



Tsunami Evaluation Coalition

The role of needs assessment
in the tsunami response

**Desk review on needs assessments
in Food Security/Food aid**

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1. Background and objectives

This report follows the Terms of Reference, included in Annex 1, of the Tsunami Evaluation Coalition (TEC) on Needs Assessment, which aims to evaluate the “adequacy, appropriateness and effectiveness of assessments in the decision making process to guide the responses to assist people affected by the tsunami”.

The report is based on the desk review of the quality and methodologies of published assessment reports relating to food security/food aid/livelihoods undertaken by the author between 5th September and 31 October 2005, that is a total of 27 days (terms of reference included in Annex 1). This desk study should be read in conjunction with the final reports prepared by the field team members who conducted interviews in both Indonesia and Sri Lanka.

The objectives of the desk review were:

- To review approaches/guidelines assessing food security/livelihoods in emergencies,
- To prepare an inventory of published tsunami-related food security/food aid assessments,
- To analyze the quality and methodologies of the most relevant food security assessments according to standard guidelines.

2. Methodology

2.1. Frameworks and standards in food security assessments

A number of frameworks of analysis, guidelines and standards are available for needs assessments in food security¹. Assessment approaches developed by international NGOs and UN technical agencies addressing sectoral needs are reviewed in section 3.1.

The *Sphere Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response* is a unique framework in its kind as it sets out for the first time what people affected by disasters have a right to expect from humanitarian assistance. The aim of the Project is to improve the quality of assistance provided to people affected by disasters, and to enhance the accountability of the humanitarian system in disaster response.

The revised Sphere handbook (2004) takes into account recent developments in humanitarian practice in various sectors (water/sanitation, food and nutrition, shelter and health among others). It represents a cornerstone and benchmark document for all humanitarian aid workers especially in the food security/nutrition sector and reflects their collective will and shared experience in disaster response.

For this desk review, the following four Sphere standards² were selected, with a greater emphasis placed on the first two:

¹ Such as: the Needs Analysis Framework (NAF) developed for the Consolidated Appeals Process; the UNDG Framework for Multilateral Needs Assessments in Post-conflict Situations; the Standardized Monitoring & Assessment of Relief & Transitions (SMART) Initiative; and frameworks and approaches developed by NGOs addressing sectoral needs (e.g., CARE, Oxfam food security and agricultural needs or other national and international standards to determine appropriate interventions like the SPHERE handbook).

² *Sphere minimum standards*: these are qualitative in nature and specify the minimum levels to be attained in the provision of food security, nutrition and food aid responses.

- a) **Initial assessment**, *Common standard 2*: Assessments provide an understanding of the disaster situation and a clear analysis of threats to life, dignity, health and livelihoods to determine, in consultation with the relevant authorities, whether an external response is required and, if so, the nature of the response.
- b) **Food security**, *Assessment and analysis standard 1*: Where people are at risk of food insecurity, programme decisions are based on a demonstrated understanding of how they normally access food, the impact of the disaster on current and future food security, and hence the most appropriate response.
- c) **Nutrition**, *Assessment and analysis standard 2*: Where people are at risk of malnutrition, programme decisions are based on a demonstrated understanding of the causes, type, degree and extent of malnutrition, and the most appropriate response.
- d) **Food aid planning**. Rations for general food distributions are designed to bridge the gap between the affected population's requirements and their own food resources.

2.2. Inventory of needs assessments

An inventory was prepared of published reports of the most relevant needs assessments relating to food security, nutrition and livelihoods in countries affected by the December 26, 2004 tsunami. "Needs assessment" is categorised as: immediate assessments carried out during the first seven days and more structured assessments carried out during the subsequent three months. Reports were gathered through various sources, among others: the TEC database prepared by the ALNAP (August 2005), Internet search on the internet and personal contacts.

The criteria for selection were:

- Time frame: assessments with starting date within the first 3 months from tsunami event
- Countries: Indonesia and Sri Lanka as priority, others if possible (Maldives, Myanmar, Thailand, India).
- document types: published assessment reports (incl. initial risk assessments and subsequent structured assessments)
- Sector/thematic focus: food security, food aid, nutrition, livelihoods, agriculture and fisheries, in addition to comprehensive multi-sector assessments.
- Organizations: three main categories of actors were covered, namely UN technical agencies and banks, donors, and international non-governmental organizations.

The assessment reports were organized in an Excel matrix in order to have a quick overview of the following information: title of document (file name), country, author(s), type of agency, start date of the assessment, end date of the assessment, publication date of the report, sector or thematic content, type of information, methodology used, and geographic area/location.

2.3. In-depth analysis of the quality and methodology of assessments

Selection of assessments

Due to time limits, the in-depth analysis of the quality and methodology of assessments was only able to concentrate on twenty most relevant assessments that were carried out in Indonesia and Sri Lanka. Although it is acknowledged that relevant assessments were also carried out in India, Maldives, Thailand, Myanmar and Somalia.

Two criteria, in addition to those above, by which these assessment reports were selected for in-depth analysis were: first, and most important one, the agency had experience in assessing

needs in the sectors of food security and livelihoods (organizations considered to be at the forefront of livelihoods work include: Oxfam, FAO, WFP, Save The Children, International Federation of Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies); and second, the assessment was a first-hand field evaluation of needs/damage (thereby excluding: situation reports, desk analyses, lessons learned papers and workshops).

The final reports of the tsunami real-time evaluation by FAO and WFP respectively became available only at a later stage during the consultancy and were not included for lack of time.

The table below shows the distribution by type of agency.

Source material by type of agency	Indonesia	Sri Lanka	total
UN & banks (incl. multi-agency assessment)	5	4	9
Donors (incl. multi-donor)	1	1	2
International NGOs	5	4	9
Total	11	9	20

Analysis approach

An array of Sphere key indicators³ associated with the four standards mentioned above were used as a checklist to systematically review methodologies used in the assessments. Findings were recorded in analysis sheets for each assessment separately (sheets provided in Excel file).

Definition and guidance notes on these indicators are given in Annex 3 and are briefly summarized as follows:

- *Initial assessment*: accurate and useful, timely, sectoral linkages and coordination, consultation/ participation of beneficiaries,
- *Food security*: methodology/reporting, disaggregated data (pre-disaster, impact, vulnerable groups identified, needs by vulnerable groups, gender asymmetries & relations), underlying context, local coping strategies, capacity-building, long-term recovery planning, nutrition, recommendations of appropriate interventions.

An attempt was also made to identify quantitative indicators of risks/needs assessed in the assessments reports, when available, so as to allow for comparison/validation with estimates obtained from the field interviews. The two impact indicators that were traced are: (1) Total estimated internally displaced persons (IDPs), and (2) population identified as vulnerable/food insecure (total numbers and vulnerable groups).

Finally, the analysis paid special attention to the following five questions⁴:

- Did assessment methodologies make use of existing frameworks for needs assessment in emergencies? If so, which ones and to what extent?
- To what extent was there overlap in the assessments conducted?
- To what extent were assessments conducted consistent or contradictory?
- To what extent did assessments include a longer-term perspective?
- To what extent did the assessments address gender issues (women's specific needs)?

³ *Key indicators (Sphere handbook 2004)*: these are 'signals' that show whether the standard has been attained. They provide a way of measuring and communicating the impact, or result, of programmes as well as the process, or methods, used. The indicators may be qualitative or quantitative

⁴ These issues relate to section 4.2 on "Complementarity and Coordination" of the ToR of the NA evaluation

3. Results

3.1. Assessment approaches in food security and livelihoods

Introduction on livelihoods definitions and livelihoods approaches:

The concept and use of a livelihoods approach is rather difficult to grasp due to the large variation and constantly evolving and developing livelihoods approaches that exist (Hussein, 2002). Two often cited definitions of livelihoods are:

A livelihood comprises of the capabilities, assets - both material and social resources - and activities required for a means of living. A person's livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stresses and shocks, maintain or improve its capabilities and assets, [and provide sustainable livelihood opportunities for the next generation]. (Chambers and Conway, 1992).

The ways in which people access and mobilise resources that enable them to pursue goals necessary for their survival and longer-term well-being, and thereby reduce the vulnerability created and exacerbated by conflict (Young et al. 2002).

Supporting livelihoods is interpreted in many different ways, ranging from livelihood provision, to protection, recovery and promotion (Maxwell, 1999). From a humanitarian perspective, it considers the protection of livelihoods as a more effective way of saving lives. Livelihood interventions are usually not well defined, and can include anything from asset provision (e.g. seeds and tools), market-, cash- and labour-based interventions, capacity building, to advocacy and global trade campaigns.

The key concern in a livelihoods approach is to understand how people actually live. The principles that underlie the approach are:

- it puts people at the centre of analysis and action, focusing on what matters to people and on existing livelihood strategies (it builds on strengths and opportunities rather than satisfying needs);
- it is holistic, recognising that there is a multiplicity of actors, influences, livelihood strategies and outcomes;
- it is flexible, acknowledging that livelihoods and the factors that influence them are dynamic;
- it looks at different levels, considering processes at the micro level, from the household, through to the macro-level processes that shape vulnerability and livelihood strategies; and incorporating a number of different activities; and
- It is cross-sectoral in its approach to programming these activities, emphasizing partnership between different actors.

Adopting a livelihoods approach means paying attention to the way people live, why they live that way, and why and how this way of life changes. It is essential to understand the severity of household food insecurity. The questions it asks indicate likely entry points for interventions - both short and long-term - and their likely impact on people's lives.

Ideally, a livelihoods assessment in emergencies should try to answer questions such as:

- ⇒ How severe are risks to livelihoods?
- ⇒ Who is vulnerable? And why?
- ⇒ What livelihood strategies are people pursuing, and what are their priorities?
- ⇒ What types and levels of livelihood support are appropriate?
- ⇒ How feasible is livelihood support in the different contexts?
- ⇒ Which are the formal and informal institutions to work with on livelihood support, and how?
- ⇒ What are the potentially harmful effects of livelihood support?

Assessment approaches:

The majority of assessment approaches reviewed are emergency food security assessments, rather than livelihoods assessments, as the former are common in emergencies. A thorough review of emergency assessment approaches is covered by Jaspars and Shoham (2002). This section draws for the most part on this earlier piece of work and briefly summarizes the main characteristics of assessment approaches.

Annex 2 reviews in detail the main characteristics of major approaches assessing food security/livelihoods in emergencies. Two additional and recent methodologies for assessing and analysing food security using a livelihoods perspective were considered in the current review: (1) the World Food Programme's Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) (2005) and (2) the FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Missions (CFSAM) (2004). While the IFRC⁵ also carries out similar assessments, the author was unable to obtain a copy of their approach.

Hereafter are summarized some of the main highlights of the different approaches in terms of methodology, theory and concepts:

- Objectives of assessments are generally three-fold: (1) to determine the severity of food insecurity, (2) to identify vulnerable groups and (3) to identify appropriate interventions;
- Many emergency assessment approaches consider aspects of livelihoods, in particular *food security*;
- Assessment approaches focus on livelihood strategies and outcome at the micro-level; few include an analysis of political vulnerability or involvement in the war economy;
- Only ICRC explicitly incorporates elements of a political analysis;
- Most approaches examine *access to food and income for different livelihood or wealth groups*, whereas grouping according to social or political status more accurately reflects groups with similar access to food;
- The uses of assessments are often limited to determining the need for emergency relief, usually food aid;
- Some assessments recommend livelihood support including income, market, agriculture and livestock support at micro-level, and at macro-level; negotiation to protect civilians under humanitarian law and advocacy to promote human rights.

3.2. Characteristics of the needs assessments

Over 100 reports were gathered and organized in Excel matrix sheet (Annex 4). The table below shows their distribution by author, date of the assessment, country and sector/thematic focus.

The Internet sources providing tsunami-related information were numerous, too many to be covered all during this consultancy. One of them, the FAO Fisheries Department portal of the Tsunami Relief Database⁶, was examined with more attention and the contents of the database were inventoried in a separate Excel matrix: a total of 137 situation reports were posted by end March. In the first weeks, daily situation updates on the impacts of the tsunami on fisheries livelihoods were provided by the Consortium of Regional Fishery Organizations (CONSRN) and jointly developed by staff from FAO, NACA (Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia), SEAFDEC and BOBP-IGO (Bay of Bengal inter-governmental Organization) for internal use.

⁵ The International Federation of the Red Cross usually sends Recovery Assessment Teams to analyze recovery needs and formulate a relevant recovery programme for the National Societies.

⁶ <http://www.fao.org/tsunami/fisheries/index.htm>

Distribution of reports by type of agency, country, date and type of assessment and sector:

By type of agency	NGO (32), UN (53), donor incl. multi-donor/agency (17)
By country	Indonesia (46), Sri Lanka (22), other countries/regional (34)
By date of assessment	No date on report (55), Completed by end March (46)
By type of assessment	Rapid/fact finding missions (28), Structured assessments using qualitative and/or quantitative approach (35), Situation reports (23) and desk analyses (16)
By sector/thematic focus ^a	Food aid/Food security (22, half of which using livelihoods analysis), Fisheries (11, half of which using livelihoods analysis), Livelihoods (7), Agriculture (4), Multi-sectoral (8), Environment (2), Nutrition (3)

^a excludes situation reports and desk analyses

The main findings of the inventory on the characteristics of needs assessments are:

- This inventory is far from being complete and many needs assessments may have been missed out. It was generally difficult to access actual assessments reports from Internet but also from organizations that were reluctant to share reports because considered internal documents.
- Two broad assessment phases are observed: (1) the first two weeks were characterized by rapid, fact finding missions that produced mostly “guesstimates” and assessed damage/loss/needs based mainly on assumptions and secondary information sources; followed by (2) the second phase of more structured assessments using a qualitative approach i.e. combining secondary data review/analysis with the collection of primary data during field visits (through direct observation and key informants interviews).
- More than half of the reports did not specify the start and end dates of the assessment. Those reports that did, often it was not indicated the date of publication of the report.
- Only about half of the assessments of food security/food aid analysed impacts/needs within the broader context of livelihoods. The same holds for assessments in fisheries.
- Out of the 63 rapid and more structured assessments, 18 were single sector focused, 23 assessed two to four sectors and 22 were multi-sectoral.
- Posting of assessment reports happened late, if at all. Some organizations shared their reports through informal channels at local level (meetings, contacts, etc.)
- FAO Fisheries Department portal of the Tsunami Relief Database: mostly posted situation reports, declarations, and relatively few assessment reports. There did not appear to be any clear criteria regarding which documents to post or not e.g. some good consultant mission reports were not posted. The majority of assessment reports by FAO were not formal assessment reports but were back-to-office reports from field missions.

3.3. Quality and methodology of food security/livelihoods assessments

Cross-cutting issues on initial assessments

Accurate & useful

- Several key factors determine whether assessments are accurate and useful including: timeliness, composition of assessment teams (multi-disciplinary), appropriateness of methodologies and data collection techniques (data disaggregated by livelihood group at least and possibly by age and gender), good relations with local institutions, and prior knowledge of local communities, coverage and beneficiary consultation.

- The general observation cited in the reports was that the situation was evolving rapidly, and the associated needs of the population were highly dynamic and difficult to grasp. Assessors stressed the importance of carrying out ongoing needs assessments, which were considered insufficient according to some experts (FAO fisheries).
- Initial assessments took the form of rapid, fact finding missions and were mostly based on assumptions. As needs evolved rapidly (high population dynamics, a lot of uncertainties), assessments rapidly became outdated. This, together with the difficulties in coordination (see “Constraints” below), was one important reason for the confusion that characterized the delivery of humanitarian assistance. Nonetheless, some of the early rapid assessments proved to be extremely useful in providing a sufficient basis for deciding the type of immediate assistance to deliver and for helping national governments to quickly set priorities and delineate a strategy for reconstruction.
- Joint assessments – multi-disciplinary - were highly valued because provided a benchmark for many actors. Noteworthy is the approach adopted by multi-donor and multi-agency assessment by the Consultative Group on Indonesia (CGI), led by the World Bank (Preliminary damage and loss assessment). The Government and technical UN agencies that took part in the assessment organized themselves into sub-sectoral sub-teams to undertake this work, which was then coordinated by the core team (teams were multidisciplinary and inter-institutional, with common Terms of Reference). It was started within the first week of the disaster and completed in three weeks time. It was able to quickly assemble, analyse and triangulate many information sources and to provide a comprehensive consolidated analysis across various sectors. Maximum use was made of information that was already available from national structures both political and civil as well as established international agencies.
- Assessment teams: not enough information provided to judge quality of assessors
- Collection of information: majority used a mix of qualitative/quantitative methods
- Information sources: the majority of assessments had accessed and analysed secondary sources (existing reports, relevant pre-disaster data) and collected primary information (direct observation, key informants interviews).
- Some assessments reported difficulties in obtaining accurate estimates on displaced, missing and/or affected populations. Reports tended to quote official estimates from government sources; however the various actors were giving reporting different estimates. Population dynamics in Indonesia especially were said to be unclear, with continuous movements of population from/to camps. The critical need was expressed to understand these dynamics to better define the support to be provided for resumption of livelihoods by geographic area, including some ‘host locations’. (see also “*Disaggregated data*” below under Food security)

Sectoral linkages and coordination

- The majority of assessments had a sectoral focus, only relatively few were integrated. Key areas influencing food security were not all systematically examined hereby leaving out some important perspectives essential to get a clear understanding of the problem. Example of issues/areas that were insufficiently covered: nutrition and infant care and feeding practices, food consumption, market analysis, livelihoods.
- Many coordination meetings in Indonesia, high frequency at first, but soon became not clear on roles and responsibilities and too many layers of coordination (see constraints below). Co-ordination achieved at district level but Indonesian agencies less apparent in co-ordination meetings (in Indonesia, livelihoods sectoral working group were established and led by UNDP). Although Sri Lanka had overall better coordination, some assessments

found there were many uncertainties (who does what, where, planned intervention). Despite the fisheries coordination meeting organised by FAO on Jan. 18, Government policies and activities of other donors remained unclear and this was reported to an obstacle to chart a clear line for fishing interventions.

- An interesting comment by IFRC is worthwhile noting here: "The characteristics of this context are such that competition among RC/RC Societies – not to mention UN agencies and local & international NGOs – to find space, programmes and projects to absorb their funds in an acceptable timeframe could well come at the expense of proper planning, programming and coordination – both local and global."
- In both Indonesia and Sri Lanka, there was a clear need for better communication flows between affected population, project implementers and policy makers in the wake of the disaster.

Consultation and participation in the assessments

- For the majority of initial rapid assessments, participation of local partners generally involved the consultation of Government officials and representatives of district/sub-districts and camps/centres. "Local participation was often not the objective at the time, rather getting a broad idea of how people had been affected was the urgent requirement to inform internal decision-making and programming" (personal communication from an assessor in food security, Indonesia). Time and language constraints for training and involving local partners were reported in initial assessments both in Indonesia and Sri Lanka.
- Identification of partners was identified as an issue from the beginning in Indonesia – there were few agencies involved in relief and livelihoods work prior to the tsunami – most were involved in rights-based work and most partner organizations which were starting to emerge were being used for food relief and other commodities distribution.
- In Sri Lanka, fishing societies' networks and membership based organizations that worked through decentralised structures were used as effective channels to coordinate community responses and participation post-emergency.
- Community consultation was not part of early assessments in general but was incorporated later on during more structured assessments, although it is not clear to what extent (reports did not provide enough details as to how focus group discussions were carried out). In Sri Lanka, a constraint to consultation was that few welfare centres had formed committees, women were under represented.
- Most reports were not always explicit as to who were the key informants consulted and how they were selected for interviews (see below "Food security"). Information was often obtained from local officials – e.g. staff at district and sub-district offices, village or camp representatives – the elites; it is therefore likely that the most vulnerable and marginalised groups. Only few reports actually specified which livelihoods groups in which localities were consulted and the modalities of PRA tools/techniques (e.g. use of mixed focus groups, i.e. men and women, different occupation groups). This somewhat 'biased' consultation process may partly explain why needs may have been inappropriately assessed (e.g. excess of boats being replaced, insufficient houses reconstructed, etc.)

FOOD SECURITY

Methodology/Reporting

- The *quality* – and thus the reliability - of the needs assessment (methodology and reporting) varied substantially from one report to another depending on the experience and skills of the reporting evaluator/FS specialist. The term "reliability" in nutrition

assessments is defined as follows: ‘an indicator is considered reliable (or reproducible) if it gives similar results when repeated in the same situation, whatever the operator, the place or the measurement instrument’ (FAO guide “Nutrition indicators for development” 2005). Reliability is thus a necessary condition for an instrument to be valid.

- *Reporting* - In some cases, reports did not clearly specify on the front page nor in the introduction what were the exact start and end dates of the mission, date of the final report, composition of the field team, coverage of the assessment including its geographic spread, the range of livelihood groups included and other relevant stratification of the population (e.g. gender, ethnicity, tribal group, etc.), and modality/use of appraisal methods/tools. Very few reports were explicit about assumptions made and limits of accuracy of data.
- *Objectives* of assessments were generally two-fold: (1) to determine the severity of food insecurity or the impact on livelihoods, and (2) to identify appropriate interventions and/or draw a work plan/strategy for the organization’s proposed response. Only few assessments explicitly included in their objectives that to identify vulnerable groups.
- *Informants* - Overall it was difficult to make out which population/livelihood groups were consulted during the assessments. Most of the methodology sections in the reports tended to state generally that primary information was obtained from key informants’ interviews with villagers and officials. The reports by SC-UK were the only ones to give details on the place, modality and typology of consulted populations.
- *Analysis framework* - There was remarkably no clear reference made in the reports to specific methodologies or analysis framework used in any of the assessment reports (except for WFP ENA, FAO/WFP CFSA, and SC-UK HEA). Also, international standards in nutrition exist and are widely accepted, but this is not so for food security and this makes it difficult to compare different needs assessments. Information was gathered in most cases using procedures internal to the organization in order to allow for inside decision-making and programming.
- *Use of PRA tools/techniques* - the most commonly cited PRA tools and techniques were key informant interviews and focus group discussions. No additional details were found on the modalities and applications of PRA tools. Whether special arrangements were made for participation of marginalised community groups is not clear (see below ‘Gender’)
- *Sources of info/Qualitative* - Assessments were mostly based on a combination of primary and secondary information sources. Joint needs assessments seem to have made the best and most extensive use of secondary data reviews. Two reports stated it was impossible to carry out an assessment of the impact of the tsunami on different livelihood groups due to total lack of secondary information.
- *Local partnerships* – Assessments by UN & banks and assessments by ICRC/IFRC were carried out in collaboration with relevant government institutions and counterpart societies, respectively, and put emphasis on capacity building of local institutions. This was not always the case for NGOs because of difficulties in both finding and training partners. One exception is Oxfam that contracted local partners NGOs in Aceh to carry out parallel assessments to identify worst affected settlements, based on water & sanitation criteria and to assess IDPs desire to return home, asking information about their former livelihoods and places of origins. These results were used to assist Oxfam in determining approximate numbers of returnees as well as how they will need to be supported to recover their livelihoods.

- *Dissemination and sharing of assessment reports* - It is difficult to determine if and how assessment reports were shared among agencies. For instance, while reports by FAO technical divisions were technically cleared early on, they were not formally released until several months later, but were shared locally through informal channels. Except for the WFP Emergency needs assessments (ENA) and the FAO/WFP crop and food supply assessment, almost none of the reports were posted on the Internet and, if they were, this happened at a much later stage (e.g. ODI Cash learning Aceh workshop in June 2005). In Indonesia, a livelihoods sectoral working group was established (chaired by UNDP and Mercy Corps), but it is not clear if this groups were informed or indeed received reports of agencies working in food security/livelihoods. It must be said also that, with the numerous assessments carried out in the first 3 months, a considerable amount of information was generated and, if shared more efficiently, would have benefited a wider range of actors.
- *Constraints* - Commonly cited constraints included: security restrictions (majority of assessments in Indonesia), transport, logistics, secondary data (one report dated 6-12 Jan), unclear population dynamics, risk of duplication and overlapping planning, identification of beneficiaries and beneficiaries needs, rehabilitation needs & details on agency interventions (see coordination above), difficulty in identifying local partners, time and language obstacles in training local staff.

Disaggregated data

- Overall, the level of disaggregated data was low, usually by geographical region, livelihood group or broad/simplified categories of population such as IDP, IDP+host, host. Except for nutrition surveys, data were not disaggregated by age and gender. In many cases, the livelihood categorisation used to examine food security of the affected population before the tsunami differed from the categorisation after the tsunami. One exception was the SC-UK approach that examined access to food and income for different livelihood or wealth groups. None of the assessments analysed grouping according to social or political status which could have more accurately reflected groups with similar access to food.
- The terminology and definitions on “displaced” and “affected” persons were not clear and varied between assessments. This probably contributed the difficulty and confusion over assessed numbers expressed above. With a greater focus on IDPs, assessments seem to pay lesser attention to the situation and the specific needs of other groups of population such as: host families with IDPs or populations who were not displaced but had lost their livelihoods.
- Most reports did not make a clear distinction between findings based on ‘assumptions’ that needed verification and those constituting ‘observed facts’ or ‘confirmed findings’ as to who were the particularly vulnerable to food insecurity. In other words, it was difficult to see the level of confidence with which the findings statement were made, as well as the degree to which the findings could be generalised or not (i.e. findings valid under certain conditions or groups and not in others). Similarly, reports seldom identified clearly the hypotheses or key questions that could not be answered during the assessment and that needed to be addressed and/or verified in the next one.
- One reported gap in Indonesia was the lack of pre-tsunami data on livelihoods of aquaculture households, and it was therefore very difficult to properly assess impacts and needs, and design appropriate interventions.
- Noteworthy integrated and comprehensive assessments and analyses of livelihood strategies were those by: Oxfam in Indonesia (needs-based approach to cash grant programmes), FAO with the Indonesian government in the sectors of agriculture and

fisheries (especially aquaculture), SC-UK both in Indonesia and Sri Lanka, WFP emergency needs assessments (included market analysis in Sri Lanka).

- Gender analysis received surprisingly little attention in needs assessments⁷. Findings were insufficiently differentiated between men/women. Overall, assessments seem to fail in reaching a good understanding of: the role and status of women within community/social structure, their relative decision-making power over household resources, the type of activities they engaged in, and their specific needs.

Underlying Context

- The underlying context was analysed in most assessments, not in all, but did not examine in deep how social/political issues had an impact on food security.
- Assessment approaches focus on livelihood strategies and outcome at the micro-level; few included an analysis of political vulnerability or involvement in the conflict economy (both Aceh and Sri Lanka have a long history of civil strife). Elements of political analysis are explicitly incorporated in the IFRC assessments for recovery.

Local coping strategies

- There was surprisingly little mention of the impact of coping strategies on the severity of food insecurity in assessment reports.

Capacity-building

- Overall, assessments did not consider nor build on local capacity and responsibility of government and local institutions (formal and informal institutions) to respond. Notable exceptions were (1) the IFRC approach and, generally speaking, (2) UN assessments carried out jointly with counterpart Governments. However, while in the first case, reports of the recovery assessment teams explicitly stated among their objectives the “analysis of capacity building strengths/ weaknesses/opportunities/ constraints of National Societies to support recovery programming”; in the latter, local institutional capacity building did not appear to be a central feature in the assessment.

Long-term recovery planning

- Several assessors in Indonesia recognized fairly early on a clear potential for livelihood recovery for returnees and partially affected as indicated by functioning systems of food production, markets, and favourable growing conditions. This was in contrast with conclusions by others for whom the pre-tsunami high vulnerability levels limited this potential for recovery (1/3 of population in Aceh province was living below poverty line, 2/3 were consuming less than 2100 kcal/day, 580 thousands were ultra-poor).
- Key assistance strategies identified for recovery and reconstruction already in the first month included: buying locally; providing ‘cash and vouchers’ in conjunction with/instead of direct hand outs; livelihood support including land titling and insurance; and community participation.
- The numerous needs assessments contributed significantly to the formulation of policies and medium term rehabilitation and recovery strategies for reconstruction prepared by FAO with the Governments (ongoing strategic process). Strategic documents for fisheries ready by March in Indonesia and May in Sri Lanka, on the basis of initial assessments and reflecting the ongoing partnership process with the Governments. These draft strategies are a clear output of the assessments produced and of FAO technical supporting role vis à vis the tsunami affected countries.

⁷ Briefing notes by Oxfam and FAO (SEAGA programme) were published early on their respective Websites to promote debate and awareness of these issues and to ensure that the recovery phase of the relief effort integrates the problems raised.

- Long-term options only partially explored by WFP in Indonesia as the main focus was on immediate food needs. WFP definite phase out plans from relief into recovery in Indonesia were expected to be confirmed by end March based on the results of two key studies (the nutrition surveillance and the food market and labour analysis). However, this did not occur as planned because of delays in these studies (reports published only in July).
- In Sri Lanka, WFP included a market analysis in the emergency needs assessment which resulted in recommendation for clearer and gradual phase out planning whereby targeted interventions would replace free food, shifting the focus to chronically vulnerable households in chronically food insecure areas.

Nutrition

- Nutritional data analysis was primarily used to determine/justify the precise nature, purpose and duration of food aid responses. There were serious concern for the health and nutritional status of children and women especially in Indonesia.
- Need was expressed for updated representative survey data in Indonesia and for the set up of a nutrition monitoring surveillance system (to be undertaken jointly with UNICEF and MoH).
- The impact of food insecurity on the population's nutritional status was not systematically considered in assessments.
- Nutrition assessments in Indonesia were led by UNICEF in collaboration with other partners and provided useful and timely information. An early assessments in January was made in 19 camps (in Banda Aceh and Aceh Besar), and was followed a month after by a representative across the province assessment in 13 districts. Nutrition assessments were also carried out by Hellen Keller foundation which resulted in duplication of efforts.
- It is not possible to comment for Sri Lanka because of the lack of access to nutrition assessments.

Recommendations for interventions

- Assessments were unanimous about the considerable variations in the range of contexts and damage/loss between geographical locations (i.e. one house completely destroyed, while the next damaged only mildly). Variation was also observed among livelihood groupings (whatever categorisation was used). Because of these variations, the range of programme options needs to be tailored according to the needs.
- Several actors agreed and stressed that the support to recovery of lost livelihoods (economic interventions such as in-kind assistance, purchase of local materials, microfinance opportunities) needed to be deployed at an early stage as a complement to the continuing food relief phase (to increase purchasing power at household level) and with a longer-term perspective. The latter was particularly the case in Sri Lanka where SC-UK played a leading and well appreciated role among agencies operating in livelihood recovery.
- Assessments recommended livelihood support including income, market, agriculture/ fisheries and livestock support at micro-level, and at macro-level. In Sri Lanka, marketing interventions were recurrently recommended with the re-establishment of the marketing network for recovery of coastal fishing communities.
- Some not all early assessment reports recommended to carry out more detailed assessments to check against initial assumptions made.

- There was an actor-wide agreement over the need for local food purchase to avoid domestic market disruptions and also to monitor prices.
- Some assessors expressed the need to understand population dynamics better especially in defining the support to be provided for the resumption of livelihoods by geographic area, including some 'host locations' and also for comprehensive Livelihoods, Food and Nutrition Surveillance for better response (developing alternatives to food aid) to track changes in outcome indicators of relevant interventions.

4. Main conclusions and recommendations

- Because needs are continuously changing over time, there must be ongoing needs assessments to secure an even transition between relief and recovery. This must also be reflected in changing assessment strategies so as to provide more detailed information over time.
- Carrying out "second" detailed needs and risks assessments at the beginning of the recovery phase is important to (1) check initial assumptions and estimates on which early assessments were based on and thus bring necessary changes to hurried relief responses, (2) refine needs assessed and prioritise interventions to communities and individuals in need and (3) understand local livelihood strategies in food security.
- Ongoing needs assessments are only useful if they are properly consolidated and feed into coordination mechanisms to guide/assist humanitarian organizations deliver the right kind of assistance. One suggestion being that UN agencies such as FAO Fisheries could and should play a stronger role in these assessments to provide technical advice and training to relevant stakeholders.
- There is need to strengthen and make better use of joint (multidisciplinary) assessments not only to serve as benchmark but especially to assist coordination. Coordination meetings must be held at district level, involving local partners and in local language.
- Assessments should make the necessary efforts to build on local capacities, including formal and informal institutions. Strengthening relations with local partners has been cited as an essential requirement in this 'natural' disaster where humanitarian concerns are combined with long-term national recovery efforts (ALNAP, 2005). The organizational development and capacity building of local institutions are essential issues to be assessed in order to build on local capacities, including formal and informal institutions.
- Reporting and dissemination of assessment findings needs to be improved: the start and end dates of field mission should be specified from the start, the composition of the team, but also the distribution of community and household interviews by locality or livelihood group visited in order to have an idea of how representative are data.
- Need international (simple) standards in food security assessments to serve as benchmarks.
- Livelihood recovery is a key component in disaster response. More efforts are needed to strengthen initial assessments in determining the impact on food security in different livelihood/occupation/social groups in order to better identify/define the different population groups who have lost their livelihoods in order to start providing appropriate support early on.
- Food relief is not appropriate in areas where there is good availability and access to markets. Market analyses should be systematically incorporated in initial food security assessments so as to allow an effective gradual phase out from food relief to targeted food interventions to nutritionally vulnerable groups.

- Affected communities are key players in early relief efforts, but were not consistently consulted (not involved in needs assessments, planning and implementation). Assessors should seek more actively to consult local colleagues and members of the local affected population when designing assessments. The overarching issue of community consultation has been recognized as being imperative to proper targeting and to devising the plan for reconstructing (lessons learned, by Rachel Houghton, ALNAP)
- Recovery programming must also be based on sound and participatory assessments of needs and capacities of the affected population. Marginalised groups with special needs, (e.g. women-headed households, widowed women, populations who lost livelihoods but were not displaced) must be sought out.
- Better understanding of the social and gender impacts of the tsunami, and its impact on women in particular is needed, as to what concrete steps must be taken to ensure that both the immediate response and long-term policies are effective in bringing relief.
- Bridging communication gaps between beneficiaries and lower level government staff and strengthening information and data exchange between the government and its partners is essential first of all to inform communities of benefits and limitations of assistance programmes.

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Annex 1. Terms of reference of the TEC evaluation on needs assessments

EVALUATION OF THE ADEQUACY, APPROPRIATENESS AND EFFECTIVENESS OF ASSESSMENTS IN THE DECISION MAKING PROCESS TO GUIDE THE RESPONSES TO ASSIST PEOPLE AFFECTED BY THE TSUNAMI

1.0. Background

The Tsunami catastrophe that struck Asia on 26 December 2004 is one of the worst natural disasters in modern history. Although the major impact was felt in India, Indonesia, the Maldives, Sri Lanka, and Thailand, several other countries were affected including Myanmar and Somalia, or touched by the tsunami including Bangladesh, Kenya, Malaysia, Seychelles, and Tanzania. In total, more than 170,000 people are thought to have died. Overall, an estimated 2 million people have been directly or indirectly affected of whom 1.7 million are internally displaced⁸. Damage and destruction to infrastructure destroyed people's livelihoods, and left many homeless or without adequate water, sanitation, food or healthcare facilities.

The world - both governments and people - responded with unprecedented generosity, in solidarity with the rescue and relief efforts of the affected communities and local and national authorities. This has been instrumental in reducing or mitigating the consequences of the disaster, and in boosting the current recovery and rehabilitation efforts.

2.0. Purpose and Scope

This evaluation is undertaken as part of the Tsunami Evaluation Coalition.

The present joint evaluation will look at the extent to which responses to the Tsunami disaster were informed by timely, transparent, comprehensive, accurate and coordinated impact and needs assessments. This would be most appropriately analysed jointly through a multi-sectoral approach. Indeed, most disaster assessments carried out in the past have focused on the use of sectoral/sub-sectoral or agency approaches to emergency crises, with a subsequent reduction in their effectiveness to respond to the affected population's real needs. Reality on the ground calls for a more holistic and integrated analysis and thus, response.

"Needs assessment" is categorised as: immediate assessments carried out during the first seven days and more structured assessments carried out during the subsequent three months.

The purpose of the evaluation is as follows:

- To assess the extent to which immediate and longer-term agency and donor responses and strategies were guided by timely, relevant and adequate needs assessments (what was done well and why, and what could have been done better and how);
- To assess the extent to which information from needs assessments was brought together and available in a form which could be used by the main actors;
- To determine whether the needs assessments were well-coordinated and complementary;
- To make recommendations to humanitarian agencies and donors for improving how needs are assessed in sudden onset emergencies; and
- Within the larger system-wide evaluation effort, the Tsunami Evaluation Coalition, to serve as a pilot and possible future model for system-wide interagency evaluations.

The users of the evaluation results are humanitarian actors (UN, NGOs and donors) and possibly the affected national governments.

The scope of this evaluation is as follows:

⁸ Figures for numbers dead and missing taken from Guha-Sapir, Van Panhuis, "Health Impact of the Tsunami: Indonesia 2005". Brussels Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters, July 2005

The emphasis of the evaluation will be on the needs assessments carried out by agencies/actors involved and their priority setting for immediate and longer-term responses.

The evaluation will look at the needs assessments carried out during the first three months of the humanitarian response, from 26 December 2004 to 31 March 2005 to determine the effect on people's lives and livelihoods and their needs. The study will also take into account supplies provided and needs addressed/met prior to any needs assessments conducted (for example, local actors and military).

The evaluation will include two levels of analysis. On the one hand, the evaluation will examine the extent to which needs assessments guided the decision-making on the planning and programming of the response. On the other hand it will also look at country level to extent to which needs assessed were reflected in the response and met the actual needs of the affected populations.

Assessments of needs of the humanitarian response will be reviewed, taking into account such aspects of the response as: shelter, food, security, health (including malnourishment, malnutrition and morbidity), protection issues (including sexual and gender-based violence), livelihood recovery and targeted longer term solutions for the most affected groups (including orphans and the aged).

The evaluation will carry out four case studies: two in Aceh, Indonesia (one that was easily accessed and the other that was accessed only after some days) and two in Sri Lanka (one that was easily accessed and the other that was accessed only after some days).

The evaluation is expected to provide examples of good practice: practice-to-be-avoided as well as targeted recommendations to the humanitarian community on how to adopt the lessons and insights identified by this evaluation.

3.0. Evaluation Criteria

Each of the key issues shall be evaluated using the following evaluation criteria as appropriate: Timeliness, efficiency, effectiveness, appropriateness, coherence, value-added, and connectedness. Gender perspectives will be systematically included throughout the evaluation.

4.0. Key Issues

4.1 *Quality of Impact and Needs Assessments*

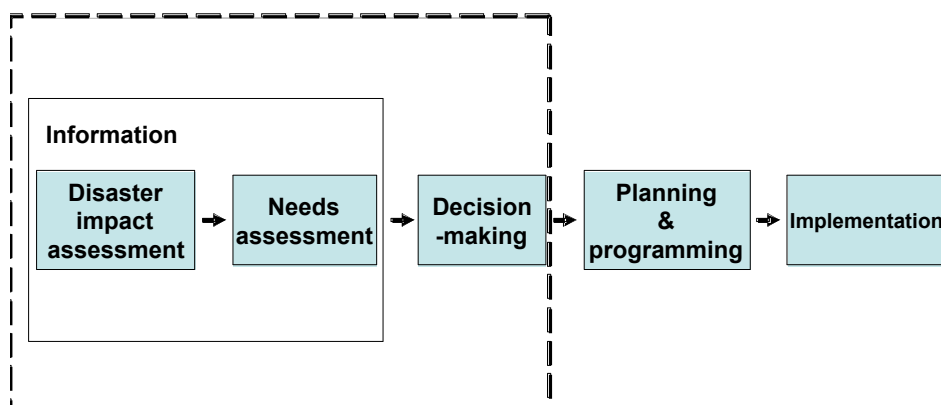
- Quality of the assessment: was the coverage of the needs and damage assessment sufficiently comprehensive? Did the assessments lead to an adequate understanding of who was affected, where they were and what their immediate needs were?
- How adequately were anticipated risks assessed (vulnerabilities, potential for outbreaks, etc)? Were assessed needs and risks accurate?
- To what extent was local knowledge and capacity used in carrying out the needs assessments?
- To what extent were local capacities (e.g., local expertise, family ties and support, etc.) taken into account in identifying the needs for assistance?
- Were there any unassessed needs (either in terms of geographic coverage or population groups)?
- Did the assessed needs correspond to the actual needs of the populations?
- Was the timing of disaster impact and needs assessment appropriate?
- Were the assessments (and recommendations) appropriately grounded in an analysis of contexts, e.g., social issues (cast, illegal immigrants, conflict, politics, gender issues, etc.)?
- To what extent did analysis reflect a longer term perspective?
- What assessment mechanisms were put in place after the immediate rapid assessments?
- How adequate were the surveillance mechanisms and other subsequent assessments or surveys in directing/adjusting the responses?
- Were there distinct differences in the assessment processes between the most important affected countries?

4.2 *Complementarity and Coordination*

- Did assessment methodologies make use of existing frameworks for needs assessment in emergencies, such as: the Needs Analysis Framework (NAF) developed for the Consolidated Appeals Process; the UNDG Framework for Multilateral Needs Assessments in Post-conflict Situations; the Standardized Monitoring & Assessment of Relief & Transitions (SMART) Initiative; and frameworks and approaches developed by NGOs addressing sectoral needs (e.g., CARE, Oxfam food security and agricultural needs or other national and international standards to determine appropriate interventions like the Sphere handbook). Were these methodologies reconciled for commonality of use?
- Did any of the assessment methodologies use any guidelines prepared from a gender sensitive perspective?
- To what extent assessments by sector and by beneficiary group were comprehensive?
- To what extent overlapping assessments were consistent or contradictory?
- How did needs assessments relate to those done by national governments? Were findings similar or different? Why, if at all, were they different?
- Were the needs assessments coordinated and complementary to the extent feasible in the aftermath of the disaster?

4.3 *Effectiveness and Use of Needs Assessments*

- Were there coherent and effective mechanisms for the sharing and dissemination of the results of needs assessment in place?
- Use and users of assessment(s): who are the user(s)? What information/ analysis did they particularly value? What were the gaps?
- To what extent were assessments useful to formulate responses including alternative options (relief/recovery)? Were assessments used to formulate clear strategies on what needed to be done as priority to deal with the direct consequences (loss of shelter, the injured, the dead, etc.)?
- Who made the strategies, based on what information, to what effect? How did these assessments relate to the planning of flash appeals?
- Did the needs assessments inform the design and targeting of emergency and early recovery responses? If not, why not?
- To what extent were funding decisions (pledges & commitments) based on the needs assessments?



Evaluation focus

5.0. Links to Other Thematic Studies

There are linkages with the other thematic studies. In particular, this evaluation covers issues of coordination (complementarity) in needs assessments processes and uses. It also addresses issues relating to funding and the extent to which donors' decision-making and strategy formulation/setting of priorities was guided and informed by objective needs assessments. Finally, the evaluation links with the LRRD thematic group in respect of connectedness issues in carrying out needs assessments.

6.0. Management

The needs assessment evaluation will be managed by the SDC, WHO and FAO (the "Steering Committee") together with guidance from the "Working Group" (comprising various agencies and donors). The Steering Committee main tasks are to:

- Ensure an inclusive process to finalize the TOR
- Assist in the mobilisation of resources (financial and in-kind)
- Participate in the selection of team members (identifying the team and ensuring quality throughout the process)
- Consult on key issues regarding this evaluation
- Advise their own agencies and staff on this evaluation as well as coordinate agency internal substantive feedback to the group
- Participate in any workshop that may be planned once the draft report has been received
- Ensure ongoing communication with the working group
- Ensure integration into and coherence with the wider TEC evaluation

Financial and administrative aspects of the evaluation will be managed by WHO.

7.0 Evaluation Team and Methodology

It is proposed that the evaluation team would consist of three international evaluation experts, covering between them expertise in assessments of immediate needs including those for food, shelter, health, water, restoration of livelihoods and food security, public health, infrastructure, security and cross-cutting issues of gender. One of the three consultants will be Team Leader. A Research Assistant will carry out the background and preparatory work. National consultants will join the core team during each of the country case studies.

The team will make use of the following methodologies:

- Inventory, categorisation and selection of the most important needs assessments made during the first three months; In addition to comprehensive multi-sector assessments, attention will be given to assessments relating to health, food security, agriculture and fisheries;
- Desk review of the quality and methodologies of the assessment reports based on an agreed set of criteria;
- Consultation of beneficiaries in the three affected countries;
- Identify and interview key stakeholders, and in particular decision-makers, in the three affected countries as well as in donor and agency headquarters;
- Visits to the disaster-affected areas in Sri Lanka and western Sumatra. It is proposed that in Sri Lanka and Indonesia, the team will do an in-depth study in two respective locations: one that was reached by the international community during the first days, and a second where it took a week or longer for the first international assessment and response teams to arrive; and
- Focus group discussions with stratified opinion sampling will be part of the methodology.

For comparison purpose, it is important that a consistent methodology be applied in the two countries visited.

8.0 Tentative Time Schedule

Starting Date (desk review): September

Field missions: October

Time Schedule for the Research Assistant: Early September

2 days briefing in Rome or Geneva with the Steering Committee
4 weeks desk review, including inventory, identification of interviewees and missions preparation

Terms of Reference for the Research Assistant (Food security – Food Aid)

Under the general guidance of the Steering Committee and the Team Leader as well as the direct supervision of the Senior Evaluation officer of FAO Evaluation Service, the Research Assistant will carry out a review of literature and of the needs assessment made in the first three months after the Tsunami with a view to developing an inventory of:

- the principal methodologies available for needs assessment and their major characteristics and information in the literature on their principle strengths and weaknesses;
- The needs assessments carried out;
- The methodologies applied in those assessments and their coherence with those discussed in the literature.

The Research Assistant will consult Rome-based agencies (WFP and FAO) and carry out teleconferences with other key agencies which have been involved in needs assessments. He/she will be supported by FAO and WFP staff in the identification and critical review of key documents and methodologies. He/she will consult the TEC data base. The research assistant will work in very close collaboration with the Research Assistant covering other areas of needs assessments (health, shelter, watsan, infrastructure) and based in Geneva as well as with the Evaluation Team. She/He will be based in Rome with some travel to Geneva.

Draft report submitted end of November
Debate on draft report in the December ALNAP biannual
Finalise report
Integration in TEC synthesis report end December

9.0 Outputs

A report of no more than 30 pages, excluding an executive summary of no more than 3 pages and annexes. For further guidance for the report, see ALNAP guidance.

The final report will be made available on the dedicated website, and disseminated through all appropriate channels.

10.0 Use of the evaluation report

The evaluation report will be a stand alone report. Preliminary findings and recommendations will be presented to the Steering Group and the Working Group. It will also be discussed with agencies.

Findings will inform the dialogue shared between humanitarian partners in forums such as the SMART initiative, the Good Humanitarian Donorship Initiative, the Sphere Project, etc.

Findings will enable donor agencies to better analyse, prioritise and assess proposals project received from humanitarian partners.

Finally, the report will be presented at relevant inter-agency fora, e.g., the November IASC meeting and the December ALNAP meeting. The report will also feed into the TEC synthesis report – planned to be available in draft form by late December 2005.

Total costs rough estimate 160,000\$

Annex 2. Review of approaches assessing food security/livelihoods in emergencies

Objectives and elements of assessment approaches

(Adapted from Jaspars & Shoham 2002)

Approach	Objectives	Elements of livelihoods	Application
CARE Household Livelihood Security (HLS)	To provide a multi-dimensional view of livelihoods to identify vulnerable households, and people's goals to identify programming priorities	All	Mostly development, stable situations
Oxfam-GB livelihoods approach to food security	To determine the severity of food insecurity in terms of risks to lives and to livelihoods, and to identify appropriate interventions	Food security	Mainly natural disasters, Displaced political emergencies
SC-UK household economy	To estimate the impact of a 'shock' on the ability of a household to acquire food and non-food goods.	Food security, income and expenditure	Natural disasters, Refugees, Conflict
ICRC economic security	To determine the risk of decapitalisation and to intervene to prevent this	Resources, assets, strategies, obligatory expenditure	Conflict
MSF-H food security	To determine the stage of food insecurity and appropriate food and health interventions	Food security and access to health care	Conflict
WFP-VAM	To provide a detailed understanding of food insecurity and vulnerability conditions and thus support programme design, particularly regarding food aid targeting and priority groups	Food security	Mostly development, but also includes monitoring in disaster-prone areas
WFP EFSA (2005)	To provide a more comprehensive approach to assessing food security crises with a view to determining the most appropriate response (food and/or non-food) to meet immediate survival and longer term recovery needs.	All (role of markets, linkages between food security, nutrition and other sectors, building on pre-crisis baseline data)	Emergencies and protracted crises, but limited applications because newly developed approach
FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Missions (CFSAM) (2004)	To provide accurate, timely & credible information on imminent food security problems in a country or a region so that appropriate actions can be taken by the governments, the international community and others to minimize the impact of man-made or natural disasters on the affected populations.	Food security, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Macroeconomic Context Affecting Food Supply, Demand (FAO)</i> - <i>Crop Production & Food Supply/Demand Assessment (FAO)</i> - <i>Vulnerability & Food Needs Assessment (WFP)</i> 	countries facing widespread and serious food emergencies (~20-25 countries/year are covered. Mostly Africa. recently: DPRK, Iraq Afghanistan)
USAID FEWS	To manage threats to food security through provision of timely and analytical early warning and vulnerability information	Food security	Natural disasters

Methods used by different assessment approaches

(Adapted from Jaspars & Shoham 2002)

Approach	Data sources	Methods of primary data collection
CARE livelihood security	Primary and secondary; quantitative and qualitative	Key informant interviews, focus groups Proportional piling, ranking, mapping, time trends, seasonal Calendars, transect walks, direct observation Household interviews Anthropometric survey
Oxfam–GB livelihoods approach to food security	Primary and secondary; qualitative	Key informant interviews, focus groups Proportional piling, ranking, mapping, time trends, seasonal calendars, transect walks, direct observation Household interviews Anthropometric survey
SC–UK household economy	Primary and secondary; qualitative and quantitative	Key informant interviews, focus groups Proportional piling, ranking, mapping, time trends, seasonal calendars, transect walks, direct observation Household interviews for different wealth groups
ICRC economic security	Primary data; quantitative	Mainly household interviews Anthropometric survey
MSF–H food security	Primary; qualitative	Key informant interviews, focus groups Anthropometric survey
WFP VAM	Mainly secondary data collection; quantitative	
WFP EFSA	Primary and secondary (thorough data review); quantitative and qualitative	Key informant and community group interviews Proportional piling, ranking, mapping, time trends, seasonal calendars, transect walks, direct observation Household survey Nutrition (anthropometry) survey Market survey
FAO/WFP CFSAM	Primary and secondary; quantitative and qualitative	Primary data collection in the field: Questionnaire based interviews and cross-checking with – Key informants, Focus groups, Community leaders, Local/regional authorities, Public health officials, Market traders, NGOs working in the region
USAID FEWS	Secondary data collection mainly quantitative. Primary data for vulnerability profiles	

Descriptive sheets for different assessment approaches

(Adapted from Jaspars & Shoham 2002)

CARE–Household Livelihood Security (HLS) Approach

<i>Sources</i>	Frankenberger et al. (2000); Frankenberger & McCaston (2001); Maxwell (1999); Oxfam–GB (2001)
<i>Objective</i>	The main objective is to provide a multidimensional view of livelihoods to identify vulnerable households and people’s goals and to identify programming priorities. HLS assessments may have multiple objectives; global learning where there is little or no previous knowledge, and/or strategic planning to improve the allocation of scarce programme resources. Building partnerships is often a secondary objective.
<i>Stages in assessment/assessment framework</i>	CARE makes use of a sustainable livelihoods framework as the basis for its assessments. The same framework is used for assessments, monitoring and evaluations, and has the following components: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Context; including natural resources, institutions, infrastructure, history, economic, cultural and political environment, demography, shocks and stresses;- Livelihood strategy; including assets, production and income, processing, exchange, marketing, and consumption activities;- Livelihood outcomes; involves the security of food, health, water, shelter, education, community participation, and personal safety. These data allow the construction of livelihood profiles. The impact of different risks is then analysed; including environmental, social, economic, and conflict-related risks. The impact of these risks on the various sources of livelihood within a population (human, financial, natural and social capital, as well as economic activities is analysed together with an analysis of vulnerability. The HLS approach also collects information on opportunities, e.g. ‘What are people doing in a positive way that can be built upon?’
<i>Methods</i>	The approach uses different methods, depending on time and resources. When time permits, both primary and secondary information is collected. Secondary data are gathered on the context, access to services, and the current nutritional and health status of the population. Primary data are collected on livelihood resources, and livelihood strategies. Six to 12 villages in a region are assessed. The guiding principle is to capture a range of different types of villages to determine if there are differences in livelihood status across various settings. Methods include key informant interviews, focus group discussions, and household interviews in purposively chosen villages. How much primary data is collected depends on the availability and quality of existing information. An in-depth assessment takes about four to six weeks to complete.
<i>Analysis</i>	The approach first determines the feasibility of different livelihood strategies, by analysing the contextual information. The analysis should identify the key leverage points that allow CARE to have the maximum impact on people’s livelihoods. The identification of risks and opportunities is done by the community.
<i>Uses</i>	HLS has mainly been used to identify livelihood support interventions in stable development contexts. The framework is also increasingly used to identify needs in chronically vulnerable areas. HLS may identify four phases of programming according to the objectives of livelihood support: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Livelihood protection to prevent loss of assets, e.g. livestock marketing, providing drought resistant seeds, and employment generation through food-for-work schemes;- Livelihood provisioning to save lives and protect or improve nutritional and health status;- Livelihood recovery to rehabilitate livelihoods, for example, provision of food until harvest, distribution of seeds and tools, restoration of institutional capacity, etc.;- Livelihood promotion to improve production and income-earning opportunities.
<i>Application</i>	The CARE HLS has mainly been applied in stable situations. The limited unstable contexts in which it has been applied include Kosovo and Burundi. In Burundi it was combined with a benefit–harms analysis.
<i>Strengths and weaknesses</i>	A strength of HLS is that it is based on a well developed holistic livelihoods framework and that assessments have the potential to identify a range of interventions. Its major weakness is its limited application in SCCPI, and the approach has therefore not undergone adaptations to deal with the constraints of working in such situations.

USAID FEWSNET: Famine Early Warning System (FEWS) and the Food Security Vulnerability Profile (FSVP)

<i>Sources</i>	Chopak (2000); Eilert (2000)
<i>Objective</i>	The main aim of USAID FEWS is to manage threats to food security through provision of timely and analytical early warning and vulnerability information. The overall objective is to strengthen the abilities of African countries and regional organisations to manage threats to food security. The objective of constructing a Food Security Vulnerability Profile (FSVP) is to identify risks for particular livelihoods, e.g. natural disaster, wars/conflict, food prices, trade policies, and budgetary or foreign exchange restrictions.
<i>Stages in assessment/assessment framework</i>	FEWS uses a framework whereby food security comprises three major components: availability, access, and utilisation. Ideally, the assessment starts with the construction of baseline profiles (FSVPs) for specific livelihood groups. HEA may be used to do this. Information on key risk and hazard variables are monitored regularly, these include: rainfall, crop production, and prices of staple foods. Risks are categorised as environmental, social, and health-related but findings are applied to agro-ecological zones. Where possible, retrospective databases are constructed for these variables covering several years thus allowing 'normative' comparisons to be made.
<i>Methods</i>	FEWS relies mainly on quantitative data, much of which is secondary data. The information collected includes: crop estimates (forecasts and estimates), livestock and pasture conditions, satellite imagery analysis, price data and market information, food balance sheets, map data (population estimates, roads, infrastructure, etc.), and health and nutrition data, among others. FSVPs use participatory rural appraisal (PRA) techniques and are heavily dependent on key informant interviews at village level.
<i>Analysis</i>	Changes in food security are analysed in normative fashion, i.e. the deviation of the risk or hazard indicator from normal. FSVPs examine food security levels and inter-annual variation of particular population groups that allow patterns and trends to be seen. Households are categorised as those employing broadly similar food access strategies and experiencing the same level, trend and variability of food security. The food access strategies of these populations are compared to food requirements over a period of time.
<i>Uses</i>	The main use is to provide early warning of food insecurity and to identify at-risk populations so that timely responses can also be made. Construction of FSVPs is mainly concerned with chronic food insecurity, and can make recommendations to livelihood programmes in the longer term.
<i>Application</i>	FEWSNET works in a large number of countries that are recovering from the effects of conflict, e.g. Mozambique, Rwanda, Eritrea and others that are still experiencing conflict, e.g. Somalia, Mauritania and southern Sudan.
<i>Strengths and weaknesses</i>	Until recently the main weakness of the system has been the absence of a link between risk/hazard and its impact on the food or income sources of specific livelihood groups. The construction of FSVPs is an attempt to create this link. However, very few of these profiles have been constructed. In general, FEWS has little capacity for, or experience of, conflict early warning or monitoring and assessing the impact of conflict on different livelihood groups.

Save the Children (SC–UK) and Food Economy Group (FEG) Household Economy Approach (HEA) and Food Economy Analytical Framework

<i>Sources</i>	Boudreau (1998); SC–UK (2000); Oxfam–GB (2001); Boudreau and Coutts (2002)
<i>Objective</i>	The main objective is to identify the impact of a shock, on the ability of households to acquire food and non-food goods.
<i>Stages in assessment/assessment framework</i>	<p>The first stage in a food economy analysis is the development of a baseline. This involves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Defining the food economy/household zones in the area of analysis; - Socio-economic differentiation, defining wealth or ‘access’ groups within each food economy zone; - Interviews to establish sources of food, income, and expenditure, for households in each wealth group. <p>This is followed by collecting hazard information, for example, changes in rainfall, crop production, pasture condition, market prices. The outcome analysis then involves combining the hazard with the baseline information.</p>
<i>Methods</i>	Both secondary and primary information is compiled, with most of the information collected at community level. Secondary data is used to define the food economy zones. The methods of primary data collection are PRA/rapid rural appraisal (RRA), focus group interviews, key informant interviews, ranking (including pair-wise) and proportional piling. Interview locations are usually chosen to include as much variation as possible. The wealth groups are self-defined by the community. Interviews are conducted with representatives of particular wealth groups. The interview then refers to a ‘typical’ household in that group. Interviews are highly structured and a typical interview takes about two hours.
<i>Analysis</i>	<p>The analysis aims to estimate the likely effect of a shock on the ability of households within a population to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Acquire sufficient food; - Maintain its non-food consumption, e.g. education, health, fuel, soap and other goods. <p>Food, cash income, and expenditure are converted into ‘food equivalent’ units. For the baseline, the sources of food and income have to add up to an average of 2100 kcal per person per day, as the minimum food requirement for survival. The approach also assumes that there are minimum non-food requirements that need to be satisfied through income and production.</p> <p>There are two steps to estimate whether the household faces a food deficit. Firstly, to calculate the likely household deficit resulting from the problem, and secondly, to estimate households’ ability to overcome such deficits.</p>
<i>Uses</i>	The main use has been to determine or rationalise food aid needs. Although qualitative descriptions in baseline profiles may indicate the need for a range of responses, the assessment is mainly focussed on the need for food aid. Other uses can include: vulnerability analysis, modelling the impact of interventions, e.g. food aid, and estimating the effect of economic policy at the household level. The approach is increasingly being used to strengthen analysis of livelihood patterns through the baseline profiles and to identify nature of vulnerability of different FEGs/HEAs and wealth groups.
<i>Application</i>	The approach is currently used in a variety of unstable situations, e.g. Sudan, Somalia, Zimbabwe, Rwanda, Burundi, and in countries recovering from instability, e.g. Mozambique, Rwanda and Eritrea.
<i>Strengths and weaknesses</i>	<p>HEA’s main strength is having an agreed-upon, well-articulated assessment framework that enables discussion and consensus building around the results. This is vital in situations where there are concerns over manipulation of information by people in power. A further strength is the development of baselines. It is the only approach that is able to quantify food aid needs.</p> <p>Weaknesses include the focus on economic aspects of food insecurity; rather than the wider social and political determinants. Assessment reports often give food deficits for different wealth groups, but do not give recommendations as to the feasibility of targeting assistance to these different groups.</p>

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) Economic Security Analysis

<i>Sources</i>	Mourey (2000); Mourey (1995); MSF-H (1997)
<i>Objective</i>	The main objective is to determine the risk of decapitalisation, and to intervene to prevent this. Other objectives include anticipation of how economic security might change.
<i>Stages in assessment/assessment framework</i>	<p>There are three stages in a typical assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify regions where populations are put in danger because of armed conflict or natural/economic disasters;• Identify areas with specific risk factors to select the communities to be assessed;• Identify communities or groups who are vulnerable because of their ethnic, economic, social and cultural characteristics;• Collect information on renewable resources, assets, and expenses.
<i>Methods</i>	<p>For each community or group, the following information is collected on three clusters of resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Renewable resources such as productive activities, trade, capital without interest, e.g. personal capital, real and land estate, assets via borrowing;• Productive assets, e.g. arable land, draught animals and tools;• Obligatory expenses of household, e.g. public services, private services, maintenance of household and food. <p>Methods of data collection vary according to the context. Elders and leaders are always interviewed but more emphasis is placed on interviews with families. In some cases, households are sampled until the overall picture is consistent. There is much emphasis on the knowledge of local staff and experienced ICRC staff.</p>
<i>Analysis</i>	<p>The analysis involves determining the stage of economic insecurity; the first stage is when renewable resources are greater than obligatory expenses and the household is self-sufficient. In the second stage, renewable resources are insufficient to meet obligatory expenses, and capital without interest is used up resulting in decapitalisation. In the final stage, both renewable resources and capital without interest are insufficient to meet obligatory expenses and productive assets are used up resulting in destitution.</p>
<i>Uses</i>	<p>The approach is geared to assessing the need for economic interventions, although the contexts within which ICRC works tend to result in a prioritisation of food aid or food production support. The range of possible responses is determined by the stages of food insecurity defined above. The first stage indicates the need for preventive measures, including political negotiation to prevent abuses. In the second stage, responses may include economic support to prevent decapitalisation, including food aid, veterinary support, and means to diversify and intensify production. In the third phase, survival relief is the main response, i.e. food and services essential for survival. Once the crisis is considered to have dissipated, economic rehabilitation is provided to restore the means of production to a level necessary for household economic security.</p>
<i>Application</i>	<p>The approach is mainly used in situations of conflict or conflict recovery, i.e. where ICRC are mandated to work.</p>
<i>Strengths and weaknesses</i>	<p>A key strength of the ICRC approach is that it incorporates an analysis of political vulnerability which is crucial in SCCPI. A further strength is that the approach is rapid and usually carried out by experienced ICRC staff. However, its weakness is that it is not systematic so that assessments depend on the experience of the assessors.</p>

MSF–H framework for analysing situations of food insecurity

<i>Sources</i>	van der Kam (2000); Oxfam–GB (2001)																										
<i>Objective</i>	The objective is to determine the stage of food insecurity and appropriate food and health interventions.																										
<i>Stages in assessment/ assessment framework</i>	<p>The assessment framework consists of three stages, as indicated below:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Stage of food insecurity process</td> <td>Coping mechanisms (household level)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Food insecurity</td> <td>Insurance strategies</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Reversible coping</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Preserving productive assets</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Reduced food intake</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Food crisis</td> <td>Crisis strategies</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Irreversible coping</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Threatening future productive capacity</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Sale of productive assets</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Famine</td> <td>Distress strategies</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Health crisis</td> <td>No coping mechanisms left</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Death</td> <td>Migration</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Starvation and death</td> </tr> </table> <p>Each stage of food insecurity is also related to the conceptual framework on causes of malnutrition. This includes malnutrition, morbidity and mortality as outcomes, and the social and care environment, and public health as underlying causes of malnutrition in addition to food security.</p>	Stage of food insecurity process	Coping mechanisms (household level)	Food insecurity	Insurance strategies		Reversible coping		Preserving productive assets		Reduced food intake	Food crisis	Crisis strategies		Irreversible coping		Threatening future productive capacity		Sale of productive assets	Famine	Distress strategies	Health crisis	No coping mechanisms left	Death	Migration		Starvation and death
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<i>Methods</i>	Information collection is specified for each stage of food insecurity. During food insecurity, early signs are monitored (early warning). In a food crisis, such intermediate indicators as food prices, availability, access, and health indicators are monitored. In famine conditions, outcome indicators such as malnutrition, morbidity and mortality are particularly important. Methods include secondary data collection, key informant interviews, systematic observation, focus group discussion, screening of nutritional status using mid-upper arm circumference, and household interviews. The assessments are done by medical co-ordinators or managers, rather than food security or nutrition specialists, as part of the initial rapid emergency needs assessment.																										
<i>Analysis</i>	Analysis involves the identification of the stage of food insecurity, and the approach gives specific recommendations for interventions at each stage.																										
<i>Uses</i>	In food-insecure situations the aim of interventions is to preserve livelihoods by for example, food-for-work, or support for health structures to treat individual cases of severe malnutrition. In food crisis, the aim is to ensure sufficient household food security by general food distribution. MSF–H guidelines advocate that provision should be made to support vulnerable groups, e.g. the elderly, or under-fives through selective feeding programmes at this stage. Health care systems and water resources may also require support. In famine situations the emphasis is on saving lives through general rations, selective feeding and mortality surveillance.																										
<i>Application</i>	MSF–H have only recently developed the approach and written guidelines. The approach has been applied most recently in Afghanistan																										
<i>Strengths and weaknesses</i>	The main strength is that the framework and analysis is easy to understand and use. It provides staff with a shared notion of concepts. Reports provide an analysis of the situation, and justification for the proposed strategy. On the other hand, people doing the assessment are not always confident of their findings because they lack training in PRA. In relation to SCCPI, a weakness is that the approach is based on sequences of coping strategies which may not be applicable.																										

Oxfam–GB livelihoods approach to food security assessments in emergencies

<i>Sources</i>	Young et al. (2001); Oxfam–GB (2001)										
<i>Objective</i>	The main objective is to determine the severity of food insecurity for different livelihood groups, and to identify appropriate interventions according to the severity of food insecurity and the nature of the livelihoods affected.										
<i>Stages in assessment/assessment framework</i>	The approach considers the severity of food insecurity in terms of its impact on people’s ability to meet immediate food needs (risks to lives) and its impact on livelihoods and self-sufficiency (risks to livelihoods). The assessment starts with an examination of food availability. This is followed by the identification of livelihood groups (LG), for which changes in food and income sources are assessed, together with the type of coping strategies adopted.										
	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th>Elements of FS</th> <th>Checklist/key areas</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Food availability</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Describe & characterise food supply; crop production & imports, etc. – Describe market mechanisms and prices </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Access/entitlements</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Identify diff. LG according to main means by which people acquire food – For each LG identify how people acquired food prior to crisis & now </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Severity of food insecurity – Risks to Lives prevalence of health</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Assess people’s ability to feed themselves – Identify major shifts in entitlement, assess viability of alternative food sources – Assess the impact of food security on nutritional status: determine whether the of malnutrition is unusual in relation to normal seasonal patterns, taking account and care-related causes of malnutrition. </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Severity of food insecurity – Risks to Livelihoods</td> <td> <p>Assess the vulnerability of livelihoods:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The nature of external shocks and intensity of impact on people’s livelihoods; Identify the livelihood group most affected. 2. People’s ability to cope with shocks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Type of strategy used (strategies not damaging to livelihoods or wellbeing, versus ones that are); – Proportion of people engaged in marginal/non-sustainable activities. </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Elements of FS	Checklist/key areas	Food availability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Describe & characterise food supply; crop production & imports, etc. – Describe market mechanisms and prices 	Access/entitlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Identify diff. LG according to main means by which people acquire food – For each LG identify how people acquired food prior to crisis & now 	Severity of food insecurity – Risks to Lives prevalence of health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Assess people’s ability to feed themselves – Identify major shifts in entitlement, assess viability of alternative food sources – Assess the impact of food security on nutritional status: determine whether the of malnutrition is unusual in relation to normal seasonal patterns, taking account and care-related causes of malnutrition. 	Severity of food insecurity – Risks to Livelihoods	<p>Assess the vulnerability of livelihoods:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The nature of external shocks and intensity of impact on people’s livelihoods; Identify the livelihood group most affected. 2. People’s ability to cope with shocks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Type of strategy used (strategies not damaging to livelihoods or wellbeing, versus ones that are); – Proportion of people engaged in marginal/non-sustainable activities.
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<i>Methods</i>	A combination of secondary and primary data collection is used. Secondary data are collected on: the context, including geography (climate, environment, access etc.), political context (government infrastructure and commitment to addressing the crisis), security; the affected population (numbers affected, ethnic composition, gender relations, leadership); and food availability (crop assessments, market prices). Primary data may be collected on sources of food and income, coping strategies and anthropometric status. Methods include a range of PRA techniques (proportional piling, seasonal calendars, key informant interviews, focus groups etc.). Anthropometric surveys may use random cluster or purposive sampling techniques.										
<i>Analysis</i>	People’s ability to meet their food needs is analysed by analysing shifts in entitlements, and by anthropometric status. Risks to livelihoods are assessed by examining the type of coping strategies adopted and the proportion of the population adopting them. Different food and income sources are not quantified (as in HEA), but food insecurity is indicated if a population suffers a large reduction in one of its main food sources.										
<i>Uses</i>	If people are unable to meet their immediate food needs, then the immediate response is food aid. Alternative interventions designed to support livelihoods might include support to income, agriculture, and livestock/fishing.										
<i>Application</i>	The approach has mainly been applied in natural disasters, in particular to drought, floods and cyclones. Application in SCCPI include: Colombia, Tajikistan and Sudan (Red Sea State in northern Sudan).										
<i>Strengths and weaknesses</i>	The main strength of Oxfam–GB’s approach is that it can identify a range of livelihood interventions as well as the need for food aid. The major weakness is that it is based on natural disasters, and needs to be adapted for SCCPI. The approach is not consistently applied within Oxfam–GB.										

WFP – Vulnerability Assessment Mapping (VAM) and the Standard Analytical Framework (SAF)

<i>Sources</i>	Hines (2002); WFP (2001); Oxfam–GB (2001)
<i>Objective</i>	The main objective of VAM is to develop a detailed understanding of food insecurity and vulnerability to inform WFP food aid decision-making.
<i>Stages in assessment/assessment framework</i>	<p>The SAF encompasses three core activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- A comprehensive vulnerability assessment. This should be undertaken every three to five years and has two components: the situation analysis and community food security profiling;- Periodic vulnerability monitoring, to support programme implementation over time. This involves monitoring the general food security and vulnerability status of key target groups by compiling early warning system information, key informant interviews, analysis of secondary data and direct field assessments by VAM staff where necessary;- Emergency vulnerability analysis, which includes both assessment and monitoring and complements the overall WFP emergency programme design.
<i>Methods</i>	<p>Stages of information collection include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Literature review- Secondary data analysis- Consultation and consolidation- Input to country strategic outline- Community based analysis (using a combination of PRA techniques)- Input to country plan and activity design <p>Secondary data sources include: satellite imagery of agro-climatic conditions, market data, and information on education, health and nutritional status, and PRA techniques at community level. The community-level assessment is done using a variety of PRA techniques.</p>
<i>Analysis</i>	Clustering analysis identifies clusters which act in similar ways in relation to food security. A relatively food-insecure area would have many indicators below the overall average, and a cluster that is relatively food-secure has most indicators above the overall average. Secondary data are used for this analysis. Community-level assessments (involving PRA) are used to validate findings from this analysis.
<i>Uses</i>	The analysis is used to inform food aid decision-making at the policy level and at key points in the design and management of food assisted relief activities.
<i>Application</i>	The VAM methodology has only recently been developed, mainly for stable, development contexts. An emergency VAM methodology is in the process of being developed and a number of pilot studies have been carried out, for example, in Kenya and Uganda. A modified VAM approach is also being developed in Columbia to assess the needs of the IDPs there.
<i>Strengths and weaknesses</i>	There is as yet no standard emergency VAM methodology. Since this is a WFP methodology, its uses are largely limited to determining food aid needs and informing targeting decisions.

WFP Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA)

<i>Sources</i>	WFP Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) Handbook (July 2005) URL: http://www.wfp.org/operations/Emergency_needs/index.asp?section=5&sub_section=6
<i>Objective</i>	The purpose of an EFSA is to determine: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • whether, as a result of the shock/crisis, there is, or will be, a food security or nutritional problem that the affected people and communities cannot cope with and recover from unaided; and, if so, • what kind of assistance is needed by whom, how much, where and when, and how it should be provided – what types of intervention and how they should be implemented; and • whether the government and other national organizations and resources can cover the needs or international assistance is required.
<i>Stages in assessment/assessment framework</i>	three types (or phases) of assessment are distinguished, namely: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • initial investigations (not covered in this sheet) • ‘rapid’ assessments/EFSA • ‘in-depth’ assessments/EFSA <p>Analyses of the impact of the shock/crisis, the present situation, how it is expected to evolve and future risks in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • food availability (supplies and markets); • livelihoods and the access that households in distinct socio-economic groups have to food, and the sustainability of their coping strategies; • the use that households in different groups make of food and their nutritional status. <p>Recommendations on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • measures (food and/or non-food) that could: (i) ensure that people will have access to adequate food, and (ii) protect livelihoods and promote recovery; • what needs to be monitored and the contingencies to be planned for. <p><i>A rapid EFSA</i> early in an operation will define the geographic extent of the shock/crisis; provide the best possible overview of the situation and needs given the data and time available; and provide basic information for planning a response.</p> <p><i>An in-depth EFSA</i> will provide a more detailed and comprehensive analysis of the situation and causes. It may cover all aspects or be focused on specific topics identified as being of particular concern.</p>
<i>Methods</i>	The in-depth EFSA is an assessment that is undertaken using either: (i) a combination of rapid appraisal methods and a household survey based on probability sampling, or (ii) rapid appraisal methods including multiple in-depth interviews with small groups of people representing distinct subgroups within the affected population. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thorough secondary data review - Extensive site visits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • key informant and community group interviews • household survey with probability sampling or multiple in-depth subgroup discussions - Nutrition survey - Market survey
<i>Analysis</i>	The analysis of the in-depth EFSA allows to generate a household economic profile for each distinct subgroup within the population and a detailed understanding of the food security situation, the causes of food insecurity and malnutrition (if any), and the prospects for recovery for each subgroup.
<i>Uses</i>	in-depth EFSA are used: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In response to early warnings of a slow onset crisis when needs are not urgent - When a situation has stabilized and more detailed understanding is required to improve targeting or programming - Prior to preparing a new Protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO)
<i>Application</i>	Newly published, July 2005. Has been applied in the tsunami assessments.
<i>Strengths and weaknesses</i>	EFSA approach is based on a set of guiding principles and technical standards, developed jointly with our partners (series of technical consultations in 2003/2004). Special emphasis is placed to collaboration with partners in assessment process. Adherence to these principles will enhance the objectivity, quality and comparability of assessments and ensure consistency with inter-agency technical standards.

FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Missions (CFSAM)

<i>Sources</i>	FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Missions (CFSAM) (2004) http://www.fao.org/giews/english/alert/index.htm
<i>Objective</i>	The primary purpose of CFSAMs is to provide accurate, timely and credible information on imminent food security problems in a country or a region so that appropriate actions can be taken by the governments, the international community and others to minimize the impact of man-made or natural disasters on the affected populations. The ultimate goal is to produce an Integrated Picture of Food Balance and Emergency Food Needs
<i>Stages in assessment/assessment framework</i>	3 main components of CFSAM include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <i>Macroeconomic Context Affecting Food Supply, Demand (FAO)</i>- <i>Crop Production & Food Supply/Demand Assessment (FAO)</i>- <i>Vulnerability & Food Needs Assessment (WFP)</i>
<i>Methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Primary data collection in the field: Questionnaire based interviews and cross-checking with –Key informants, focus groups, Community leaders, Local/regional authorities, Public health officials, Market traders, NGOs working in the region• Extensive use and verification of secondary data sources:<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Previous vulnerability surveys (VACs, ANAs, etc.)– Government information– Remote sensing data– FEWSnet analysis, etc.
<i>Analysis</i>	Combined Analyses of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Household Food Economy• Livelihood systems• Nutritional trends• Markets (including efficiency, integration, cross-border food trade) FS analysis at household and regional level based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chronic versus transitory food insecurity• Coping mechanisms and capacities• Nutritional status and the causes of malnutrition (also in view of HIV/AIDS prevalence)• Access to markets• Dietary intake & consumption practices• Demographics
<i>Uses</i>	The analysis is used among others to reconcile The Food Deficit at National Level (FAO) and The Emergency Food Aid Needs (WFP) in order to explain apparent differences/contradictions between the estimates of the national food gap and food aid requirement.
<i>Application</i>	CFSAMs are conducted, at the request of national governments, by FAO/GIEWS, jointly with WFP/OEN for countries facing widespread and serious food emergencies. Typically 20-25 countries annually are covered by these missions. Most are in Africa, but recent examples also include the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Afghanistan and Iraq.
<i>Strengths and weaknesses</i>	Key challenges in CFSAMs are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Changing nature of emergencies (man-made versus natural disasters)- Impact of HIV/AIDS on food security- Distinction between chronic and transitory food insecurity- Capacity of Government to contribute to alleviating the crisis- Proper targeting of populations requiring assistance- Accounting for informal/cross-border trade- Evaluating changing import capacity and priorities

Annex 3. Selected Sphere standards and key indicators in food security and nutrition assessments used in the desk study

STANDARD/ INDICATOR	DEFINITION & GUIDANCE NOTE
INITIAL ASSESSMENT: Minimum common standard 2	<i>Assessments (A) provide an understanding of the disaster situation and a clear analysis of threats to life, dignity, health and livelihoods to determine, in consultation with the relevant authorities, whether an external response is required and, if so, the nature of the response. (Chapter 1, p29)</i>
A1. Accurate & Useful	Info is gathered using standardised procedures & made available to allow for transparent decision-making 1. initial A: provides a basis for delivering immediate assistance 2. key areas have been examined (see FS checklist below) 3. assessment team: gender-balanced, relev. technical expertise, with: clear TOR, local knowledge & previous experience in disasters 4. collecting info: use a mix of qualitative/quantitative methods 5. info sources: primary (direct observation, key informants interviews) & secondary sources (existing reports, relev. pre-disaster data)
A2. Timely (part of A1)	info & analysis provided in time to inform key decision. <u>timeliness</u> : initial A carried out early on after disaster, addressing life-threatening or other critical needs, the report is generated within days and its format/content allows to easily identify priorities and provide sufficient info to rapidly design an appropriate programme
A3. Sectoral linkages & coordination	The A considers all relevant technical sectors influencing FS (food, nutrition, health, care, water and shelter). The A takes into account the responses of the local and national authorities and other actors and agencies. In case of individual sectoral A, extra attention is paid to linkages with other sectors and to broader contextual issues, in consultation with other actors/agencies.
A4. Consultation/ Participation Cross-cutting theme (Min. common stand.1)	(min.common stand= The disaster affected pop actively participates in the A, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of assistance.) The A involved representative/balanced range of affected pop. gps or livelihood groupings (incl. vulnerable and marginalized groups, sharing of info & knowledge). If recovery is to be sustained, meaningful consultation and participation of affected population/communities is required in the A. (see ch.1 p.28). The A includes interviews with reps of relevant government ministries, traditional leaders, reps of key civil society org. (religious groups, local NGOs, advocacy or pressure groups, farmers assoc., women's groups) and reps of each of the livelihood groups under consideration.
B. FOOD SECURITY Assessment & analysis standard 1	<i>Where people are at risk of food insecurity, programme decisions are based on a demonstrated understanding of how they normally access food, the impact of the disaster on current and future food security, and hence the most appropriate response. Chapter 3, p111 + Appendix 1 and 2 (p.172-176)</i>
B1. Methodology/ Reporting:	The A uses methods are expected to lead to sound conclusions + explicit about: assumptions made, methods used and info relied on, limits of accuracy of data. According to the Checklist for food security (FS) Methodology and Reporting (ch.3, App. 1, P.172), the FS A should :
1– design & objectives	include a clear description of the methodology: – overall design and objectives
2– team composition	– background and N of assessors
3– informants	– selection of key informants: representative of all groups? selection criteria?
4– focus group composition	– composition of focus or other discussion groups
5– timeframe	– timeframe of the assessment
6– analysis (frameworks, tools)	– logical and transparent framework (FW) for analysis & methodological tools, reflects recognized procedures. The NA makes use of an existing analytical FW? If so, which one?
7. Sources of info/ Qualitative	Based on a qualitative approach (review 2ndary sources of quant. Info, new data collected focused on additional essential info for decision making);
8. Terminology	use terms correctly e.g. purposive sampling, key informant, focus group, terms for specific techniques;
9. Local partnerships	involve local institutions as partners in the NA process, unless inappropriate e.g. in some conflict situations);

10. Use of PRA tools/techn.	employ an appropriate range of PRA tools & techniques (which are applied in sequence to analyse and triangulate findings). Info & analysis are complementary & consistent to allow comparison over time: <u>triangulation</u> of FS info
12. Constraints	describe the limitations or practical constraints of the assessment;
13. Coverage of NA	describe the coverage of the assessment including its geographic spread, the range of livelihood groups included and other relevant stratification of the population (e.g. gender, ethnicity, tribal group, etc.)
B2. Disaggregated data	FS A categorises the affected pop. into Livelihood Groupings (LG), according to their sources of, and strategies for obtaining, income or food (e.g. wealth groups or strata, vulnerability profile). Whenever feasible, disaggregated by AGE, SEX. Disaggregated data enables users of A to check accuracy of findings (assumptions and estimates VERSUS observed facts), allows comparisons with other studies -->The A Report describes the NUMBERS and TYPES of different LG and their FS situation pre-disaster
B2a. FS pre-disaster	
B2b. FS post-disaster	FS A examines the impact on FS in relevant geographic location & LG, distinguishing between age, sex, vulnerability, seasons, over time, to identify & prioritise needs. The A Report describes the impact on food system and food security for diff LG, both IDPs & host (i.e. market analysis for urban/peri-urban areas VS. food prod in rural). --> POP. ESTIMATES of IDPs and ESTIMATES of people needing Food Aid (Estimates of pop. numbers are x-checked & validated with as many sources as possible, the basis for the estimate made known)
B2c. Who are VG?	The A makes a distinction between data: assumptions and estimates VERSUS observed facts. WHO & WHERE are the particularly vulnerable LG & vulnerable to food insecurity at present?
B1d. Needs by VG	The A identifies the specific NEEDS for each group identified (by distinguishing needs: LIFE-SAVING vs. protect Assets & livelihoods)
B1e. Women/men	The A recognizes Gender asymmetries & relations . Women & Men both interviewed?
B3. Underlying Context	The A analyses operating environment & demonstrates understanding of broader socio-econ-polit, instit & process affecting FS. <i>E.g. What are the structural vulnerabilities causing chronic FI that were already present before disaster and are now aggravated? (incl. changes in living conditions, community structures of both IDPs and HOST)</i>
B4. Local coping strategies	The A identifies local capacities & strategies adopted to cope with the disaster, both those of the affected pop & the surrounding pop.
B5. Capacity-building	A considers the question of loc cap and responsibility: A builds on local capacities, incl. formal & informal institutions
B6. Longer term recovery planning	The A includes an analysis of the post-disaster recovery period. (including means of implementation, advocacy and any additional NA required) Recommendations on appropriate FS responses should be linked with exit or transition strategies, designed to support, protect and promote livelihood strategies, while also meeting immediate needs.
B7. Nutrition	The impact of food insecurity on the population's nutritional status is considered. (the precise nature, purpose and duration of any food aid response, if considered appropriate and justified on the basis of the above data and analysis.)
B8. Recommendations	Interventions recommended are appropriately based on A&A of the situation and build upon local capacities
C. NUTRITION <i>Assess & Analysis standard 2</i>	<i>Where people are at risk of malnutrition, programme decisions are based on a demonstrated understanding of the causes, type, degree and extent of malnutrition, and the most appropriate response. Chapter 3, p115</i>
C1. Secondary data analysis	BEFORE NUT SURVEY, information on the underlying causes of malnutrition (food, health and care) is analysed and reported, highlighting the nature and severity of the problem(s) and those groups with the greatest nutritional and support needs
C2. Participation	opinions of the community and other local stakeholders on the causes of malnutrition are considered
C3. Relevance	Anthropometric surveys are conducted only where info & analysis is needed to inform programme decision-making
C4. Standardized procedures	International anthropometric survey guidelines adhered to for determining the type, degree and extent of malnutrition - Reporting of indicators (Z-scores, cut-offs) - MI-deficiencies determined
C5. Recommendations	Responses recommended build upon local capacities

D. Food aid planning standards 1-3: RATION	<i>Rations for general food distributions are designed to bridge the gap between the affected population's requirements and their own food resources. (Chapter 3, p154)</i>
D1. Standard initial planning requirements	Rations for general distribution are designed on the basis of the standard initial planning requirements for energy, protein, fat and micronutrients, adjusted as necessary to the local situation. See Appendix 7, p137-144 a) peoples own food and income sources, and threats to those sources, identified b) if food aid is required, determine: Type and Quantity needed to ensure people are able to maintain adequate nut status
D2. Risk of erosive coping strategies reduced	The ration distributed reduces or eliminates the need for disaster-affected people to adopt damaging coping strategies.
D3. Economic value of ration	When relevant, the economic transfer value of the ration is calculated and is appropriate to the local situation
D4. Commodities chosen	commodities are chosen carefully, in consultation with the affected pop
D5. Quality, appropriateness, acceptability of ration	Food items provided are appropriate and acceptable to recipients and can be used efficiently at household level

Annex 4. Inventory matrix

N.	title of document (file name)	Country	Author(s)	type of agency	start date of NA	end date of NA	date published	sector/ thematic content	type of info	type of assmt / method used
1	AGRICULTURAL ASSESSMENT IN TEUNOM DISTRICT (ACF Agricultural assessment in teunom district NO DATE.doc)	Indonesia	ACF	NGO	n/a	n/a	n/a	A		n/a
2	ACF Calang. Food Security – Agro Recovery Program. Needs Assessment – Seeds, Tools & Equipment (ACF NEEDS ASSESMENT - Seeds Tools Equipment May05.doc)	Indonesia	ACF	NGO	n/a	n/a	11-May	FS, A	N	Qual (focus group discussion)
3	Rapid assessment on the West coast in food security and water and sanitation - Aceh Jaya, Aceh Barat, Nanga Raya districts (file: rapid survey west coast without picture.zip)	Indonesia	ACF	NGO	04-Jan	09-Jan	?	F, W	D, N, DM	R
4	Preliminary analysis on the food aid response to the tsunami crisis. Indonesia Aceh province (ACF_analysis_aceh March05.pdf)	Indonesia	ACF	NGO	n/a	n/a	Mar-05	F	A,DM	n/a
5	ACF: Food Security Assessment General Report, April - May 2005 (ACF FSR_Aceh Jaya-Aceh Barat Baseline_AprilMay05.pdf)	Indonesia	ACF	NGO	Apr-05	May-05	May-05	F, Ag, Fi, Li	D, N, DM	S-Qual
6	SE ASIA EARTHQUAKE & TSUNAMI UNDAC Team – Indonesia (BandaAceh UNDACTeam-QuickAssessmentReport 30Dec04.pdf)	Indonesia	UNDAC (JRS, MCI, WVI, IOM, UNICEF, WFP, WHO and OCHA)	UN	30-Dec	30-Dec	31-Dec-04	F,H,W,S,T	D, N, DM, C	R
7	MULTI-AGENCY EVALUATION OF TSUNAMI RESPONSE: THAILAND AND INDONESIA (CareWV EVal response ID-TH Aug05.pdf, CareWVEVal response ID-TH Aug05 annexes.pdf)	Indonesia	Care, WV	NGO	22-May	31-May	Aug-05	F, H, N, W, Li, Co	D, N, DM A, Co, C, QA	S-Qual
8	DFID Nias Assessment (Purves) 7 Apr 2005.DOC	Indonesia	DFID	donor			Apr-07			
9	FAO AG Hitchcock-Hiraoka-BTOR 4-3-05 0915.zip	Indonesia	FAO	UN	Mar-05	Mar-05	Mar-05	Ag		
10	FAO AG TCIP Sorrenson Mission April 05.zip	Indonesia	FAO	UN			Apr-05	Ag		
11	FAO ARNOULT EOM Rep Jan 2005 INS.zip	Indonesia	FAO	UN			Jan-05			

Thematic content: Food (Security), Health, Nutrition, Watsan, Shelter, Agriculture, Fisheries, Forests, Education, Livelihoods recovery, Protection, Coordination, Transport, Environment, Organisational Development & Capacity-Building, Reconstruction, Trauma Counselling, Interventions for IDPs

Type of info: Damage (impact), Needs, Decision Making, Press Release, Analysis, Coordination, Capacity, Quality Assurance

Type of assessment method used: Structured/Quantitative (household survey, census, sampling), Qualitative (consultative process incl. focus groups discussion, key informants interviews) Str.Quant+Qual, Rapid (verification mission, fact finding incl. arial/satellite imagery), Situation Report

N.	title of document (file name)	Country	Author(s)	type of agency	start date of NA	end date of NA	date published	sector/ thematic content	type of info	type of assmt / method used
12	Report of Akmal Syukri, National consultant (fisheries) tsunami-affected in Aceh (FAO Fisheries AKMAL SYUKRI_final report 0304051.doc)	Indonesia	FAO	UN & banks	21-Jan	21-Feb		Fisheries	D, N	S-QQ
13	Emergency assistance to support the rehabilitation in earthquake/tsunami-affected areas for Nias island and North Sumatra province –SUMUT- (West and East Coasts) (FAO Fisheries Gallene_Final_Indonesia.pdf)	Indonesia	FAO	UN	gen	mar	Mar-05	Fi	D, N	n/a
14	An assessment of the impacts of the 26th Dec 2004 earthquake & tsunami on aquaculture in the Provinces of Aceh and North Sumatra, Indonesia.(FAO Fisheries Phillips_Budhiman_Final_Indonesia.pdf)	Indonesia	FAO (Phillips, Budhiman)	UN	11-Feb	15-Mar	march	Fi, L, O	D, N, DM	R/S-Qual
15	FAO WFP Food supply and demand assessment for Aceh prov and Nias (FAO WFP CFSA aceh nias 5may2005 J5202e00.pdf)	Indonesia	FAO/WFP	UN	12-Mar	25-Mar	04-May	F, A, L	D, N, DM	S-QQ
16	Prevalence of wasting among 6-23 mo old children affected by the tsunami (HKI Factsheet-WastingAceh.pdf)	Indonesia	HKI	NGO	13-Jan	12-Aug-05	Aug-05	N	A	surveillance system
17	Tsunami Relief Report (HKI TsunamiReliefReport_13 30 Jan05.pdf)	Indonesia	HKI	NGO	13-Jan	26-Jan	30-Jan-05	N	D, N, A	S-Quant
18	Recovery Assessment Team Report - Indonesia (IFRC Indonesia_RAT_report_final.doc)	Indonesia	IFRC	NGO	19-Jan	07-Feb	07-Feb	F, H, W, S, L, P, C, O	D, N, DM	R/S-Qual
19	Earthquake and Tsunamis Focus on Field Assessment and Coordination in Indonesia (IFRC Jan11.pdf)	Indonesia	IFRC	NGO	10-Jan	11-Jan	11-Jan-05	F,H,W,S,T,C	D,N,DM	R/S-Qual
20	IFRC Earthquake and Tsunami; Appeal no. 28/2004; Operations Update no. 46 (IFRC-OperUpdate-02mar.pdf)	Regional	IFRC	NGO	n/a	n/a	02-Mar	F, H, W, S	D, N, DM	sitrep
21	Indonesia Earthquake and Tsunami: Situation Report No. 36 (OCHA 31Mar SitRep36.doc)	Indonesia	OCHA	UN	n/a	n/a	31-Mar-05	F, H, W, L, S	Co	sitrep
22	Indonesia, Maldives, Sri Lanka, Thailand: Earthquake and Tsunami OCHA Situation Report No. 17 (OCHA sitrep17 12Jan05.pdf)	Regional	OCHA	UN	n/a	n/a	12-Jan-05	F, H, W, L, S	Co	sitrep
23	Indonesia - Earthquake and Tsunami: OCHA Field Situation Report Update No. 20 (OCHA sitrep20 24Jan05.pdf)	Indonesia	OCHA	UN	n/a	n/a	24-Jan-05	F, H, W, L, S	Co	sitrep
24	Making the case for cash: Humanitarian food aid under scrutiny (oibn_food_cash_08.04.05.pdf)	Indonesia	Oxfam	NGO	n/a	n/a	08-Apr-05	F	briefing note	A

Thematic content: Food (Security), Health, Nutrition, Watsan, Shelter, Agriculture, Fisheries, Forests, Education, Livelihoods recovery, Protection, Coordination, Transport, Environment, Organisational Development & Capacity-Building, Reconstruction, Trauma Counselling, Interventions for IDPs

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N.	title of document (file name)	Country	Author(s)	type of agency	start date of NA	end date of NA	date published	sector/ thematic content	type of info	type of assmt / method used
25	Notes on Food Security in Aceh Besar (OXFAM bandaAceh FSassessment sj4 18jan.doc)	Indonesia	Oxfam	NGO	06-Jan	12-Jan	18-Jan	F, L	D, N, DM	R
26	Restoring Coastal Livelihoods In Tsunami Affected Areas of Aceh, Indonesia: A Needs Assessment on Aceh's Eastern Coast (SCF anita_fisheries_needs_assessment_first_draft_final_feb_15_05.doc)	Indonesia	SC-US	NGO	14-Jan	23-Jan	?	Fi, L	D, N, DM	R/S-Qual
27	Livelihoods Assessment NE Coast, Aceh Province, Indonesia (SCF_Livelihoods_Study_NE_Aceh 1 .doc)	Indonesia	SC-UK	NGO	22-Jan	01-Feb	24-Feb	F, L	D, N, DM	R/S-Qual
28	SPHERE HAP-int Aceh trip report Final QMP scoping Feb05.doc	Indonesia	SPHERE	NGO	Feb-05	Feb-05	Feb-05		QA	
29	Environmental Impact Assessment / UNDAC Team - Indonesia (UNDAC env assessment.pdf)	Indonesia	UNDAC	UN	26-Jan-05	26-Jan-05	26-Jan-05	En	D, N	R/S-Qual
30	UNDAC_QuickAssessment_31Dec2004.pdf	Indonesia	UNDAC (JRS, MCI, WVI, IOM, UNICEF, WFP, WHO and OCHA)	UN	30-Dec-04	30-Dec-04	31-Dec-04	F, H, S, W	D, N, Co	R
31	UNDP/BCPR Indonesia Situation Report 8Jan (undpsitrep080105.pdf)	Indonesia	UNDP	UN			08-Jan-05	Co, CapB	Co	sitrep
32	UNDP/BCPR Indonesia Situation Report 9Jan (undpsitrep090105.pdf)	Indonesia	UNDP	UN			09-Jan-05	Co, CapB		sitrep
33	UNDP/BCPR Indonesia Situation Report 10Jan (undpsitrep100105.pdf)	Indonesia	UNDP	UN			10-Jan-05	Co, CapB		sitrep
34	UNDP/BCPR Indonesia Situation Report 11Jan (undpsitrep110105.pdf)	Indonesia	UNDP	UN			11-Jan-05	Co, CapB		sitrep
35	UNDP/BCPR Indonesia Situation Report 18Jan (undpsitrep180105.pdf)	Indonesia	UNDP	UN			18-Jan-05	Co, CapB		sitrep
36	UNDP/BCPR Indonesia Situation Report 19Jan (undpsitrep190105.pdf)	Indonesia	UNDP	UN			19-Jan-05	Co, CapB		sitrep

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N.	title of document (file name)	Country	Author(s)	type of agency	start date of NA	end date of NA	date published	sector/ thematic content	type of info	type of asmt / method used
37	UNDP/BCPR Indonesia Situation Report 20Jan (undpsitrep200105.pdf)	Indonesia	UNDP	UN			20-Jan-05	Co, CapB		sitrep
38	UNDP/BCPR Indonesia Situation Report 31Jan (undpsitrep310105.pdf)	Indonesia	UNDP	UN			31-Jan-05	Co, CapB, Li, S		sitrep
39	Rapid nutrition assessment. Banda Aceh and Aceh Besar, Sumatra Indonesia, Jan 17-19, 2005 (UNICEF Aceh First Survey Report - final.pdf)	Indonesia	UNICEF	UN	17-Jan	19-Jan-05	19-Jan-05	N, H	I	R
40	A comprehensive assessment of nutrition and its determinants in tsunami-affected districts in NAD, Indonesia: Feb-March 2005 (UNICEF CDC Nutrition Assessment Final Report (31 Jan).pdf)	Indonesia	UNICEF, CDC	UN	22-Feb	15-Mar-05		N, H, S, W, L	I, A	SQQ
41	Indonesia: Preliminary damage and loss assessment (1) Notes on reconstruction (2). The Dec 26, 2004 Natural Disaster (WB damage_assessment ConsultGroupInd 19Jan05.pdf, WB reconstruction_notes 19Jan05.pdf)	Indonesia	Consultative Group on Indonesia (Gol/WB/multi-donor-agency)	donor/bank /UN	02-Jan	19-Jan	20-Jan	F, H, W, S, A, Fi, E, L	D, N, DM	R/S-Qual
42	Indonesia: Notes on Reconstruction - The December 26, 2004 Natural Disaster (WB reconstruction_notes 19Jan05.pdf)	Indonesia	Consultative Group on Indonesia (Gol/WB/multi-donor-agency)	donor/bank /UN	02-Jan	19-Jan	20-Jan-05	R, S, L, ODCB	D, I, A, Co	R/S-Qual
43	WFP Emergency Needs Assessment Aceh Province Report january 20005(WFP Aceh map of NA.doc)	Indonesia	WFP	UN	n/a	n/a	Jan-05	L	N	R
44	WFP Post-tsunami Emergency Needs Assessment in Aceh Province (WFP ENA Aceh indonesia Jan05.pdf)	Indonesia	WFP	UN	04-Jan	30-Jan	01-Feb	F, H, L, N, E, C	D, N, DM	S-QQ
45	WFP's Emerging Recovery Strategy and Activities in Tsunami-affected Areas of Aceh Province Mission Report of the Emergencies and Transition Unit (PDPT): February 2005 (WFP Indonesia Recovery Mission Report - 1 March.doc)	Indonesia	WFP	UN	17-Feb-05	27-Feb-05	01-Mar	F, N, L, P, C, R	D, N, DM, Co	S-Qual
46	WFP Food And Labor Market Analysis Report July 2005.pdf	Indonesia	WFP	UN			Jul-05	F, Li		A
47	Indonesia Tsunami Situation Report (WHO SitRep-Indonesia-WHO Feb 28 2005.pdf)	Indonesia	WHO	UN	21-Feb-05	28-Feb-05	28-Feb-05	H, N, I, S, C,	D, I, A, Co	sitrep
48	WHO confdoc_FS_nutrition_Indo Experiences May 05.pdf	Indonesia	WHO	UN	n/a	n/a	May-05	F, N	A	A

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N.	title of document (file name)	Country	Author(s)	type of agency	start date of NA	end date of NA	date published	sector/ thematic content	type of info	type of assmt / method used
49	Assessment of Needs of the Tsunami Disaster, Sri Lanka Synthesized District Reports as at January 3 rd , 2005 (1 UN Consolidated Assmt Report SL040105.pdf)	Sri Lanka	UNDAC	UN	26-Dec-04	28-Dec-04	03-Jan-05	S,H,L,F,W,P,TC	N, Co, A	R
50	Preliminary Damage and Needs Assessment -Sri Lanka 2005 Post-Tsunami Recovery Program (ADB_JBIC_WB prelimDamageNeedsAsst jan10_28 2005.pdf)	Sri Lanka	ADB/WB/JBIC	donor/bank /UN/gov	10-Jan	28-Jan	02-Feb	all	D, N, DM	R/S-Qual
51	Rebuilding Sri Lanka: Assessment of tsunami recovery implementation (ADB_JBIC_WB_Gov phase2.pdf)	Sri Lanka	ADB/WB/JBIC	donor/bank /UN/gov	n/a	n/a	20-May	all	D, N, DM	S-Qual
52	REPORT ON THE JOINT DONOR FACT-FINDING MISSION TO GALLE AND MATARA DISTRICTS (DFID Norway joint donor factfinding mission Galle Matara 10_11feb05.pdf)	Sri Lanka	USAID & Norway	donor	10-Feb-05	11-Feb-05	11-Feb-05	F,H,W,L,P,C,	N	R,SR
53	Rapid situation and initial needs assessment for GoSL and UNDP/OCHA in tsunami affected district : Ampara (DFID Sri Lanka field team assessment Ampara 311204.doc)	Sri Lanka	DFID	donor	29-Dec-04	30-Dec-04	31-Dec-04	F, H, S, W	D, N	R
54	REPORT ON THE JOINT DONOR FACT FINDING MISSION TO JAFFNA (DFID USAID joint donor factfinding mission jaffna 2_4feb05.pdf)	Sri Lanka	DFID, USAID	donor	02-Feb-05	04-Feb-05	04-Feb-05	S,I,L,W,C,H,Ed,P,F	D,N,Co	R
55	Travel Report (FAO Fisheries BTO-Thomas-India-SRL-Final.doc)	Sri Lanka	FAO	UN	08-Feb-05	13-Feb-05	13-Feb-05	Fi	D,N	R
56	Sri Lanka Fisheries Sector: Damage and needs assessment and programmes for Recovery and Rehabilitation- mission by R.Subasinghe (FAO Fisheries RS SriLanka needs assess 20-01-05)	Sri Lanka	FAO	UN	02-Jan	12-Jan	20-Jan	Fi, L	D, N	R
57	Travel Report(FAO Fisheries Sri Lanka - 1204 - BTOR RSubasinghe.doc)	Sri Lanka	FAO	UN	29-Dec-04	07-Jan-05	07-Jan-05	Fi	D,I,DM	S/Q
58	Fisheries Tsunami Emergency Programme. Sri Lanka. Assessment of rehabilitation and reconstruction needs in the Tsunami affected post-harvest fisheries sector. (FAO Fisheries Subasinghe_Final_SriLanka.pdf)	Sri Lanka	FAO	UN	20-Jan	21-Mar		Fi, L	D, N, DM	R/S-Qual
59	Assessment of damage caused by the Tsunami to crop production, land and irrigation water resources in Sri Lanka, reclaimability of soil and water resources and suggestions for short and medium term activities in general agriculture (FAO Kielen Damage to agricultural lands March05.doc)	Sri Lanka	FAO	UN	02-Mar-05	01-Apr-05	Apr-05	W,A	D,N,Co	SR
60	Land Tenure/Administration Needs Assessment in the Tsunami Damaged Areas in Sri Lanka (FAO Torhonen Land Tenure 31March05.doc)	Sri Lanka	FAO,Ministry of Agriculture of Sri Lanka	UN,Gov	Feb-05	Mar-05	31-Mar-05	A,Co	D,N,I	R,S/Q,S

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61	ASIA: EARTHQUAKE AND TSUNAMIS SRI LANKA (IFRC Sri_Lanka_FACT report_final.doc)	Sri Lanka	IFRC	NGO	n/a	n/a	26-Jan-05	F,H,N,P,W,S,C	A,I,N,DM,Co	R/S-Qual
62	Recovery Assessment Team Report - Sri Lanka (IFRC Sri_Lanka_RAT_report_FINAL.doc)	Sri Lanka	IFRC	NGO	mid-jan	07-Feb	07-Feb	H, W, S, L, P, C	D, N, DM	R/S-Qual
63	RAPID LIVELIHOOD HOUSEHOLD SURVEY, ILO/WFP (ILO_WFP livelihoods overview Jan2005.pdf)	Sri Lanka	WFP	UN	n/a	n/a	Jan-05	L,A,Fi	A,N	S/Q,R
64	Core Assessment Team rapid assessment, Sri Lanka, 1-8th Jan 2005 (OXFAM RapidAss SL Jan 2005 draft.zip)	Sri Lanka	Oxfam	NGO	01-Jan	08-Jan	?	F, N, L, H, W, S	D, N, DM	R
65	Rapid Livelihoods Assessment in Coastal Ampara & Batticaloa Districts, Sri Lanka (SC RapidLivelihoodsAssessment_Amp_Bat_18Jan.pdf)	Sri Lanka	SC-UK	NGO	05-Jan	11-Jan	18-Feb	L	D, N, DM	R
66	SUMMARY REPORT: BILATERAL VERIFICATION MISSIONS TO TSUNAMI AFFECTED DISTRICTS IN SRI LANKA JANUARY TO FEBRUARY 2005 (SL Bilateral verification mission.pdf)	Sri Lanka	Bilateral donor group	donor	Jan-05	Feb-05	14-Mar-05	S,Fi,L,H,W,Co	D,I,N	R
67	Fisheries Sector Damage and needs assessment and programmes for Recovery and Rehabilitation (SriLanka_FAO Fisheries damage needs_assess_20-01-05.pdf)	Sri Lanka	FAO	UN	02-Jan-05	18-Jan-05	20-Jan-05	Fi,R,L	D,N,Co	R
68	UN led Arial and Ground Rapid Assessment of West and South West Coasts. 29 December 2004 1500-1900 (UN-DFID rapid assessment Galle to Matara.doc)	Sri Lanka	UN	UN	n/a	n/a	29dec04	En	D	R
69	WFP sri lanka tsunami Emergency Needs Assessment report (WFP ENA 7to28jan.pdf)	Sri Lanka	WFP	UN	07-Jan	28-Jan	08-Feb	F, L, N	D, N, DM	S-QQ
70	WFP's Emerging Recovery Strategy and Activities in Tsunami-affected Areas of Sri Lanka : Discussion Paper and Recommendations. (WFP Sri Lanka Mission Report - PDPT 8 March.doc)	Sri Lanka	WFP	UN	28-Feb-05	06-Mar-05	Mar-05	F	DM	R
71	Maldives feasibility assessment report, British Red Cross Society (BRCS MALDIVES feasibility ASSESSMENT report final draft.doc)	Maldives	BRC	NGO	21-Mar-05	11-Apr-05	n/a	all	DM	
72	DFID CHAD operations room situation report Indian ocean earthquakes and tsunamis sitrep no 26 (DFID asian-earthquake-sitrep26 19Jan05.pdf)	Regional	DFID	donor			19-Jan-05	all	D, N, DM, Co	sitrep
73	DFID CHAD operations room situation report Indian ocean earthquakes and tsunamis sitrep no 28 (DFID asian-earthquake-sitrep28 24Jan05.pdf)	Regional	DFID	donor			24-Jan-05	all	D, N, DM, Co	sitrep

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N.	title of document (file name)	Country	Author(s)	type of agency	start date of NA	end date of NA	date published	sector/ thematic content	type of info	type of assmt / method used
74	DFID CHAD operations team (DFID funding tsunami 22March05.pdf)	Regional	DFID	donor			22-Mar-05	all	DA	A
75	DFID CHAD operations room situation report Indian ocean earthquakes and tsunamis sitrep no 13 (DFID southasia-sitrep13 02jan05.pdf)	Regional	DFID	donor			02-Jan-05	all	D, N, DM, Co	sitrep
76	DFID CHAD operations room situation report Indian ocean earthquakes and tsunamis sitrep no 27 (DFID southasia-sitrep27 21jan05.pdf)	Regional	DFID	donor	n/a	n/a	21-Jan-05	all	D, N, DM, Co	sitrep
77	DFID reviews tsunami response (DFID summary review tsunami responde.doc)	Regional	DFID	donor	n/a	n/a	n/a		A	A
78	Humanitarian aid in favour of the people of Asia affected by the earthquake and the tsunami of 26 December 2004 (ECHO humAiddecision.pdf)	Regional	ECHO	donor	n/a	n/a	23-Feb-05	F, H, Li, W,	D, N, DM	A
79	AGL Back to Office Report, by Daniel RENAULT, Senior Officer, Irrigation Systems Management (FAO AG ID_51598_btor-RENAULT-ins-thai-sri-Mar05.doc)	Regional	FAO	UN	19-Feb-05	19-Mar-05	20-Apr-05	Ag	D, N, DM	R/S-Qual
80	Report of the regional workshop on salt-affected soils from sea water intrusion: Strategies for rehabilitation and management (FAO RegWkshp SOIL 31Mar1Apr.pdf)	Regional	FAO	UN	31-Mar-05	01-Apr-05	01-Apr-05	Ag	A	A (workshop)
81	Report of Joint FAO/MOAC Detailed Technical Damages and Needs Assessment Mission in Fisheries and Agriculture Sectors in Tsunami Affected Six Provinces in Thailand (FAO_MOAC_thai.pdf)	Thailand	FAO	UN	11-Jan-05	24-Jan-05	8-feb-05	Fi, Ag, Li, Fo, En	D, N	R/S-Qual
82	The impact of the Indian Ocean tsunami on older people. Issues and recommendations (HelpAge tsunami_impact_on_op.pdf)	Regional	Help Age	NGO	n/a	n/a	n/a	Li, Social, P	D, N	R/S-Qual
83	Proposed IFAD response in Asia. Technical Background Document Prepared for the Tsunami Session on 15 February 2005 (IFAD response tsunami 15feb05.pdf)	Regional	IFAD	UN	n/a	n/a	15-Feb-05	Li, Ag, Env, Fi	D, N	A
84	IFRC Emergency appeal. ASIA: EARTHQUAKE & TSUNAMIS. Revised Preliminary Appeal no. 28 (29 Dec 04) (IFRC-emergency appeal asia-29dec.pdf)	Regional	IFRC	NGO	n/a	n/a	29-Dec-04	F, S, W, H, Cap, Disaster Preparedness	D, N, Co	sitrep
85	IFRC Operations Update. Asia: earthquake & tsunamis 1 february 2005 (IFRCFeb1 OperUpdate.pdf)	Regional	IFRC	NGO	n/a	n/a	01-Feb	all	D, N, Co	sitrep
86	IFRC Tsunami emergency & recovery Plan of action- appeal 6 May(IFRC-tsunamiPoA-06may.pdf)	Regional	IFRC	NGO	n/a	n/a	06-May-05	all	D, N, Co	A

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Type of info: Damage (impact), Needs, Decision Making, Press Release, Analysis, Coordination, Capacity, Quality Assurance

Type of assessment method used: Structured/Quantitative (household survey, census, sampling), Qualitative (consultative process incl. focus groups discussion, key informants interviews) Str.Quant+Qual, Rapid (verification mission, fact finding incl. arial/satellite imagery), Situation Report

N.	title of document (file name)	Country	Author(s)	type of agency	start date of NA	end date of NA	date published	sector/ thematic content	type of info	type of assmt / method used
87	Oxfam International Tsunami External Bulletin 25 th Jan 2005 – One Month On (OXFAM tsunami_externalbulletin OneMonthOn 25Jan05.pdf)	Regional	Oxfam	NGO	n/a	n/a	25-Jan-05	all	D, N	sitrep
88	Asia Earthquake Floods Situation (OXFAM_three sit reps 2Jan.doc)	Regional	Oxfam	NGO	n/a	n/a	Jan-05	S, C	D, Co	sitrep
89	The tsunami's impact on women (Oxfam_Tsunami's_impact_on_women IN-SL-ID March2005.pdf)	Regional	Oxfam	NGO	n/a	n/a	Mar-05	Gender, Li	A (briefing note)	A
90	Travel Report (FAO Fisheries BTO-Thomas-India-SRL-Final.doc)	India	WB/ADB/UN	UN & banks	31-Jan-05	07-Feb-05	13-Feb-05	Fi	D,N	R
91	Andaman and Nicobar Islands Recovering Livelihoods. Report of a rapid survey of household livelihoods in selected tsunami-affected communities of Andaman District - South Andaman and Little Andaman (SC Livelihood assessment report - Andamans June05.doc)	India	SC-UK	NGO	10-Jun-05	17-Jun-05	Jun-05	Li	N	R/S-Qual
92	Rapid Livelihoods Assessment Post-tsunami in the Districts of Cuddalore, Nagapattinam (Tamil Nadu) and Karakial (Pondicherry Union Territory), South India, Feb. 2005 (SC Tamil Nadu livelihoods(assessment report) Feb05.doc)	India	SC-UK	NGO	n/a	n/a	Feb-05	Li	N	R/S-Qual
93	UNDP/WB/FAO Joint Tsunami Disaster Assessment Mission, 4-8 Jan. 2005, Livelihood Recovery & Environmental Rehabilitation (UNDP WB FAO Thai Joint Disaster Assessment Jan 4-8.pdf)	Thailand	UNDP	Thailand	04-Jan-05	08-Jan-05	10-Jan-05	Li, Env, Fi	D, N	R
94	UNDP_prelim demand analysis.pdf	Regional	UNDP	UN	n/a	n/a	31-Mar-05	Ed, H, S, Power, W, Fi, Tourism, Transport	D, N, DA	A
95	Indian Ocean – Earthquake And Tsunamis (USAID indianocean_FactSheet14 9Jan05.pdf)	Regional	USAID	donor	09-Feb-05	09-Feb-05	09-Feb-05	IDPs, H, S	DA	sitrep
96	India. Post Tsunami Recovery Program. Preliminary Damage and Needs Assessment (WB_ADB_UN JAM india 8march2005.pdf)	Regional	WB/ADB/UN	UN & banks	01-Feb	15-Feb-05	08-Mar	Social, Environment, Economic, Education, Health, Shelter, Agriculture, Livestock, Livelihood, Power, Watsan, Transportation, Fisheries, Tourism, Hazard Risk Management	D	R/S-Qual
97	Tsunami emergency food security assessments - Overview of Preliminary Findings (WFP NA overview prelim findings.pdf)	Regional	WFP	UN	n/a	n/a	09-Feb	F	N	summary of NA

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Str.Quant+Qual, Rapid (verification mission, fact finding incl. arial/satellite imagery), Situation Report

N.	title of document (file name)	Country	Author(s)	type of agency	start date of NA	end date of NA	date published	sector/ thematic content	type of info	type of assmt / method used
98	Rapid assessment report of the impact of the tsunami in the maldives (WFP Rapid Assessment Report of the Impact of the Tsunami.pdf)	Maldives	WFP	UN	n/a	n/a	27-Jan-05	F, A, L	D, N	S-QQ
99	WFP Regional EMOP 10405.0: "Assistance to Tsunami Victims in Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Maldives and other Countries in the Indian Ocean Region" (WFP Regional EMOP projdoc104050.pdf)	Regional	WFP	UN	n/a	n/a	n/a	F,S,IDPs	EMOP	A
100	WFP Daily Situation Report on Earthquake/Coastal Flooding in India an Ocean Region (No.12) (6 January 2005) (WFP sitrep12 Myanmar 6Jan.pdf)	Regional	WFP	UN	n/a	n/a	06-Jan-05	F	PR,Co	sitrep
101	Tsunami Response 6 month on (WV 6months on.pdf)	Regional	WV	NGO	28-Dec-04	n/a	n/a	F,H,W,S,A,E,L,P,C,ODCB,R	DM,Co,C	A
102	ASIA TSUNAMI RELIEF INDIA, INDONESIA AND SRI LANKA (WV_Tsunami_Relief phase1immediate NEEDS IN-ID-SL Jan05.doc)	Regional	WV	NGO	n/a	n/a	Jan-05	F,H,W,S,	N	R

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