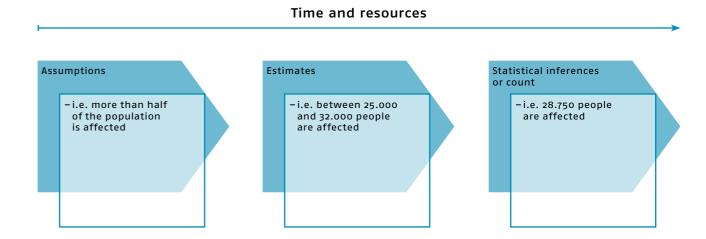
## 5. INFORMATION NEEDS AND INDICATORS

In the next section, information needs have been specified for each pillar of the analysis framework and for each cluster/AoR. Each sector page:

- details information needs for each Cluster/AoR by analytical framework component at different stages of the crisis;
- describes the indicators that provide the necessary information identified by each Cluster/AoR;
- describes useful pre-crisis indicators for each Cluster/AoR that can be collected and maintained by country offices as part of data preparedness, to feed into Early Warning Early Action processes;
- identifies the main online secondary sources for reference.

Definitions (i.e., people in moderate and severe need) will be defined based on the context, and communicated to clusters members to ensure comparability of metrics across geographical areas, actors and time period.

Quantifying needs: Information needs are ideally articulated as population-based indicators (i.e. number and percentage of people in need). When time and resources are lacking (i.e. in the onset of an emergency), quantities can be expressed using qualitative ('most of the population'), semi-qualitative ('between 25% and 50% of the population') or quantitative ('135,670 people') statements, depending on the technique used to produce the figures and the precision of the measurement instrument. All efforts should be undertaken to refine, update and quantify assumptions or estimates over time, using random selection or enumeration.



### WASH ANALYSIS FRAMEWORK

PRE-CRISIS INFORMATION PILLAR DIMENSION ATTRIBUTE FIRST 72 HOURS ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS CONTINUOUS UPDATES UNTIL END OF WEEK 2 CURRENT SITUATION AND LIKELY EVOLUTION OVER TIME CURRENT AND FORECASTED PRIORITY NEEDS -Crisis drivers, underlying -Main drivers and aggravated factors, -Demography, language(s), socio economic -Undated, disaggregated and quantitatively profile, poverty, seasonal calendar, ethnic primary and secondary effects and type and aggravating factors refined 72 hours' information set. minorities or indigenous groups, literacy, of emergency In addition: -Estimates and typology of geographical gender equality -Primary, secondary and -# and % of functional markets, # and % of Pre-crisis humanitarian profile tertiary effects areas affected (urban/rural, coastal/plains, affected people without access to WASH -Previous outbreaks, types, period items in markets etc.) -Lesson learnt on WASH impact of similar Disruption of key systems, -# and % of functional health care facilities, -Fstimates of or assumptions on number of WASH affected people, new and cumulacrises infrastructures and losses # and % of affected people without access Types, functionality and coverage of water tive humanitarian profile, demographics to health facilities -# and % of affected people without access sources available, main water sources of affected groups -Likelihood of disruption/destruction of used, sanitation facilities available and to safe water. % of water samples meeting main facilities used essential WASH infrastructures, estimates water quality indicators, # of affected Types, functionality and # of key WASH on scale of damages people by tap, # of I/d/p, # and % of schools -Likelihood and estimated impact of new infrastructure (incl. waste water treatment without WASH facilities facilities). WASH infrastructure governance or aggravated risks (hazards, displacement, -# and % of affected people without access and policies etc.) on WASH infrastructure, access and to sanitation facilities, # of affected -Handwashing and access to soap, availability. Projected estimates on number people per latrine hygiene practices of people affected # and % of affected people without access -Hazard prone areas (floods, drought, etc.) to safe water containers for storage or transportation status of the population Previous outbreak Case Fatality Rate, Humanitarian outcomes -Public health risks resulting from environ-Updated, disaggregated and quantitatively mental issue or disruption in availability refined 72 hours' information set and access to safe water, sanitation -Risks Water borne/related disease morbidity and facilities, hygiene items, etc. Estimates of or assumptions on number mortality records, trends and main causes -Aggravated and new vulnerabilities of people in moderate or acute need of WASH assistance (Water supply, sanitation Main drivers of the crisis, underlying and and hygiene) aggravating factors -Likelihood and estimated humanitarian Disruption and damage to essential outcomes resulting from new or aggravated infrastructures, systems and markets risks or vulnerabilities. Projected estimates Impact on access, availability, quality, on number of people in moderate or awareness and use of goods and services acute need # and % of administrative areas affected Priority sectors and people in moderate Types, # and % of affected groups Severity and priorities: and acute need per sector (humanitarian profile) Main humanitarian concerns, -Humanitarian outcomes vulnerabilities and risks -Aggravated or new vulnerabilities and risks -# and % of people at risk, in moderate or acute needs Geographic areas requiring immediate assistance -Updated, disaggregated and quantitatively Types of humanitarian access constraints -Trends, scale, frequency and impact -Access of relief actors to -Updated pre-crisis information of interference and threats against people in need -Estimates of or assumptions on number refined 72 hours' information set and impact on programs Affected and vulnerable humanitarian actors (personnel, assets. of people in WASH need who cannot or only -# of targeted WASH beneficiaries not -# and % of people in need not accessible and facilities) -Access of people in need irregularly access WASH assistance due reached due to humanitarian access or regularly accessible due to humanitarian population groups requiring -Trends, scale, frequency and impact of to assistance to operational constraints constraints access constraints immediate assistance existing movement and travel restrictions Likelihood and estimated impact of new -# WASH relief items in the pipeline not -Trends, scale, frequency and impact of -Security and physical or aggravated access constraints delivered due to humanitarian access Type and severity of coping mechanisms Strategic planning & intervention affected population's difficulties of access constraints -Projected estimates on number of constraints Type of humanitarian assistance planned to services/assistance people in need of WASH who cannot or only or already provided -Trends, scale, frequency and impact irregularly access assistance due to # and % of people in need, accessible who of denial of the existence of humanitarian have been reached by humanitarian operational constraints needs or the entitlement to humanitarian -Location of affected areas that cannot be assistance reached -Trends, scale, frequency and impact of active hostilities, presence of mines erational environment -Trends, scale, and impact of physical or logistical difficulties (infrastructure, climatic or seasonal events, inaccessible areas, logistical, telecommunications related constraints, fuel energy shortages, etc.) -# and % of previous population in need of WASH support not receiving regular assistance -Traditional coping mechanisms, positive ob -People in need coping -Updated humanitarian coordination -Updated, disaggregated and quantitatively structure (i.e. cluster, NGO forum, leadership, and negative (i.e. relying on less protecmechanisms refined 72 hours' information set ted water sources, moving to floods prone -# of liters/day/person provided -National response -# Government staff dedicated to humaniareas, etc.) -# safe water containers provided -Humanitarian coordination structure, activities & capacities -# of hygiene kits and soap bars distributed tarian response coordination - willingness (i.e. cluster, NGO forum, leadership, etc.) capacity and neutrality to coordinate / Key Secondary data sources -# emergency toilets constructed -International response -# of emergency shelter constructed, -# and % of operational counterparts, locarespond -Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys # and % of operational counterparts, -Demographic and Health Surveys tion and scale up capacity, staff contact list activities & capacities -# and type of cash programs options location and scale up capacity. Updated -WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program Existing contingency plans or preparedness implemented -Private sector options / presence / plans and relevance/operability to contact list -Census the emergency. # and type of WASH items -Standard and indicators agreed upon -WHO Public health risk assessment opportunities -CDC, WHO prepositioned in country, location -Status of implementation of contingency -EMMA, KAP Operational lessons learnt from similar -# and type of WASH items available for -Cluster information products type of disaster. Involvement of private sectors in previous crisis and opportunities the crisis prepositioned in country -Disease Early warning system I experience with cash programing or surveillance program in country -Ministry in charge of water and sanitation

## 7. EDUCATION ANALYSIS FRAMEWORK

PRE-CRISIS INFORMATION PILLAR DIMENSION ATTRIBUTE FIRST 72 HOURS ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS CONTINUOUS UPDATES UNTIL END OF WEEK 2 CURRENT SITUATION AND LIKELY EVOLUTION OVER TIME CURRENT AND FORECASTED PRIORITY NEEDS -Demography, language(s), socio economic -Crisis drivers, underlying -Main drivers, consequences and type of -Undated, disaggregated and quantitatively profile, poverty, seasonal and school year and aggravating factors emergency refined 72 hours' information set calendar, ethnic minorities or indigenous -# of incidents where education facilities, Education infrastructures, including learning spaces and MoE administrative groups, literacy, gender equality -Primary, secondary and students, teachers and or education Pre-crisis humanitarian profile offices, partially or totally disrupted / personnel have been attacked, occupied tertiary effects Lesson learnt on impact on the education destroyed, school heating, winterization schools (IDPs, armed groups) sector of similar crises, patterns and trends -Disruption of key systems, Estimates and type of geographical areas -Law impeding people to group Enrollment policies and school governance. infrastructures and losses affected -# of drop out per school, # of schools with including age brackets (pre-primary, -Estimates of affected school-aged IDPs children newly enrolled primary and secondary school) and main children and teachers, new and cumulative -Imposition of new curriculum by armed barriers to education humanitarian profile, demographics groups -# of MoE administrative offices by school -Likelihood and estimated impact of further -Main communication channels district/zone, # of teachers, male/female, shocks or emergencies private/public, student/teacher ratio -# of learning spaces, private and public by school district/zone, # and % of schools/ learning spaces with active recreational Crisis impact sports education programs for boys and Hazard prone areas (floods, drought, etc.) population Net and growth enrollment rate for -Humanitarian outcomes -Estimates of or assumptions about # Updated, disaggregated and quantitatively primary, secondary and tertiary school of kids who are denied access to education refined 72 hours' information set Main drivers of the crisis, underlying and # and % of learning spaces with adequate status of the Estimates of or assumptions about # of # and % of learners without access to aggravating factors **WASH facilities** teachers unable to teach WASH facilities in learning spaces Disruption and damage to education -Aggravated and new -Likelihood and estimated humanitarian # of schools/learning spaces with dafacilities vulnerabilities outcomes of new or aggravated risks. maged/missing learning materials Impact on access, availability and quality, Projected estimates on number of people Updated student/teacher ratio of education services in moderate or acute need. Priority sectors Child forced recruitment # and % of administrative areas affected and people in moderate and severe need Types, # and % of affected groups Conditions and per sector (humanitarian profile) -Humanitarian outcomes -Aggravated or new vulnerabilities and risks **Severity and priorities:** -# and % of people at risk, in moderate or acute needs Main humanitarian concerns, vulnerabilities and risks -Access of relief actors to -Trends, scale, frequency and impact Types of humanitarian access constraints -Updated pre-crisis information -Updated, disaggregated and quantitatively of interference and threats against huma--Estimates of or assumptions on number of people in need refined 72 hours' information set and impact on programs nitarian actors (personnel, assets, and school aged children who cannot or only -# of targeted school aged children not -# and % of people in need of education Geographic areas requiring -Access of people in need facilities) irregularly access education assistance due reached due to access constraints assistance not accessible or regularly immediate assistance -Trends, scale, frequency and impact of to assistance to operational constraints. -# education relief items in the pipeline not accessible due to humanitarian access existing movement and travel restrictions -Likelihood and estimated impact of new delivered due to access constraints constraints Affected and vulnerable -Trends, scale, frequency and impact of -Security and physical or aggravated access constraints. affected population's difficulties of access constraints -Projected estimates on number of school population groups requiring to services/assistance, aged children in need of education support -Type and severity of coping mechanisms immediate assistance -Trends, scale, frequency and impact of who cannot or only irregularly access Type of humanitarian assistance planned denial of the existence of humanitarian assistance due to operational constraints. or already provided Strategic planning&intervention needs or the entitlement to humanitarian -Location of affected areas that cannot be # and % of people in need, accessible who have been reached by humanitarian assistance -Trends, scale, frequency and impact of active hostilities, presence of mines and -Trends, scale, and impact of physical or logistical difficulties (infrastructure, climatic or seasonal events, inaccessible areas, logistical, telecommunications related constraints, fuel energy shortages, etc.). # and % of previous population in need of education support not receiving regular assistance -Government policy regarding education -People in need coping -Updated humanitarian coordination -Updated, disaggregated and quantitatively provision, educational actors, development structure (i.e. cluster, NGO forum, leadership, refined 72 hours' information set mechanisms plan, education management information -# of learners targeted by relevant EiE etc.) -National response -# Government staff dedicated to humanisystem actors -# of teaching and learning materials Existence of crisis sensitive curriculum activities & capacities tarian response coordination - willingness -Traditional coping mechanisms, positive capacity and neutrality to coordinate / available for immediate distribution, and negative -International response procurement plans respond Humanitarian coordination structure, # and % of operational counterparts, -# of constructed and planned TLS activities & capacities (i.e. cluster, NGO forum, leadership, etc.) scale up capacity, contact list. # and type of -Change in government policy regarding -# and % of operational counterparts, scale education staff / HR in country, contact list education provision, educational actors, up capacity, staff contact list -Standard and indicators agreed upon development plan -Existing contingency plans or preparedness -Updated crisis sensitive curriculum Status of implementation of contingency plans and relevance/operability to the -# of MoE staff and teachers who are unable -# and type of education items prepositioned emergency. # and type of education items to return to work Key Secondary data sources prepositioned -Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys in country -Existing education support programmes, -Census including scope and scale of school feeding, -Living Standards Measurement Survey teacher training -UNICEF -UNESCO Global monitoring reports -Operational lessons learnt from similar type of disaster Development agency reports -World Bank

# 8. NUTRITION ANALYSIS FRAMEWORK

PRE-CRISIS INFORMATION	PILLAR	DIMENSIO	n attribute	FIRST 72 HOURS ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS	CONTINU	IOUS UPDATES UNTIL END OF WEEK 2	CURRENT SITUATION AND LIKELY EVOLUTION OVER TIME	CURRENT AND FORECASTED PRIORITY NEEDS
-Demography, language(s), socio economic profile, ethnic minorities or indigenous groups, literacy, gender equality -Pre-crisis humanitarian profile -Previous outbreaks -Lesson learnt on nutrition impact of similar crises, patterns and trends -# and location of health facilities		Crisis driver	<ul> <li>Crisis drivers, underlying and aggravating factors</li> <li>Primary, secondary and tertiary effects</li> <li>Disruption of key systems, infrastructures and losses</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Main drivers, consequences and type of emergency</li> <li>Key Health/nutrition infrastructures partially or totally disrupted/destroyed.</li> <li>Estimates and type of geographical areas affected</li> <li>Estimates of affected people, new and cumulative humanitarian profile, demographics</li> <li>Likelihood and estimated impact of further shocks or emergencies</li> </ul>	refined 72	disaggregated and quantitatively hours' information set nunication channels		
<ul> <li>Prevalence of GAM (SAM and MAM) among boys and girls 6-59 months (%) – WFH Z – score and/or edema</li> <li>Prevalence of stunting (severe and moderate stunting) among boys and girls 6-59 months (%) – HFA Z – Score</li> <li>Data on Infant and Young Child feeding practices including violation on BMS code</li> <li>if N/A, Nutrition assessment finding from MUAC screening data</li> <li>if N/A, Nutrition data from sentinel site data</li> <li>if N/A, Nutrition data HMIS</li> <li>if N/A nutrition program data</li> <li>Micronutrient assessment reports</li> <li>(Vita A prevalence and anemia prevalence rates for boys and girls under 5 years old and women of reproductive age</li> <li>AWD morbidity and mortality records and main causes</li> <li>Under five and crude morality rate</li> </ul>	Crisis impact	Conditions and status of the population	-Humanitarian outcomes -Risks -Aggravated and new vulnerabilities	<ul> <li>Prevalence of stunting (severe and moderate stunting) among boys and girls 6–59 months (%) – HFA Z – Score</li> <li>Data on Infant and Young Child feeding practices including violation on BMS code</li> <li>if N/A, Nutrition assessment finding from MUAC screening data</li> <li>if N/A, Nutrition data from sentinel site data</li> <li>if N/A, Nutrition data HMIS</li> <li>if N/A nutrition program data</li> <li>Micronutrient assessment reports (Vita A prevalence and anemia prevalence rates for boys and girls</li> <li>AWD morbidity and mortality records and main causes</li> <li>Number of beneficiaries in need of nutrition services (CMAM, IYCF and Micronutrient deficiency control and prevention)</li> <li>Type of risks in each location, likelihood and possible evolution</li> </ul>		disaggregated and quantitatively hours' information set	<ul> <li>Main drivers of the crisis, underlying and aggravating factors</li> <li>Disruption and damage to essential infrastructures, systems and markets</li> <li>Impact on access, availability, quality, awareness and use of goods and services</li> <li># and % of administrative areas affected</li> <li>Types, # and % of affected groups (humanitarian profile)</li> <li>Humanitarian outcomes</li> <li>Aggravated or new vulnerabilities and risks</li> <li># and % of people at risk, in moderate or acute needs</li> </ul>	Severity and priorities:  Main humanitarian concerns, vulnerabilities and risks  Geographic areas requiring
<ul> <li>Trends, scale, frequency and impact of interference and threats against humanitarian actors (personnel, assets, and facilities)</li> <li>Trends, scale, frequency and impact of existing movement and travel restrictions</li> <li>Trends, scale, frequency and impact of affected population's difficulties of access to services/assistance</li> <li>Trends, scale, frequency and impact of denial of the existence of humanitarian needs or the entitlement to humanitarian assistance</li> <li>Trends, scale, frequency and impact of active hostilities, presence of mines and ERW</li> <li>Trends, scale, and impact of physical or logistical difficulties (infrastructure, climatic or seasonal events, inaccessible areas, logistical, telecommunications related constraints, fuel energy shortages, etc.).</li> <li># and % of previous population in need of nutrition support not receiving regular assistance</li> </ul>	ational environment	Humanitarian access	<ul> <li>Access of relief actors to people in need</li> <li>Access of people in need to assistance</li> <li>Security and physical constraints</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Updated pre-crisis information</li> <li>Estimates of or assumptions on number of people in need of nutrition assistance who cannot or only irregularly access assistance due to operational constraints.</li> <li>Likelihood and estimated impact of new or aggravated access constraints.</li> <li>Projected estimates on number of people in need of nutrition support who cannot or only irregularly access assistance due to operational constraints</li> <li>Location of affected areas that cannot be reached</li> </ul>	refined 72 -# of target assistance constraint -# nutrition	disaggregated and quantitatively hours' information set ted people in need of nutrition not reached due to access s n relief items in the pipeline not due to access constraints	-Types of humanitarian access constraints and impact on programs  -# and % of people in need of nutrition assistance not accessible or regularly accessible due to humanitarian access constraints  -Type and severity of coping mechanisms -Type of humanitarian assistance planned or already provided  -# and % of people in need, accessible who have been reached by humanitarian assistance	Affected and vulnerable population groups requiring immediate assistance  Strategic planning & intervention
<ul> <li>Traditional coping mechanisms, positive and negative</li> <li>Humanitarian coordination structure, (i.e. cluster, NG0 forum, leadership, etc.)</li> <li># and % of functional counterparts, location and scale up capacity, staff contact list</li> <li># of existing contingency plans or preparedness plans and relevance/operability to the emergency. # and type of nutrition items prepositioned in country, location</li> <li>Nutrition policy and strategy</li> <li>Operational lessons learnt from similar type of disaster</li> </ul>	Opera	Capacities and response	<ul> <li>People in need coping mechanisms</li> <li>National response activities &amp; capacities</li> <li>International response activities &amp; capacities</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Updated humanitarian coordination structure (i.e. cluster, NGO forum, leadership, etc.)</li> <li># Government staff dedicated to humanitarian coordination – willingness, capacity and neutrality to coordinate / respond</li> <li># and % of functional counterparts, location and scale up capacity. # and type of nutrition staff / HR in country. Updated contact list</li> <li>Standard and indicators agreed upon</li> <li>Status of implementation of contingency plan</li> <li>Updated # and type of nutrition items prepositioned in country, location</li> </ul>		disaggregated and quantitatively hours' information set		Key Secondary data sources  - DHS/MICS/MOH/NGO (Anthropometry, infant and young child feeding practices)  - SMART surveys and other cluster surveys (Anthropometry, infant and young child feeding practices)  - National wide or localized micronutrient surveys (Micronutrient (prevalence of Vitamine A, Anemia, iodine and data on fortification and supplementation coverages)  - National or localized IYCF surveys (Infant and young child feeding practices and information on code violation and policies)

## CHILD PROTECTION ANALYSIS FRAMEWORK

PRE-CRISIS INFORMATION PILLAR DIMENSION ATTRIBUTE FIRST 72 HOURS ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS CONTINUOUS UPDATES UNTIL END OF WEEK 2 CURRENT SITUATION AND LIKELY EVOLUTION OVER TIME CURRENT AND FORECASTED PRIORITY NEEDS Demography, language(s), socio economic -Crisis drivers, underlying -Main drivers, consequences and type of -Undated, disaggregated and quantitatively profile, ethnic minorities or indigenous refined 72 hours' information set and aggravating factors emergency groups, literacy, gender equality Key infrastructures partially or totally -Main communication channels Pre-crisis humanitarian profile disrupted/destroyed. -Primary, secondary and driver Lesson learnt on Child Protection impact of -Estimates and type of geographical areas tertiary effects similar crises, patterns and trends affected Estimates of affected people, new and -Disruption of key systems, infrastructures and losses cumulative humanitarian profile, demo--Likelihood and estimated impact of further shocks or emergencies Types, patterns and scale of child labour New or aggravated child protection risks, -Humanitarian outcomes Type, scale and patterns of new or aggravated Types, patterns and scale of involvement/ including environmental threats, violence child protection risks for girls and boys, association of children in armed forces and -Risks and family separation -Priority sectors and people in moderate -Child labour, children associated with Types and extent of environmental hazard -Aggravated and new and severe need per sector armed groups (incl. new patterns of vulnerabilities for children (open pit latrine, landmines, Type of risks in each location, likelihood recruitment or release) impact small arms, etc.) and possible evolution Danger and injuries (nature and extent and status of the population Risks and needs for children who have of any environmental hazard) come into contact with the justice system Justice for children (incl. new justice issues and impact of the crisis on the justice Scale of child marriage system) Common violence forms and harmful Physical Violence and other Harmful practices (domestic or societal) and resulting Practices (including types and levels of risks of death or severe injuries violence towards girls and boys in the Patterns of separation from usual caregivers current situation, and types of perpetrators) (boys and girls) Psychosocial Distress and Mental Disorder Perception on forms of sexual violence (including sources of stress and signs of Main drivers of the crisis, underlying and psychosocial distress among girls and boys by families, community leaders and aggravating factors government counterparts, and how this is of different ages and their caregivers) Disruption and damage to essential Sexual Violence (including any emerging generally dealt with. infrastructures, systems and markets Normal types of care arrangements Impact on access, availability, quality, patterns or likely patterns of sexual abuse for separated and unaccompanied children, or exploitation of boys and girls) awareness and use of goods and services existing gaps and entities responsible for Unaccompanied and Separated Children Severity and priorities: # and % of administrative areas affected Types, # and % of affected groups provision of care (patterns of separation from usual caregivers Law, policies and common practices on of boys and girls; likely plans or incentives (humanitarian profile) Main humanitarian concerns, adoption (in and out of country) within families to separate further: vulnerabilities and risks Availability of services for children with ·Casualties patterns (i.e. number of carers disabilities missing and/or presumed dead) New Humanitarian outcomes Common information sharing channels for or aggravated patterns of exclusion or -Aggravated or new vulnerabilities and risks Geographic areas requiring children and adults discrimination for the affected population -# and % of people at risk, in moderate or immediate assistance Updated 72 hours information set acute needs Affected and vulnerable Types of humanitarian access constraints -Trends, scale, frequency and impact -Access of relief actors to -Updated pre-crisis information Updated, disaggregated and quantitatively -Estimates of or assumptions on number of of interference and threats against humapeople in need refined 72 hours' information set and impact on programs population groups requiring -# and % of people in need not accessible nitarian actors (personnel, assets, and people in need of child protection support -# of targeted people in need of child immediate assistance facilities) -Access of people in need who cannot or only irregularly access protection assistance not reached due to or regularly accessible due to humanitarian -Trends, scale, frequency and impact of to assistance assistance due to operational constraints access constraints access constraints Strategic planning&intervention existing movement and travel restrictions -Likelihood and estimated impact of new -# child protection relief items in the -Trends, scale, frequency and impact of -Security and physical or aggravated access constraints pipeline not delivered due to access affected population's difficulties of access constraints -Projected estimates on number of people constraints Type and severity of coping mechanisms to services/assistance in need of child protection support who -Type of humanitarian assistance planned Trends, scale, frequency and impact of cannot or only irregularly access assistance or already provided denial of the existence of humanitarian due to operational constraints -# and % of people in need, accessible who needs or the entitlement to humanitarian -Location of affected areas that cannot be have been reached by humanitarian assistance -Trends, scale, frequency and impact of active hostilities, presence of mines and ERW -Trends, scale, and impact of physical or logistical difficulties (infrastructure, climatic or seasonal events, inaccessible areas, rational environ logistical, telecommunications related constraints, fuel energy shortages, etc.). -# and % of previous population in need of protection support not receiving regular assistance Oper -Traditional coping mechanisms, positive -People in need coping -Undated humanitarian coordination -Updated, disaggregated and quantitatively and negative, adopted by boys, girls and mechanisms structure (i.e. cluster, NGO forum, leadership, refined 72 hours' information set (New) types of care arrangements for their carers -Humanitarian coordination structure. -# Government staff dedicated to humani--National response Key Secondary data sources separated and unaccompanied children (i.e. cluster, NGO forum, leadership, etc.) activities & capacities -Demographic and Health Surveys tarian response coordination - willingness. and existing gaps; -Human Rights Watch -# and % of functional counterparts, location capacity and neutrality to coordinate / -Capacities and mechanisms in the commu--International response -IINHCR and scale up capacity, staff contact list, nity to respond to family separation; and respond # and % of functional counterparts, location -IDMC -# of existing contingency plans or activities & capacities any emergency policies or legislation on -Multi-Indicator Cluster Surveys preparedness plans and relevance / and scale up capacity. # and type of CP adoption which have been initiated.) Capacities staff / HR in country. Updated contact list -Minority Rights operability to the emergency. Operational lessons learnt from similar -Standard and indicators agreed upon -Refworld type of disaster -Case management arrangements -OHCHR -US Dept of State - Trafficking in persons -Status of implementation of contingency report 2015 -US Dept of Labor - Findings on the Worst -# and type of services and cases in country, location Form of Child Labor

# 10. GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ANALYSIS FRAMEWORK

PRE-CRISIS INFORMATION	PILLAR	DIMENSION	ATTRIBUTE	FIRST 72 HOURS ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS	CONTINUOUS UPDATES UNTIL END OF WEEK 2	CURRENT SITUATION AND LIKELY EVOLUTION OVER TIME	CURRENT AND FORECASTED PRIORITY NEEDS
<ul> <li>Demography, language(s), socio economic profile, ethnic minorities or indigenous groups, literacy</li> <li>Pre-crisis humanitarian profile</li> <li>Lesson learnt on Gender Based Violence of similar crises, patterns and trends</li> <li>Laws on gender equality and enforcement level, property ownership; inheritance; family law (marriage, divorce, custody, etc.); age of consent; gender/GBV laws (i.e. mandatory reporting)</li> <li>Health statistics</li> <li># and % of health facilities where Clinical Management of Rape is available, or facilities with sexual and reproductive health services</li> </ul>	ıct	Crisis driver	-Crisis drivers, underlying and aggravating factors  -Primary, secondary and tertiary effects  -Disruption of key systems, infrastructures and losses	<ul> <li>Main drivers, consequences and type of emergency</li> <li>Key infrastructures, including health facilities with CMR or psychosocial services, partially or totally disrupted/destroyed.</li> <li>Estimates and type of geographical areas affected</li> <li>Estimates of affected people, new and cumulative humanitarian profile, demographics</li> <li>Likelihood and estimated impact of further shocks or emergencies</li> </ul>	-Updated, disaggregated and quantitatively refined 72 hours' information set -Main communication channels		
-Patterns/trends observed in previous emergencies (GBV, CP, etc.)	Crisis impac	Conditions and status of the population	<ul><li>-Humanitarian outcomes</li><li>-Risks</li><li>-Aggravated and new vulnerabilities</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Priority sectors and people in moderate and severe need per sector</li> <li>Type of risks in each location, likelihood and possible evolution</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Updated, disaggregated and quantitatively refined 72 hours' information set</li> <li>Main new protection risks that have emerged and are likely to emerge for survivors and vulnerable populations</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Main drivers of the crisis, underlying and aggravating factors</li> <li>Disruption and damage to essential infrastructures, systems and markets</li> <li>Impact on access, availability, quality, awareness and use of goods and services</li> <li># and % of administrative areas affected</li> <li>Types, # and % of affected groups (humanitarian profile)</li> <li>Humanitarian outcomes</li> <li>Aggravated or new vulnerabilities and risks</li> <li># and % of people at risk, in moderate or acute needs</li> </ul>	Severity and priorities:
<ul> <li>Trends, scale, frequency and impact of interference and threats against humanitarian actors (personnel, assets, and facilities)</li> <li>Trends, scale, frequency and impact of existing movement and travel restrictions</li> <li>Trends, scale, frequency and impact of affected population's difficulties of access to services/assistance</li> <li>Trends, scale, frequency and impact of denial of the existence of humanitarian needs or the entitlement to humanitarian assistance</li> <li>Trends, scale, frequency and impact of active hostilities, presence of mines and ERW</li> <li>Trends, scale, and impact of physical or logistical difficulties (infrastructure, climatic or seasonal events, inaccessible areas, logistical, telecommunications related constraints, fuel energy shortages, etc.).</li> <li># and % of previous population in need of GBV support not receiving regular assistance</li> </ul>	nvironment	Humanitarian access	-Access of relief actors to people in need -Access of people in need to assistance -Security and physical constraints	<ul> <li>Updated pre-crisis information</li> <li>Estimates of or assumptions on number of people in need of GBV support who cannot or only irregularly access assistance due to operational constraints</li> <li>Likelihood and estimated impact of new or aggravated access constraints</li> <li>Projected estimates on number of people in need of GBV support who cannot or only irregularly access assistance due to operational constraints</li> <li>Location of affected areas that cannot be reached</li> </ul>	-Updated, disaggregated and quantitatively refined 72 hours' information set -# of targeted people in need of GBV assistance not reached due to access constraints -# GBV relief items in the pipeline not delivered due to access constraints	<ul> <li>Types of humanitarian access constraints and impact on programs</li> <li># and % of people in need not accessible or regularly accessible due to humanitarian access constraints</li> <li>Type and severity of coping mechanisms</li> <li>Type of humanitarian assistance planned or already provided</li> <li># and % of people in need, accessible who have been reached by humanitarian assistance</li> </ul>	Main humanitarian concerns, vulnerabilities and risks  Geographic areas requiring immediate assistance  Affected and vulnerable population groups requiring immediate assistance  Strategic planning & intervention
<ul> <li>Traditional coping mechanisms, positive and negative, adopted by boys, girls and their carers</li> <li>Humanitarian coordination structure, (i.e. cluster, NGO forum, leadership, etc.)</li> <li># and % of functional counterparts, location and scale up capacity, staff contact list,</li> <li># of existing contingency plans or preparedness plans and relevance/operability to the emergency.</li> <li>Operational lessons learnt from similar type of disaster</li> <li>Referral systems including multi sectoral services (health psychosocial, legal and security) for GBV survivors</li> <li>SOPs for GBV prevention and response</li> <li>GBV assessment/safety audit completed within the past XX months?</li> </ul>	Operational er	Capacities and response	-People in need coping mechanisms  -National response activities & capacities  -International response activities & capacities	<ul> <li>Updated humanitarian coordination structure (i.e. cluster, NG0 forum, leadership, etc.)</li> <li># Government staff dedicated to humanitarian response coordination – willingness, capacity and neutrality to coordinate / respond</li> <li># and % of functional counterparts, location and scale up capacity. # and type of CP staff / HR in country. Updated contact list, including local women's groups</li> <li>% of the population receiving basic humanitarian relief</li> <li>Number of health workers trained on Clinical Management of Rape (by sex, location)</li> <li># and % of health facilities with CMR or psychosocial services that are still functioning (by location)</li> <li>Number of post-rape kits per XX,XXX displaced people available and/or in the pipeline (by location)</li> <li>Status of implementation of contingency plan</li> <li>Status emergency stockpiles</li> </ul>	-Updated, disaggregated and quantitatively refined 72 hours' information set -Number of service providers (or community-based organizations) providing psychosocial services to survivors of GBV		Key Secondary data sources  - Demographic and Health Surveys  - Human Rights Watch  - UNHCR  - IDMC  - Multi-Indicator Cluster Surveys  - Minority Rights  - Refworld  - OHCHR  - US Dept of State - Trafficking in persons report 2015  - US Dept of Labor - Findings on the Worst Form of Child Labor

# 11. INTER CLUSTER ANALYSIS FRAMEWORK – COMMON INFORMATION NEEDS

PRE-CRISIS INFORMATION	PILLAR	DIMENSION	ATTRIBUTE	FIRST 72 HOURS ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS	CONTINUOUS UPDATES UNTIL END OF WEEK 2	CURRENT SITUATION AND LIKELY EVOLUTION OVER TIME	CURRENT AND FORECASTED PRIORITY NEEDS
-Demography, language(s), socio economic profile, ethnic minorities or indigenous groups, literacy -Pre-crisis humanitarian profile -Lesson learnt from similar crises, patterns and trends -Health statistics -# and % of health facilities where Clinical		Crisis driver	<ul> <li>Crisis drivers, underlying and aggravating factors</li> <li>Primary, secondary and tertiary effects</li> <li>Disruption of key systems, infrastructures and losses</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Main drivers, consequences and type of emergency</li> <li>Key infrastructures partially or totally disrupted/destroyed.</li> <li>Estimates and type of geographical areas affected</li> <li>Estimates of affected people, new and cumulative humanitarian profile, demographics</li> <li>Likelihood and estimated impact of further shocks or emergencies</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Updated, disaggregated and quantitatively refined 72 hours' information set</li> <li>Main communication channels</li> </ul>		
	Crisis impact	Conditions and status of the population	<ul> <li>Humanitarian outcomes</li> <li>Risks</li> <li>Aggravated and new vulnerabilities</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Priority sectors and people in moderate and severe need per sector</li> <li>Type of risks in each location, likelihood and possible evolution</li> </ul>	-Updated, disaggregated and quantitatively refined 72 hours' information set	<ul> <li>Main drivers of the crisis, underlying and aggravating factors</li> <li>Disruption and damage to essential infrastructures, systems and markets</li> <li>Impact on access, availability, quality, awareness and use of goods and services</li> <li># and % of administrative areas affected</li> <li>Types, # and % of affected groups (humanitarian profile)</li> <li>Humanitarian outcomes</li> <li>Aggravated or new vulnerabilities and risks</li> <li># and % of people at risk, in moderate or acute needs</li> </ul>	Severity and priorities:  Main humanitarian concerns, vulnerabilities and risks  Geographic areas requiring
<ul> <li>Trends, scale, frequency and impact of interference and threats against humanitarian actors (personnel, assets, and facilities)</li> <li>Trends, scale, frequency and impact of existing movement and travel restrictions</li> <li>Trends, scale, frequency and impact of affected population's difficulties of access to services/assistance</li> <li>Trends, scale, frequency and impact of denial of the existence of humanitarian needs or the entitlement to humanitarian assistance</li> <li>Trends, scale, frequency and impact of active hostilities, presence of mines and ERW</li> <li>Trends, scale, and impact of physical or logistical difficulties (infrastructure, climatic or seasonal events, inaccessible areas, logistical, telecommunications related constraints, fuel energy shortages, etc.).</li> <li># and % of previous population in need not receiving regular assistance</li> </ul>	onal environment	Humanitarian access	-Access of relief actors to people in need  -Access of people in need to assistance  -Security and physical constraints	-Updated pre-crisis information -Estimates of or assumptions on number of people in need who cannot or only irregularly access assistance due to operational constraints -Likelihood and estimated impact of new or aggravated access constraints -Projected estimates on number of people in need who cannot or only irregularly access assistance due to operational constraints -Location of affected areas that cannot be reached	-Updated, disaggregated and quantitatively refined 72 hours' information set  -# of targeted people in need not reached due to access constraints  -# relief items in the pipeline not delivered due to access constraints	<ul> <li>Types of humanitarian access constraints and impact on programs</li> <li># and % of people in need not accessible or regularly accessible due to humanitarian access constraints</li> <li>Type and severity of coping mechanisms</li> <li>Type of humanitarian assistance planned or already provided</li> <li># and % of people in need, accessible who have been reached by humanitarian assistance</li> </ul>	Affected and vulnerable population groups requiring immediate assistance  Strategic planning & intervention
-Traditional coping mechanisms, positive and negative -Humanitarian coordination structure, (i.e. cluster, NGO forum, leadership, etc.) -# and % of functional counterparts, location and scale up capacity, staff contact list, -# of existing contingency plans or preparedness plans and relevance/operability to the emergencyOperational lessons learnt from similar type of disaster	Operatio	Capacities and response	<ul> <li>People in need coping mechanisms</li> <li>National response activities &amp; capacities</li> <li>International response activities &amp; capacities</li> </ul>	-Updated humanitarian coordination structure (i.e. cluster, NGO forum, leadership, etc.) -# Government staff dedicated to humanitarian response coordination - willingness, capacity and neutrality to coordinate / respond -# and % of functional counterparts, location and scale up capacity. # and type of CP staff / HR in country. Updated contact list -% of the population in need receiving basic humanitarian relief -Status of implementation of contingency plan -Status emergency stockpiles	-Updated, disaggregated and quantitatively refined 72 hours' information set		