UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

NARE

NEEDS ASSESSMENT IN REFUGEE EMERGENCIES

USING THE NARE

The NARE is designed to assist UNHCR operations with the guidance and tools required to undertake a multi-sectoral needs rapid assessment when there has been a significant sudden, forced displacement of populations across borders.

It can also be used when new groups of refugees move into an existing operational area, or to strengthen refugee operations in which adequate needs assessments have not been made.

The NARE applies several methodologies to produce a rapid cross-sectoral analysis that provides a relatively complete description of needs in a refugee emergency.

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

NARE GUIDANCE NOTE

In refugee situations, UNHCR supports the coordination of a multi-sectoral response based on a joint assessment of the needs of the affected people. 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. More specifically, the NARE answers the following question: ***What are the current priority concerns for refugees and their host community?***

The NARE helps to **define and collect** - for each community or geographic area covered - the information needed to start answering the following 12 questions, presented below.

Population demographics and characteristics	What are the demographics and characteristics of those displaced and their host communities? What are the displacement patterns?
Drivers of deprivation	What are the main structural and immediate causes of concerns?
Humanitarian conditions	What are the main needs and protection concerns? How many people are in need and how severe are the problems? What are the characteristics of groups specifically in need of support?
Response to date	What has been the coverage and appropriateness of the response? What are perspectives on main gaps and interventions required?
Capacities and Constraints	What are the main humanitarian access constraints? What is the capacity of communities, national and international response actors, public and private infrastructure to meet existing needs?
	What are the current priority needs and concerns?

WHAT IS IT?

The NARE is a community-level **multi-sector rapid assessment**, designed to obtain an initial understanding of the needs. Following the initial stages of the crisis, where a more detailed needs analysis is still required, an in-depth multi-sector or sector specific assessments can be conducted complementary to the NARE. The tool is intended to be a **one-off activity** and not a continuous monitoring system. The NARE should always be coordinated with other assessment and analysis activities and, when possible and relevant, implemented jointly with other response actors.

The application of the NARE should be complemented by a separate **response analysis**. The NARE provides evidence to identify priority areas, groups and needs to be included in the scenario development and response plan. It provides an overview of ongoing interventions and the community's feedback on the current response. Subsequently, supported by NARE data, the response analysis can identify interventions, and assess their operational feasibility, cost- efficiency and appropriateness of different interventions.

WHAT IS UNHCR'S ROLE?

In an emergency, the **UNHCR Representative** is responsible for leading and coordinating an overall refugee needs assessment, through sectoral coordination. In an inter-agency forum, the Representative should request operational partners to nominate staff to join a needs assessment team.

The following roles within the assessment team should be established:

A **needs assessment coordinator** should be identified in UNHCR to contact sector or organizational focal points and follow up. Sectoral leads and emergency coordinators need to decide what information the operational strategy should receive from a needs assessment.

An **information management officer** helps with assessment methodology, design, data collection, analysis, and coordination. UNHCR should ensure that the assessment is coordinated with other data collection activities.

Should primary data need to be collected, the following roles will be needed, ensuring gender diversity of both data collectors and field team leaders:

- Data collectors: to collect information per site or community (at least two per site).
- Field team leader: to facilitate data collection logistics, security and quality control.

For the initial needs assessment in a new refugee emergency, **UNHCR should lead a joint multi-sectoral needs assessment** that includes a range of sectors and humanitarian actors.

Joint assessment and analysis activities help establish a common understanding of the situation and make good use of available resources. At the same time, all assessment activities should be harmonized, to ensure comparability of the data and the most efficient use of resources.

The NARE and the MIRA

The **MIRA**, the multi cluster/sector initial rapid assessment, is the standard assessment approach to identify strategic humanitarian priorities in an emergency. The MIRA is specifically designed for sudden-onset disasters and describes the recommended assessment process, including roles and responsibilities, in the first weeks following an emergency. The NARE is an assessment tool, designed to inform decision making in refugee crises.

While the purpose, scope and applicability are different, the NARE and MIRA have a lot in common. The assessment principles are similar and the analytical framework underpinning the NARE is compatible with the MIRA. This means that the information needs and questions defined within the NARE can be integrated within a MIRA approach. If a MIRA is launched in an area where refugees reside in communal settlements, operations are encouraged to review whether the core topics identified within the NARE are covered by the planned MIRA exercise.

WHAT IS THE PROCESS?

The basic steps for designing and conducting the NARE include the following.

1. Identify **key stakeholders** and determine **coordination arrangements**.
2. Identify the NARE's objectives, and decisions that require assessment information.
3. **Detail the information needs** in a data analysis plan. What do we need to know to meet the objective? The list of possible information needs covering the most common information needs during a rapid assessment can be found in the NARE Analytical Framework.
4. **Define the level of measurement.** The NARE is designed for community level measurement (not household or individual level, which can be done at a later stage). Therefore, it is necessary to carefully **define what 'community'** means within the context - a site, a block of a camp, a pre-existing social structure? All those involved must have the same understanding of community, from the key informants (who speak on behalf of said community) to the staff collecting the data and analyzing the findings. As much as possible, align community boundaries with the existing coordination architecture.
5. **Define the timeframe for the pre influx and the post influx phase that will be measured,** for example whether post influx data will be captured since the start of the crisis, or for the last 30 days.
6. Conduct a **secondary data review**, compile an assessment registry, a 3W (who, what, when), and **identify remaining information gaps**. Use the NARE Primary data collection/ SDR template.

7. **Decide if primary data collection is required**. If yes, design a methodology for primary data collection, including how communities will be sampled (see annex 2). Calculate the time and resources that will be required (including equipment, translators, data collectors, and data entry personnel). The level of resources required to successfully implement the NARE is dependent on a number of factors, notably the scale of the crisis, the decision-making process, and assessment capacity.
8. **Define data collection plan** using the NARE Primary data collection/ SDR template
9. **Design and test data collection forms**. Translate if required.
10. **Train the data collection team(s)**.
11. Undertake **primary data collection**.
12. **Collate, clean, and analyze** the information produced. Use the NARE Primary data collection/ SDR template.
13. Undertake **joint analysis** to identify **key findings**, **priorities,** and **recommendations**.
14. **Disseminate** data and information products (including with communities).
15. Begin **monitoring**.

AVOIDING BIAS

When collecting and analyzing data, reducing bias is essential. Bias can occur due to factors such as limited interviews in certain groups or restricted access to specific areas or individuals. Sources of bias include communities, government sources, data collectors, interpreters, key informants, ethnic groups, and genders. To minimize bias, the NARE package employs different sources and methods to enhance the reliability of the analysis by incorporating diverse perspectives. Triangulating information from various sources serves as a valuable tool in controlling bias, ensuring a more comprehensive and accurate assessment. To minimize bias:

1. Gather key informant information from diverse interest groups.
2. Note characteristics of those consulted, including the most affected groups (e.g., internally displaced persons, minority ethnic groups, women).
3. Document groups whose perspectives may be absent.
4. Ensure direct consultation with affected people from various demographics, paying attention to the poorest and most socially excluded individuals.
5. Promote inclusive analysis by involving individuals from diverse backgrounds in interpreting results.

HOW DO WE CONDUCT THE ANALYSIS?

Analysis of secondary and primary data in the NARE involves a systematic and iterative sense-making process guided by the analytical framework and the analysis plan.

As the NARE will feature mainly **qualitative data** at the **community level** the analysis should summarize key findings from secondary data and from key informant interviews and observations.

By default, NARE qualitative analysis is disaggregated by the assessment level of measurement, which is at the **community level** (where "community" must be defined by the assessment stakeholders).

Where possible key findings should also be disaggregated by additional parameters such as age group, gender, or type of population. This disaggregation should be defined at the beginning of the assessment to ensure that the data collection process implemented allows the disaggregation.

The **analysis is an ongoing activity throughout the NARE**. It should start as soon as data becomes available, rather than waiting until after it has all been collected. In order to be able to reproduce analysis results and to transparently provide evidence of how the findings and conclusions were drawn, the entire analysis process must be documented.

To ensure this documentation process, the NARE package, described in the section below, proposes the NARE Primary data collection and SDR analysis template which allows for the recording of the analysis process and defining the roles and responsibilities of each of the analysis team members.

Suggested data analysis roles include:

- **Data collectors**: Collect the data and draft key findings according to the NARE analysis plan.
- **Thematic experts**: Revise / update key findings and use the findings to draft recommendations.

To ensure that all relevant stakeholders, including persons with and for whom UNHCR works, are sufficiently involved in the analysis process, at minimum an external validation of the analysis and its findings and recommendations is necessary before the findings are more widely shared and disseminated. To facilitate this process, it is recommended to **organize an assessment analysis workshop** with all stakeholders. For additional information on joint analysis please refer to the JIPS Joint Analysis Guidelines.

Note: If the operation considers that data collectors do not have enough contextual knowledge and/or capacity to draft the key findings a strategy could be to appoint team leaders whose responsibility would be to summarize the key findings.

HOW DO WE SHARE THE RESULTS?

In order for a needs assessment to have operational impact for the benefit of affected populations, analysis results must be communicated quickly and in an effective manner for key audiences. A dissemination plan should be developed to help facilitate this.

A report produced at the end of the assessment process can be adjusted to suit a number of audiences, but it must at all times be structured to assist with the defined purpose and objective(s). The report should be as short as possible, and the outline should be developed at the outset of the needs assessment initiative in order for stakeholders to agree on expectations and anticipated results. The NARE package described in the next section includes a report template specifically for the NARE.

The people who are affected by the crisis deserve to know the findings of the needs assessment. This way, they can hold us accountable for our actions, and use the evidence to plan their own response strategies. However, we also need to be honest and clear about the limitations of our interventions (ongoing and planned) and avoid making false promises or raising unrealistic expectations. Throughout the assessment process, we should communicate with the affected people in a respectful and transparent manner using community preferred and trusted communication channels.

WHAT IS THE NARE PACKAGE?

THE NARE package is a set of tools and templates to support operations to implement the NARE. The package includes:

1. NARE Analytical framework
2. NARE primary data collection/ SDR template
3. NARE report template

HOW TO USE THE NARE ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK

The NARE Analytical Framework is a worksheet covering key questions by thematic area and possible data collection methods that can be customized according to information needs, the context, and available resources.

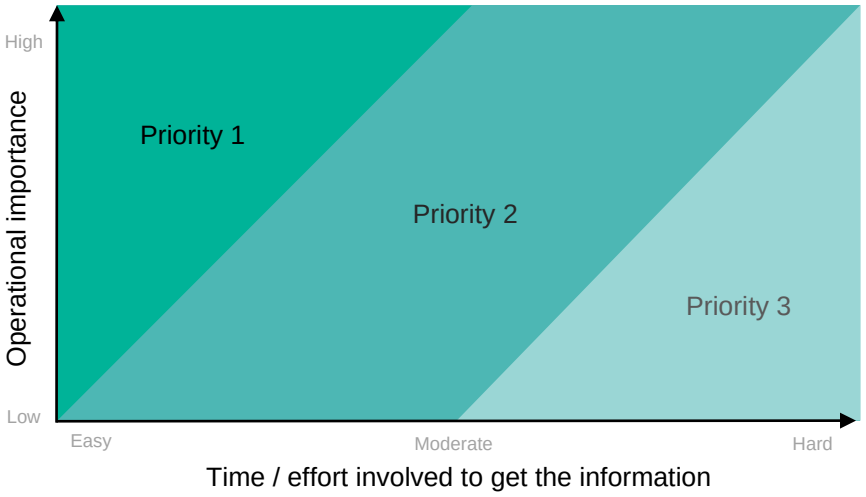
Users are guided through a **list of possible areas of information** according to the NARE analytical framework and can select questions relevant to the situation. For each thematic area of information, **data collection methods** are suggested as well as **standard questions** to be used. Users can filter by topic, sector, data collection methods and phase, to allow decision making to be based on available resources. If there are limited resources for certain methods, such as key informant interviews, this method can be applied for key questions or sectors, rather than attempting to cover all sectors and information needs.

NARE users have the flexibility to **adapt the NARE analytical framework** to their specific needs:

- A needs assessment team can **choose the data collection methodologies** and **topics** they need to address.
- Users are not obliged to complete the entire assessment as defined in the NARE Analytical Framework. They can **select methods and themes** based on available resources, time constraints, and the nature of planned interventions.
- Data collection questions in the NARE checklist can be **customized to suit the local situation**. Users can modify, omit, or add new questions as needed.

- Information needs should be prioritized according to the level of operational importance vs the time and effort required, as illustrated below.

Prioritizing information needs within the NARE framework



In line with the concept of data minimization, the management of data in emergencies should be relevant, limited, and proportionate – in terms of required investment as well as identified risk – to the specified purpose(s).

Include consultations with women led organisations and/or women and girls from the communities. Community leaders are often male, and they may not be in a position to speak to the specific risks and barriers that women and girls face.

The recommended **data collection techniques** for conducting the NARE are:

1. Review of available **secondary data**
2. **Key informant interviews**
3. **Direct observation** of conditions in and around the settlements by assessment teams
4. **Visits** to existing facilities and essential infrastructure

Options for **focus group discussions** are also included, it is strongly recommended to apply focus group discussion only after similar information is obtained from key informant interviews and only if the country has the capacity to analyse focus group discussion data.

Due to the nature of emergency response that often prevents representative sampling, and deeper data collection methods, information from household / individual level surveys are not included. While focus group discussions and household/ individual level surveys provide richer information on the perspectives of the population and household level indicators, they require considerably more time, resources, and capacity, and are therefore not recommended during the initial stages of an emergency.

The NARE analytical framework includes questions that can be addressed by different data collection methods. For example, key informants can be asked about the main safety concerns within a site, while assessment teams are encouraged to record safety concerns through observation. This duplication can be useful as it can be used to triangulate conclusions. However, duplication also creates more data to collect, process and analyze. And it raises the question, what to do with conflicting data? Within your context, carefully consider what is essential.

Information in how to use the NARE Analytical framework can be found on the “read me” template tab.

AGE, GENDER, AND DIVERSITY CONSIDERATIONS

Assessments must be designed and conducted to allow the people for whom UNHCR works to voice their opinions about their own needs.

Needs assessments must adopt an **age, gender and diversity (AGD) approach**, because the emergency will affect sub-groups in different ways. Data collection teams need to be gender-balanced and had training in participatory approaches and conducting survey questionnaires before they collect data. AGD approaches can be included in several ways:

- For key informant interviews, select informants from different sections of society.
- If additional information is needed and the operation has the capacity to collect and analyse the data, hold separate focus group discussions for men, women, boys, girls, and groups from different social strata.
- When selecting villages or camps to be assessed, map the locations to reflect the diversity of their residents.
- Include questions and themes that are likely to be relevant to marginalized or less vocal segments of communities.
- Collaborate with specialized NGOs who work with hard-to-reach groups (such as older persons, persons with disabilities, children) to obtain information on their specific needs.
- Speak with self-governing associations (of youth, women, etc.) to identify specific needs.
- Triangulate the data you gather from different social groups to throw light on how differently they experience the humanitarian situation, and their different needs.

HOW TO USE THE PRIMARY DATA COLLECITON / SDR ANALYSIS TEMPLATE

The NARE primary data collection/ SDR analysis template supports assessment teams to collect and structure secondary data review and primary data collection. The final product from this template will support the discussion of the assessment team during an assessment joint analysis workshop.

Information on how to use the template can be found on the “read me” template tab.

HOW TO USE THE NARE REPORT TEMPLATE

The NARE report template supports the NARE assessment team to develop a standard report which includes the assessment methodology, key findings, and recommendations and where the NARE primary data collection/SDR final operation file can be added as an annex to allow some key audience to understand the process and to ensure its transparency.

KEEP IN MIND

1. A secondary data review should be conducted first to identify information gaps.

2. A multi-functional team should lead the NARE and collectively prioritize data elements on the checklist based on operational relevance and the attainability of information. High priority data elements that cannot be obtained from secondary data should be added to data collection forms.

3. A single data collection form should be used for each of the data collection methodologies selected from the checklist. Mixed data collection methodologies should not appear on the same data collection form.

4. Data collectors should then be trained on the use of the forms. Focus group discussion leaders should be trained on focus group discussion facilitation.

6. After data is collected, cleaned, and compiled, the multi-functional team should analyze and collectively agree on the interpretation of findings.

7. Reports on findings should be rapidly disseminated to concerned stakeholders.

WHAT IS THE ASSESSMENT TIMEFRAME?

The NARE needs to be time sensitive to be useful. A possible workplan is outlined below:

Sample timeframe

Day 1	• Agreement on objectives, scope, and available resources • Selection of information needs definitions and adaptation of the tool
Day 2	• Testing of the tool • Arrangement of logistics / admin
Day 3	• Training of data collectors
Days 4–6	• Secondary data review + gaps • Primary data collection • Initial data cleaning and analysis + daily debriefing
Day 7	• Data cleaning, analysis and sharing of initial findings
Day 8	• Joint analysis of initial findings • Incorporation of findings in response planning, and • Dissemination of findings

Planning for assessments:

Experience from past crises shows that **preparing for needs assessments** prior to a crisis considerably improves their quality and timeliness when emergencies occur. NARE assessment preparedness activities involve:

☑ Agreeing on Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) with all relevant actors, including coordination modalities and assessment triggers;

☑ Compiling baseline data and risk profiles;

☑ Selecting likely priority information needs for different scenarios;

☑ Contextualising information needs and questions

☑ Testing tools;

☑ Identifying enumerators and training assessment teams, including on humanitarian principles and data protection standards, humanitarian terminology, and data collection techniques.

☑ Agreeing on reporting templates and types of analysis.

☑ Agreeing on definitions.

Annex I: NARE Data Collection Methods

Name	Description
Secondary data review	Review of existing information that has been collected by different actors or for different purposes. Helps to identify information gaps, avoid duplication of efforts, save time and resources, and provide a broader understanding of the situation. A secondary data review should always be done in an emergency setting.
Direct Observation	A method of observing what is there, what is not and what is of concern by assessment teams. It can be structured (looking for specific information) or unstructured (looking at the general situation).
Key informant interviews	An approach to collecting information from individuals with specific knowledge (such as health, education, and protection) of the community. It involves using a structured questionnaire to ask relevant questions.
Facility visits	Visits of all essential infrastructure to check status and geolocation.
Focus Group Discussions	Semi-structured interviews with a small group (10-15) of people to discuss specific topics that concern them. It can be used to gather qualitative data and feedback from different perspectives. There are two types: - With a group of people sharing certain characteristics (e.g. age, sex, diversity factors). - With a group of people with diverse backgrounds, mirroring a specific community.

Annex 2: Selecting the NARE Sampling Approach

When collecting information about a group of people, we can either collect information on all members of the group (a census) or from a sample of them (a sample-based survey). With the right design, a sample-based survey can give us information of sufficient accuracy to produce reliable results. Sampling approaches can be classified into two groups:

1. **Probability sampling**: This method involves selecting a sample from a population based on random selection or chance. It is more complex, time-consuming, and costly than non-probability sampling.

2. **Non-probabilistic sampling**: This method involves selecting population samples based on the subjective judgment of the researcher rather than random selection. It is often chosen during emergency phases where time and field access are limited.

Three commonly used non-probabilistic methods are:

- **Convenience Sampling**: This method involves sampling respondents who are easiest to access, such as key informants or individuals near administrative centers or assistance desks. While quick to implement, it may lead to biased results due to its non-representative nature.
- **Snowball Sampling**: Also known as chain sampling, this technique involves participants recruiting acquaintances into the sample. It's useful for targeting hard-to-reach groups but can introduce biases and potentially underrepresent vulnerable individuals.
- **Purposive Sampling**: in this method units are selected because they have characteristics that you need in your sample. In other words, units are selected "on purpose" in purposive sampling. Also called judgmental sampling, this method relies on the researcher's judgment when identifying and selecting the individuals, cases, or events that can provide the best information to achieve the study's objectives.

As purposive sampling is particularly useful if you need to find information-rich cases, or make the most out of limited resources, **it is recommended to use purposive sampling in the implementation of primary data collection for the NARE**.

Purposive Sampling Steps

The steps to follow up to implement this type of sampling would be:

1. **Define "community level"**: Is it a refugee site? Is it a village which includes refugees and host communities? Is it a region?
2. **Define the "communities" that will be part of the assessment**. (Including host communities)
3. **Define "community" characteristics** which are important for your study, such as displacement data, geographical area, displacement status, site distance from an urban area, type of shelter…
4. **Complete a purposive sampling matrix** with the communities and the characteristics selected.

Example matrix of communities and characteristics selected:

	Community 1	Community 2	Community 3	Community 4	Community 5
Geographical area					
Displacement status					
Displacement data					
Distance from an urban area					
Type of shelter					

5. **Select the communities** that will be sampled. Where possible, select communities with different characteristic to ensure that the sample will represent reality as closely as possible. For example, if only one out of five refugee communities are living with host communities, ensure that this community is included in the sample.

For an emergency needs assessment, sites should be chosen to fill gaps in knowledge (about the severity of impact, geographical factors, the profile of the refugee community, etc.) that were identified during the secondary data review. Consider geography and protection issues but attempt to select sites that reflect the diversity of the situation. You might therefore need to include urban sites and rural camps, sites in mountains and sites in valleys, sites that are dominated by different ethnic or social groups, etc.

For urban assessments, focal points within the refugee community may be able to help identify where refugees in the city are to be found, including hidden or vulnerable sub-groups. Locations should still be chosen to highlight differences - in an emergency's impact on various localities, for example, or in host communities' ability to cope. The core aim remains to provide as comprehensive a picture as possible.
As sampling can be a challenging technical exercise, consider consulting experts from your regional DIMA, alongside protection colleagues.

Annex 3: List of NARE Review Actions

Rapid assessments are designed to obtain the very first understanding of the needs, to be followed up by, more in-depth, sector specific assessments as required. The assessment should be succeeded by a **response analysis**, to identify the most suitable types of interventions. The NARE can provide the evidence-base to identify priority areas, groups and needs to be included in the response plan.

It also provides an overview of ongoing interventions and the community's feedback on the current response. Subsequently, supported by NARE data, the response analysis can identify interventions, and assess their operational feasibility, cost-efficiency, and appropriateness of different interventions. The following list includes possible actions that may be informed by the secondary data analysis, classified by sector.

Sector	Review actions required
Protection Sector (inc. NARE cross cutting protection issues)	• Mitigate immediate security risks to specific groups at risk and wider population. • Establish effective individual registration and documentation systems, including referral pathways for identified protection cases (e.g. children at risk, GBV survivors, persons with specific protection needs, etc.). • Work with communities to strengthen or to foster the creation of community-based protection mechanisms. • Mainstream protection into technical areas, including ensuring distribution and aid mechanisms are appropriate, accessible and non-discriminatory based on an age, gender and diversity (AGD) approach. • Establish a two-way communication mechanism with refugees and host communities in order to inform them of the availability of services and other key protection information as well as collect community feedback.
All sectors	• Share findings of secondary data review with other stakeholders. • Coordination of needs assessment data analysis findings with other sectors. • Identify information gaps. • Develop an initial strategy of intervention.

	• Establish primary data collection systems for minimum emergency indicators (e.g. PHHIV basic indicator report). • Establish population data collection systems (e.g. rapid population estimation, emergency registration, etc.). • Explore opportunities for income generation, including for women at risk.
WASH	• Emergency (new/rehabilitated) drinking water supplies measures are urgently required if less than 15 litres/per person/day is available (particularly if risk factors are present such as dense population, contaminated water supply, poor hygiene etc.). • Emergency “shock” treatment of the drinking water supply is required if the existing system is still functional but has likely been contaminated (as a result of physical damage to its infrastructure, interrupted/intermittent service provision, etc.). • Household water treatment is recommended if the quality of drinking water is poor and households understand or can be quickly taught how to use home water treatment effectively. • The need for adequate household water transport and storage facilities should be assessed in all cases. • Emergency sanitation (particularly excrement disposal) and hygiene promotion measures are required immediately if people are settled in high density areas and exposed to poor sanitary conditions and/or probable diarrheal outbreaks. • Emergency distribution of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) non-food items (NFI’s) is required when acute shortage has been objectively observed.
Camp management and communal living	• Develop camp management and coordination strategies (management, reception centre requirements, closure, environmental). • Set-up inter-sectoral camp management / coordination body (with relevant actors including government authorities).

	• Set-up monitoring system for service and assistance delivery and coordination, including "Who is Doing What Where" • Facilitate different sectors to ensure site management and planning includes community engagement structures, and mitigates specific risks including GBV and risks for children, including family separation. • Explore and analyze relationships and interactions between people living inside and outside of sites (both refugee and host communities). Include protection and AGD considerations in camp management and design by engaging in participatory assessments with different groups of persons with and for whom UNHCR works (including women, girls and other groups at risk of discrimination or violence). • Mitigate most pressing physical dangers to children in the camp/community (e.g. hazards likely to cause injury/death).
Settlement development, Shelter and NFI's	• Multi-sectoral and participatory settlement planning). • Provision of safe emergency shelter and NFI's in coordination with protection unit. • Address land issues with the local government. • Identify long term or transitional shelter solutions if required (likely). • Provision of shelter and NFI assistance to host families. • Ensure minimum space of covered shelter area (3.5 m2 per person) is respected. • Adapt shelter to protect refugees from extreme weather conditions (i.e. provision of shade nets or winterization kits). • Provide cooking space, cooking fuel, and access to basic services while considering environmental impact. • Provide training to refugees to enable construction of shelter.
Food security and nutrition	• Nutritional screening. • Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM).

	• Consider implementing blanket feeding, if required. • General food assistance (vouchers, cash, direct provision). • Monitoring of distributions and usage (food basket monitoring, post distribution monitoring). • Rapid Joint Assessment Missions (JAM) with WFP. • School feeding
Public health and nutrition	• Rapid Health Assessment (informed by secondary data collected above). • Prioritized list of public health interventions (e.g. measles and polio vaccination, triage and treatment of medical and surgical emergencies, early warning and surveillance for outbreak prone diseases, minimum initial service package (including clinical care for rape) for reproductive health and HIV continued access to antiretroviral treatment. • Nutritional screening. • Treatment of MAM and SAM.
Education	• Rapid Joint Assessment Missions (JAM) with WFP. • School Feeding MoU with WFP activated. • Set-up temporary learning spaces. • Recruitment / training of teachers. • Advocacy/community messaging on the value of education. • Establish viable partners across sectors. • In consultation with protection and shelter, encourage. relocation of families sheltered in schools if possible.

Annex 4: NARE Security, Logistics, and Supply Considerations

The following additional cross-cutting issues should be considered when implementing the NARE.

Emergency Security	Security risk assessment is a specialized skill. A security officer (e.g., UNHCR Field Safety Adviser, UNDSS Field Security Officer) should be included in the multifunctional assessment team. The following factors impacting safety of staff and persons of concern should be considered: • Threats: Such as, extremist violence, armed conflict, civil unrest, and crime that may be indirect or directly targeting both UNHCR and/or people of concern. • Capabilities: Those of local authorities to address any unrest, hospitals and other emergency responders, accessibility for emergency transport (including evacuation) and to communications. Also consider community perceptions towards UNHCR, its activities, staff and people of concern.
Emergency Logistics and Supply	The key stages in the process of sourcing and supplying goods and assets for an emergency is as follows: • Assessing emergency needs against UNHCR emergency criteria. • Assessing and evaluating the scale and scope of needs for relief items and asset use for both the short and longer term. • Identifying available and most appropriate sources for emergency relief items. • Evaluating the most efficient and cost-effective source or sources for initial and ongoing supplies. • Obtaining necessary approvals and authorisations to deploy or purchase items. • Purchasing, arranging transportation and delivery of goods and assets to the emergency area. The following sourcing options should be evaluated in terms of the most effective and efficient approach to meeting immediate needs: • Local warehouse stocks. • Goods from the Central Emergency Stockpiles (CES) or any available regional stockpiles. • Borrowed stocks from government or other aid organisations (which should subsequently be replaced) • Local in-kind donations or donations resulting from a DER special appeal and (if possible) airlifted as close as possible to the emergency site. • Rerouting less urgent international shipments being delivered to other projects or destinations. • Local purchases. • International purchases shipped by air.

Annex 5: NARE Checklist

The NARE checklist is a document file that contains the questions from the 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.