

GUIDANCE NOTE

# HOW TO PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY THROUGH IMPARTIAL AND JOINT NEEDS ASSESSMENTS



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GUIDANCE NOTE

HOW TO PROMOTE  
GENDER EQUALITY  
THROUGH IMPARTIAL  
AND JOINT NEEDS  
ASSESSMENTS





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# ABBREVIATIONS

# AND ACRONYMS

<b>ACAPS</b>	Assessment Capacities Project
<b>CAIM</b>	Coordinated Assessment and Information Management
<b>DEEP</b>	Data Entry and Exploration Platform
<b>ECHO</b>	European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations
<b>FoGG</b>	Friends of Gender Group
<b>GBV</b>	Gender-Based Violence
<b>GBV AoR</b>	Gender-Based Violence Area of Responsibility
<b>GBViE WG</b>	Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies Working Group
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>GEEWG</b>	Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls
<b>HCT</b>	Humanitarian Country Team
<b>HNA</b>	Harmonized Needs Assessment
<b>HNO</b>	Humanitarian Needs Overview
<b>HPC</b>	Humanitarian Programme Cycle
<b>HRP</b>	Humanitarian Response Plan
<b>IASC</b>	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration
<b>MIRA</b>	Multi-Cluster/Sector Initial Rapid Assessment
<b>MSNAs</b>	Minimum Standards for multi-sectoral Needs Assessments
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>OCHA</b>	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
<b>PDNA</b>	Post-Disaster Needs Assessment
<b>SADD</b>	Sex- and age-disaggregated data
<b>SOPs</b>	Standard Operating Procedures
<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
<b>WLO</b>	Women-Led Organization
<b>WRO</b>	Women's Rights Organization
<b>WS</b>	Workstream



# INTRODUCTION



# 1

## INTRODUCTION

Humanitarian crises impact women, girls, men and boys differently and result in variances in needs, resources, capacities, viewpoints and coping strategies. While sex- and age-disaggregated data (SADD) are foundational to any gender analysis, SADD in needs assessments alone is not enough to identify and analyse the unique experiences and needs, particularly of women and girls in crises, including systemic and underlying vulnerabilities and forms of marginalization and human rights violations.

In recent years, there has been increasing attention to gender equality and women's empowerment in the humanitarian sector. In 2016, at the World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul, member states, donors, UN agencies and NGOs committed to improving local capacities and involvement in the humanitarian response, while providing more aid directly to those who are most affected. This commitment, known as the Grand Bargain, was signed by approximately 60 United Nations (UN) agencies, major humanitarian donors, international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) and the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. UN Women and other signatories came together to form the Informal Grand Bargain Friends of Gender Group (FoGG) with the goal to advocate for increased attention to gender equality throughout the Grand Bargain to put the issue of increased, quality and sustainable funding for local women's organizations and civil society at the centre of discussions, in particular in four workstreams (Localization, Participation Revolution, Needs Assessment and Cash).

The members of Grand Bargain Workstream 5 – dedicated to improving joint and impartial needs assessments – are committed to developing a joint, comprehensive and methodologically sound approach to needs analysis in order to better inform strategic and operational responses and funding in crisis contexts.

### BOX 1

#### WS 5 Grand Bargain Core Commitments:

Aid organizations and donors commit to:

1. Provide a single, comprehensive, cross-sectoral, methodologically sound and impartial overall assessment of needs for each crisis to inform strategic decisions on how to respond and fund thereby reducing the number of assessments and appeals produced by individual organizations.

1. IASC (2017). The Gender Handbook for Humanitarian Action (Guideline). <https://www.gihahandbook.org/>
2. WS5 aim: Single, comprehensive cross-sectoral, methodologically sound and impartial overall analysis and prioritization of needs based on evidence used to inform response plans.

2. Coordinate and streamline data collection to ensure compatibility, quality and comparability and minimizing intrusion into the lives of affected people.
3. Share needs assessment data in a timely manner, with the appropriate mitigation of protection and privacy risks. Jointly decide on assumptions and analytical methods used for projections and estimates.
4. Dedicate resources and involve independent specialists within the clusters to strengthen data collection and analysis in a fully transparent, collaborative process, which includes a brief summary of the methodological and analytical limitations of the assessment.
5. Prioritize the humanitarian response across sectors based on evidence established by the analysis.
6. Commission independent reviews and evaluations of the quality of needs assessment findings and their use in prioritization to strengthen the confidence of all stakeholders in the needs assessment.
7. Conduct risk and vulnerability analysis with development partners and local authorities, in adherence to humanitarian principles, to ensure the alignment of humanitarian-development-peace programming.

Members of the Informal Friends of Gender Group coordinated by UN Women have developed the Humanitarian Needs Assessment guidance note to strengthen integration of gender considerations

and commitments in the development and roll-out of methodologies guiding impartial and joint needs assessments in humanitarian settings.

The guidance note draws on key background documents including:

- Grand Bargain Workstream 5 Theory of Change; Ethos document; Methodology to Assess the Quality and Use of Multi-sector Needs Assessments (2019)
- IASC Operational Guidance for Coordinated Assessments in Humanitarian Crises (2012)
- IASC Gender Handbook for Humanitarian Action (2018)
- IASC Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action (2015)
- Inter-Agency Minimum Standards for GBV in Emergencies Programming (2019)

Gender relations are culturally specific and characterized by unequal distribution and/or access to power and resources, differences in mobility and in the ability to make life decisions and to voice priorities and needs, as well as to explore and use individual potential and capacities. During and after humanitarian crises, women and girls can endure extreme hardship such as increased levels of “violence and insecurity, restricted mobility, and additional load in care, domestic and livelihoods activities”.

Against this background, humanitarian needs assessments have two objectives: to identify and prioritize who requires assistance – where, what and when – based on timely information and analysis; and to inform strategic planning on the effectiveness of the humanitarian response while considering the relevance and efficiency. To attain these aims, Humanitarian Response Plans require analysis of the

3. Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) and World Bank Institute (WBG) (2013). Post-Disaster Needs Assessments: Volume A. Guidelines. <https://www.gfdr.org/sites/gfdr/files/PDNA-Volume-A.pdf>
4. Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) and World Bank Institute (WBG) (2013). Post-Disaster Needs Assessments: Volume A. Guidelines. <https://www.gfdr.org/sites/gfdr/files/PDNA-Volume-A.pdf>
5. IASC (2019). Advancing Coordinated Needs Assessment and Analysis through the Grand Bargain. Progress on technical tools and normative guidance. [https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/system/files/gbna\\_tools\\_and\\_guidance\\_pkg\\_final\\_june\\_2019.pdf](https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/system/files/gbna_tools_and_guidance_pkg_final_june_2019.pdf)

humanitarian situation beyond siloed sector-specific approaches to intersectoral and inclusive approaches with consideration for affected people at the centre of the response, including specific considerations for women and girls. Progress has been noted in integrating Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls (GEEWG) in the activities of this workstream and by individual signatories. Collaborative efforts have led to a sharper focus and commitments to addressing the differentiated impacts and needs of women, girls, men and boys. While acknowledging this progress, the guidance note draws on remaining challenges and outlines entry points for further strengthening work in this area with focus on issues of funding for collection and dissemination of gender statistics and SADD in

humanitarian settings; quality of gender analysis; capacities of international humanitarian actors and national government institutions in the production of gender statistics and analysis; quality and level of engagement of gender advocates and local women-led organizations (WLOs) and women's rights organizations (WROs) and in the design of methodologies for data collection and analysis but also in the identification of information and data gaps across the cluster system. The purpose of these guidelines is to scale up implementation of commitments to end gender-based violence (GBV) and advance gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in humanitarian planning and programming through gender-sensitive needs assessments.

#### BOX 2

#### WS 5 Grand Bargain Core Commitments:

Data on individuals broken down by sex and age that reflect the realities of the lives of different groups in pre- and post-crisis settings. Sex- and age-disaggregated data (SADD) are a core component of any gender analysis and essential for humanitarian planning, monitoring and measuring outcomes.

#### Gender analysis

Gender analysis looks at specific and differing impacts of a given crisis on the affected women, girls, men and boys. It considers the relationships between women, girls, men and boys, as well as their respective roles, access to and control of resources and the constraints each group faces relative to others. Such an analysis can apply to humanitarian settings also building on data, analysis and information that exist prior to the crisis (for example, in the form of country gender profiles). An intersectional gender analysis looks into how a person's position in a society and the impact of a crisis is affected by other overlapping forms of marginalization, such as disability, social class, race, caste, ethnic or religious background, nationality and sexual identity (among other factors).

An intersectional gender analysis should be integrated into the harmonized needs assessment (HNA) and in all sector assessments or situational analyses.

6. ODI (2019). Grand Bargain annual independent report 2019. [https://www.agendaforhumanity.org/sites/default/files/resources/2019/Jul/grand\\_bargain\\_annual\\_independent\\_report\\_2019\\_compressed.pdf](https://www.agendaforhumanity.org/sites/default/files/resources/2019/Jul/grand_bargain_annual_independent_report_2019_compressed.pdf). In the 2018 reporting process with the support from ODI, the Friends of Gender Group and the Facilitation Group worked to integrate gender equality and women's empowerment in the self-report template in order to obtain more complete information on signatories. In the most recent 2019 Grand Bargain independent report, a total of 31 of 46 signatories reported integrating some level of gender consideration in Workstream 5, an increase from the 14 signatories in the 2018 Grand Bargain Independent Report.
7. See UNSD (2015). "What are Gender Statistics?" at <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/genderstatmanual/What-are-gender-stats.ashx>
8. IASC (2017). The Gender Handbook for Humanitarian Action (Guideline). <https://www.gihahandbook.org/>
9. IASC (2017). The Gender Handbook for Humanitarian Action (Guideline). <https://www.gihahandbook.org/>

### BOX 3

#### Gender statistics

Gender statistics are defined as statistics that adequately reflect differences and inequalities in the situation of women and men in all areas of life (United Nations, 2006). First, gender statistics reflect gender issues, that is, questions, problems and concerns related to all aspects of women's and men's lives, including their specific needs, opportunities and contributions to society. Producing gender statistics entails disaggregating data by sex and other characteristics to reveal those differences or inequalities and collecting data on specific issues that affect one sex more than the other or relate to gender relations between women and men. Second, gender statistics should adequately reflect differences and inequalities in the situation of women, men, girls and boys. In other words, concepts and definitions used in data collection must be developed in such a way as to ensure that the diversity of various groups of women, men, girls and boys and their specific activities and challenges are captured. In addition, data collection methods that induce gender bias in data collection, such as underreporting of women's economic activity, underreporting of violence against women and undercounting of girls, their births and their deaths should be avoided.

## 1.1 Terminology

- **Coordinated assessments:** These are planned and carried out in partnership with other humanitarian actors, the results of which are shared for the benefit of the broader humanitarian community in order to identify the needs and priorities of the affected people and communities. Such assessments range from inter- and intra-cluster/sector joint assessments to harmonized single agency assessments.
- **Harmonized assessments:** Data collection, processing and analysis is undertaken separately; however, the data are sufficiently comparable (due to the use of common operational data sets, key indicators and geographical and temporal synchronization) to be compiled into a single database, and to serve as the subject of a shared analysis. Access to a common operational data set will ensure respect for human dignity and address concerns around privacy and safety.
- **Joint assessments:** Data collection, processing and analysis form one single process among agencies within and between Clusters and sectors. This is sometimes also referred to as a 'common assessment'. With regards to the compilation of a single report and access by stakeholders to a single database, workstream members have highlighted the need to ensure human dignity while also addressing privacy and safety concerns of those consulted, interviewed or engaged in this process.
- **Collective outcomes (along the humanitarian-development-peace nexus):** Collectively agreed-upon concrete and measurable results or impacts focused on the reduction of humanitarian needs, potential or anticipated risks and vulnerabilities, and increased resilience among the targeted population. These are achieved through the collaboration of humanitarian, development and peace actors, target populations, local communities, civil society, the private sector and, depending on the circumstances, human rights,

10. See UNSD (2015). "What are Gender Statistics?" at <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/genderstatmanual/What-are-gender-stats.ashx>
11. IASC (2012). Operational Guidance on Coordinated Assessments in Humanitarian Crises. Provisional Version March 2012. <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/programme-cycle/space/document/operational-guidance-coordinated-assessments-humanitarian-crises-o>

peace and security, and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) actors building on national systems and inclusion of government actors when relevant and appropriate to the country context.

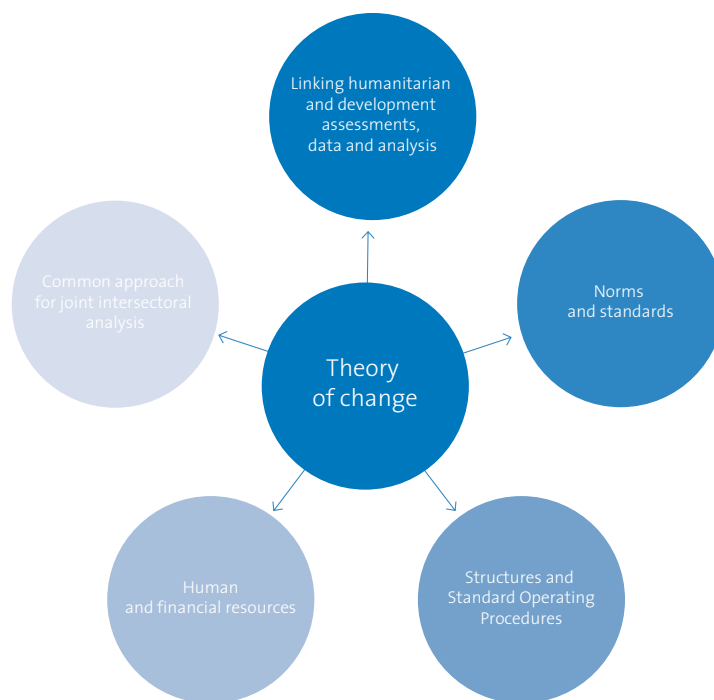
## 1.2 How this guidance note is organized

The guidance note is structured around the core commitments of the Grand Bargain Workstream 5 on Needs Assessment and its Theory of Change. The guidance has been organized into the following sections:

1. Leadership and strategic partnerships around gender-responsive needs assessments
2. Human and financial resources for gender-responsive needs assessments
3. Data collection
4. Joint Intersectoral Analysis
5. Gender data dissemination and accessibility
6. Quality review of Multi-Sector Needs Assessments
7. Linking humanitarian and development assessments, data and analysis

The guidance note development draws on the identification of key objectives under the Theory of Change for Grand Bargain Workstream 5.

**FIGURE 1**  
Theory of Change for Harmonized Needs Assessments – Key elements:



12. IASC (2012). Operational Guidance on Coordinated Assessments in Humanitarian Crises. Provisional Version March 2012. <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/programme-cycle/space/document/operational-guidance-coordinated-assessments-humanitarian-crises-o>
13. See OCHA, Needs Assessment and Analysis. <https://www.unocha.org/fr/themes/needs-assessment-and-analysis>; and OCHA (2014). Situational Analysis Template. <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/programme-cycle/space/document/situational-analysis-template%2%Aoword-version>.
14. See OCHA, Needs Assessment and Analysis. <https://www.unocha.org/fr/themes/needs-assessment-and-analysis>.
15. See IASC (2019). Workstream 5: Tools and guidance for advancing coordinated needs assessment and analysis through the Grand Bargain. <https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/improve-joint-and-impartial-needs-assessments/content/workstream-5-tools-and-guidance-advancing>

Furthermore, the guidance note addresses the roles and responsibilities of different actors at the country level, drawing on the IASC Operational Guidance for Coordinated Assessments in Humanitarian Crises and the IASC Gender Policy and Accountability Framework:

- Humanitarian/Resident Coordinator
- Assessment and Information Management (AIM) Working Group (chaired by OCHA on behalf of Inter-Cluster Coordination Mechanism in charge of initiating the planning and implementation of joint assessments and for coordinating of analysis and information)
- Country-level Cluster/sector lead agencies (also responsible for the integration of cross-cutting issues in the assessments conducted by their members and setting out the standards for Cluster/sector assessments), including UN agencies and INGOs
- Operational agencies/Cluster member organizations (UN agencies and INGOs)
- Inter-agency and intersectoral Gender Working Groups
- Donors
- National and local government authorities
- Women-Led Organizations and Women's Rights Organizations

It also identifies entry points for scaling up ongoing partnerships to advance gender-responsive needs assessments both in humanitarian settings and across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.



KEY CONSIDERATIONS  
FOR GENDER-RESPONSIVE  
NEEDS ASSESSMENTS  
ALONG THE HUMANITARIAN-  
DEVELOPMENT-PEACE  
NEXUS



## 2

# KEY CONSIDERATIONS FOR GENDER-RESPONSIVE NEEDS ASSESSMENTS ALONG THE HUMANITARIAN- DEVELOPMENT-PEACE NEXUS

## **2.1 Coordination and multi-stakeholder partnerships around gender-responsive needs assessments**

The absence of coordination among actors when conducting needs assessments can lead to repeated data collection, assessment fatigue on the side of the beneficiaries and underrepresentation of certain groups, incomparable data sets collected from different assessments, and/or an inability to aggregate data from multiple assessments due to insufficient time.

Strategic partnerships and leadership around coordinated efforts for gender-responsiveness can both address these risks and create platforms with the ability to amplify – and address – specific needs, priorities and capacities of crisis-affected women, girls, men and boys while also addressing age, disability and other intersectional aspects and dimensions. This section looks at the entry points for the development of multi-partner coordination mechanisms and the leading role that humanitarian actors can play in relation to promoting gender-responsive coordinated, multi-sectoral, impartial, harmonized and joint needs assessments.

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16. IASC (2012). Operational Guidance on Coordinated Assessments in Humanitarian Crises. Provisional Version March 2012. <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/programme-cycle/space/document/operational-guidance-coordinated-assessments-humanitarian-crises-o>

## GOOD PRACTICES CHECKLIST

### COORDINATION AND PARTNERSHIPS ON GENDER ANALYSIS AND STATISTICS AS PART OF GENDER-RESPONSIVE HUMANITARIAN PLANNING

- ✓ Ensure accountability among UN senior management and leadership for the integration of gender, inclusion and diversity considerations throughout the different phases of the coordinated, joint and harmonized needs assessment cycle drawing on the standards and roles outlined in the 2017 IASC Gender Policy and Gender Accountability Framework.
- ✓ Institutionalize guidance for Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and cluster and subcluster coordination groups and leaders in relation to the production, analysis and dissemination of gender statistics.
- ✓ Existing coordination structures and mechanisms in humanitarian settings, including AIM Working Groups and cluster and sector Working Groups lead the following initiatives: adaptation of existing guidance to reflect roles and responsibilities in relation to gender statistics and data; definition of a strategy for the collection, dissemination and analysis of SADD and gender statistics; partnership development with the Gender in Humanitarian Action Working Group, WLOs and WROs to ensure resources and technical expertise around gender-responsive humanitarian needs assessments.
- ✓ Reinforce good practices in gender-responsive humanitarian needs assessments with a clear indication of the roles and responsibilities of different actors drawing on existing guidance frameworks (HCT, Inter-Cluster Coordination Mechanisms, Cluster leaders, Gender in Humanitarian Action Working Groups).
- ✓ Integrate Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls into humanitarian response-related plans and strategies assigning them adequate budgets (including, but not limited to the Multi-cluster Initial Rapid Assessment, Joint Needs Assessment, Humanitarian Needs Overview, Strategic Response Plan, Humanitarian Response Plan and appeals).
- ✓ Integrate GEEWG into humanitarian response planning strategies and processes, assigning them due prioritization, matched with adequate capacity and budgets (including, but not limited to the Multi-cluster Initial Rapid Assessment, Joint Needs Assessment, Humanitarian Needs Overview, Strategic Response Plan, Humanitarian Response Plan and appeals).
- ✓ Engage in dedicated and specific actions to include WLOs and WROs in all phases of humanitarian needs assessments, including dedicated funding for women's organizations, networks and consortia.
- ✓ Increase financial resources for cluster and non-cluster coordination mechanisms and initiatives on GEEWG-related issues (e.g. gender hubs) as sources for gender-responsive analysis and mapping of existing resources and local contextual knowledge on GEEWG-related issues.
- ✓ Provide financial and technical resources for joint gender analyses that inform planning and implementation by all clusters and sectors and partners at all levels under the coordination of OCHA intercluster coordinators and in close partnership with coordination mechanisms and structures on GEEWG.
- ✓ Develop partnerships for participatory monitoring of Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) implementation and ensure they are financed and implemented with a focus on gender statistics and analysis.
- ✓ Integrate a gender analysis in the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and guide prioritization and resource allocation under the HRP. Ensure joint gender analysis informs planning and implementation by all clusters and partners at all levels of intercluster coordination.
- ✓ Agree on and adopt indicators, outcomes and outputs specific to the needs of women and girls, which have been identified in the HNO, to guide the formulation and resource allocation under the HRP.
- ✓ Ensure assessment and information management activities support national information systems and standards, build local capacities and maintain appropriate links with relevant government, state and local authorities in relation to the collection, analysis and dissemination of gender statistics and SADD, taking GBV and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) risks into account when appropriate.

**Responsible parties:** Humanitarian Coordinator, OCHA, Inter-cluster Coordination Mechanism, cluster lead agencies, Cluster Coordinators, UN agencies, the Inter-agency Gender (in Humanitarian Action) Working Group and other inter-agency gender working groups, GBV subcluster lead agencies and members.

#### BOX 4

#### GBV considerations

- Advocate for and support efforts to include GBV in all joint needs assessments and analysis; seek GBV specialist support where necessary.
- Encourage agencies and cluster leads to integrate GBV in agency- and cluster-specific monitoring and assessment initiatives.
- Advocate for actions to address GBV as life-saving, even in the absence of data.
- Advocate with the Humanitarian Coordinator, Humanitarian Country Team and clusters for the inclusion of relevant GBV guidelines as essential for assessment activities.

#### CASE STUDY:

#### Education Cannot Wait – Partnerships and commitments to gender statistics

The Education Cannot Wait (ECW) gender strategy examines and systematically incorporates the needs and experiences of girls and boys, by identifying the different entry points for advancing gender-responsive needs assessment resources, capacity development, and partnerships at the global and country level. ECW's commitment to gender analysis across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus is found in their ECW Gender Strategy 2018–2021. The strategy aims to develop a learning agenda that identifies data and knowledge gaps and needs in relation to gender equality in and through education; supports training on the collection and analysis of gender-sensitive and sex- and age-disaggregated data; and establishes or contributes to existing knowledge-sharing platforms. Through partnerships with the UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS), UNESCO, UNICEF, UN Women, the United Nations Girls' Education Initiative (UNGEI), and other actors on gender analysis and SADD, ECW will strengthen statistical capacity for increasing the localization, production, quality, comparability, regularity and accessibility of gender statistics.

## 2.2 Human and financial resources for gender-responsive needs assessments

One of the priorities identified by the Workstream (WS) on Needs Assessments was the allocation of human and financial resources for harmonized and coordinated needs assessments. Discussion on resources for gender-responsive needs assessments is linked to costing and budgeting for the collection and analysis of SADD and gender statistics; as well as investing in institutional strengthening and capacity

strengthening of assessment and information management experts in tools and methodologies linked to gender-responsive needs assessments.

Initiatives set up to enhance analytical capacities among humanitarian actors in coordinated assessments and analysis in humanitarian settings include: the Assessment Capacities Project (ACAPS); Coordinated Assessment and Information Management (CAIM) training; and Advanced Training for Analysis in Humanitarian Settings (ATAHS) among others.

17. ACAPS supports the humanitarian community's work on severity and trends by diving into the current situation of more than 100 key crises around the globe, while helping actors anticipate and respond to emerging crises. See <https://www.acaps.org/>
18. The aim of CAIM training is to upgrade the skills of OCHA and humanitarian actors with existing knowledge and skills in Coordinated Assessments. See <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/programme-cycle/space/coordinated-assessment-information-management-caim-training>
19. The Advanced Training on Analysis in Humanitarian Settings (ATHAS) Course is designed to improve analysis in humanitarian settings. See <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/programme-cycle/space/atahs-course>

## GOOD PRACTICES CHECKLIST

### RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND ALLOCATION FOR THE GENERATION AND ANALYSIS OF GENDER STATISTICS

- ✓ Cluster and subcluster leading agencies should develop a strategy and an action plan on gender statistics and SADD collection and analysis outlining the information needs and gaps in their respective field areas. Such strategies and action plans can be developed in consultation and close partnership with the Inter-agency Gender (in Humanitarian Action) Working Group and other inter-agency gender working groups.
- ✓ Cluster and subcluster leading agencies undertake a costing exercise to inform their resource mobilization strategy and efforts in support of SADD and gender statistics collection and analysis.
- ✓ HCTs scale up institutional commitments to SADD and gender statistics through the integration of specific budget lines in costing exercises for HRP.
- ✓ Donors and UN agencies allocate resources for SADD and gender statistics production and analysis: technically and financially support programmatic initiatives and strategies aiming at improving the production of gender statistics and SADD.
- ✓ Such strategies should also integrate programmatic interventions and initiatives aiming at building technical capacities of humanitarian actors, as well as gender and statistics experts in gender-related tools and methodologies.
- ✓ Allocate funding for the engagement of WLOs and WROs, women's networks and consortia in all phases of humanitarian needs assessments, including data collection, analysis and dissemination.
- ✓ Allocate resources to enable gender experts' engagement and technical support across the different stages of humanitarian needs assessments, from design to analysis.
- ✓ Integrate GBV considerations and commitments into Pooled Fund strategies, selection criteria and funding decisions.

**Responsible parties:** HCT, cluster and sector lead agencies (in partnership with the Inter-agency Gender (in Humanitarian Action) Working Group), development partners, UN agencies, INGOs.

### STRENGTHENING INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES IN GENDER-RESPONSIVE NEEDS ASSESSMENTS

- ✓ Establish a roster of gender experts across international humanitarian actors and civil society organizations that substantively engage in the various stages of humanitarian needs assessments and joint intersectoral analysis.
- ✓ Cluster lead agencies in partnership with the Gender in Humanitarian Action Working Group map competencies and skills among humanitarian actors, government institutions and civil society organizations in relation to the production of gender statistics and SADD.
- ✓ Cluster lead agencies in partnership with the Gender in Humanitarian Action Working Group develop an institutional capacity plan for key stakeholders on the production and analysis of SADD and gender statistics to inform planning and budgeting in relation to their respective clusters. All clusters should have a strategy and an action plan on gender stats and SADD.
- ✓ HCT members and donors invest in training of Assessment and Information Management (AIM) working group members, cluster leaders and HCT members in gender analysis, SADD and gender statistics related tools and methodologies to ensure the integration of diverse groups' needs and priorities.

20. See HRP Costing Methodology Options at: [https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/hrp\\_costing\\_methodology\\_options\\_002.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/hrp_costing_methodology_options_002.pdf)

- ✓ Track training recipients and measure the impact of trainings and continue addressing capacity gaps as necessary.
- ✓ Adapt training materials relevant to the country context in partnership with gender experts across key institutions to be integrated in existing training materials and curricula developed to support the capacity development of humanitarian actors, including through the engagement of local actors, including WLOs and WROs.

**Responsible parties:** HCT, cluster and sector coordinators, development partners, UN agencies, INGOs, Gender in Humanitarian Action Working Group.

### 2.3 Data collection – Gender considerations around planning and design of humanitarian needs assessments

As a follow-up to Grand Bargain Informal Friends of Gender Group and UN Women consultations with WLOs and WROs, the section on humanitarian needs assessments with focus on the planning and design of data collection aims at addressing the following gender challenges:

- Pre-crisis information data and analysis in relation to GEEWG in humanitarian and crisis settings is limited or not available.
- Various levels of utilization of existing SADD and gender analysis across clusters and sectors due to siloed work structures and lack of awareness among humanitarian actors on the potential utilization and relevance of gender statistics to humanitarian planning and financing.
- Assessment of the information landscape and needs as well as identification of potential data users is not systematically undertaken with the participation of gender experts across humanitarian actors and agencies as well as local WLOs and WROs.
- Limited ownership of gender analysis-related tools and methodologies by HCT members, Assessment and Information Management (AIM) Working Group members and other key stakeholders, including cluster lead agencies potentially has a negative impact on the quality of gender analysis and ownership of its results by

humanitarian actors and stakeholders. As a result, gender analysis remains fragmented across humanitarian clusters and sectors.

- Limited integration of gender indicators in the methodology design of needs assessments.
- GBV survivor-centred design and methodologies are not consistently integrated in humanitarian needs assessments.
- Uneven engagement of gender experts from national government institutions, humanitarian actors and representatives from WLOs and WROs in the different stages of the Needs Assessment cycle, including the data collection design persists across humanitarian clusters and sectors.
- Gender in Humanitarian Action Working Groups have limited financial resources to consistently engage in the different stages of harmonized, joint and coordinated needs assessments in crisis contexts. Very often their work is primarily seen as relevant to development rather than humanitarian work and strategic prioritization. Similar considerations and limitations apply to WLOs and WROs that may have limited exposure to the humanitarian system architecture.
- Even when WLOs and WROs are included, they are not often included with an intersectional lens, leading to WLOs and WROs focused on disability or other axes of inequality being left out of the needs assessments and humanitarian planning processes.
- Enumerators are not trained on GEEWG-related issues and/or gender-responsive data collection methodologies and tools. Furthermore, there is little attention to and limited consideration of the

composition of the enumerators team including the level of participation of women enumerators to ensure a strong gender lens across the different stages of humanitarian needs assessment and analysis.

This section also looks at the Ethos Principles adopted by the Grand Bargain Workstream 5 to guide the design and roll-out of coordinated and harmonized needs assessments in humanitarian settings. The Ethos principles outline the values, principles and ethical behaviour within the work of coordinated needs assessment and analysis for humanitarian situations. Gender considerations are integrated under the principle of inclusiveness with focus on needs assessments' sensitivity to age, sex and all aspects of diversity. The same prin-

ciple also touches upon the issue of the “participation revolution” of the affected populations in humanitarian needs assessments and their validation process. Although this is an important commitment, the Ethos principle on the participation revolution does not address the gaps and challenges facing crisis-affected women, girls, men and boys in accessing information on ongoing needs assessments and developing skills and capacities to engage substantively in the design and roll-out of needs assessments in humanitarian settings. At the same time, the principles on doing no harm, competency and capacity, definition of clear objectives, and coordination do not integrate considerations of gender inequality.

## GOOD PRACTICES CHECKLIST

### GENDER CONSIDERATIONS AROUND DATA COLLECTION PLANNING AND THE DESIGN AND PREPARATION PHASE

- ✓ HNA planning and design must include quality gender analysis, SADD and gender statistics. Map data collection needs, gaps and priorities through a gender lens as an integrated part of joint and coordinated humanitarian needs assessments.
- ✓ Adopt quantitative and qualitative gender indicators to guide data collection design and methodologies and be integrated in the set of humanitarian indicators that capture the core elements of a crisis.
- ✓ Analyse factors and challenges affecting the engagement of local women's organizations and gender experts and the participation of women and girls throughout the different stages of humanitarian needs assessments.
- ✓ Develop and roll out inclusive and participatory needs assessment methodologies and tools and ensure integration and responsiveness to issues and concerns in relation to Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls.
- ✓ Develop a strategy that ensures substantive engagement of gender experts and WROs in the different stages of the Humanitarian Needs Assessment cycle through the following actions: timely information dissemination, identification of opportunities for engagement, and training for international and local actors on methodologies and tools on gender-responsive humanitarian needs assessments.
- ✓ Integrate gender expertise among the required competencies and skills for multifunctional teams (including assessment coordination groups) engaging in data collection, analysis and information management initiatives.
- ✓ Include gender and data and statistics experts in assessment teams to ensure SADD and gender statistics collection, analysis and dissemination.
- ✓ Analyse contextual issues such as main obstacles including lack of access, due to security and cultural issues, that potentially impact the collection of SADD and the quality (including comprehensiveness, relevance and scope) of a gender analysis.

21. See Grand Bargain Principles for Coordinated Needs Assessment Ethos at: [https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/system/files/ws5\\_-\\_collaborative\\_needs\\_assessment\\_ethos.pdf](https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/system/files/ws5_-_collaborative_needs_assessment_ethos.pdf)

- ✓ Gather existing resources on GEEWG outlining opportunities, risks and coping strategies of women, girls, men and boys prior to the crisis using an intersectional lens to determine the scope and focus of data collection on GEEWG-related issues.

**Responsible parties:** Assessment and Information Management Working Group in partnership with the Inter-agency Gender (in Humanitarian Action) Working Group and other inter-agency gender working groups, and cluster and sector lead agencies.

### GENDER CONSIDERATIONS AROUND DATA COLLECTION

- ✓ Provide financial resources dedicated to intersectoral, intercluster gender analysis and SADD collection as well as rapid care analysis to inform planning, costing and budgeting in humanitarian and protracted crisis settings.
- ✓ Provide technical and financial resources to WLOs and WROs to engage in data collection and needs assessments, in alignment with the Humanitarian Principles. Engage WLOs and WROs in the identification and mobilization of women responders that might face challenges in relation to engaging in data collection and interview processes, such as mobility, time limitations due to care work and other factors.
- ✓ Ensure gender balance, ethnic diversity, complementary and multidisciplinary skill sets, and varied agency representation in the assessment and information management teams, including enumerators and WROs (adopting an intersectional approach). Confirm that data are disseminated safely. The composition of the enumerators team should be gender-balanced.
- ✓ Introduce measures to protect female responders and enumerators, who may face sexual harassment.
- ✓ Ensure that needs assessments tools and methodologies do not reinforce discriminatory gender roles and unequal power relations. A pilot assessment phase should be introduced to assess the relevance of data collection tools and methodologies to a specific country and social context through a gender lens.
- ✓ Use participatory methods such as focus group discussions and assessment processes like ranking and community mapping, and ensure separate groups for discussions with women, girls, men and boys, as culturally appropriate.
- ✓ Carefully consider the composition of the data collection team (sex, age, language, etc.). A majority female data-gathering team is recommended to facilitate the participation of women and girls. Assess the team for supportive attitudes and values towards at-risk and marginalized women and girls (and GBV survivors). Ensure they receive relevant and specialized training and ongoing support.
- ✓ Enumerators should work closely with gender experts and protection actors throughout the assessment process to ensure data are collected in a manner that maximizes women respondents' ability to speak freely; and for identification and referral of urgent protection concerns identified or that may arise during data collection. Similar considerations should apply for the protection of female enumerators from sexual harassment and other forms of abuse and discrimination.
- ✓ Document the experiences and voices of diverse groups of women, men, girls and boys (including for example, refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities) through dedicated analysis and use of appropriate methodologies (for example, storytelling).
- ✓ Assess social norms and how they impact on women's and men's engagement in the process of collecting data, while ensuring women and girls remain free to speak. This is particularly relevant in highly patriarchal societies.
- ✓ Introduce specific considerations in relation to safety of respondents following data collection and data security issues through a gender lens.

**Responsible parties:** Assessment and Information Management Working Group in close partnership with the Inter-agency Gender (in Humanitarian Action) Working Group and other inter-agency gender working groups, and cluster and sector lead agencies as well as GBV subcluster leads and members when applicable.

22. Oxfam (2013, revised 2016). Participatory Methodology: Rapid Care Analysis. <https://policy-practice.oxfam.org.uk/publications/participatory-methodology-rapid-care-analysis-620147>

## BOX 5

### Gender-based violence considerations

- Allocate resources to support the deployment of gender-based violence (GBV) specialists to lead assessments.
- Include GBV specialists on assessment teams and in the design of assessment tools and methodologies, to ensure attention to GBV and to reinforce ethical data collection practices.
- Consult with GBV specialized agencies and local organizations and women's groups on development of assessment questions and methods aimed at identifying risks to women and girls.
- Include IASC's Guidelines for Integrating GBV Interventions in Humanitarian Action – Essential Actions (the "GBV Guidelines") in assessment activities.
- Engage with GBV specialists to ensure that all data collection efforts include GBV-related questions and indicators (directly or by proxy).
- Mandate inclusion of GBV risk and vulnerability assessments as part of funding proposal criteria.
- All data collection and consultation processes should adhere to "do no harm" principles and ensure women's security and safety in the data collection and consultation process.
- Integrate strong gender, GBV and protection considerations in risk assessments integrated in HNAs in partnership with WLOs and WROs as well as gender experts in the humanitarian system.
- Introduce privacy considerations and concerns for GBV survivors across all stages of humanitarian needs assessments.

## 2.4 Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework

Relevant, reliable quantitative and qualitative data are key to informing a humanitarian response, but information management is usually conducted in isolation due to the absence of joint analytical approaches. Ultimately, this translates to poorly analysed data and responses from the HNO and HRP and missed opportunities on vulnerabilities and shocks, as well as collective capacity-building – or amplification – for women and girls. The Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework supports and guides the holistic analysis of the humanitarian consequences of crises and the main underlying factors. It entails a systematic set of procedures undertaken to set priorities and make decisions about strategy, programmes and allocation of resources.

The focus is primarily on the development of guidance and tools initially addressed to Inter-Cluster Coordination Working Groups to support their capacity for efficiently carrying out joint needs assessments. When it comes to gender analysis and gender statistics, the Intersectoral Needs Analysis seeks to understand the extent to which various sectoral needs coexist within the same population groups and/or areas, and how sectoral needs and associated factors correlate, thereby aggravating (or mitigating) the problem.

Gender risks and barriers:

- Limited or fragmented analysis of the needs facing diverse groups of women, girls, men and boys (intersecting inequalities across gender, socio-economic status, disability and age considerations) across different clusters and sectors. Limited integration of a gender analysis in Humanitarian Needs Overviews.

23. WHO (2007). WHO ethical and safety recommendations for researching, documenting and monitoring sexual violence in emergencies. <https://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/violence/9789241595681/en/>
24. Pickering, B. (2018). UK Non-Paper: Improving the Engagement of Development Actors in Humanitarian Analyses and Planning.
25. Joint Intersectoral Analysis Group (JIAG) (2018). Joint intersectoral needs analysis for efficient and effective joint response planning. [https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/system/files/ws5\\_-\\_joint\\_intersectoral\\_analysis\\_framework\\_o.pdf](https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/system/files/ws5_-_joint_intersectoral_analysis_framework_o.pdf)



- Production of gender statistics remains limited and data gaps are pervasive across the humanitarian cluster system.
- Gender analyses are not systematically used in planning and programming by decision makers, and often lack depth in terms of how gender intersects with other factors and how gender power dynamics work.
- Lack of data and understanding on women's unpaid care work in humanitarian settings to inform prioritization in the context of humanitarian planning.
- Disability inclusion is still very limited and understanding of the intersection between gender and disability often overlooked. The same limitations apply to dimensions and issues related to lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people.

## GOOD PRACTICES CHECKLIST

### METHODOLOGIES AND PARTNERSHIPS FOR GENDER-RESPONSIVE INTERSECTORAL ANALYSIS

- ✓ Establish a process for planning, design and roll-out of a joint intersectoral needs analysis with the engagement of gender experts across humanitarian sectors and clusters as well as representatives from WLOs and WROs, including organizations working on the rights of women and more broadly people living with disabilities in close partnership with the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group.
- ✓ Adapt the Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework to ensure analysis of GEEWG-related issues across key considerations around context, the event or shock, impact, humanitarian conditions and forecasted priority needs.
- ✓ Analyse pre-crisis and post-crisis primary and secondary data to identify the different impact of the crisis for women, girls, men and boys, such as their needs and capacities, roles, control over resources, dynamics and social inequalities and discrimination across sectors and clusters, while integrating an analysis of intersectionality issues.
- ✓ Adapt country-specific guidance and tools for integrating gender equality-related considerations and elements into joint intersectoral needs analysis.
- ✓ Use the Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework findings to inform gender-responsive and gender-transformative humanitarian planning that integrates gender issues in the formulation of strategic objectives and indicators in cluster response and monitoring plans.

**Responsible parties:** Inter-Cluster Coordination Mechanism, Gender in Humanitarian Action Working Group, Assessment and Information Management Working Group.

### VALIDATION AND DISSEMINATION OF FINDINGS AMONG GENDER EXPERTS AND HUMANITARIAN ACTORS

- ✓ Organize dedicated meetings to validate the Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework findings with the participation of gender experts from humanitarian actors, national government institutions (when relevant) and representatives from WLOs and WROs. Integrate a standing agenda item in meetings dedicated to gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls.
- ✓ Develop a dissemination strategy that is informed by data needs of gender experts among humanitarian actors, civil society organizations and when relevant academia and the private sector under the coordination of the Gender in Humanitarian Action Working Group.

26. Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) and World Bank Institute (WBG) (2013). Post-Disaster Needs Assessments: Volume A. Guidelines. <https://www.gfdrr.org/sites/gfdrr/files/PDNA-Volume-A.pdf>
27. Care International, GenCap and Oxfam (2017). From the Ground Up: Gender and Conflict Analysis in Yemen. [https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/rr-yemen-gender-conflict-analysis-201016-en\\_o.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/rr-yemen-gender-conflict-analysis-201016-en_o.pdf)

- ✓ When possible, assessments should be translated into a common or local language including visuals and distributed widely to an array of diverse groups of women, girls, men and boys through a variety of distribution channels (e.g. verbal, electronic, printed and news media), while ensuring data anonymization and safety and security concerns are addressed.
- ✓ Assessment results should include dedicated discussions between data users and producers of results in relation to the gender analysis emerging from the intersectoral analysis framework.

**Responsible parties:** Inter-Cluster Coordination Group, Gender in Humanitarian Action Working Group, Assessment and Information Management Working Group.

#### BOX 6

#### GBV considerations

- Ensure all joint needs assessments fully disaggregate sex, gender and other relevant vulnerability factors.
- Identify GBV specialists to provide surge capacity and support all clusters to integrate the essential actions from the GBV Guidelines in the response.
- Raise awareness that lack of GBV data does not mean lack of incidence, and that establishment of services should be a priority as part of the HRP prioritization and resource allocation process.

## 2.5 Gender data accessibility in humanitarian settings

This section looks at strategic interventions required to ensure gender statistics are safely accessible to all users, including humanitarian actors, development partners, UN agencies and INGOs as well as WLOs and WROs; and to ensure that they are useful for informing research, advocacy, policies, programmes and accountability for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women and Girls in humanitarian settings.

The Data Entry and Exploration Platform (DEEP) introduced by the Grand Bargain Workstream 5 is an example of a data-storing application. DEEP is an open-source inter-agency initiative that ensures that all crisis information, both quantitative and qualitative, is available in one place, at the lowest possible level for timely or real-time analysis, and that information gaps are identified and guide further data collection

efforts. DEEP is a multi-partner project comprising nine organizations. Barriers and risks with regards to data accessibility through a gender lens include: lack of access to information in real time by gender advocates and experts to inform their engagement in strategic discussions and prioritization processes (for example, in the context of HNOs and HRPs); lack of access to modern technologies, which reduces the scope for information-sharing, including data availability and use, especially among grassroots women's organizations; and the absence of platforms through which gender advocates, experts and WROs can access SADD and gender analysis across sectors and clusters. DEEP could be used together with centralized repositories with gender-disaggregated data such as the World Bank Gender Data Portal and the OECD Gender Data Portal to ensure accessibility by key actors to gender statistics.

28. ACAPS, the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, UNHCR, OHCHR, Joint IDP Profiling Service, IFRC, Okular Analytics, UNICEF and OCHA NAAS/APMB.

## GOOD PRACTICES CHECKLIST

### FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL RESOURCES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PLATFORMS ON SADD, GENDER STATISTICS AND ANALYSIS

- ✓ Establish web-based platforms, repositories of SADD and gender statistics and visualization tools with a view to reaching out to a broad audience of experts, stakeholders and local actors in humanitarian settings, including through the establishment of Gender Hubs. Improve data accessibility for users through investment in open source data.
- ✓ Use existing platforms including the Humanitarian Dashboard to consolidate and present findings emerging from gender-responsive needs assessments, including links to research, evaluations and academic reports.
- ✓ Discuss modalities through which the roll-out of DEEP-related initiatives can contribute to the increased availability of and accessibility to gender statistics and analysis among humanitarian actors, gender experts, WLOs and WROs.
- ✓ Develop and disseminate knowledge products (e.g. gender profiles, gender alerts) outlining the gaps, needs and priorities in relation to the advancement of Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls, drawing on gender statistics and analysis.
- ✓ In order to make data accessible, clear and consistent, language should be used that is understood by different stakeholders, including those affected by crisis.
- ✓ Data should be accessible not only to humanitarian actors and users but also project beneficiaries through dedicated meetings and updates as part of project monitoring and implementation as well as mechanisms set up to enhance accountability for affected people.

**Responsible parties:** DEEP partners, OCHA, Gender in Humanitarian Action Working Group, AIM Working Group, cluster and sector lead agencies.

### ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMUNITIES OF PRACTICE ON GENDER STATISTICS

- ✓ Establish and/or strengthen existing communities of practice to facilitate knowledge-sharing, including on innovative and promising practices and lessons learnt.
- ✓ Improve coordination, support normative advances and contribute to the improvement of gender statistics across different sectors and clusters with a view to scaling up production of SADD and gender statistics collection and improve the quality and gender-responsiveness of humanitarian needs assessments.
- ✓ Engage WLOs and WROs in data dissemination and dialogue sessions among data users and producers, including on data, information gaps and needs along the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.

**Responsible parties:** DEEP partners, OCHA, Gender in Humanitarian Action Working Group leads and members, AIM Working Group, cluster and sector lead agencies.

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29. The Humanitarian Dashboard is a tool to consolidate and present needs assessments and other core humanitarian information in an easily accessible format so that analysis and evidence-based decision-making is facilitated. See <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/nigeria/humanitarian-dashboard>

## CASE STUDY:

### Gender Hub in Cox's Bazar – A strong commitment to gender statistics and analysis

Since the height of the crisis in August 2017, almost a million Rohingya people have sought refuge in Cox's Bazar, creating the fastest-growing refugee crisis in the world. To address the challenges of this crisis, UN Women, with support from Global Affairs Canada, launched the Gender Hub in March 2019. The Gender Hub sits with the Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG), a strategic place that allows it to better collaborate and influence all sectors. The purpose of the Gender Hub is to strengthen the accountability of humanitarian actors for GEEWG for Rohingya refugees and host communities. One of the key achievements of the Gender Hub is the collection, analysis and use of disaggregated data and analysis on gender and age and diversity and equally consult with women, girls and marginalized groups, including during needs assessments and in the overall response monitoring. Other achievements include:

- GEEWG is being monitored through the Joint Response Plan (JRP) 2019 where all sectors included gender equality-related indicators.<sup>5</sup> The mid-term review of the 2019 JRP shows that the Protection Sector in particular not only has strong gender indicators, even dedicating one indicator specifically to protection and gender mainstreaming, but also strong monitoring and reporting on sex-, age- and diversity-disaggregated data (SADDD).
- Gender, age and diversity data, as well as gender mainstreaming information, have been made available through Gender Profiles and regular Gender Briefs.
- Technical support to assessments, monitoring and other efforts has been provided by the GiHA WG co-led by UN Women and UNHCR, the Gender Hub and the re-establishment of Gender Focal Points in all sectors and working groups.
- Gender analyses have been conducted by various organizations to inform the response, as well as assessment of interventions and programming from a gender and protection perspective.
- Through improved gender and age analysis of the issues, more targeted and appropriate support has been delivered. For example, collection and use of SADDD by the water, sanitation and hygiene sector has led to greater engagement of women in the design and location of latrines that are better suited to their needs.

## 2.6 Quality assessment of Multi-Sector Needs Assessments

Under the leadership of the Grand Bargain Workstream on Needs Assessments co-conveners and the guidance of an inter-agency advisory board, the Global Public Policy Institute (GPPI) and the INSPIRE Consortium developed a “Methodology to Assess Coordinated, Multi-Sector Needs Assessments.” The objective behind the development of this methodology is to increase confidence in the data, information and

needs analysis. The methodology can be used to “rate individual multi-sectoral needs assessments and analyses processes” and serve as a quality benchmark for the design and implementation of such assessments. The methodology covers both the assessment of the quality and use of multi-sectoral needs assessments. Any group, organization or individual interested in a structured review of a joint and multi-sectoral needs assessment can use this methodology.

30. The Advisory Board is composed of ECHO, DFID and other workstream 5 members.

31. IASC (2019). Advancing Coordinated Needs Assessment and Analysis through the Grand Bargain. Progress on technical tools and normative guidance. [https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/system/files/gbna\\_tools\\_and\\_guidance\\_pkg\\_final\\_june\\_2019.pdf](https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/system/files/gbna_tools_and_guidance_pkg_final_june_2019.pdf)

Under the minimum requirements in relation to relevance, comprehensiveness and analytical value for multi-sectoral needs assessments and Humanitarian Needs Overviews, there is reference to the following elements: identification of characteristics that increase the vulnerability of different groups (along gender, age, disability, minority status and displacement considerations); adoption of strategies to prevent and ad-

dress sexual harassment, exploitation and abuse during the assessment process; assessment of protection risks; consideration of gender and protection issues at sectoral level; identification of coping mechanisms by crisis-affected people; and identification of drivers and underlying factors of the main humanitarian issues at the sector and intersectoral level.

## GOOD PRACTICES CHECKLIST

### PARTNERSHIPS AND INITIATIVES TO ASSESS THE QUALITY OF MULTI-SECTORAL NEEDS ASSESSMENTS AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS OVERVIEWS THROUGH A GENDER LENS

#### ADAPTATION OF QUALITY ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY WITH THE ENGAGEMENT OF GENDER EXPERTS AT THE COUNTRY LEVEL

- ✓ Pilot the WS-led quality assessment methodology in specific country contexts with focus on gender and inclusion considerations resulting in adaptation of quality standards and evaluation criteria depending on the country context.
- ✓ Develop and adopt specific gender indicators to guide the roll out of the needs assessment quality assessment methodology through a gender lens.
- ✓ Conduct information-sharing sessions for gender experts, members of the Inter-agency Gender (in Humanitarian Action) Working Group, WLOs and WROs on the objectives and potential use of the quality assessment methodology across humanitarian actors.
- ✓ Convene multi-partner discussions on the development of country-specific indicators to track progress towards gender-responsive multi-sectoral needs assessments and Humanitarian Needs Overviews; and assess the extent to which these feed into the humanitarian planning process and strategic prioritization at the cluster and sector level.
- ✓ Engage gender experts in the multi-partner teams and the development of specific indicators developed to assess the quality of needs assessments and their relevance and contribution towards gender-responsive humanitarian planning and programming.
- ✓ Ensure that tools are made available to humanitarian actors to assess the quality, comprehensiveness and relevance of available SADD and gender analysis.
- ✓ Invest in institutional capacities of WLOs and WROs, humanitarian actors and national government representatives in gender-responsive needs assessments and gender analysis with key considerations along the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.

**Responsible parties:** Cluster and sector lead agencies, lead agencies of the Inter-agency Gender (in Humanitarian Action) Working Group and other inter-agency gender working groups, UN agencies and INGOs.

#### GUIDANCE AND KNOWLEDGE SHARING ON GENDER-RESPONSIVE NEEDS ASSESSMENTS

- ✓ Institutionalize guidance for HCT, cluster leads and members on key elements and considerations in relation to gender-responsive humanitarian needs assessments, including on gender analysis-related tools and frameworks.

- ✓ Engage gender experts in discussions on lessons learnt and promising practices emerging from the application of the quality assessment criteria in humanitarian settings.
- ✓ Engage cluster and non-cluster coordination mechanisms (e.g. gender hubs) as a source for support and engagement on analysis, resources and local contextual knowledge on issues related to gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in humanitarian settings.

**Responsible parties:** OCHA, cluster and sector lead agencies, Gender in Humanitarian Action Working Group lead agencies and members.

## 2.7 Linking humanitarian and development assessments, data and analysis through a gender lens in support of collective outcomes

Joint humanitarian-development-peace analysis is the cornerstone of formulating collective outcomes and achieving complementarity and synergy between humanitarian, development and peace actions. It is the basis upon which governments, humanitarian agen-

cies and development actors agree on a sequence and combination of programmes to address short-term and long-term causes of vulnerabilities and risks that translate into humanitarian and development needs. It is also a key building block for ensuring considerations of Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women are woven into all stages of humanitarian and development assessments, data collection and analysis to inform strategic prioritization and the formulation of collective outcomes in protracted crises.

### BOX 7

**New Way of Working:** The New Way of Working is an initiative that was launched at the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit. It can be described as working over multiple years towards collective outcomes, based on the comparative advantage of a diverse range of actors including those outside the United Nations system. Wherever possible, those efforts should reinforce and strengthen the capacities that already exist at the national and local levels. The New Way of Working offers a concrete path to removing unnecessary barriers between humanitarian, development and peace actors as they jointly work towards strengthened investments in sustainable development, people and institutions, and doing so as early as possible. It is also about protecting sustainable development gains where possible and preventing the loss of peace dividends whenever a crisis or shock hits.

**Collective outcome:** A collective outcome is a commonly agreed and quantifiable result or impact in reducing people's needs, risks and vulnerabilities and increasing their resilience. As a result achieved at the end of three to five years, it requires the combined effort of humanitarian, development, peace and other relevant actors. Collective outcomes are at the core of the New Way of Working (OCHA, 2017). The focus of collective outcomes is around collaboration among relevant actors, coherence and sustainability of programmatic interventions and strategies.

- OCHA (2018). Collective Outcomes – Operationalizing the New Way of Working. <https://www.agendaforhumanity.org/sites/default/files/resources/2018/Apr/OCHA%20Collective%20Outcomes%20April%202018.pdf>
- OECD (2017). Humanitarian Development Coherence. <https://www.oecd.org/development/humanitarian-donors/docs/COHERENCE-OECD-Guideline.pdf>

## GOOD PRACTICES CHECKLIST

### PARTNERSHIPS AND RESOURCE ALLOCATIONS FOR GENDER-RESPONSIVE ASSESSMENTS AND ANALYSIS ALONG THE HUMANITARIAN-DEVELOPMENT-PEACE NEXUS

- ✓ Define gender equality objectives jointly across national authorities, HCT members, UN system representatives and local WLOs and WROs, on key issues related to the scope, expected outputs and outcomes of humanitarian-development-peace needs assessments.
- ✓ Initiate consultations between the Assessment and Information Management (AIM) working group, the Gender Inter-agency Working Group and gender experts across the cluster system, government institutions and local organizations on data needs for the promotion of GEEWG along the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.
- ✓ Dedicate discussions on humanitarian-development-peace assessments and analysis as part of the standard agenda of Gender Working Groups with multi-stakeholder engagement and contributions, including by WLOs and WROs (including on information and data needs to inform planning and budgeting in relation to collective outcomes).
- ✓ Allocate resources to strengthen the capacities and skills of national, regional and local government authorities, gender experts and WLOs and WROs in gender-responsive needs assessments and analysis along the humanitarian-development-peace nexus as part of standard training packages and methodologies and curricula.
- ✓ Integrate gender indicators in the set of sectoral indicators developed to guide national and sectoral assessments and analysis. Develop indicators, outcomes and outputs that are adapted to the specific needs, priorities and capacities of crisis-affected women and girls.
- ✓ Ensure assessment and information management activities support national information systems and standards, build local capacities and maintain appropriate links with relevant government, state and local authorities in relation to the collection, analysis and dissemination of gender statistics and SADD, taking GBV and Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (SEAH) risks into account when appropriate.
- ✓ Allocate resources and dedicate spaces for the participation of national and local government structures responsible for gender and women's affairs in all stages of the needs assessment cycle along the humanitarian-development-peace nexus (when appropriate and relevant to the country context).

**Responsible parties:** Humanitarian Coordinator, OCHA, AIM Working Group, Gender Working Group chairs and members, cluster and sector lead agencies (UN agencies and INGOs), donors.

### GENDER EXPERTISE

- ✓ Establish a pool of gender experts from relevant government institutions (including National Statistical Offices), humanitarian actors and WLOs and WROs that will be involved in the development of joint assessments of humanitarian-development-peace activities to ensure gender-responsiveness of the tools, methodologies and mechanisms for stakeholder engagement.
- ✓ Ensure that Inter-Cluster Coordination Mechanisms (ICCM) and dedicated Information Management and Assessment and Analysis Working Groups engage gender experts and WLOs and WROs in assessment planning, information management and analysis.

**Responsible parties:** Humanitarian Coordinator, OCHA, AIM Working Group, cluster and sector lead agencies.

34. The Assessment and Information Management Working Group (AIM Working Group) is chaired by OCHA on behalf of the ICCM (Inter-Cluster Coordination Mechanism).

### KNOWLEDGE-SHARING PLATFORMS AND DATA REPOSITORIES ON GEEWG

- ✓ Disseminate information among key stakeholders on centralized repositories with gender-disaggregated data such as the World Bank Gender Data Portal, the OECD Gender Data Portal and UN Women's data portal to ensure accessibility by key actors to gender statistics.
- ✓ Scale up investments in open data sources on GEEWG, while ensuring ownership and utilization by international and national actors to inform gender-responsive policy, planning and budgeting along the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.
- ✓ Create opportunities for cross-fertilization between humanitarian, development and peace actors, including WLOs and WROs (for example, through participation in scoping missions for joint assessments and analysis, the design and roll-out of joint trainings, the secondment of staff involved in assessment and analysis across humanitarian, development and peace organizations or across humanitarian, development and peace departments of the same organization with particular focus on gender dimensions and analysis).
- ✓ Build on existing coordination platforms, including the Gender in Humanitarian Action Working Group to enable sharing of promising, innovative practices and lessons learnt in relation to gender-responsive needs assessments and analysis along the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.

**Responsible parties:** Humanitarian Coordinator, OCHA, AIM Working Group, cluster and sector lead agencies, UN agencies, INGOs.

### GENDER-RESPONSIVE PLANNING AND FINANCING ALONG THE HUMANITARIAN-DEVELOPMENT-PEACE NEXUS

- ✓ Promote multi-year planning and financing, drawing on the findings of joint humanitarian-development-peace analyses on issues related to Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls.
- ✓ Integrate SDG 5-based perspectives into humanitarian-development-peace analysis and ensure linkages and synergies are built with gender analysis in Common Country Assessments (CCAs) and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) as well as the design of the collective outcome process and resource mobilization.

**Responsible parties:** Humanitarian Coordinator, HCT, UN Country Team, cluster and sector lead agencies.

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35. See World Bank. Gender Data Portal at <https://datatopics.worldbank.org/gender/>; and UN Women. Data dashboard at: <https://data.unwomen.org/data-portal>



## CASE STUDY:

### Gender-responsive, post-disaster needs assessment in Haiti – A perspective from women’s groups

In early 2010, a magnitude 7.0 earthquake affected Haiti’s capital and nearby towns. Damages and losses amounted to around US\$8 billion. The post-disaster needs assessment (PDNA) carried out by the Government of Haiti with multi-donor support included a cross-cutting themes section that briefly summarized some gender issues. It recommended an allocation of US\$28.1 million for targeted gender recovery initiatives out of the total recommended recovery and reconstruction allocation of US\$11.5 billion over three years.

The formal PDNA process missed an opportunity to coordinate with women’s groups to incorporate local knowledge into the assessment. A coalition of 100 international and local women’s organizations and networks, the Haiti Gender Equality Collective, set up a parallel event to the March 2010 donors conference to highlight their view that the PDNA had only “peripherally addressed” gender considerations in most of the key thematic areas of recovery. They launched a shadow PDNA report with several recommendations to improve gender integration in Haiti’s recovery analysis and planning. This report made specific recommendations to improve the gender-sensitivity of PDNA and recovery planning, such as:

- Administer a gender needs and capacity assessment in all sectors, ensuring gender expertise in all assessments, field missions, visits and country-specific meetings, both formal and informal.
- Include gender experts in donor and non-governmental assessment missions, and ensure they are paired with national partners to encourage mentorship and exchange.
- Convene civil society dialogue on gender issues and help bridge the networking, programming and capacity gaps between indigenous women’s organizations and international counterparts.
- Require gender analysis and gender-responsive budgeting for all priority plans and budgets, specifying stakeholders, indicators and benchmarks for achieving gender equality aims.

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36. Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) and World Bank Institute (WBG) (2013). Post-Disaster Needs Assessments: Volume A. Guidelines. <https://www.gfdrr.org/sites/gfdrr/files/PDNA-Volume-A.pdf>

A large, stylized number '7' is the central graphic. The top horizontal bar of the '7' is a light blue color, while the vertical stem and the bottom curve are a darker blue. The bottom curve of the '7' extends into a yellow background area at the bottom of the page.

# ANNEXS

# ANNEXES

## ANNEX 1

### Compendium of needs assessment resources and tools

Name of tool	Description of tool	Instructions for using the tool (who? when? how?)
<b>Rapid Gender Analysis</b>	Provides essential information about gender roles and responsibilities, capacities and vulnerabilities together with programming recommendations.	<p><b>Who:</b> Assessment teams should include women and men and specific groups integrating an intersectional approach in engaging, for example, women and girls living with disabilities. In contexts where this is challenging, successful strategies for mixed assessment teams include hiring couples, brother and sister teams, working with local women and using remote assessment methods. Assessment teams should be trained on assessment methods and tools, and referral systems for protection issues should be identified. Specific training is required for GBV assessments to ensure ethical and safety needs are met.</p> <p><b>How:</b> Rapid Gender Analysis uses the tools and approaches of Gender Analysis Frameworks and adapts them to tight time frames, rapidly changing contexts, and insecure environments that often characterize humanitarian interventions. It should be used in conjunction with the IASC Gender Handbook in Humanitarian Action.</p> <p><b>When:</b> It is used in situations where time is of the essence and resources are very scarce.</p>
<b>Multi-Cluster/Sector Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA)</b>	MIRA is an initial common understanding of the most pressing needs, affected areas, and groups, voices for the affected population, information to help guide the planning of subsequent assessments which are more detailed and operationally specific, an evidence base for response planning, and a light, fast inter-agency process based on global best practices in rapid needs assessment.	<p><b>Who:</b> Effective coordination of a MIRA requires a balance between the representation of key actors, and the mobility of a small team with the relevant technical skills set.</p> <p><b>How:</b> Implemented through a phased process of primary and secondary data collection, joint analysis and reporting.</p> <p><b>When:</b> It takes place in the first two weeks following a disaster. The time frame associated with the MIRA is conceptual in nature, as few crises proceed in a purely linear fashion.<sup>3</sup> The MIRA guidance document provides a detailed table of activities by phase and roles and responsibilities for each of the five phases.</p>

37. CARE (n.d.). Gender in Emergencies Guidance Note: Preparing a Rapid Gender Analysis. <https://insights.careinternational.org.uk/images/documents/rapid-gender-analysis/GIE-Guidance-Note-Rapid-Gender-Analysis.pdf>
38. CARE (n.d.). Gender in Emergencies Guidance Note: Using the Rapid Gender Analysis Assessment Tools. [https://insights.careinternational.org.uk/images/in-practice/RGA-and-measurement/1\\_gie\\_guidance\\_note\\_gender\\_assessment\\_tools.pdf](https://insights.careinternational.org.uk/images/in-practice/RGA-and-measurement/1_gie_guidance_note_gender_assessment_tools.pdf)
39. IASC (2015). Multi-sector Initial Rapid Assessment Guidance. [https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/mira\\_revised\\_2015\\_en\\_1.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/mira_revised_2015_en_1.pdf)

Name of tool	Description of tool	Instructions for using the tool (who? when? how?)
<b>Situational analysis</b>	The first output of the MIRA process informs the flash appeal and the second, more in-depth phase of the MIRA, the primary data collection.	<p><b>Who:</b> The analysis is the product of discussion between all the humanitarian actors involved and reports their agreed findings and the decisions that follow from them.</p> <p><b>How:</b> An overview of the early primary data and available secondary data.</p> <p><b>When:</b> Within 72 hours of an onset of an emergency.</p>
<b>Gender analysis</b>	Looks at the relationships between women, girls, men and boys, including persons of diverse gender identities, and considers their respective roles, access to and control of resources and the constraints each group faces relative to others. It allows for an understanding of who in the population is affected by the crisis, what they need and what they can do for themselves during recovery.	<p><b>Who:</b> Coordinated assessments are undertaken in partnership with all humanitarian actors to assess the humanitarian situation and identify the needs of the affected population.</p> <p>Local and national authorities, civil society and affected communities are encouraged to participate in this process, the output of which is a Humanitarian Needs Overview document.</p> <p><b>How:</b> It should be integrated into the humanitarian needs assessment and into all sector assessments or situational analyses and throughout the Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC).</p> <p><b>When:</b> Takes place during the assessment phase and the monitoring and evaluation (M&amp;E) phase, with information collected throughout the HPC.</p>
<b>Needs Assessment for Refugee Emergencies (NARE) Checklist</b>	Easily customized initial multisectoral needs assessment designed for refugee emergencies.	<p><b>Who:</b> An assessment team is a temporary working group of stakeholders who manage a needs assessment. Members of this team include operational leads who decide what information is required for decision-making, interpret the results of the assessment, and design interventions based on those results; and an information manager, who designs the assessment, selects the sites that will be assessed, compiles the data, and produces final information products.</p> <p><b>How:</b> Applies several methodologies to produce a rapid cross-sectoral analysis that provides a relatively complete description of needs in a refugee emergency.</p> <p><b>When:</b> When there has been a significant sudden, forced displacement of populations across borders. It can also be used when new groups of refugees move into an existing operational area, or to strengthen refugee operations in which adequate needs assessments have not been made.</p>

40. See OCHA Services. Humanitarian Response. Needs assessment: Guidance & templates. <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/programme-cycle/space/page/assessments-tools-guidance>
41. IASC (2017). The Gender Handbook for Humanitarian Action (Guideline). <https://www.gihahandbook.org/>
42. UNHCR (n.d.). Draft Needs Assessment for Refugee Emergencies (NARE) Checklist. <https://cms.emergency.unhcr.org/documents/11982/50204/UNHCR%2C+NARE+Full+Version/1b59a63a-ade8-4129-a4fc-30bcocddaf89>

Name of tool	Description of tool	Instructions for using the tool (who? when? how?)
<p><b>Methodology to Assess the Quality and Use of Multi-sector Needs Assessments</b></p>	<p>To strengthen confidence in joint, multi-sector needs assessments, Grand Bargain signatories committed to commission independent reviews and evaluations of the quality of needs assessment findings and their use in prioritization.</p>	<p><b>Who:</b> Any group, organization or individual interested in a structured review of a particular joint and multi-sector needs assessment can use the methodology. The methodology can also be used as part of broader, inter-agency review processes.</p> <p>The methodology should be applied by an external reviewer or an external review team. The reviewer must have experience in the humanitarian sector and in conducting evaluations. The reviewer should also recently have completed a training in coordinated needs assessment.</p> <p><b>How:</b> The methodology was designed for joint, multi-sector needs assessments. It can be applied, for example, to Multi-Sector Initial Rapid Assessments (MIRA) and other coordinated or joint Multi-Sector Needs Assessments (MSNA). Because the methodology includes some elements that are specific for joint and/or multi-sector needs assessments, it does not apply to needs assessments covering only a single sector, to needs assessments that were designed by a single organization, or to overview documents like a Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO).</p> <p><b>When:</b> Used to rate needs assessments once they are implemented. There are two options for this:</p> <p>a) Assess the quality of a needs assessment immediately upon release of the report or draft report.</p> <p>b) Assess all components, including the use of the needs assessment, from approximately three months after the release of the report.</p> <p>Assessment teams can also use the methodology as part of their lessons learnt exercises and to guide their future assessments.</p>
<p><b>Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO)</b></p>	<p>Designed to support the Humanitarian Country Team in developing a shared understanding of the impact and evolution of a crisis.</p>	<p><b>Who:</b> Humanitarian Country Team (all humanitarian actors – local and national authorities, civil society and affected communities are encouraged to participate in this process).</p> <p><b>How:</b> Developed using a gender analysis by examining all of the available primary (up-to-date, crisis-specific) data and secondary (historic, contextual) data to create as accurate a picture of the crisis context as possible.</p> <p>Formulation includes: 1. Breakdown of population figures by sex, age and other relevant forms of diversity and compare data with pre-crisis information, 2. Conduct a gender analysis of the situation of women, girls, men and boys. Look at population figures. Analyse primary and secondary data to identify the different dimensions of the crisis for women, girls, men and boys including their respective needs and capacities, roles, control over resources, dynamics and social inequalities/discrimination, 3. Identify key gender inequalities and protection risks across sectors. Use pre-existing context-specific resources: your own agency's gender analysis, if it has one.</p> <p><b>When:</b> Humanitarian Needs Overviews should be produced twice a year to support the Humanitarian Country Team in developing a shared understanding of the impact and evolution of a crisis and to inform response planning.</p>

43. ECHO and GPPI (2018). Methodology to assess coordinated multi-sector needs assessments. [https://www.gppi.net/media/grand\\_bargain\\_needs\\_assessments\\_quality\\_criteria\\_and\\_eval\\_methodology.pdf](https://www.gppi.net/media/grand_bargain_needs_assessments_quality_criteria_and_eval_methodology.pdf)
44. IASC (2019). Revised Humanitarian Needs Overview and Humanitarian Response Plan templates, 2019. <https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/humanitarian-programme-cycle-steering-group/documents/revised-humanitarian-needs-overview-and>

Name of tool	Description of tool	Instructions for using the tool (who? when? how?)
<b>Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF)</b>	JIAF was created to honour the commitment to “the collective decision-making that requires analysis of the humanitarian situation and needs that go beyond the sector-by sector approach that has been the tradition in the past. The analysis must be intersectoral, comprehensive, and place the affected people at the center”.	<b>How:</b> Support and guide the holistic analysis of humanitarian consequences of crises and the main underlying factors. It will entail a systematic set of procedures undertaken to set priorities and make decisions about strategy, programmes and allocation of resources.
<b>Data Entry and Exploration Platform (DEEP)</b>	The primary functionality is to support secondary data analysis. It also provides a collaborative environment, rigorous analysis methodology, and the possibility for multiple stakeholders to share data, and to produce situation awareness in a systematic and transparent manner. It can be used in conjunction with the Joint Intersectoral Analysis Frameworks and tools for enhancing the usability and usefulness of data and analysis.	<b>Who:</b> Data input by humanitarian organizations for the use and analysis of decision makers. <b>How:</b> Provides an environment that allows users to create data analysis ‘projects’ based on a specific geographical scope and standard or customized analytical framework. Within these projects, users follow a rigorous methodology to compile and organize data sources, tag and structure the information according to the analytical framework and organize this information according to areas, population groups of interest, thematic dimensions, sectors, severity, etc. Different tools and visualization features provide opportunities for the exploration of data and sense-making of large amounts of information into structured analytical conclusions.

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45. IASC (2019). Advancing Coordinated Needs Assessment and Analysis through the Grand Bargain. Progress on technical tools and normative guidance. [https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/system/files/gbna\\_tools\\_and\\_guidance\\_pkg\\_final\\_june\\_2019.pdf](https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/system/files/gbna_tools_and_guidance_pkg_final_june_2019.pdf)
  46. Joint Intersectoral Analysis Group (JIAG) (2018). Joint intersectoral needs analysis for efficient and effective joint response planning. [https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/system/files/ws5\\_-\\_joint\\_intersectoral\\_analysis\\_framework\\_o.pdf](https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/system/files/ws5_-_joint_intersectoral_analysis_framework_o.pdf)

Name of tool	Description of tool	Instructions for using the tool (who? when? how?)
<p><b>UNHCR Age Gender and Diversity Participatory Assessments (AGD)</b></p>	<p>The UNHCR Participatory Assessment Methodology was developed in 2006 and has been implemented in nearly all UNHCR operations. Participatory assessments seek to build partnerships with populations of concern by promoting meaningful involvement through structured dialogue for purposes of safeguarding their rights and well-being.</p> <p><b>Assessment themes include:</b> Safety and Security, SGBV, Peaceful co-existence, Education, Registration and Documentation, Shelter, Community Representation and Participation (among other areas)</p>	<p><b>Who:</b> UNHCR (possibly in partnership with other actors engaging in country and regional refugee response).</p> <p><b>How:</b> Organization of annual consultations with refugees to gather accurate information on the specific protection risks that populations of concern face, the underlying causes and capacities as well as proposed solutions.</p> <p>The PA methodology incorporates the Age, Gender and Diversity Framework which aims at building partnerships with refugee women, men, girls and boys of all ages and backgrounds.</p> <p>The assessment recognizes power relations among groups (political, social, economic, gender, etc.) and provides an insight into the gender, age, race, ethnic and tribal power dynamics that can lead to abuses within and between communities so that preventive measures can be adopted.</p> <p><b>When:</b> Annually.</p>

47. UNHCR (2018). Uganda age, gender and diversity participatory assessment report. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/71165>

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