GUIDANCE NOTE
MULTI-SECTOR ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK
FOR SECONDARY DATA REVIEWS IN EMERGENCIES
1. 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PILLAR</th>
<th>DIMENSION</th>
<th>ATTRIBUTE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crisis impact</td>
<td>Scope and scale of the emergency</td>
<td>Crisis drivers and factors</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Conditions and status of the affected population</td>
<td>Primary and secondary effects</td>
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<td>Humanitarian outcomes</td>
<td>Disruption of key systems, losses and infrastructure</td>
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<td>Humanitarian access</td>
<td>Access of relief actors to affected population</td>
<td>Access of affected population to assistance</td>
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<td>Security and physical constraints</td>
<td>Security and physical constraints</td>
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<td>Operational environment</td>
<td>Capabilities and response mechanisms</td>
<td>Affected population coping mechanisms</td>
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<td>National response activities &amp; capacity</td>
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<td>International response activities &amp; capacity</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gaps in response</td>
<td>Likely evolution over the short, medium and long term</td>
<td>1. Humanitarian profile and emergency effects</td>
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<td>Details on main drivers &amp; consequences of the event</td>
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<td>Details on type of geographical areas impacted</td>
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<td>Details on population groups affected, humanitarian profile</td>
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<td>Details on emerging or aggravated vulnerabilities and risks</td>
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<td>2. Severity of the crisis</td>
<td>- Details on humanitarian outcomes</td>
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<td>- # of people at risk, moderately or severely in need</td>
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<td>- Details on emerging or aggravated vulnerabilities and risks</td>
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<td>3. Operational constraints</td>
<td>- Details on operational constraints</td>
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<td>- # of people in need who cannot be reached by humanitarian actors</td>
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<td>4. Gaps in response</td>
<td>- Details on type and number of assistance provided</td>
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<td>- # of people in need, accessible, but not receiving regular assistance</td>
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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.

Assumptions

Estimates

Statistical inferences or count

~i.e. more than half of the population is affected

~i.e. between 25,000 and 32,000 people are affected

~i.e. 28,750 people are affected

Time and resources
## 6. WASH ANALYSIS FRAMEWORK

### Pre-crisis information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Off-the-shelf data sources</th>
<th>Key secondary data sources</th>
<th>Operational environment</th>
<th>Strategic planning &amp; intervention</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Demography, language(s), socio economic profile, poverty, seasonal calendar, ethnic minorities or indigenous groups, literacy, gender equality</td>
<td>- Multiple indicator cluster surveys</td>
<td>- Environmental factors</td>
<td>- PHO/WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program semantics</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Pre-crisis humanitarian profile</td>
<td>- Demographics and Health Surveys</td>
<td>- Operational constraints</td>
<td>- WHO Public Health Risk Assessment</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Previous outbreaks, types, period</td>
<td>- WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program system</td>
<td>- Logistical and transportation</td>
<td>- EMMA, KAP</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Lessons learnt on WASH impact of similar crises</td>
<td>- WHO/GHS Disease Early Warning system or surveillance program in country</td>
<td>- Humanitarian access constraints</td>
<td>- EHM, KAP</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capacities and response</th>
<th>Conditions and status of the population</th>
<th>Crisis driver</th>
<th>First 72 hours estimates and assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Trends, scale, frequency and impact of interference and threats against humanitarian actors (personnel, assets, and facilities)</td>
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### Critical interventions

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## Education Analysis Framework

### Pre-Crisis Information
- Demography, language(s), socio-economic profile, poverty, seasonal and school year calendar, ethnic minorities or indigenous groups, literacy, gender equality
- Pre-crisis humanitarian profile
- Lessons learnt on impact on the education sector of similar crises, patterns and trends
- Enrolment policies and school governance, including age brackets (pre-primary, primary and secondary school) and main barriers to education
- # of MoE administrative offices by school district/zone, # of teachers, malfemale, private/public, student/teacher ratios
- # of learning spaces, private and public by school districts/zone, # of schools
- Learning spaces with active recreational sports education programs for boys and girls.
- Hazard prone areas (floods, drought, etc.)
- Net growth and enrollment rate for primary, secondary and tertiary school
- % and # of learning spaces with adequate WASH facilities

### Crisis Drivers
- Crisis drivers, underlying and aggravating factors
- Primary, secondary and tertiary effects
- Disruption of key systems, infrastructures and losses

### Humanitarian Outcomes
- Main drivers, consequences and type of emergency
- Education infrastructures, including learning spaces and MoE administrative offices, partially or totally disrupted / destroyed, school heating, winterization
- Estimates and type of geographical areas affected
- Estimates of affected school-aged children and teachers, new and cumulative humanitarian profile, demographics
- Likelihood and estimated impact of further shocks or emergencies

### Conditions and Status of the Population
- Hazards (climate, violence, displacement)
- # of learning spaces, private and public by school districts/zone
- Enrollment policies and school governance
- Lesson learnt on impact on the education sector
- Existing education support programmes
- Existing contingency plans or preparedness
- Trends, scale, frequency and impact of trends, scale, frequency and impact of existing movement and travel restrictions
- Trends, scale, frequency and impact of denial of the existence of humanitarian needs or the entitlement to 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, 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 provision, educational actors, development plans
- Education management information system
- Existence of crisis sensitive curriculum
- Traditional coping mechanisms, positive and negative
- Humanitarian coordination structure, i.e. cluster, NGO forum, leadership, etc.
- # and % of operational counterparts, scale up capacity, staff contact list
- Existing contingency plans or preparedness plans and relevance/operability to the emergency, % and type of education items prepositioned
- Existing education support programmes, including scope and scale of school feeding, teacher training
- Operational lessons learnt from similar type of disaster

### Access of Relief Actors to People in Need
- Access of relief actors to people in need
- Access of people in need to assistance
- Security and physical constraints

### Updated Pre-Crisis Information
- Updated estimates of or assumptions about # of kids who are denied access to education
- Likelihood and estimated humanitarian outcomes of new or aggravated risks
- Updated estimates on number of people in moderate or acute need
- Sector priorities and people in moderate and severe need

### Resettlement and Return
- People in need coping mechanisms
- National response activities & capacities
- International response activities & capacities

### Updated Humanitarian Coordination Structure
- 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 operational counterparts, scale up capacity, contact list
- Type of education items prepositioned

### Updated Student/Teacher Ratio
- # and % of people at risk, in moderate or acute needs
- Main drivers of the crisis, underlying and aggravating factors
- Disruption and damage to education facilities
- Impact on access, availability and quality, of education services
- % and # of administrative areas affected
- % and # of affected groups (humanitarian profile)

### Time-bound and Flexible Pooled Funding
- Aggravated or new vulnerabilities and risks
- Estimated # and type of education items in the pipeline not delivered due to access constraints

### Implications for Assistance Design
- Types of humanitarian access constraints
- Implications for assistance design

### Key Secondary Data Sources
- Multiple indicator cluster surveys
- Census
- Living Standards Measurement Survey
- UNESCO Global monitoring reports
- UNICEF
- World Bank
8. NUTRITION ANALYSIS FRAMEWORK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRE-CRISIS INFORMATION</th>
<th>PILLAR DIMENSION</th>
<th>ATTRIBUTE</th>
<th>CRISIS COUNTER MEASURES</th>
<th>FIRST 72 HOURS ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS</th>
<th>CONTINUOUS UPDATES UNTIL END OF WEEK 2</th>
<th>CURRENT SITUATION AND LIKELY EVOLUTION OVER TIME</th>
<th>CURRENT AND FORECASTED PRIORITY NEEDS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demography, language(s), socio economic profile, ethnic minorities or indigenous groups, literacy, gender equality</td>
<td>Pre-crisis humanitarian profile</td>
<td>- Main drivers, consequences and type of emergency</td>
<td>- Key Health/nutrition infrastructures partially or totally disrupted/destroyed.</td>
<td>- Estimates and type of geographical areas affected</td>
<td>- Estimates of affected people, new and cumulative humanitarian profile demographics</td>
<td>- Likelihood and estimated impact of further shocks or emergencies</td>
<td>- Main drivers of the crisis, underlying and aggravating factors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous outbreaks</td>
<td>Previous learning on nutrition impact of similar crises, patterns and trends</td>
<td>- Prevalence of SAM (SAM and MAM) among boys and girls 6-59 months (%)</td>
<td>- Prevalence of stunting (severe and moderate stunting) among boys and girls 6-59 months (%)</td>
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<td>- Aggravated or vulnerable population groups requiring immediate assistance</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trends, scale, frequency and impact of interference and threats against humanitarian actors (personnel, assets, and facilities)</td>
<td>Trends, scale, frequency and impact of existing movement and travel restrictions</td>
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<td>Operational environment</td>
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<td>- Strategic planning and intervention</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Traditional coping mechanisms, positive and negative</td>
<td>- Humanitarian coordination structure, (i.e. cluster, NGO forum, leadership, etc.)</td>
<td>- People in need coping mechanisms</td>
<td>- Updated pre-crisis information</td>
<td>- Estimates of or assumptions on number of people in need of nutrition assistance who cannot or only irregularly access assistance due to operational constraints.</td>
<td>- Likelihood and estimated impact of new or aggravated access constraints.</td>
<td>- Projected estimates on number of people in need of nutrition support who cannot or only irregularly access assistance due to operational constraints.</td>
<td>- Update on types of humanitarian access constraints and impact on programs</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Functional items prepositioned in country, location</td>
<td>- Nutrition policy and strategy</td>
<td>- Operational lessons learnt from similar type of disaster</td>
<td>- Updated humanitarinration coordination structure (i.e. cluster, NGO forum, leadership, etc.)</td>
<td>- Government staff dedicated to humanitarian coordination = willingness, capacity and neutrality to coordinate / respond</td>
<td>- People in need coping mechanisms</td>
<td>- National response activities &amp; capacities</td>
<td>- Types of humanitarian access constraints and impact on programs</td>
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Key Secondary data sources:
- ORS/TSWBS (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 coversages))
- National or localized IYCF surveys (Infant and young child feeding practices and information on code violation and policies)
## 9. CHILD PROTECTION ANALYSIS FRAMEWORK

### PRE-CRISIS INFORMATION

- Demography, language(s), socio economic profile, ethnic minorities or indigenous groups, literacy, gender equality
- Pre-crisis humanitarian profile
- Lessons learnt on Child Protection impact of similar crises, patterns and trends

### FIRST 72 HOURS ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

- Crisis drivers, underlying and aggravating factors
  - Primary, secondary and tertiary effects
  - Disruption of key systems, infrastructures and losses
- Humanitarian outcomes
  - Risks
  - Aggravated and new vulnerabilities
- New or aggravated child protection risks, including environmental threats, violence and family separation
  - Priority sectors and people in moderate and severe need per sector
  - Type of risks in each location, likelihood and possible evolution
- Main drivers, consequences and type of emergency
  - Key infrastructures partially or totally disrupted/destroyed
  - Estimates and type of geographical areas affected
  - Estimates of affected people, new and cumulative humanitarian profile, demographics
  - Likelihood and estimated impact of further shocks or emergencies

### CONTINUOUS UPDATES UNTIL END OF WEEK

- Updated, disaggregated and quantitatively refined 72 hours' information set
- Main communication channels

### CURRENT SITUATION AND LIKELY EVOLUTION OVER TIME

- Type, scale and patterns of new or aggravated child protection risks for girls and boys, including:
  - Child labour, children associated with armed groups (incl. new patterns of recruitment or release)
  - Danger and injuries (nature and extent of any environmental hazard)
  - Justice for children (incl. new justice issues and impact of the crisis on the justice system)
- Physical Violence and other Harmful Practices (including types and levels of violence towards girls and boys in the current situation, and types of perpetrators)
- Psychosocial Distress and Mental Disorder (including stress and signs of psychosocial distress among girls and boys of different ages and their caregivers)

### AFFECTED AND VULNERABLE POPULATION GROUPS REQUIRING IMMEDIATE ASSISTANCE

- Main drivers of the crisis, underlying and aggravating factors
- Disruption and damage to essential infrastructures, systems and markets
- Impact on access, availability, quality, awareness and use of goods and services
- Main humanitarian concerns, vulnerabilities and risks
- Geographic areas requiring immediate assistance

### STRATEGIC PLANNING AND INTERVENTION

- Main humanitarian assistance planned or already provided
- Main humanitarian assistance not received due to access constraints
- Main child protection relief items in the pipeline not delivered due to access constraints

### Severity and priorities:

- Main humanitarian concerns, vulnerabilities and risks
- Geographic areas requiring immediate assistance
- Affecting and vulnerable population groups requiring immediate assistance

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### Operational environment

- 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 of child protection support 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 of child protection support who cannot or only irregularly access assistance due to operational constraints
  - Location of affected areas that cannot be reached

### Capacities and responses

- People in need coping mechanisms
- National response activities & capacities
- International response activities & capacities
- Updated humanitarian coordination structure (e.g. cluster, NGO forum, leadership, etc.)
- Government staff dedicated to humanitarian response coordination – willingness, capacity and neutrality to coordinate / respond
- 5% of functional counterparts, location and scale up capacity, staff contact list, location of existing contingency plans or preparedness plans and relevance / operability to the emergency
- Operational lessons learnt from similar type of disaster

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### National response and human rights

- Humanitarian coordination structure (i.e. cluster, NGO forum, leadership, etc.)
- 5% of functional counterparts, location and scale up capacity, staff contact list, location of existing contingency plans or preparedness plans and relevance / operability to the emergency
- Operational lessons learnt from similar type of disaster
10. GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ANALYSIS FRAMEWORK

### Pre-Crisis Information
- Demography, language(s), socio-economic profile, ethnic minorities or indigenous groups, literacy
- Pre-crisis humanitarian profile
- Lesson learnt on Gender Based Violence of similar crises, patterns and trends
- 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)
- Health statistics
  - # and % of health facilities where Clinical Management of Rape is available, or facilities with sexual and reproductive health services
- Patterns/trends observed in previous emergencies (GBV, CP, etc.)

### Pillar Dimension
- Access of relief actors to people in need
- Access of people in need to assistance
- Security and physical constraints
- People in need coping mechanisms
- National response activities & capacities
- International response activities & capacities
- People, services, and support
  - People in need coping mechanisms
  - National response activities & capacities
  - International response activities & capacities
- Main humanitarian outcomes
  - Risk
  - Aggravated and new vulnerabilities
- Priority sectors and people in moderate and severe need per sector
  - Type of risks in each location, likelihood and possible evolution
- Operational environment
  - Access to humanitarian workers
  - Security constraints
  - People in need coping mechanisms
  - National response activities & capacities
  - International response activities & capacities
  - Main humanitarian outcomes
    - Risk
    - Aggravated and new vulnerabilities
    - Priority sectors and people in moderate and severe need per sector
      - Type of risks in each location, likelihood and possible evolution

### First 72 Hours Estimates and Assumptions
- Trends, scale, frequency and impact of interference and threats against humanitarian actors (personnel, assets, and facilities)
- Trends, scale, frequency and impact of existing movement and travel restrictions
  - Trends, scale, frequency and impact of affected population's difficulties of access to services/assistance
  - Trends, scale, frequency and impact of denial of the existence of humanitarian needs or the entitlement to 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, logistical, telecommunications related constraints, fuel energy shortages, etc.)
  - # and % of previous population in need of GBV support not receiving regular assistance

- Updated pre-crisis information
  - Estimates of or assumptions on number of people in need of GBV support 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 of GBV support who cannot or only irregularly access assistance due to operational constraints
  - Location of affected areas that cannot be reached

- Main drivers, consequences and type of emergency
  - Key infrastructures, including health facilities with CMR or psychosocial services, partially or totally disrupted/destroyed.
  - Estimates and type of geographical areas affected
  - Estimates of affected people, new and cumulative humanitarian profile, demographics
  - Likelihood and estimated impact of further shocks or emergencies

### Continuous updates until end of week 2
- Updated, disaggregated and quantitatively refined 72 hours' information set
- Main communication channels

### Current situation and likely evolution over time
- Main drivers of the crisis, underlying and aggravating factors
- Disruption and damage to essential infrastructures, systems and markets
- Impact on access, availability, quality, awareness and use of goods and services
- # and % of administrative areas affected
- Types, # and % of affected groups (humanitarian profile)

- Main humanitarian outcomes
  - Aggravated or new vulnerabilities and risks
  - # and % of people at risk, in moderate or acute needs

- Types of humanitarian access constraints and impact on programs
  - # and % of people in need 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

- Types 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

- # and % of people in need, accessible who have been reached by humanitarian assistance

### Current and forecasted priority needs
- Main humanitarian needs and vulnerabilities
- Geographic areas requiring immediate assistance
- Affected and vulnerable population groups requiring immediate assistance
- Strategic planning & intervention

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### Key Secondary data sources
- Demographic and Health Surveys
- Human Rights Watch
- UNHCR
- IDMC
- UNICEF
- OHCHR
- Minority Rights
- Refworld
- WHO
- US Dept of State - Trafficking in persons report 2015
- US Dept of Labor - Findings on the Worst Form of Child Labor

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### Severity and priorities:
- Main humanitarian concerns, vulnerabilities and risks
11. INTER CLUSTER ANALYSIS FRAMEWORK – COMMON INFORMATION NEEDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRE-CRISIS INFORMATION</th>
<th>PILLAR DIMENSION</th>
<th>ATTRIBUTE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Demography, language(s), socio economic profile, ethnic minorities or indigenous groups, literacy</td>
<td>- Crisis drivers, underlying and aggravating factors</td>
<td>- Access of relief sectors to people in need</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Pre-crisis humanitarian profile</td>
<td>- Primary, secondary and tertiary effects</td>
<td>- Access of people in need to assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Lesson learnt from similar crises, patterns and trends</td>
<td>- Disruption of key systems, infrastructures and services</td>
<td>- Security and physical constraints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Health statistics</td>
<td>- Humanitarian outcomes</td>
<td>- Updated pre-crisis information</td>
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<tr>
<td>- % and % of health facilities where Clinical</td>
<td>- Risks</td>
<td>- Estimates of or assumptions on number of people in need who cannot or only irregularly access assistance due to operational constraints</td>
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<td>- Likelihood and estimated impact of new or aggravated access constraints</td>
</tr>
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<th>CONTINUOUS UPDATES UNTIL END OF WEEK</th>
<th>CURRENT SITUATION AND LIKELY EVOLUTION OVER TIME</th>
<th>CURRENT AND FORECASTED PRIORITY NEEDS</th>
</tr>
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<td>- % and % of people in need, accessible who have been reached by humanitarian assistance</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Estimates of affected people, new and cumulative humanitarian profile demographics</td>
<td>- % and % of affected groups (humanitarian profile)</td>
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**Severity and priorities:**
- Main humanitarian concerns, vulnerabilities and risks
- Geographic areas requiring immediate assistance
- Affected and vulnerable population groups requiring immediate assistance
- Strategic planning & intervention