Assessment tools summary table

The following table provides a list of commonly used assessment tools. The choice of the tool that will suit your needs and context best will depend on the agency’s preferences, the sector and depth of the analysis, and the phase of the emergency. Generally, CTP issues are not covered so you will need to adapt your tool of choice by incorporating cash-specific information. In order to do so, you can refer to the steps, sub-steps and tools made available in the assessment module of the CiE Toolkit.

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| **Tool (agency)** | **Description** | **Timing** | **Sector** | **CTP specific** |
| Assessment form  24 hours (IFRC) | This two-page, rapid cross-sector tool can be used by non-technical staff. The emphasis is on needs for the first-phase assistance. | Rapid –  24 hours | Multi- sector | No |
| Oxfam tool 48-hour (OGB) | This rapid assessment analysis tool can be used by non-technical staff. It includes technical guidance, a decision tree and reporting format. The tool is more orientated to food security and livelihoods with a few questions on health and water and sanitation. | Rapid –  48 hours | Food security, livelihoods, health and watsan | Yes |
| Assessment form  72 hours (IFRC) | This four-page, rapid, cross-sector assessment template provides more detail than does the 24-hour template. Emphasis is on understanding the shock-affected context in more detail at the same time as identifying needs for first-phase assistance. | Rapid –  72 hours | Multi- sector | No |
| IFRC Nepal rapid assessment tool | This observation tool can be used when visiting field sites for subjective observation. Three specific cash questions on commodities, and financial and labour markets for non-technicians are included. | Rapid –  24 hours | Multi-sector, includes cash section | No |
| Inter-agency rapid shelter assessment form (Philippines) | This focus group discussion and assessment form was used in Typhoon Haiyan for inter-agency assessments. The focus group discussion template and the questionnaire collect information related to shelter as well as some information on livelihoods. | Rapid | Shelter | No |
| Urban toolkit (CaLP) | This focus group discussion questionnaire and household-level survey was developed for urban contexts. The questions are focused on urban (neighbourhood, social networks and dynamics), food security, livelihoods and shelter issues. | Rapid and in-depth | Urban, food security, livelihoods and shelter |  |

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| **Guidelines (agency)** | **Description** | **Timing** | **Sector** | **CTP specific** |
| Operational guidance: initial rapid multi-sectoral assessment (IFRC) | The operational guidance builds on the existing Movement’s *Guidelines for Assessment in Emergencies*,reinforcing best practice amongst practitioners. It provides a framework and key steps for carrying out multi-sectoral assessments in the first two weeks after an emergency. | Within  two weeks | Multi-sector | No |
| MIRA (Multi-cluster/sector Initial Rapid Assessment) (UN-OCHA) | This United Nations-developed tool is to be used immediately after a shock to identify strategic humanitarian priorities. It results in a Preliminary Scenario Definition, released 72 hours after the shock, and a report after two weeks. It should be carried out by an inter-agency team of emergency specialists from different sectors. | Rapid –  first weeks | Multi-sector | No |
| EcoSec assessment (ICRC) | The EcoSec assessment is focused on the sustainable livelihoods framework and addresses issues related to markets and nutrition. It can be carried out as part of rapid or in-depth assessments, baseline surveys or ongoing monitoring. A set of tools is made available, including training material, report templates and questionnaires, which have been developed for different countries. The library of questions developed for South Sudan is particularly useful for its cash-specificity. | Rapid, baseline, in-depth (and ongoing monitoring) | Economic security, livelihoods and nutrition | Yes |
| Household Economic Security (HES) Guidelines (BRC) | The HES Guidelines provide a step-by-step approach to undertaking a livelihoods-oriented analysis of the post-shock situation. They can be used in rapid and slow-onset emergencies and conflict-related disasters. | Rapid and in-depth | Food security and livelihoods | No |
| Relief ERU field manual (National Society, ERU) | The manual covers the different phases of the project cycle. The assessment approach is based on the vulnerability and capacity framework. For rapid assessments, a checklist is provided covering key topics regarding capacity, NFIs, hygiene, shelter, food and nutrition, water and sanitation, health and market analysis. | Rapid and in depth | Multi-sector | No |
| Vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) (IFRC and National Society) | The VCA uses various participatory tools to analyse people’s exposure and capacity to resist natural hazards. It is an integral part of disaster preparedness and contributes to the creation of community-based disaster preparedness programmes. VCA tools are widely used in in-depth emergency assessments. | In depth | Multi-sector | No |