



Working Paper

International Institute for Environment and Development
80-86 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8NH, UK
Tel: +44 (0)20 3463 7399
Fax: +44 (0)20 3514 9055
email: info@iied.org
www.iied.org

The magnitude of urban disasters, high population densities, and a complex social, political and institutional environment has challenged the manner in which humanitarian agencies are used to working. Humanitarian agencies are now grappling with how to change their approaches to this reality. This desk review aims to provide an audit and analysis of existing needs assessments, response analysis frameworks and targeting approaches for use in urban post-conflict emergency response. The review found that despite the increasing number of urban responses, the development of tools or guidelines remain behind. Needs assessment and response frameworks tend to be sector or thematic specific, making it hard to identify priorities between sectors, whilst urban targeting approaches have not been translated into detailed available guidance. There is a need for development of urban tools that are inclusive, coherent, cost-effective, rigorously tested, and build on existing good practice.

Contents

Abbreviations	4
Acknowledgements	5
1 Introduction	6
2 Methodology	8
3 Justification	10



Acknowledgements

problem, as evidenced by various research initiatives¹ and the establishment and growth of urban information sharing platforms² as well as strategies and initiatives within clusters, the UN system and donors.³

The aim of this review, led by NRC, is to provide
i) a snapshot of available and planned needs

Methodolog

The review has included tools that either reference elements of conflict in their guidance, or that may be applicable to multiple contexts including conflict settings. This is due to an initial scoping of available tools that highlighted the lack of tools specifically developed for urban post-conflict contexts, as was also highlighted by Creti (2010).

This desk review has been orientated towards identifying published approaches, guidance and frameworks as opposed to methodologies utilised in a particular setting that are a hybrid of a number of approaches, of which there are a plethora, especially in needs assessments.⁵ Besides this, consideration has also been given to a number of relevant reviews, evaluations, peer reviewed or grey literature highlighting the utilisation of particular tools/approaches in urban contexts and lessons from this including strengths, weaknesses and gaps. Those used are specified in the References section. This is particularly relevant in the case of targeting, where – in contrast to the development and publication of defined tools for needs assessments and response analysis that are owned and promoted by particular agencies – the sector has tended to utilise generic targeting approaches.

The search approach to the desk review has comprised:

- Database and website searches using key words and phrases to identify tools and other supporting literature, as illustrated in Annex A.
- Reaching out to key informants working in urban response, urban-related research and urban knowledge platforms, in order to share existing publications and details of ongoing or planned initiatives. A full list of contacts is shown in Annex A.
- Linking up with and building on other complementary research and reviews in this field including:
 - A review of needs assessments undertaken by the Assessment Capacities Project (ACAPS) in 2014.
 - An audit of assessment tools undertaken on behalf of the World Food Programme (Creti 2010).
 - Outputs from the IASC (Inter-Agency Standing Committee) Task Force on Meeting Humanitarian Challenges in Urban Areas and their ongoing programme 'Adapting to an urban world' (IASC 2010).
 - Work of an inter-agency ECHO-funded Enhanced Response Capacity (ERC) project 2014–15, led by UNHCR, which focused on capacity building for agencies to implement multi-purpose grants (MPGs) and which collated documents on existing targeting approaches as well as documentation relating to the new initiatives in Lebanon and Jordan to identify refugees for support through MPGs.

altered significantly since Creti (2010) and IASC's audit of needs assessment tools (IASC 2010). Table 3.1 below summarises the technical guidance tools that have been developed for urban contexts specifically, although not necessarily for post-conflict contexts. The food security and livelihoods sector appears to be ahead of other sectors in the development of urban-specific guidelines.

The humanitarian sector requires impartial, regular and timely needs assessments and collective coherent analysis to enable effective prioritisation of appropriate

Table 2. Needs assessment tools and technical guidance that can be adapted for post-crisis urban contexts

Document name and date	organisation	Brief description	Disaster phase and sectors covered	Conflict specific
Urban appropriate needs assessment tool	Technical guidance to accompany existing assessment methodologies	<p>The purpose of the TGS is to identify and provide guidance for addressing a number of substantive and methodological issues associated with conducting food and nutrition security assessments in urban areas. The TGS focuses on information needs, data collection methods, indicator measurement issues, and sampling issues rather than</p>		
	Technical Guidance Sheet (TGS) on urban food security and nutrition assessments WFP (2008).	beneficiarsu col-15.2(t)5(31.6(n(v)0)1.5(i)--2.5(l)3()o)1.6(o)1.6(n)13(me)035inatsunle[(a)-1.5(n)2.1(d7.3		

Document name, organisation and date	Brief description	Disaster phase and sectors covered	Conflict specific
Urban appropriate needs assessment tool	Technical guidance to account for the needs of people affected by natural disasters. Technical Training Assessment Tool for the assessment of the needs of people affected by natural disasters.	Pre-disaster	

aligned to data collection platforms also facilitates faster analysis of large volumes of data. The JIPS-DART¹⁷ tool is an example of a web-based data management system that allows the visualisation and exploration of profiling data online. JIPS also provide assessment formats suitable for use on platforms such as Kobo.

REACH and JIP's assessment tool, JET (JIPs Essential Toolkit), demonstrate how more recent assessments in urban conflict and post-conflict contexts are being tailored, using specialist knowledge, skills and modern approaches such as satellite imagery and mapping technology, hand-held data collection devices and data analysis packages. Although not specifically designed for urban contexts, these two tools are listed in Table 3.1 due to their flexibility and application in urban areas.

➤ - Needs assessment tools, strengths, weaknesses and gaps

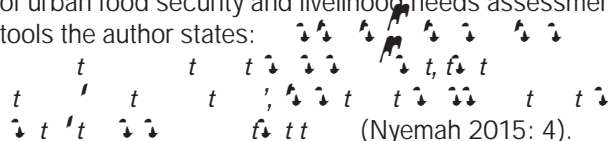
On analysis of all available needs assessment tools (see Annex C), the following overarching strengths, weaknesses and gaps have been identified and summarised, see Figure 3.1. Creti (2010) provides more detailed analysis, providing an overview of strengths and weaknesses of specific urban adapted/specific food security assessment tools.

➤ - Needs assessment tools, work in progress

On the basis of key informant communication and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Reference Group 'Meeting Humanitarian Challenges in Urban Areas' work plan for 2015–2016 (see Annex B), the following projects (see Table 3.2) are under way in relation to assessments. Please note that despite the efforts to capture work in development, this list may not reflect all work in this regard.

➤ - Needs assessment tools, a re-orientation

Despite the plethora of needs assessment tools, especially in food security and livelihoods, there is a gap with regard to urban multi-sector needs for post-conflict contexts. In an update of the 2010 IASC audit of urban food security and livelihood needs assessment tools the author states:



 (Nyemah 2015: 4).

- Diverse range of needs assessment tools available that can be adapted to an urban context.
- Existing guidance enables tailoring of assessments.
- Range of tools to cover breadth of emergency phases from immediately following the disaster to more indepth analysis for recovery programmes.
- Tools increasingly incorporate market analysis and beneficiary preferences.

¹⁷ Dynamic Analysis and Reporting Tool.

ACAPS, an organisation specialising in assessments acknowledging the gap in urban assessments have developed guidance on how to undertake good enough humanitarian assessments and technical briefs for assessing in urban areas (ACAPS 2014; Currión 2015). However, these are guidance documents and not complete approaches with templates that take the user from needs assessment to response analysis and targeting. Over the duration of the desk review the following recommendations in relation to needs assessment content were identified and are listed in no specific order:

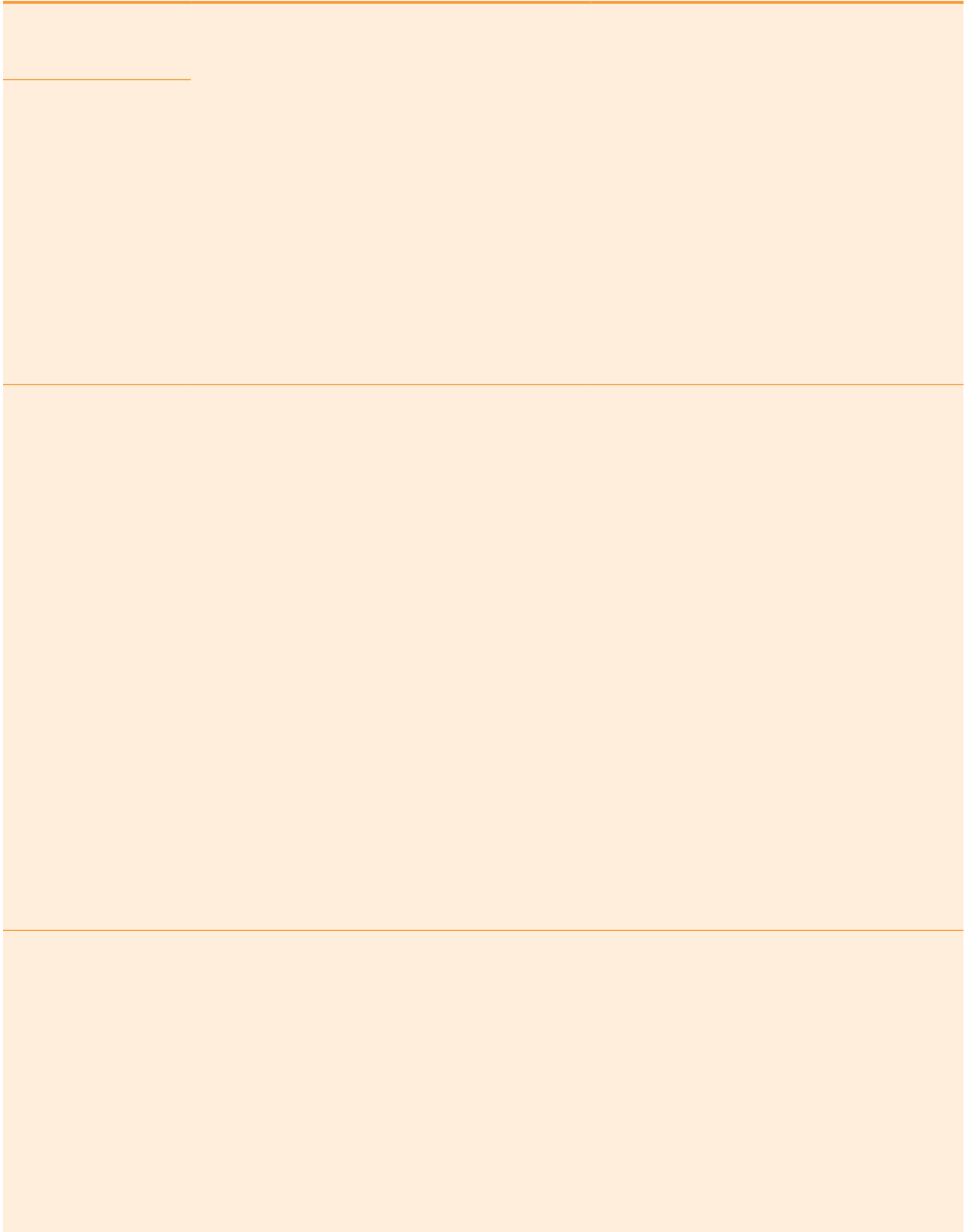
- **Poor inclusion of contextual/situation analysis in needs assessments.** Needs assessments and subsequent analysis (and their application in response analysis) would benefit from a better understanding of the wider operational context, and the wider situation in which the displaced populations originate and reside in. There appears to be a lack of robust and consistent analysis of the political economy, governance structures or power dynamics in the tools applied.
- **Identification of priority needs across sectors.** Multi-sector needs assessments could be used to prioritise needs across sectors informing immediate

-
- **Capturing the voices and needs of the vulnerable.** Needs assessment methodologies

As can be seen in Table 3.3 there are only a handful of humanitarian response analysis frameworks, none

Table - Response analysis frameworks that can be adapted to urban post conflict contexts

RESPONSE ANALYSIS FRAMEWORK	BRIEF DESCRIPTION	DISASTER PHASE AND SECTORS COVERED	CONFLICT SPECIFIC?
<p>Refugee Coordination Model (RCM); UNHCR</p> <p>UNHCR Handbook (online): https://emergency.unhcr.org/entry/60930</p>	<p>Sector leads undertake response analysis in close collaboration with UNHCR, developing the Refugee Response Plan. The role of UNHCR in ensuring an appropriate implementation of the response analysis process is not very clear (see Box 1 for additional information).</p> <p>OCHA follow a similar decentralised approach whereby cluster leads in consultation with their members identify responses.</p> <p>Although the RCM is not designed for urban contexts, it would utilise information from the analysis of urban contexts. However, there is no guidance on how to apply these processes to an urban context in which the stakeholders and contextual aspects such as conflict and protection may require greater sensitivity.</p>	<p>Phases:</p> <p>mea-n</p>	





- The PDNA is also chaired by OCHA. This takes a multi-sector perspective, identifying inter-relationships and dependencies between sectors. However, limitations include a lack of analytical framework,



Crescent's RAM,²⁷ WFPs Market Analysis Framework, and CARE US's MIFIRA,²⁸ include response analysis frameworks and decision trees. However, as these are related to market analysis, they only provide one angle in situation analysis and cannot be used in

Targeting is not appropriate in every situation, such as the immediate aftermath of a crisis. However in almost all emergency responses, targeting is necessary at some stage. When taking into consideration the urban context, population concentration and size, alongside a reduction in global funding, targeting of assistance in urban contexts will be of greater importance (MacAuslan and Farhat 2013; UNHCR 2016).

It is also becoming increasingly clear that practitioners implementing responses in urban areas generally find targeting the 'most vulnerable' more methodologically and logistically challenging than in rural areas, and studies on this subject have identified several reasons for this:³¹

- Large, dense and fluid populations and a lack of up-to-date data on the urban poor and/or vulnerable populations such as IDPs in most cities.
- The multi-dimensional and dynamic nature of urban vulnerability and extensive chronic poverty in urban areas mean that i) different socio-economic and demographic vulnerabilities co-exist and ii) whilst emergency conditions may transform vulnerability into acute and life threatening situations, it is difficult to identify this within the prevailing day-to-day impoverishment of living conditions.

•

BOX 3.4: SUMMARY OF TARGETING CRITERIA AND APPROACHES IN URBAN CONTEXTS

Criteria

Most targeting approaches in urban contexts will use variations of the following indicators:

- Food security. Household consumption score (HCS) (FAO 2006)

Targeting approaches and guidelines, strengths, weaknesses and gaps

The strengths and weaknesses of the various targeting approaches applied in urban contexts have been documented in several of the aforementioned guidance papers plus a number of review papers (USAID 2008, O'Donnell *et al.* 2008; Cross and Johnston 2011; IASC 2010). The conclusions are consistent across the

documents reviewed and are summarised in Table 3.6. All guidance and reviews point to there being no single approach which is 'best' for urban contexts, rather all have pros and cons according to the context and it is likely that several approaches will need to be used simultaneously.

This review also assessed the strengths, weaknesses and gaps in the existing guidance and these findings are summarised in Figure 3.4.

Table - Documented strengths and weaknesses of targeting approaches in urban contexts

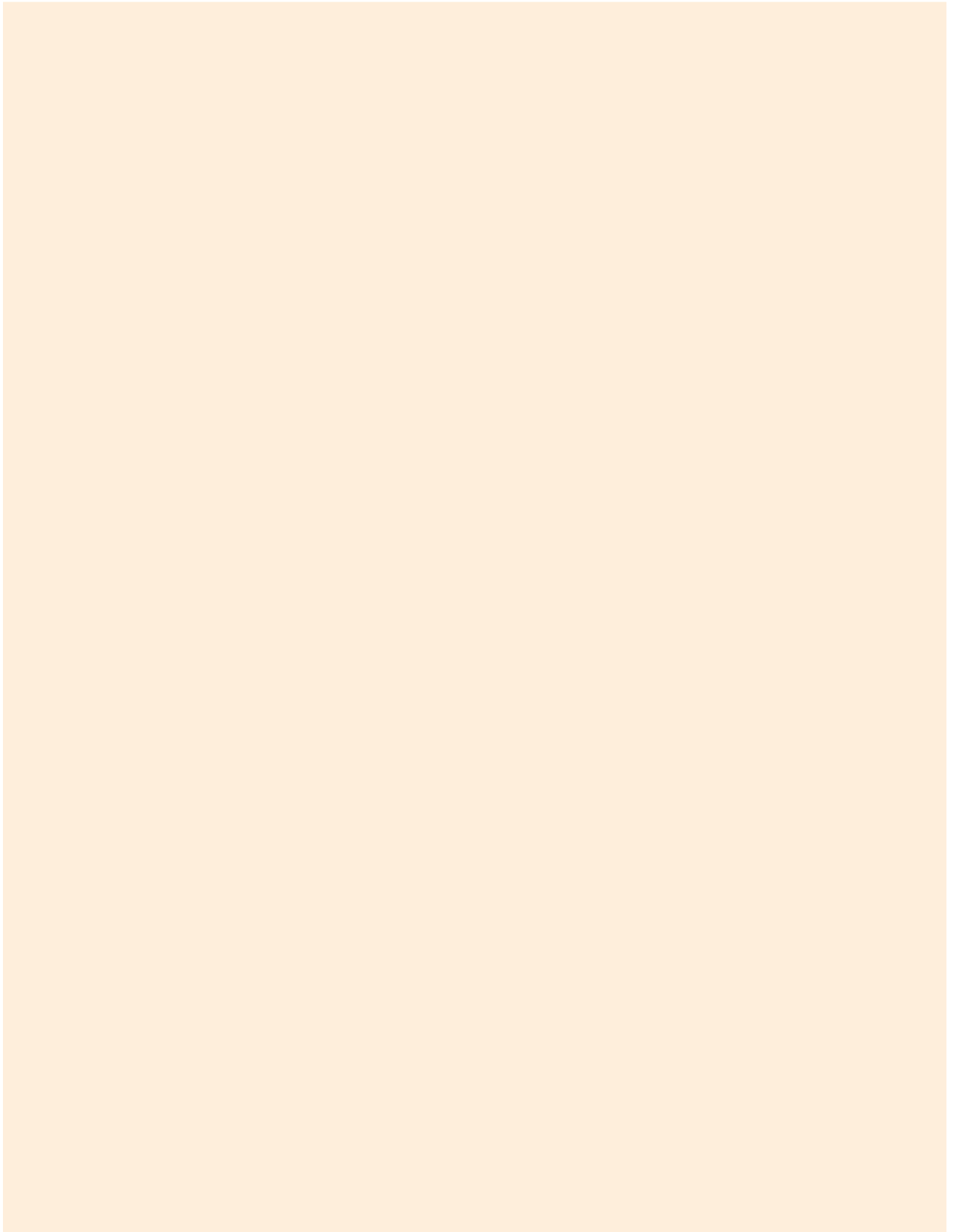
APPROACH	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
Community-based targeting	<p>Community engagement</p> <p>Not limited to small number of proxy criteria.</p>	<p>Difficulties in defining what constitutes a 'community'.</p> <p>Community cohesion weak in urban areas and lack of accountable community structures with knowledge of the vulnerable.</p> <p>Risk of exclusion of marginal social or political groups or new arrivals.</p> <p>Social pressure on those representing the community.</p>
Self-targeting	<p>Avoids time and resource expenses of other targeting approaches.</p>	<p>Risk of significant leakage to those who are less vulnerable.</p>
Geographical targeting	<p>Easy and quick.</p> <p>A pragmatic first stage of targeting in order to focus resources.</p>	<p>Low targeting accuracy if vulnerable households are widely dispersed.</p>
Administrative targeting	<p>Simple to use when lists are available.</p> <p>Can reduce risk of bias if selection is</p>	

- There is no 'right' or 'wrong' approach to targeting, rather detailed guidance is provided on the pros and cons of different approaches to inform agency decision making.
 - Guidance and checklists are provided for each targeting activity of the programme management cycle from determining appropriateness of targeting to establishing targeting criteria, identifying eligible cases and managing errors.
 - Several of the guidance documents are urban specific.
-
- Whilst most are designed for use in multiple emergency contexts including conflict/protracted crises there is little if any guidance relating specifically to the needs of

- - Targeting approaches, work in progress

This review identified the following projects under way in relation to urban targeting. These are summarised in Table 3.7. Please note that despite the efforts to capture work in development, this list may not reflect all work in this regard. The targeting initiatives in relation to the Syrian refugee crisis response in the MENA region have been extensive and are summarised in Box 3.5.

Table 2. Summary of ongoing targeting initiatives



BOX 3.5 STATISTICAL APPROACHES TO TARGETING BASED ON ECONOMIC VULNERABILITY IN JORDAN AND LEBANON

In 2014 in Lebanon and Jordan, UN and other agencies worked together to develop a common methodology for defining vulnerability and therefore targeting multi-sector material assistance through common criteria. A major goal of the work was to



- It is recognised that the development of proxy



Key Conclusions and Recommendations

The development of tools for needs assessment, response analysis and targeting relevant in urban and post-conflict contexts evidently still necessitates investment. The following overarching conclusions and recommendations can be drawn:

Urban programming is taking place but tools and guidelines are lagging behind. Many multi-sector displaced population needs can be met through markets. This has implications for urban response programming, with growing interest in multi-sector approaches, the provision of multi-purpose cash grants to meet all manner of needs, and targeting based on 'multi-sectoral' economic vulnerability. However, development of tools or guidelines to support this

Investment in assessments, response analysis and targeting must strike a balance between accuracy, timeliness and cost. Although this is not an urban-specific recommendation, it is particularly valid in urban humanitarian contexts since the dynamism of urban contexts and highly mobile urban populations (such as refugees) demands the use of



Maunder, N. *et al.*

Anne A

Stakeholders contacted

NO	KEY INFORMANT NAME	ORGANISATION / POSITION
1	Paul Currion	Urban consultant
2	Patrice Chataigner	ACAPS Assessment lead
3	Liz Babbister	Habitat for Humanity
4	Joseph Ashmore	IOM
5	Marina Angeloni	Food Security Urban Cluster
6	Gaia Vanderesch	IMPACT
7	Esteban Leon	UNHABITAT
8	Michelle King	Part of the targeting systematic review – Stanford University
9	Assanke Koedam	JIPS
10	Quentin Legallo	NRC Nairobi
11	Matthew Wencel	REACH
12	Isabelle Pelly	CaLP Technical Coordinator and involved in all ERC grant tool development in Lebanon
13	Paula Armstrong	DRC
14	Louisa Seferis	DRC
15	Joanna Friedman	UNHCR
16	Carla Lacerda	UNHCR
17	Kerren Hedlund	Independent, previously UNHCR cash lead
18	John McHarris	WFP VAM
19	Sara Pavanello	ODI
20	Jenny Lamb	Oxfam WASH – TwiG Markets lead
21	Jake Zarins	Habitat for Humanity
22	Sam Carpenter	British Red Cross urban delegate
23	Alan Brouder	Habitat for Humanity, Urban Crises Learning Manager
24	Jessica Saulle	SCUK/Senior advisor EFSL

Websites researched

WEBSITES:		
1	Cash Learning Partnership	www.cashlearning.org
2	UNHCR Emergency Information Management Toolkit	http://data.unhcr.org/imtoolkit/
3	ALNAP	http://www.alnap.org/what-we-do/urban
4	PARK database (part of JIPS)	http://www.parkdatabase.org/
5	World Bank	http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/urbandevelopment/publication/urban-risk-assessments
6	USAID - Making cities work website	

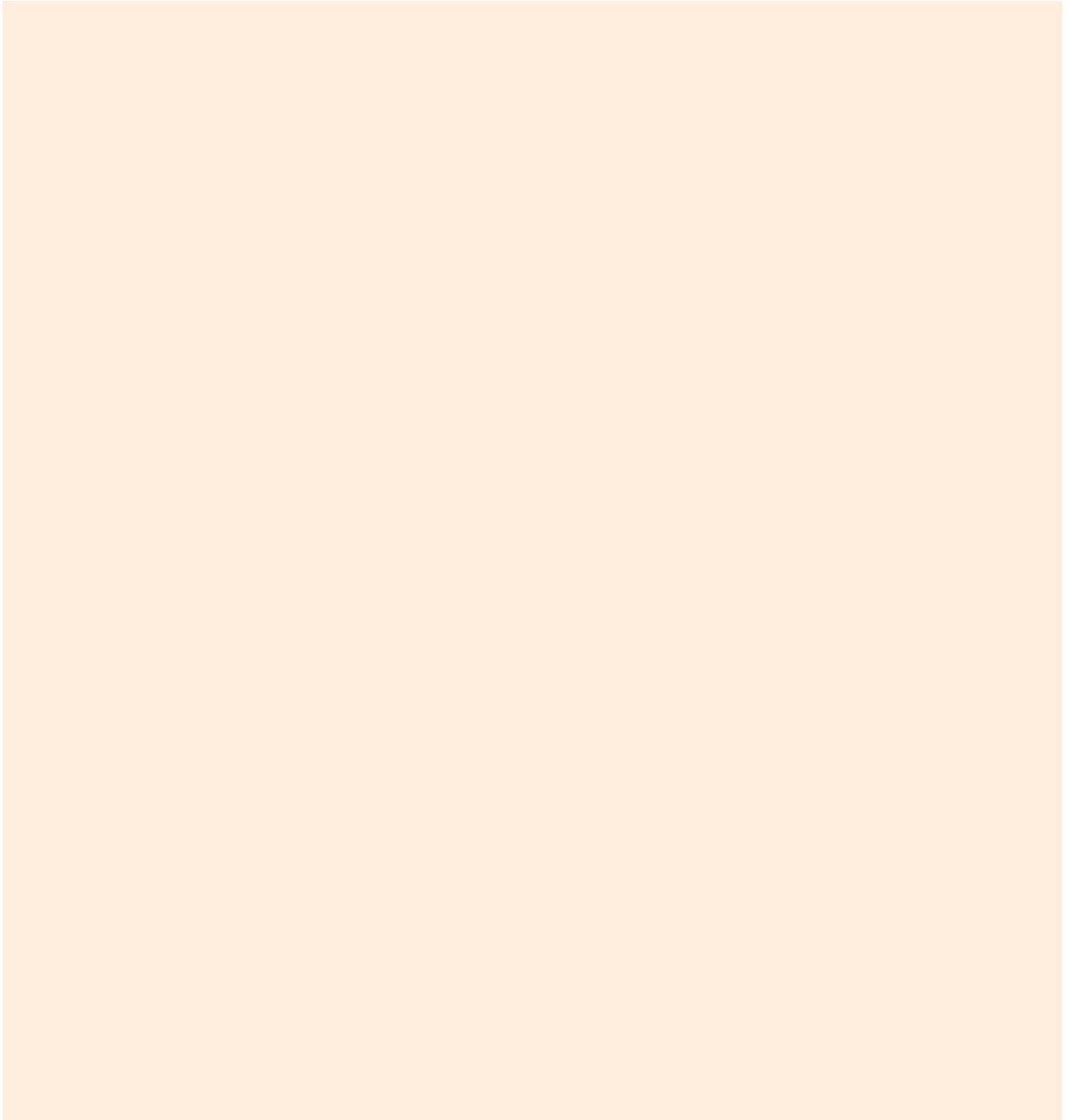
Anne B

Inter Agency Standing Committee Working Group
Subsidiar Bodies

Update on progress and upcoming priorities Januar
Reference Group Meeting Humanitarian Challenges in
Urban Areas

Work Plan for

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	INTERVENTION AND INTENDED RESULT/ PRODUCT	EXPECTED OUTCOMES OF INTERVENTION	IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	UPDATE JANUARY 2016	PRIORITIES FOR 2016
Strategic Objective 1. 	1a. World Humanitarian Summit Urban Segment: Enhanced Coordination	1a. New norms and guidelines for support to humanitarian agencies to improve humanitarian operations in urban areas through better coordination with critical urban partners at community, local government, private sector and	0.005 Tc ir1o rTc 0.045 Tw 8.15 17.812 Td(t)-2 6		





STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	INTERVENTION AND INTENDED RESULT/ PRODUCT	EXPECTED OUTCOMES OF INTERVENTION	IMPLE- MENTING AGENCIES	UPDATE JANUARY 2016	PRIORITIES FOR 2016
<p>Strategic Objectives</p> <p>3. <i>(faint text)</i></p> <p>(t.)</p>	<p>3g. Shelter recovery/urban planning surge support</p>	<p>3g. Inclusion of dedicated technical capacity/expertise in shelter recovery/urban planning in country cluster coordination teams.</p> <p>(Graham.Saunders@ifrc.org)</p>	<p>3.g. Global Shelter Cluster</p>		
	<p>3h. Revised Health Equity Assessment Response Tool (HEART)</p>	<p>3h. Set of validated, standardised core indicators (health and non-health as determinants of health) for urban officials to identify and monitor inequities at neighbourhood level. New health emergency -7 (le)16.8-19.8()18(p)-18.rt7(er)eu312.3()16w8(r)0.i ptul</p>			

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	INTERVENTION AND INTENDED RESULT/ PRODUCT	EXPECTED OUTCOMES OF INTERVENTION	IMPLE- MENTING AGENCIES	UPDATE JANUARY 2016	PRIORITIES FOR 2016
Strategic Objective 5. 	5a. Adapting to an Urban World	5a. Ongoing project co-managed by the gFSC and WFP/VAM: 'Adapting to an Urban World' to develop a toolkit of vulnerability indicators, food security assessment tools and guidelines, and an early warning system specific to urban settings. The tools will be piloted in case studies across various urban contexts to capture lessons and contribute to guidance materials. WFP, Aysha Twose (aysha.twose@wfp.org)	5a. gFSC, WFP, UNHCR, IFRC, ALNAP, WVI, Samaritan's Purse, Oxfam, World Animal Protection		•5a,

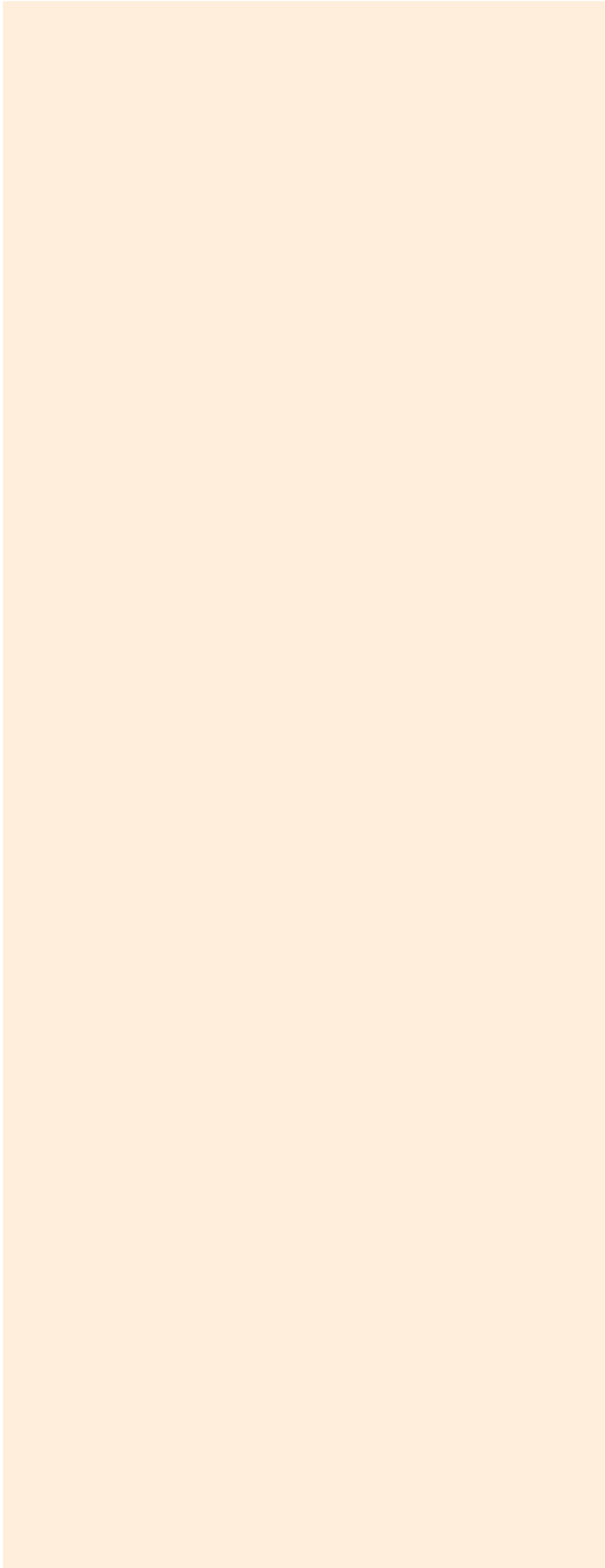
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	INTERVENTION AND INTENDED RESULT/ PRODUCT	EXPECTED OUTCOMES OF INTERVENTION	IMPLE- MENTING AGENCIES	UPDATE JANUARY 2016	PRIORITIES FOR 2016
<p>Strategic Objective 6.</p> <p>t t t</p> <p>P t t</p> <p>t t t t</p> <p>t t t</p> <p>P t t t t</p> <p>P t t t t t</p> <p>t t t t t</p> <p>t t t t</p> <p>(t.)</p>	<p>City Resilience</p>				

NAME OF TOOL/ APPROACH/ METHOD-
OLOGY, AGENCY (PUBLP4 015 403360B0003 BDC 0.765 0 Td(A)-9.3(C)TJ72 32 1 / A

NAME OF TOOL/ APP		



NAME OF TOOL/ APPROACH/ METHODOLOGY, AGENCY (PUBLICATION YEAR)	BRIEF DESCRIPTION	USE IN WHICH PART OF THE EMERGENCY?	DESIGNED FOR POST-CONFLICT CONTEXTS?	ASSESSMENT CHARACTERISTICS:			WEBSITE
URBAN GUIDANCE OR TECHNICAL SHEET TO AC-COMPANY EXISTING GUIDE-LINES	DESIGNED FOR URBAN CONTEXTS BUT ADAPTABLE	NOT DESIGNED FOR URBAN CONTEXTS		SECTORS COVERED*	INCLUSION OF MARKET ASSESSMENT COMPONENT?	METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF NOTE	ADDITIONAL COMMENTS
Joint Assessment Mission G-d ()JTJ0014 Tc -0.014 Tw (GN)2.4HO2.9(S) BDC TJE1 [(T)5.3(E)2.9(S)] BDC TJE1 [(T)5.3(E)							



URBAN GUIDANCE OR TECHNICAL SHEET TO AC-COMPANY EXISTING GUIDE-LINES	NAME OF TOOL/ APPROACH/ METHODOLOGY, AGENCY (PUBLICATION YEAR)	BRIEF DESCRIPTION	USE IN WHICH PART OF THE EMERGENCY?	DESIGNED FOR POST-CONFLICT CONTEXTS?	ASSESSMENT CHARACTERISTICS:			WEBSITE
					SECTORS COVERED*	INCLUSION OF MARKET ASSESSMENT COMPONENT?	METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF NOTE	
	Rapid Assessment for Markets' ICRC (2015).	The Rapid Assessment for Markets (RAM) provides a quick and basic snapshot of how key markets operate immediately after a shock, to support initial decisions on the feasibility of response options (cash vs in-kind, initial market support) and to identify whether or not more detailed market system analysis is needed, and if so, for what. Guidance involves a step-by-step guide through the process of market analysis immediately after the shock. Greater emphasis on geographical locations, But also considers market systems to an extent. Supports an understanding of commodity demand. Provides some technical information on market						

NAME OF TOOL/ APPROACH/ METHOD- OLOGY, AGENCY (PUBLICATION YEAR)	BRIEF DESCRIPTION	USE IN WHICH PART OF THE EMERGENCY?	DESIGNED FOR POST- CONFLICT CONTEXTS?	ASSESSMENT CHARACTERISTICS:	WEBSITE
URBAN GUIDANCE FOR TECHNICAL SHEET TO ARCHITECTURAL COMPANY EXISTING GUIDE-LINES DESIGNED FOR URBAN CONTEXTS NOT IIGNE					

NAME OF TOOL/ APPROACH/ METHOD- OLOGY, AGENCY (PUBLICATION YEAR)	BRIEF DESCRIPTION	USE IN WHICH PART OF THE EMERGENCY?	DESIGNED FOR POST- CONFLICT CONTEXTS?	ASSESSMENT CHARACTERISTICS:			WEBSITE
				SECTORS COVERED*	INCLUSION OF MARKET ASSESSMENT COMPONENT?	METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF NOTE	
URBAN GUIDANCE OR TECHNI- CAL SHEET TO AC- COMPANY EXISTING GUIDE- LINES	DESIGNED FOR URBAN CONTEXTS BUT ADAPTABLE	NOT DESIGNED FOR URBAN CONTEXTS					
Multi-Sector Initial Rapid Assessment Guidance' IASC (2015a).	A MIRA is an inter-agency needs assessment and analysis process, from which a joint strategic plan for emergency response is developed by the humanitarian Country Team. The MIRA may be modified for various emergency contexts and can be used to respond to IDP or non- refugee emergencies. The MIRA process focuses on producing a situational analysis during the first three days of the onset of a disaster, followed by a						

NAME OF TOOL/ APPROACH/ METHODOLOGY, AGENCY (PUBLICATION YEAR)	BRIEF DESCRIPTION		USE IN WHICH PART OF THE EMERGENCY?	DESIGNED FOR POST-CONFLICT CONTEXTS?	ASSESSMENT CHARACTERISTICS:			WEBSITE
	DESIGNED FOR URBAN CONTEXTS	NOT DESIGNED FOR URBAN CONTEXTS BUT ADAPTABLE			SECTORS COVERED*	INCLUSION OF MARKET ASSESSMENT COMPONENT?	METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF NOTE	
URBAN GUIDANCE OR TECHNICAL SHEET TO AC-COMPANY EXISTING GUIDE-LINES	Rapid Humanitarian Assessment in Urban Settings, Technical Brief Currión, P. for ACAPS (2015).							
	<p>This Technical Brief is intended to be a starting point for improving coordinated needs assessments in urban areas, without which the humanitarian community will not be able to ensure the quality and accountability of urban response itself. It provides guidance on carrying out joint rapid assessments of humanitarian needs in urban environments within the first weeks of a disaster. The brief assumes a basic</p>							



NAM		
-----	--	--

NAME OF TOOL/ APPROACH/ METHODOLOGY, AGENCY (PUBLICATION YEAR)		BRIEF DESCRIPTION	USE IN WHICH PART OF THE EMERGENCY?	DESIGNED FOR POST-CONFLICT CONTEXTS?	ASSESSMENT CHARACTERISTICS:	WEBSITE		
URBAN GUIDANCE OR TECHNICAL SHEET TO AC-COMPANY EXISTING GUIDE-LINES	DESIGNED FOR URBAN CONTEXTS BUT ADAPTABLE				SECTORS COVERED*			
	NOT DESIGNED FOR URBAN CONTEXTS				INCLUSION OF MARKET ASSESSMENT COMPONENT?			
					METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF NOTE			
					ADDITIONAL COMMENTS			
Initial Rapid Assessment (IRA), IASC (Health, Nutrition and WASH Clusters) (2009)		<p>The purpose is to provide a rapid overview of the emergency situation in order to identify the impacts of the crisis, make initial estimates of needs, and define the priorities for humanitarian action in the early weeks of response. It should answer the following core questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What has happened? Is there an emergency situation and, if so, what are its key features? 2. How have the population and essential services been affected? Who are worst affected and likely to be most vulnerable? Why? How many people are affected? Where are they? 3. Are interventions required to prevent further harm or loss of life? If so, what are top priorities? 4. What continuing or emerging threats could escalate the emergency? 5. What resources and capacities are available? What are the most important, immediate capacity gaps? 6. What are the key information gaps that should be addressed in follow-up assessments? 	As soon as possible after the onset of a new sudden-onset crisis (within 72 hours, maximum 1 week). The whole process including analysis and preparation of a report should be completed within 1 to 3 weeks.	Not specifically designed for conflict contexts. References the importance of a conflict lens, providing numerous case studies, question prompts and examples.	Health, Nutrition and WASH	??	The data collection formats are user-friendly. Forms can be used as a checklist and worksheet for recording	

0.032 Tc 0.032 Tw T*[(WA)-38.2(S)-48.-10(())Ts.2(g)8(())TJ TD9TJ9J0.0D((m)18(c)-

NAME OF TOOL/ APPROACH/ METHOD- OLOGY, AGENCY (PUBLICATION YEAR)	BRIEF DESCRIPTION	USE IN WHICH PART OF THE EMERGENCY?	DESIGNED FOR POST- CONFLICT CONTEXTS?	ASSESSMENT CHARACTERISTICS:			WEBSITE
				SECTORS COVERED*	INCLUSION OF MARKET ASSESSMENT COMPONENT?	METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF NOTE	
<p>URBAN GUIDANCE OR TECHNICAL SHEET TO AC-COMPANY EXISTING GUIDE-LINES</p> <p>DESIGNED FOR URBAN CONTEXTS</p> <p>NOT DESIGNED FOR URBAN CONTEXTS BUT ADAPTABLE</p>	<p>Guidelines for Assessment in Emergencies' IASC Emergency Shelter Cluster (2006).</p> <p>These guidelines provide advice on the organisation of initial rapid assessments and, to the extent possible, attempt to spotlight the emergency shelter intervention. The sequence of sections corresponds to the order in which tasks could be carried out: planning, fieldwork, analysis and reporting. The assessment should ideally be an IASC Country Team initiative under the overall coordination of the Humanitarian Coordinator. The assessment team, involving the government, staff from UN and intergovernmental agencies, the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement and NGOs should be multifunctional: it is not meant to consist of representatives of separate sectors of adbu5(h)-1920(g)-17.6(h)-13.7(t)-10(J)J0.009 Tc -0.019nct shoa sepaivmmeter</p>						



URBAN GUIDANCE OR TECHNICAL SHEET TO AC-COMPANY EXISTING GUIDE-LINES	NAME OF TOOL/ APPROACH/ METHODOLOGY, AGENCY (PUBLICATION YEAR)		BRIEF DESCRIPTION	USE IN WHICH PART OF THE EMERGENCY?	DESIGNED FOR POST-CONFLICT CONTEXTS?	ASSESSMENT CHARACTERISTICS:			WEBSITE	
	DESIGNED FOR URBAN CONTEXTS	NOT DESIGNED FOR URBAN CONTEXTS BUT ADAPTABLE				SECTORS COVERED*	INCLUSION OF MARKET ASSESSMENT COMPONENT?	METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF NOTE		ADDITIONAL COMMENTS
		Joint IDP Profiling Services Essential Toolkit (JIPS JET)	<p>The JIPS Essential Toolkit (JET) is a compilation of generic tools and guides for profiling exercises in IDP situations. The JET represents the JIPS best practice tools (that are stored in PARK – Profiling and Assessment Resource Kit http://www.parkdatabase.org/) and also an independent database, where users can browse for assistance and inspiration at all stages of an IDP profiling exercise. The JIPS JET includes a household questionnaire for use in paper or electronic formats (on a hand-held device) as well as focus group discussion.</p>	All kinds of emergency, post-crisis phase involving displaced and host populations.	Not specifically. The focus is more on displacement. However, the questionnaire could be modified to accommodate this.	Multi-sector and single sector depending on needs and context.	No, not in any detail. However, this could be added.	The JET documents can be adapted for specific contexts.	JIPS have another product, an online data analysis platform DART (Dynamic Analysis and Reporting Tool http://www.dart.jips.org/) that their assessment formats can be uploaded to. The DART tool is a great resource enabling the visualisation of assessment findings and data analysis.	http://jet.jips.org/

Annex D

Overview of Targeting Guidance

PUBLICAT

PUBL

PUBLICATION	BRIEF DESCRIPTION	RELEVANCE	TARGETING MECHANISMS COVERED	METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF NOTE	COMMENTS?
ERC (2015) An Operational Toolkit for Multipurpose Cash Grants. UNHCR	Comprehensive and practical guidance for humanitarian actors to assess the feasibility, conceptualise the design and structure the implementation of MPGs. The toolkit focuses on MPGs whose primary objective is to meet basic needs as defined by affected people themselves. It provides guidance on how to implement a multi-sector and often inter-agency approach to assessments, analysis, cash programme design and implementation, beyond sector-specific tools.	The guidance explains that MPGs can be used regardless of context – urban and rural, rapid and slow onset, chronic and acute crises, and even natural and complex disasters. As such the guidance is relevant for all, but informed by a context-specific Situation and Response Analysis. Not specific to urban but MPGs have been conceived in urban displacement contexts. Multi-sector.	Introduces several targeting mechanisms - including administrative, geographical, CBT, and self targeting, along with guidance on the pros and cons of each.	Some best practice guidance is provided on i) the establishment of	

PUBLICATION	BRIEF DESCRIPTION	RELEVANCE	TARGETING MECHANISMS COVERED	METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF NOTE	COMMENTS?
MacAuslan and Farhat (2013) Review of Urban Food Security Targeting Methodology and Emergency Triggers.	This document is aimed at field practitioners to assist in capacity building and provide guidance during emergency responses in urban areas, focusing on food security, livelihoods, and nutrition. It covers emergency triggers and targeting emergency responses in urban areas.	Urban-specific guidance focusing on food security and livelihoods, drawing on examples across contexts including natural disaster, economic shocks and conflict/protracted crisis.	Introduces	ctr331 distit3/	



Knowledge
Products