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| NARE CHECKLIST  NEEDS ASSESSMENT IN REFUGEE EMERGENCIES cheklist |

About this checklist

The Needs Assessment in Refugee Emergencies (NARE) is a multi-sector rapid assessment approach, designed to assist UNHCR operations in jointly assessing the main unmet needs and concerns of refugees, host communities, and other forcibly displaced persons to inform immediate response planning.

The NARE checklist is a document file that contains the questions from the [**NARE Analytical Framework**](https://www.unhcr.org/handbooks/assessment/design/defining-analytical-framework/nare-analytical-framework) spreadsheet file.

The checklist is a copy of this information, but in a document format and organized by sector. This is useful if the NARE questions need to be printed or shared in another format, such as in a NARE planning meeting. Questions in the NARE can be easily customized to take account of the local situation. You can change or omit suggested questions, or add new questions that can then be reflected in the NARE Analytical Framework.



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| **Secondary Data** | Critical Background (pre-influx) Information Collection and Analysis  This is information on context,  pre-existing coping mechanisms and vulnerabilities. | * What historical political / social dynamics existed within and between groups in the refugee population, including marginalized and excluded groups? * What is the legal framework and practice in the country of asylum with respect to refugee protection? * What community based protection mechanisms exist e.g. coping mechanisms, community watch groups, community leaders, women’s groups, etc.? * What is the school enrollment rate prior to displacement in the country of origin (disaggregated by age, sex and, if possible, grade)? * Is sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) a documented problem in the country of origin and/or country of asylum? If so, which forms? |
| Post-Influx Secondary Data Review  This information can come from other sectors and/or organizations and must be compiled prior to primary data collection. Information not available in the secondary data analysis should be acquired through primary data collection. | * Who are the main local, national and international protection actors with capacity to respond? If they don’t have the capacity to respond, in what areas would they require capacity building? * What, if any, national protection coordination mechanisms currently exist? * What, if any, security concerns exist in present refugee hosting locations? (e.g. landmines, presence of combatants, risk of cross border incursion, tensions between refugees and host community, etc.). * Are there any reports of refoulement, including preventing access to territory or harassment from authorities? * Reports/database/data/ information on main humanitarian access constraints on the areas affected by the emergency * Reports/database/data/information on humanitarian safety and security concerns * Any return (or back and forth) movement to (and from) country of origin? Why and where are they returning? Family composition of refugees returning? Are they unaccompanied or separated? * Places of origin |
| **Primary Data Collection** | Community Observation  These questions are intended for direct observation and are not based on interviewing. Findings from direct observation can be cross-analyzed with information from other sources for verification purposes. | * Is there a military installation in close proximity to refugee hosting areas? * Are there signs of combatants among the refugee population (e.g. visible presence of weapons, individuals in uniform and/or disproportionately large numbers of fighting-age men)? * Are reception arrangements visibly adequate for new arrivals (e.g. not overcrowded, availability of water and food, separate toilet facilities etc.)? * Are significant numbers of women or female-headed households arriving and/or living alone? * Is there a disproportionately large presence of children? Are there children under 18 years old arriving / living without adult caregivers? * What are the main physical hazards for children (e.g. landmines, uncovered wells, unsafe buildings, distance to school, etc.)? * Are all segments of the population (AGD) seen at service provider centers? * Are service providers’ reception conditions AGD sensitive (female staff present, confidential consultation space available, accessible to older persons and persons with disabilities, etc.)? * Who comes to collect food and NFIs at distributions (women, men, children, minority groups)? * Are there police, community watch, or other security actors present? Are any of them female? * Are there any signs or recent deaths or mourning (e.g. religious ceremonies, mourning traditions, new graves)? * Are there any signs of limitation to freedom of movement for the population (e.g. roadblocks, checkpoints, fences)? * Are there segments of the population not seen in public places (e.g. any age or gender demographic, persons with disabilities, ethnic or religious minorities)? * Are there signs of isolation or neglect of specific persons or groups? (please specify) * What serious dangers and difficulties is this community experiencing? Who in the community is most affected by these problems or dangers? Where are these dangers or difficulties most likely to occur? What are the community’s capacities and suggestions to address these issues? |
| Community Key Informants  Community representatives can be asked questions about the entire community. Key informant  interviews may help validate or explain conclusions from observation.  Many of these questions can be done in focus group discussion too if additional information is needed and if the operation has the capacity to collect and analysis the information (for this purpose some question would need to be rephrase) | * What community based protection mechanisms exist e.g. coping mechanisms, community watch groups, community support groups, leadership structures, etc.? * Have there been instances of violence or abuse, including SGBV? If yes, which kind, when, where, and which population segments were targeted? * What, if any, has been the community’s response to instances of violence /abuse? If there has been no response, why not? * Do victims of crime, including SGBV survivors, have access to judicial recourse? (police and courts etc.) * Are there boys and girls arriving / living without adult caregivers? * What urgent information do members of this community (AGD) need to know to protect themselves? * Are there any particular groups that face specific risks? Why and what are these risks? What can be done to mitigate these risks? * Are there any – or reports thereof – of combatants, ex-combatants or their families in the group /at the site? * Are armed actors recruiting children or are there reports thereof? * Is the population of refugees at this site growing, shrinking or staying the same? Why? * Are families forced to use unsafe practices to meet their basic needs (e.g. survival sex, early marriage, child labour, etc.)? * What is the estimated percentage of children with access to schools and other learning opportunities? * Are schools and other learning environments considered safe by the community? Do they implement safe learning activities? * Do you know the route or the routes that people are undertaking to leave their areas and reach their current locations? * Are there any restrictions affecting refugees’ land-rights and land access? (e.g. collecting fuel-wood, timber, fodder, grazing their animals, engaging in agricultural or subsistence activities) If yes, what are they? * What communication channels do members of this community prefer and trust to receive information on how to protect themselves, services available? * What channels do members of this community prefer to use provide feedback to service providers? * How is the community organized? * Why did communities flee to this location? * Are people leaving this location? If yes, why? * Does the community experience obstacles or problems in obtaining humanitarian assistance or important services, such as education and healthcare? * Are services available to help survivors of violence and abuse (e.g. medical, psychosocial, material, legal, community- based)? Are these services adequate and appropriate (e.g. enough medicine, presence of female staff, staff speaking same language)? * How does the community handle/resolve cases of violence and abuse - do they go to the police/courts/religious leaders or to some other source for mediation/support? Is the response received adequate and appropriate? * What serious dangers and difficulties is this community experiencing? Who in the community is most affected by these problems or dangers? Where are these dangers or difficulties most likely to occur? What are the community’s capacities and suggestions to address these issues? * Are there specific groups within the community who are more affected by obstacles or barriers to obtaining protection or humanitarian support? * Do schools have SGBV and child protection reporting mechanisms? * What channels of communication do members of this community (AGD) receive information from? Are there specific groups that are unable to access information through these channels? |
| **Primary Data Collection** | Infrastructure / Facility Visits  Visiting facilities (listed at right) for observations or key informant  interviews may assist the assessment. | * Police posts * Legal clinics * Camp perimeter walk * Bathing facilities * Latrines * Places of detention * Markets * Individual shelters * Local administrative offices or traditional leaders * Schools (formal or informal; host and refugee schools) * Health facilities * Areas where household fuel is collected * Distribution points * Childcare facilities * Places of worship * Community centres |

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| **Primary Data Collection Secondary Data** | Critical Background (pre-influx) Information Collection and Analysis  This is information on context,  pre-existing coping mechanisms and vulnerabilities. | * Existing contingency plans * Lessons learned from previous emergencies in this country of asylum or with refugees from this country of origin * Livelihood groups and patterns as they relate to skills, wealth, urban/rural dynamics, language barriers, ties with the host population and rights in country of asylum * Potential service providers (government, NGOs, community groups, and commercial/private) * Potential for integration into existing services and national or community-based programmes * Identification of multi-sectoral partners including host community interlocutors, NGOs and civil society leadership * Census information * Maps of existing infrastructure * Are people used to using cash, credit cards or mobile money? |
| Post-Influx Secondary Data Review  This information can come from other sectors and/or organizations and must be compiled prior to primary data collection. Information not available in the secondary data analysis should be acquired through primary data collection. | * Any prior initial assessments concerning current influx (if available) * Cross-sectoral intervention analysis (what are others doing and what are the activity / resource gaps, including the government / military) * Access to markets * Right to access to land * Emergency market surveys (availability and prices of construction materials, household items and food since the emergency) * Border monitoring * Intention surveys * “Who Does What Where” information (national and international) * Needs assessments from the country of origin * Government statistical office reports * Government emergency response reports * Population figures * Average family size * Vulnerability identification (for case management) * Demographic breakdown of populations (sex and age) * Population profiling (statistical data for programme planning, including livelihood, religion, etc.) * Population density in areas of origin and asylum * What form of documentation (e.g. ID cards) do refugees carry, if any? * Hygiene practices of community * Settlement distance from borders, major towns and conflict zones * Right to access to land * Ongoing population movements and trends in movements, if any * Rates of arrival * Rights to employment in hosting country |
| Community Observation  These questions are intended for direct observation and are not based on interviewing. Findings from direct observation can be cross-analyzed with information from other sources for verification purposes. | * What are the community’s power relations? Is any group getting / commandeering more assistance than others? * How are tasks distributed among community members? * What are potential livelihood opportunities? * What are potential livelihood challenges? * Are the needs of children considered in the design WASH programmes (e.g. safe access to latrines around home, schools, CFS’s, by the size of water containers and safe access to source, distance etc.)? |
| Community Key Informants  Community representatives can be asked questions about the entire community. Key informant  interviews may help validate or explain conclusions from observation.  Many of these questions can be done in focus group discussion too if additional information is needed and if the operation has the capacity to collect and analysis the information(for this purpose some question would need to be rephrase) | * How do community members find out information about the emergency? * How are decisions made here that affect the whole community? * Is this a location where new refugees are arriving, where refugees are leaving or both? If refugees have left, where are they going to? Why are they leaving? * Has this community received any humanitarian assistance yet? If yes, what kind of assistance? If yes, are there unassisted refugees here too? * What is the impact of the sudden influx on the host population? In what ways can the host community assist refugees? * What are the community’s highest priority problems? * How do members in your community find out information about the emergency response? * What are the community’s coping mechanisms? Are any of these coping mechanisms dangerous or unsustainable? |
| Infrastructure / Facility Visits  Visiting facilities (listed at right) for observations or key informant  interviews may assist the assessment | * Local government offices * Community centres   *Please see infrastructure and facilities mentioned in other sectoral areas* |

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| **Primary Data Collection Secondary Data**  **Secondary Data** | Critical Background (pre-influx) Information Collection and Analysis  This is information on context,  pre-existing coping mechanisms and vulnerabilities. | * Rainfall patterns * Hydrological and Geological map * Identify safe & dignified infrastructure availability (including water points, latrines, bathing spaces, laundry spaces etc) * Potential water providers and water sources * Availability of WASH stockpiling equipment |
| Post-influx secondary data review  This information can come from other sectors and/or organizations and must be compiled prior to primary data collection. Information not available in the secondary data analysis should be acquired through primary data collection. | * Assessment of available water sources * Identify male and female community members who may be mobilised to participate in locating and designing safe water and sanitation locations and policies * Mapping of safe locations for boreholes, water points etc.. * Identify potential site risks (e.g. areas exposed/prone to flooding) |
| Community Observation  These questions are intended for direct observation and are not based on interviewing. Findings from direct observation can be cross-analyzed with information from other sources for verification purposes. | * How many gender segregated latrines/toilets are there at each formal or non-formal education facility at each existing or potential site in the displaced or host community area? * Are there gender segregated latrines in schools? * Is there access to hand-washing in schools? * Is there access to potable water in schools? * Existing WASH services - look for evidences of: a) collapsed or poorly performing services; b) strain on capacity of services (lines, conflicts, etc.) c) access difficulties (distance, security, etc.) and d) vulnerability of services (potential contamination sources, natural hazards, etc.) e) queuing time at facilities. * Environmental health conditions - look for signs of: a) unsafe hygiene practices (open defecation, medical waste disposal, etc.); b) contamination due to weak or absence of sanitation infrastructure including for excrement, waste water, solid waste, drainage and medical waste disposal; and c) disease transmitting vectors (rodents, mosquitoes, etc.) |
| Community Key Informants  Community representatives can be asked questions about the entire community. Key informant  interviews may help validate or explain conclusions from observation.  Many of these questions can be done in focus group discussion too if additional information is needed and if the operation has the capacity to collect and analysis the information(for this purpose some question would need to be rephrase) | * What water sources are available? * Is sex-separation for latrines and bathing areas respected in the site? * Is there access to hand washing at existing or potential sites? * Is there access potable water at existing or potential sites? * Is water supply continuous or rationed? * What is the quantity of water available (m3/day) through the water system? Is the water safe for drinking? If not, why? * What are the critical issues for the building of WASH infrastructure (high water table, soil type and absorption capacity, available space, flood prone areas, social factors/habits, land issues, local materials, gender, etc.). * Are human excrement properly contained and disposed of? How many and what kind of excreta disposal systems(s) /facilities are there? Are these functional and accessible to all? If people feel safe to access to it? * Are animal excrement properly contained and disposed of? How many and what kind of excreta disposal systems(s) /facilities are there? Are these functional and accessible to all? If people feel safe to access to it? * Are refugee women and girls, men and boys seen queuing at unsafe hours for water? * Do you think that the community is satisfied with the water services provided? Are you satisfied with the sanitation services provided? * Which locations do you consider safe (for privacy and safety) and dignified to locate communal latrines and bathing facilities within the camp/settlement? Which locations do you consider safe and dignified to locate water collection points? * What do you think that the community prefer separate latrines and bathing facilities for males and females? Why? What about separate facilities per family? * What do you think is the best strategy to maintain and clean bathing and latrine facilities? Who should be in charge of this? Why? * I would like to get your suggestions/ideas on this design (show the design or prototype for sanitation or bathing facilities): what do you think about these facilities? Would you do anything differently? What would you change to make it more suitable to your needs? What would you add? Why? * How do you normally handle menstrual hygiene? What do you normally use ? back of tree/leaves, piece of cloth, (disposable sanitary pads or re-usable pads), tampons, menstrual cups (disposable or re-usable) (women, girls focus group discussion) * What would be the best method to dispose of (what you normally use), considering that pit latrine disposal might drastically increase the amount of waste in latrines? * What do you think is the primary concern with maintaining the cleanliness of the compounds? Is there anything that could be done to support the cleanliness of the compounds? |
| Infrastructure / Facility Visits  Visiting facilities (listed at right) for observations or key informant  interviews may assist the assessment | * Water systems * Water treatment plants (treatment and disposal) * Solid waste management * Sanitation infrastructure (showers, latrines, washing blocks, communal kitchens) * Sludge/wastewater treatment and disposal sites |

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| **Primary Data Collection Secondary Data Secondary Data** | Critical Background (pre-influx) Information Collection and Analysis  This is information on context,  pre-existing coping mechanisms and vulnerabilities. | * Government policy regarding encampment of refugees; alternatives available to new arrivals * Pre-existing displacement sites; [name, location, current population, ability to accommodate new arrivals, access and protection concerns]. * New potential sites allocated by the government/local authorities to accommodate new arrivals; [name, location, distance from border and major towns/logistics centers, access and protection concerns.] * Capacity of existing or new sites to host new population influxes * Government focal points for management and administration of camps * Identification of national NGOs or other partners with potential camp management capacity * Identification of international NGOs or other partners with potential camp management capacity * Known cultural living practices, particularly with regards to community power dynamics and communal living arrangements |
| Post-Influx Secondary Data Review  This information can come from other sectors and/or organizations and must be compiled prior to primary data collection. Information not available in the secondary data analysis should be acquired through primary data collection. | * Number and characteristics of displacement sites. [name, location, capacity, distance from border and major towns/logistics centers, access and protection concerns]. Distinguish between urban and rural sites. * Total estimated number of displaced people living in each displacement site * Number and percentage of refugee population that have been registered (household and/or individual level) * Identify host family / host community practices * What are the typical assets refugees possess, including livestock? * What is the usual refugee community capacity to accomodate assets, including livestock at sites? * Availability of additional sites for camps, settlements or collective centres * Basic indicator values (protection, WASH, health, food, nutrition, education) |
| Community Observation  These questions are intended for direct observation and are not based on interviewing. Findings from direct observation can be cross-analyzed with information from other sources for verification purposes. | * Are there communal or individual facilities for the following: accommodation, kitchens, latrines, showers/ bathing areas? * How have the populations arranged themselves in the camp? * Is the site fenced or otherwise secured? * Is a camp address system in place? * Are law enforcement agents present at the site? * Are camp management staff regularly present at the camp/site? * Which service providers are regularly present at the camp/site? * What are the locations of distribution points in the camp/site? * What are the locations of general infrastructure in the camp? What is the infrastructure being used for? What is its condition? * Can refugees move freely within and outside the site? * Do the refugees have specific assets (livestock, vehicles, etc.?) * Are there areas in the camp that pose a particular security risk ,or are there other hazards in the camp or local area? |
| Community Key Informants  Community representatives can be asked questions about the entire community. Key informant  interviews may help validate or explain conclusions from observation.  Many of these questions can be done in focus group discussion too if additional information is needed and if the operation has the capacity to collect and analysis the information(for this purpose some question would need to be rephrase) | * What are your community’s main challenges to greater self-reliance within the camp/site? * Are there any obstacles to community participation in self-governance? If yes, what are they? * What are natural or man-made risks to the camp population? * Are there groups at particular risk within the camp/site? * What restrictions do you face on movements in and out of this site? * Is there a threat of forced eviction from this site? * Has NFIs distribution in your displacement site taken place in the last month? * Has food distribution in your displacement site taken place in the last month? * Do members of the community have access to law enforcement mechanisms? If not, why? * What are the main sources of food for this community? (e.g. agriculture, livestock, trading, humanitarian aid, etc.) Are these food sources sustainable? * What would be the best method to dispose of (what you normally use), considering that pit latrine disposal might drastically increase the amount of waste in latrines? * What community based organizations exist within this site (e.g. community watch groups, community support groups, leadership structures, etc?) * Are you able to participate in camp management activities? (specific focus group discussion) * Are vulnerable people in your location able to access services? If not, which groups, which services are they not able to access and why? * Do you know where to obtain information about what’s happening in regard to services, assistance and protection?(specific focus group discussion) * Do you know with whom or where to raise concerns/complaints, including protection problems? (specific focus group discussion) |
| Infrastructure / Facility Visits  Visiting facilities (listed at right) for observations or key informant  interviews may assist the assessment.  . | * Site management facilities/offices * Waste treatment and disposal * WASH facilities |

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| **Primary data collection Secondary Data** | Critical Background (pre-influx) Information Collection and Analysis  This is information on context,  pre-existing coping mechanisms and vulnerabilities. | * Climate and cultural practices which may impact settlement planning, shelter and NFI selection * Building practices of refugees in their country of origin (e.g. building types, sizes, construction materials, physical architecture, etc.) * Review of previous market surveys (availability and prices of construction materials and household items before the emergency) * Housing, land and property ownership trends and laws in the country of asylum (e.g. renting, leasing, ownership, compulsory acquisition) * Which national government departments are responsible for shelter, settlement planning and public infrastructure facilities? * What are the national building standards? * Has the government allocated potential sites to host refugees? If yes, is geological information available for the sites? |
| Post-Influx Secondary Data Review  This information can come from other sectors and/or organizations and must be compiled prior to primary data collection. Information not available in the secondary data analysis should be acquired through primary data collection. | * Existing infrastructure and services surrounding the area where refugees are located which may influence settlement development and planning * Identify the traditional shelter types of both displaced population and host community (avoid creating disparity between refugee and host community living conditions) * Availability of shelter materials (e.g. natural resources, nearby stockpiles, regional suppliers, etc.) * Identification of persons with specific needs requiring shelter (re)construction assistance or specific shelter (disability and access considerations) * Options to ensure safety of shelter (e.g. types of materials, “fences” around family plots, availability of locks) * Availability of land and facilities for camps / settlements / collective centres * Does the household have the capacity to build/rent and maintain their shelters? * Can they access the materials they need to build or maintain their shelters?  What happens if not? * What are the coping mechanisms for women/men/boys/girls who cannot reach the right resources? (Rent / shelter materials etc.)  For example: Is the HH able to pay the rent regularly? What happens if the family member  (above) cannot pay the rent? |
| Community Observation  These questions are intended for direct observation and are not based on interviewing. Findings from direct observation can be cross-analyzed with information from other sources for verification purposes. | * If the site has received shelter support, how are the materials being used? * If the site has received NFIs, how are the items being used? * Are there improvised (self-constructed) shelters at the site? If yes, what estimated proportion of shelter are improvised? * What is the average number of persons per shelter? * What is the average shelter size? * How does the shelter respond to excessive rainfall? How does the shelter collect rainwater? * Observing the shelter’s interior, what is the shelter’s quality of space? (Availability of light, quality of materials, temperature, ventilation, etc.) * What types and quantities of household belongings are refugees arriving with? |
| Community Key Informants  Community representatives can be asked questions about the entire community. Key informant  interviews may help validate or explain conclusions from observation.  Many of these questions can be done in focus group discussion too if additional information is needed and if the operation has the capacity to collect and analysis the information(for this purpose some question would need to be rephrase) | * Which local government departments are responsible for shelter, settlement planning and public infrastructure facilities? * What are the main problems or concerns with shelter at this settlement? * Have shelter materials been distributed by humanitarians at this site? If yes, what was distributed and when was the distribution? * Have NFIs been distributed by humanitarians at this site? If yes, what was distributed and when was the distribution? * Do the refugees or host communities have any shelter construction capacity and skills? * Which spaces are most used by men/boys and which by women/girls? * Have the roles in the HH changed since the crisis? If so, has this changed how men/boys and women/girls use space in the house? * What is the traditional layout, arrangement of a house/ shelter in this context? * What local practices exist for shelter construction? * What are the cultural preferences for types of NFIs (e.g. cooking utensils)? * Are there any GBV-related risks regarding the local sourcing of construction materials? * Are there any environmental risks/hazards related to the displacement location which should be addressed in settlement development (e.g. flooding, landslides, high winds, sandstorms etc.)? * Are there any environmental risks related to the provision of NFIs for food preparation (e.g. deforestation for firewood unless cooking fuel is provided)? * Which local government departments are responsible for providing household and domestic relief items in an emergency? * I would like to get your suggestions/ideas on this design (show the shelter design or prototype): What do you think about this shelter design or prototype? Is there anything that you would do differently with this shelter design? What would you change to make it more suitable to your needs? What would you add? Why? (e.g. partition to separate sleeping and living areas) * Which waste collection and disposal systems are currently being applied? Do you have any concerns and how can we improve it? * Is the land where refugees are located, used by the host community for any activities? * What are the environmental concerns regarding the local sourcing of construction materials? * Which household and livelihood support activities typically take place in or adjacent to the refugee and host shelters? Does the current settlement layout and shelter design support these activities? * Are you satisfied with the emergency shelter provided? If not, why? (specific to focus group discussion) * Are you satisfied with the layout of the settlement? If not, why and how do you suggest it be improved? (specific to focus group discussion) * Are there any infrastructure gaps in the settlement? (e.g. lighting) |
| Infrastructure / Facility Visits  Visiting facilities (listed at right) for observations or key informant  interviews may assist the assessment | * Individual shelters * In an urban context, any existing infrastructure which could be rehabilitated to accommodate refugees or to provide services * In a settlement context settlement infrastructure (schools, health centres, markets)Perimeter walk around the settlement * Is there enough space in the emergency shelter typology to avoid over-crowding? E.g. Is there adequate space in the shelter to allow separate families within the HH to have privacy, especially for sleeping? |

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| **Secondary Data** | Critical Background (pre-influx) Information Collection and Analysis  This is information on context,  pre-existing coping mechanisms and vulnerabilities. | * Existing nutrition survey results (Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)) and Infant and Young Child (IYCF) practices) * Existing economic/social ties across borders * Cultural food habits, including what staple foods (main foods) the population eats * Availability of and safety of access to domestic energy resources including cooking fuel * Specific groups at risk of food insecurity and malnutrition including single-parent households, female-headed households, child-headed households, elderly persons living alone, and unaccompanied or separated children (UASC) * Community Livelihoods (e.g. trading, pastoralism, agriculture) |
| Post-Influx Secondary Data Review  This information can come from other sectors and/or organizations and must be compiled prior to primary data collection. Information not available in the secondary data analysis should be acquired through primary data collection. | * Results of any rapid health and nutritional screenings * Assessment of infant and young child feeding practices (IYCF) * Amount of food and utensils refugees are arriving with * How much food and nutrition assistance is likely to be required (on arrival, in transit and in camp/settlement) * Availability and price of food and related items (e.g. fuel, stoves) in local markets * Availability, safety and access to domestic energy resources including cooking fuel near displacement sites * Amount utensils refugees are arriving with * Food and nutrition assistance already distributed and planned to be distributed (national response) * Food and nutrition assistance already distributed and planned to be distributed (international response) |
| **Primary Data Collection** | Community Observation  These questions are intended for direct observation and are not based on interviewing. Findings from direct observation can be cross-analyzed with information from other sources for verification purposes. | * What assets are generally available for food, cooking and livelihoods in the community (cooking equipment, food, livestock, personal valuables etc.)? * How do women appear to be feeding children under 2 years old? * What are the typical foods the population appears to be eating? * What foods are available in the local markets? What are the stock levels of each type of food? * Who is buying and who is selling food? (e.g. refugees, members of the host communities, professional traders or small traders etc.) * Is cooking fuel available to refugees? * Are domestic energy needs being met through existing programs or are refugees leaving the camp/settlement in search of cooking fuel? * How do refugees appear to be using food aid? (e.g. milling it or selling it etc.) * Do women and girls appear to collect food and NFIs distributions? Do women and girls participate in distribution and monitoring? |
| Community Key Informants  Community representatives can be asked questions about the entire community. Key informant  interviews may help validate or explain conclusions from observation.  Many of these questions can be done in focus group discussion too if additional information is needed and if the operation has the capacity to collect and analysis the information(for this purpose some question would need to be rephrase) | * What changes in diet have occurred since the onset of the emergency? (e.g. number of meals, quantity and diversity of food consumed) * What changes in diet have occurred since the onset of the emergency for children under 5 years old? (e.g. number of meals, quantity and diversity of food consumed) * How have food prices changed in local markets since the onset of the emergency? * How have prices for commodities other than food changed in local markets since the onset of the emergency? * What are the main sources of food for this community? * Does the community have access to agricultural land? * If the community has livestock, where is it kept? * What are the staple foods (main foods) the refugees are consuming now? * What typically happens at food distribution events? Is any group not able to go to food distribution events? * What are the main sources of food in this community? * What foods are given to infants and young children under 2 years old? * Is bottle-feeding practiced widely among infants under 1 year old? |
| Infrastructure / Facility Visits  Visiting facilities (listed at right) for observations or key informant  interviews may assist the assessment | * Cooking sites * Hot meal facilities * Food distribution and storage sites   Milling facilities |

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| **Pimary data collection Secondary Data** | Critical Background (pre-influx) Information Collection and Analysis  This is information on context,  pre-existing coping mechanisms and vulnerabilities. | * Map existing health services (# of primary/ secondary facilities, population covered etc) * National statistics from Ministry of Health (both for the country of asylum and the country of origin) for:   + Crude and under 5 mortality rates   + Birth rates   + Measles vaccination coverage   + Morbidity patterns   + Legislation on refugee access to primary health care   + Existing nutrition survey results (GAM, SAM) |
| Post-Influx Secondary Data Review  This information can come from other sectors and/or organizations and must be compiled prior to primary data collection. Information not available in the secondary data analysis should be acquired through primary data collection. | * Results of any rapid health and nutritional screenings * Disease outbreak reports * Assessment of infant and young child feeding practices (IYCF) * Availability of personal health documentation (e.g. vaccination cards, antenatal cards) |
| Community Observation  These questions are intended for direct observation and are not based on interviewing. Findings from direct observation can be cross-analyzed with information from other sources for verification purposes. | * Where are the graveyards or burial sites? How many fresh (last seven days) graves are there? * In the health facilities, are there functioning latrines (for staff and patients) and hand washing facilities? * in the health facilities, is the overall facility physical infrastructure intact (incl electricity, general damage etc) * Is water available at the health facility? * In the health facilities, are there many people waiting for treatment (check for average waiting time)? * Is a functioning early warning system existing for epidemic prone diseases? * Are there environmental hazards that can increase the risk of communicable disease transmission? (e.g. standing pools of water, localised flooding) * Are there visible signs of malnutrition in children under 5 years old? |
| Community Key Informants  Community representatives can be asked questions about the entire community. Key informant  interviews may help validate or explain conclusions from observation.  Many of these questions can be done in focus group discussion too if additional information is needed and if the operation has the capacity to collect and analysis the information(for this purpose some question would need to be rephrase) | * What are your 3 priority needs to ensure access to health services in your area (Key Informant question for health staff) * Are clinical management of rape services provided to survivors of SGBV? If not why not? If yes what forms of SGBV do you treat most often? Which services are available? Are post exposure preventative treatment (PEP) kits available? Do you refer survivors to psychosocial counseling? * Where do people here seek care when they are ill? If yes, which type of services do people need to pay for and are costs a barrier to access health care? * Do people in your community pay to access healthcare? * Which are the most common reason for consultation (Key Informant question for health staff) * What are the key health priorities in your community? * Where do people here seek care when they are ill? * Where do women give birth? (And/or: what proportion of women receive skilled attendance at birth?) * What is the level of satisfaction within the community with health services provided (access, payment, type of services)? * What alternative forms of health care are people utilising exist (including traditional healers, traditional birth attendants, private pharmacies, etc.)? |
| Infrastructure / Facility Visits  Visiting facilities (listed at right) for observations or key informant  interviews may assist the assessment | * Health centres, Hospitals * Burial sites * Medical waste management site * Nutrition centres |

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| **Primary data collection Secondary Data** | Critical Background (pre-influx) Information Collection and Analysis  This is information on context,  pre-existing coping mechanisms and vulnerabilities. | * Which education development actors are active and which education programming areas are they working on? * Is there a regional agreement in place that ensures that country of origin teaching qualifications are recognised by the country of asylum? * Is the Ministry of Education willing to accept refugees in local government schools? * Where are existing schools located and what is their capacity? * Do education actors (e.g. those involved in the Education Working Group) have an emergency contingency plan that covers a refugee influx? (local, national and international actors) * Is there an in-country emergency stockpile of school supplies that can be used for a refugee influx? If yes, how many students are covered by the stockpile? * Are there any groups of children who are excluded from school enrolment in the country of origin (e.g. girls, nomadic groups, minorities, etc.)? |
| Post-Influx Secondary Data Review  This information can come from other sectors and/or organizations and must be compiled prior to primary data collection. Information not available in the secondary data analysis should be acquired through primary data collection. | * How many school aged children (disaggregated by sex) have arrived? * How many teachers are needed in order to cover a teacher:student ratio of 1:40? * How many qualified teachers are among the refugee population? * Is the Ministry of Education willing to accept refugee new arrivals in local government schools? Do they have the capacity to absorb refugee children into existing schools? * What is the gap between the school supply needs of the newly arrived refugees and the prepositioned stock? * Are school activities being disrupted by refugees occupying schools for emergency shelter? * Is there a need for language support / instruction to refugees? |
| Community Observation  These questions are intended for direct observation and are not based on interviewing. Findings from direct observation can be cross-analyzed with information from other sources for verification purposes. | * Does the school show signs of being open / operational? * At the time of the visit, were lessons being supervised by teachers? * Do school facilities appear safe? If no, why not? * Are there many children visibly not in school during school hours (e.g. in the streets, in the markets, at home, working, etc.)? If yes, what are they doing and what are the general characteristics of the children (e.g. girls, boys, minorities)? |
| Community Key Informants  Community representatives can be asked questions about the entire community. Key informant  interviews may help validate or explain conclusions from observation | * What are the underlying causes and barriers to access for out of school children? * What kind of support can the host community provide? (e.g. provide school facilities, assuring the safety of children & teachers, etc.) ? * What kind of support can the refugee community provide? (e.g. repairing damaged schools/facilities, assuring the safety of children & teachers, finding teachers, etc.)? * What is the capacity and willingness of the national education system to absorb refugee children? * Are there groups of children who don’t attend school? If yes, what are the characteristics of these groups? Why are they not attending school? * What could be done to improve access to school for these children? * For this community, what support to education is most essential right now? |
| Infrastructure / Facility Visits  Visiting facilities (listed at right) for observations or key informant  interviews may assist the assessment. | * Schools (host community & camp) & WASH facilities etc. * Possible storage facilities / storerooms (for food; teaching & learning resources)   Possible sites to operate as temporary learning spaces |