

# 02

# Humanitarian Needs Overview Guidance

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# Introduction

This document provides an overview of what information to present and how to do so in the development of the Humanitarian Needs Overview. It should be read alongside:

- The **HPC Step-by-Step Guide** reasserts the sequence of the needs analysis and planning, with needs analysis directly informing the decision-making with regards to response, whether for the preparation of new plans or adjustments to existing ones. Throughout the assessment, analysis, planning and monitoring phases, it emphasizes global commitments made to provide principled humanitarian action that shows respect for human rights, gender equality, inclusivity, and supports sustainable development.
- The **JIAF Guidance** supports and guides the work of experts (information managers, analysts, etc.), in-country Intercluster Coordination Groups and decision-makers involved in joint needs analysis. It outlines an analytical framework for intersectoral analysis – the Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF) – assisting with the identification of inter-linkages between various drivers, underlying and contributing factors, sectors and Humanitarian Conditions.

## Complementary guidance:

- [Response Analysis and Prioritization Guidance](#)
- [Analyzing risks and determining the most likely evolution of the humanitarian situation](#)
- [HPC Guidance on Accountability to Affected People](#)
- [Guidance on Strengthening Disability Inclusion in the HPC](#)
- [Gender Handbook for Humanitarian Action](#)

**While the proposed template does not impose a strict structure or length, the sequence has a logic in it and all Parts and sections are important.** However, it is understood that some may be shifted, combined, reduced or expanded depending on the scope of the intersectoral analysis.

All charts, figures and graphics presented in the template are for **example purposes only**.

# Summary of Humanitarian Needs and Key Findings

HNO

Template  
Pages 04-11

## A summary of the current Humanitarian Conditions of a crisis (Part I) and their evolution (Part II) centered on selected priority population groups and sub-groups, geographic areas identified as being most vulnerable

It clearly distinguishes between Humanitarian Conditions that translate into immediate needs (related to Living Standards, Coping Mechanisms and Physical and Mental Wellbeing) and those that reflect longer-term needs associated with structural or chronic factors (including resilience).

Producing the summary should be the last step of the HNO (or analysis update) drafting process. Where applicable, in this section, information concerning refugees and their distinct context / needs / vulnerabilities / situation should be clearly reflected.<sup>1</sup>

### Main outputs

- Which sub-groups of the population (not necessarily whole categories) present the most severe Humanitarian Conditions and needs, based on their vulnerability characteristics, capacities, coping strategies, barriers to access, exposure to contextual factors and key protection risks (profiling)
- At a minimum, analyze and disaggregate by sex, age (adult/ child/ 60+) and disability and other relevant characteristics. Where reliable data is not available, use planning assumptions, such as the global estimate that persons with disabilities make up 15% of the population.
- The affected geographical locations where the various population groups and sub-groups are found.
  - Highlight overarching protection trends and risks that are at the root of humanitarian outcomes for the sub-groups of the population and locations.
- Specify Humanitarian Conditions that indicate immediate needs to address to avoid short-term consequences of Physical and Mental Wellbeing, degraded Living Standards, and negative Coping Mechanisms, those that indicate short- to medium-term needs relates to basic self-sustenance capacity including resilience, and those that indicate medium- to long-term needs to fully recover from the crisis and restore a development pathway.
- Main contributing factors associated with the Humanitarian Conditions facing each population group and sub-group, and geographic location. When similar, the summary can combine them.
- Highlight the expressed views, positions and perceptions of the affected people, including intervention preferences, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, and a summary of community information needs
- How needs evolve during the projection period (as defined according to the planning requirements).
- The estimated number of people in need, disaggregated to the extent possible by population sub-groups (age, gender and disability at a minimum should be given particular attention) and severity of needs.
- Changes compared to previous analysis (HNO or update) and main reasons for these.

<sup>1</sup> The overall refugee population figure as well as PIN for refugees will be provided by UNHCR.

## Paragraphs

- Context, Shocks/Events, and Impact of the Crisis
- Scope of Analysis (affected geographical areas and groups)
- Humanitarian Conditions, Severity and People in Need

## Suggested Visuals

- Humanitarian Population figures
- Severity of Needs map or figures (e.g. chart of populations under each severity class)
- Include a map overlaying severity of intersectoral needs and estimated number of people in need.
- A table or other user-friendly visualization of the above can be used, for example:
  - Population group #1 presenting the most severe Humanitarian Conditions and needs
    - Critical problems defining overall humanitarian condition
    - Locations
    - Main factors associated, including sectoral and cross-sectoral
  - Population group #2 presenting the most severe Humanitarian Conditions and needs
    - Critical problems defining overall humanitarian condition
    - Locations
    - Main factors associated, including sectoral and cross-sectoral
  - Population group #3 presenting the most severe Humanitarian Conditions and needs
    - Critical problems defining overall humanitarian condition
    - Locations
    - Main factors associated, including sectoral and cross-sectoral

# Part 1

## Impact of the Crisis and Humanitarian Conditions

HNO

Template

Pages 12-31

### Additional guidance

#### [HPC Step by Step Guide](#)

Steps 1, 2, 3 and 4

#### [JIAF Guidance](#)

Steps 1-5

[JIAF Indicator Reference Table](#)

**Part I provides a brief overview (or update) of the crisis context, describes key shocks and their impacts, and the resulting Humanitarian Conditions for the groups of people and individuals, and geographic locations covered in the HNO.** The

scope of the analysis is defined based on available knowledge of the crisis situation, needs and evolution compared to previous year. The objective is to update previous or existing analyses to inform current and future responses. In some instances, such as new crises, it may require a comprehensive review of the whole crisis.

The analysis is intersectoral, with an emphasis on the combination of needs and factors that coexist for the same people. The analysis should be cross-cutting and diverse, including insight on how gender inequality, disability concerns, ethnicity and displacement status influences and are influenced by the existing humanitarian context.

The main causes or factors associated with the Humanitarian Conditions and needs are analysed. These factors include factors that increase risk (including based on age, gender and disability and

other contextually relevant characteristics), capacities of local and national institutions to respond and exposure to contextual factors. Note that people's Coping Mechanisms are integrated in the analysis of Humanitarian Conditions. The factor/ causal analysis enables the identification of subgroups of the population that present different types of risks and Humanitarian Conditions.

The analysis should include risks and consequences related to violations of international humanitarian and human rights laws. Note that analysis of potential harm to affected populations that may arise from humanitarian activities (including potential exposure of affected populations to sexual abuse and exploitation (SEA), is included as part of the [response analysis in the HRP](#)).

The numbers of people in need overall, by relevant sub-groups, are estimated, and their locations identified. The severity of the needs is based on the relationship between the Humanitarian Conditions and what they mean for people's survival, basic maintenance capacities, and resilience. Needs severity is disaggregated by population groups

according to relevant vulnerability characteristics (including age, gender and disability and other characteristics) and by geographic areas (to inform subsequent targeting of responses).

Changes compared to previous analysis (e.g. previous HNO or previous monitoring update) are highlighted.

Where applicable, in this section, information concerning refugees and their distinct context / needs / vulnerabilities / situation should be clearly reflected as agreed with UNHCR to ensure consistency with other public refugee data.

In countries with a refugee population, a specific the refugee chapter, led by UNHCR should be included in accordance with the OCHA/UNHCR joint note from 2014.

## 1.1

### Context of the Crisis

This corresponds to the first pillar of the JIAF.

**Briefly** describe the relevant characteristics (and changes since the last HNO analysis) of the environment in which affected populations live. This section should be organized based on the following categories, where relevant:

- Timeline of events
- Political, socio-cultural - including gender-, demographic, poverty, institutions (e.g. health, education) and economic profiles, including community power dynamics and barriers to inclusion<sup>1</sup>;
- Existing legal and policy frameworks;
- Security environment;
- Public infrastructure and technology;
- Environmental profile.

The root causes, structural issues and other factors are mentioned but not detailed here, as they are analysed in more depth as part of the analysis of the various causes/ factors associated with needs.

## 1.2

### Shocks and Impact of the Crisis

This corresponds to the second and third pillar of the JIAF.

Impact in the HNO refers to the primary effects of the event/shock on the population, systems and services in the affected area. Understanding the nature of the shock(s) and the impact provides a basis for an estimate of the number of people *affected*, as defined in the 2016 IASC Humanitarian profile Support Guidance. It should be broad in scope and **provide the frame for the analysis of Humanitarian Conditions that follow.**

- Description of the depth and magnitude of the shock / event / ongoing conditions. Identify characteristics and the immediate causes of the shock, including type, location, intensity, etc. The shock/event (drought, cyclone, floods, conflict, disease outbreaks etc.) and areas of exposure should be localized geographically.
- Impact on overarching protection risks that are at the root of Humanitarian Conditions for the sub-groups of the population and locations.
- Impact on people may refer to losses and damages to assets and capital, displacement, violence, mobility issues etc.
- Impact on systems and services may encompass damages to infrastructure or means of communication, disruption of social cohesion, markets, prices, services, etc.
- Impact on humanitarian access refers to the ability to deliver effective humanitarian assistance without restrictions or limitations. It entails an understanding of obstacles or challenges for people to access relief actors, and for relief actors to access people and other physical constraints.

The above represent essentially the **underlying factors causing people's needs.**

<sup>1</sup> Please see the [IASC Gender Handbook for Humanitarian Action for additional guidance](#)

This analysis should be linked, as well as contribute to in-depth and integrated analysis of protection violations, risks and harm that should inform humanitarian action and response (as set out in the [IASC Policy on Protection in Humanitarian Action](#)). It should also take into account specific factors including age, gender, disability and other considerations that underlie the risks faced by affected persons.

Subheadings in section 1.2 are for example purposes only (and correspond to the JIAF subpillars on Shocks/Impact):

- Exposure of the population to different shocks and protection risks which define the humanitarian crisis in the given country (including conflict/violence, human rights violations, natural hazards, disease outbreaks, etc.)
- General impact on people (displacement, restriction of mobility, loss of access to social support mechanisms and services etc.).
- Impact on systems and services (disruption of quality, quantity, accessibility)
- Broad vulnerability characteristics (including based on age, gender and disability and other contextually relevant characteristics) - more details to be provided in Section XX below describing the Humanitarian Conditions and factors directly associated.
- Humanitarian access (access to assistance and access to people).

### 1.3 Scope of Analysis

Based on the analysis presented in sections 1.1 and 1.2, Explain the focus of analysis for the HNO and its rationale', including the agreed upon affected population groups, geographic areas and levels of disaggregation, and/or specific thematic and cross cutting issues such as disability, gender and protection, based on the review of the context and impact of the crisis.

Acknowledge where barriers to humanitarian access will limit the depth of analysis possible.

- Provide a brief rationale for focusing on specific groups, locations and thematic issues, e.g. based on gender and protection analysis, changes that

have occurred and the achievements and gaps of the prior or ongoing response.

- Clarify that the analysis may or may not cover the whole country and every population group, depending on what the priorities are for decisions, including on programmes, advocacy, linkages with development and peace actors etc., and what changes have occurred in the context compared to the previous analysis (e.g. previous HNO or previous monitoring).
- Acknowledgement where barriers to humanitarian access will limit the depth of the analysis and recommended strategies to overcome information gaps;

### 1.4 Humanitarian Conditions and Severity of Needs

This corresponds to the fourth pillar of the JIAF – Humanitarian Conditions. An understanding of people's Humanitarian Conditions and factors associated is essential to ensure the relevance and validity of the severity analysis and PiN estimation in the HNO.

This section contains descriptions of the Humanitarian Conditions resulting from the crisis and its impact, including proximate, underlying and root causal factors, focused on the specific groups, locations and thematic issues identified in section 1.3 (scope of the analysis). Changes compared to previous analysis (HNO or an update) are indicated.

#### Main analysis steps and outputs

- Description (profiling) of the population groups/ sub-groups describing overall Humanitarian Conditions, according to the groups agreed based on joint analysis of context, shocks and impacts.
- Description/profiling the various population groups and sub-groups through the joint intersectoral analysis (outlined in the JIAF Guidance) should enable to identify commonalities and factors that explain differences in the Humanitarian Conditions they are presenting.
- Joint intersectoral analysis to identify/update the effects of the crisis on the Physical and Mental Wellbeing, Living Standards and Coping



Mechanisms of the selected population groups and geographic locations:

- Describe the people's Humanitarian Conditions based on people's ability to: (i) cover their essential requirements for Physical and Mental Wellbeing, (ii) cover additional basic requirements for living standard maintenance, and (iii) use adaptive/ Coping Mechanisms to resist and recover from shocks.
- Assess resulting humanitarian needs, e.g. gaps to ensure survival, gaps to meet basic needs due to lack of access essential commodities, basic services, assets, protection etc. on the short-, medium- and longer-term (e.g. within next 6 months, 6-24 months).
- Integrate people's own expression of their priority needs (accountability to affected populations) and explain how they align or differ from the external analysis. Where relevant, describe how the perceptions of affected people are differentiated by sub-group.<sup>1</sup>
- Identify overlapping needs and how they compound (or compensate) each other. Avoid listing only sectoral needs.
- In the JIAF, the Humanitarian Conditions Pillar is where the consequences of the shock/event's impact on people are identified in terms of nature of the humanitarian needs, size and severity. The severity of Humanitarian Conditions is estimated by taking into account the three subpillars of Humanitarian Conditions:
  - **Living standards:** This subpillar refers to the ability of the affected population to meet their basic needs. This is generally measured using indicators of population's access to essential goods and services, e.g. healthcare, food, education, rule of law, shelter, water and sanitation facilities, livelihoods, asset ownership, etc. The exact list of basic needs may vary from one context to the other and should be contextually defined.<sup>2</sup>
  - **Coping Mechanisms:** This subpillar is used to understand and assess the degree to which individuals, households, communities and systems are coping or facing challenges with impact recovery, and understand the severity of the coping strategies they are relying on to cope with Living Standards issues. Coping mechanisms can be positive or negative (e.g. borrowing money to purchase food items), sustainable or unsustainable (e.g. reliance on humanitarian aid).
  - **Physical and Mental Wellbeing:** This subpillar refers exclusively to information and indicators about the physical and mental health of the affected population. Measures and observations include morbidity and mortality data, malnutrition outcomes, psychosocial or physical impairment, injuries and trauma, etc. In addition and when data is available, including from qualitative information, grave human rights violations such as killing, maiming, rape, arbitrary detention and disappearances can also be considered under this category.
- Based on a causal analysis of factors associated with the identified Humanitarian Conditions, **explain and distinguish between and within the identified population groups.**
  - Examine the role of vulnerability characteristics, capacities and coping strategies, and exposure to contextual elements (e.g. explosive ordnance contamination) to determine differences within and between given population categories.
  - When appropriate, for example because they are not geographically concentrated and therefore difficult to consider within an homogeneous group or sub-group, distinguish particular types of individuals, such as unaccompanied minors, mine survivors, gender-based violence survivors, persons with disabilities, etc.
  - Make sure to analyze and report the Humanitarian Conditions for individuals and population sub-groups affected by specific protection issues including children, gender-based violence, housing, land and property, and mines. This should also inform (and/or be informed by) the HCT Protection Strategy.

<sup>1</sup> OCHA Accountability to Affected People (AAP) | Assessment & Analysis Knowledge Management Platform

<sup>2</sup> It is important to agree at country level on the exact list of basic needs. A good starting point is the list of items included in the country Minimum Expenditure Basket. Based on context, additional important elements can be added, such as information / risk education, transport services, access to income generating land and resources, etc.

### **Summarize in a simple, user-friendly way, the main analysis results including:**

For each unit of analysis (population group, area, etc.), describe the types of issues with Living Standards, Coping Mechanisms and Physical and Mental Wellbeing facing the population, and the associated underlying factors. Focus on the interactions between these issues - it is crucial to present the Humanitarian Conditions overall, and not only as the three subpillars separately. If possible, short summary findings describing main issues and characteristics of the population falling in each severity class should be provided, using the individual indicators mostly driving the results.

Subheadings in section 1.4 are for example purposes only (and correspond to the JIAF subpillars on Humanitarian Conditions):

- Population group #1 in Area A
  - Humanitarian conditions: intersectoral severity of needs
  - Drivers of severity and underlying factors
  - Living Standards
  - Coping Mechanisms
  - Physical and Mental Wellbeing

## **1.5**

### **Number of People in Need**

This corresponds to the last step of the JIAF.

A quantification of the number of people presenting needs, disaggregated as appropriate, including by severity. Changes compared to previous analysis (HNO or update) are highlighted.

#### **Main analysis steps and outputs**

- Use the population sub-groups defined before in sections 1.3 and 1.4 according to their specific vulnerability characteristics, exposure to contextual factors, and resulting needs and severity.
- Use the methodology presented in the JIAF Guidance to estimating the total number of people in need, by severity class

- Preferably, disaggregate the number of people in need according to the various relevant sub-groups and by geographic locations, in addition to estimating overall number of people in need.
  - For example, when different population groups present a different combination of needs due to their personal characteristics (e.g. displaced in the last 3 months versus displaced for a longer time), livelihoods (e.g. pastoralists versus urban casual workers), location (e.g. in large urban center versus in rural areas) or other factors, with no overlaps between the groups, estimate first the number of PiN for each of these sub-groups before deriving a total PiN at country level. Caution must be paid on ensuring that the sub-groups do not overlap.
  - Make sure that population sub-groups who face heightened protection risks during a crisis are included such as children, as well as other groups who face increased specific risks and vulnerabilities such as gender-based violence and SEA, explosive hazards, or lack access to housing and land property rights. Indicate the PiN estimate, if feasible, by relevant population sub-groups concerned under the Protection AoR
  - In many contexts disability disaggregated data will be non-existent or unreliable and it is recommended to assume 15% of PiN will have some form of disability and 15% should be used in planning for disability inclusion
- Indicate changes compared to previous analysis (HNO or update) and reasons for the changes.
- Share an Excel version of the number of PiN table on HDX and provide the link under the table.

## Part 2

# Risk Analysis and Monitoring of Situation and Needs

HNO

Template  
Pages 32-37

### Additional guidance

#### [HPC Step by Step Guide](#)

Steps 4.2: Analyze risk and arrive at projections, identify indicators to monitor situation and needs

#### [JIAF Guidance](#)

4.3 Review existing risk analysis and anticipate future conditions

#### [Analyzing risks and determining the most likely evolution of the humanitarian situation](#)

**Part II projects the evolution of current Humanitarian Conditions and needs described in Part I, including types, numbers and locations of people in need, based on a risk, vulnerabilities and capacities analysis.** It documents assumptions made, to inform subsequent monitoring requirements. Where applicable, in this section, information concerning refugees and their distinct context / needs / vulnerabilities / situation should be clearly reflected.

### 2.1 Risk Analysis

#### Main steps:

1. Define scope of forward-looking analysis: timeframe, geographic coverage, vulnerable groups
2. Review relevant information
3. Determine what will drive changes (positive and negative) of humanitarian needs
4. Estimate likelihood and impact
5. Agree on most likely scenario
6. Describe the most likely evolution of the humanitarian situation and needs over the planning period
7. PiN Forecasting

#### The three main outputs of the risk and forward-looking analysis include:

1. **Risk analysis** identifies the main drivers in a given humanitarian context, both positive (opportunities) and negative (shocks and stresses), their likelihood and potential severity. The risk analysis clarifies which and why changes are expected to occur, where, when and who will benefit or be affected.
2. **Scenarios:** From the drivers identified in the risk analysis, *the most likely and those with severe impact are identified*. Humanitarian Country Teams/ Inter-cluster coordination groups should use this information to agree on a scenario for the planning period. It will also inform potential changes in operational access, which influence the choice of response options.
3. **Most likely evolution** focusing on the Humanitarian Conditions for most vulnerable groups and **projection** of number of people in need during the planning period. This projected figure includes the number of persons in need already identified in the previous steps of the HNO and the number of people who are not resilient to the anticipated shocks and stresses and are expected to present needs in future (during the planning period of the HRP).

## 2.2

### Monitoring of Situation and Needs

This section identifies which data, indicators and other information must be monitored in order to: (i) assess the evolution of the Humanitarian Conditions and needs for priority population groups, geographic areas and/or thematic issues (Part I); (ii) check on the assumptions made on the evolution of the situation (Part II); and (iii) inform possible adjustments of the response. Where applicable, in this section, information concerning refugees and their distinct context, needs, vulnerabilities and situation should be reflected.

Monitoring is essential as identified Humanitarian Conditions and needs are likely to evolve due to seasonal events (e.g. variations in food availability and prices, conflict, impacts on barriers to access services, morbidity, malnutrition, income and expenditures according to the season), shocks and evolution of long-term stresses (e.g. drought), and the effectiveness of the response. For example, population sub-groups identified with life-threatening consequences as a priority need to be addressed, would be expected to shift to consequences related to Living Standards as the priority if their life-saving needs are effectively addressed. Similarly, those with difficulties to meet their basic needs without external support may shift to presenting a need to strengthen their livelihoods and resilience as the priority if the response is effective to restore their self-sustenance capacity.

- Select a limited number of 'SMART' (specific, measurable, attainable, relevant and time-bound) indicators to assess changes in the Humanitarian Conditions and needs, as well as in the factors associated, that have been identified in Part I for selected population groups, geographic locations and/or thematic issues.
- Give priority to:
  - Indicators of Humanitarian Conditions that have severe life and livelihood implications (e.g. survival, basic maintenance capacities);
  - Sub-groups within the selected population groups most at risk due to their specific vulnerability characteristics (with consideration for, at a minimum, factors related to age, gender and disability), capacities and exposure to contextual factors including awareness levels among affected communities of the expected code of conduct from humanitarian workers, and access to safe and accessible complaint mechanisms to report concerns including SEA;
- Factors most directly associated with the Humanitarian Conditions and needs (as they are the most likely to provoke changes);
- For factors to monitor but are outside the remit of humanitarian actors, consider partnering with other actors (e.g. development, private sector etc.) who may gather these data and information.
- Consider both quantitative and qualitative indicators, based on feasibility, resource implications, and timeliness.
  - Make sure that indicators will be disaggregated against relevant dimensions including gender, age, disability and other diversity characteristics.
- Use the Indicators' Registry and/or the JIAF core indicators to harmonize the definition and construction of the indicators.
- Agree collectively on the monitoring frequency and responsibilities for collecting the data, indicators and other information, analyzing them, and communicating with decision-makers for programming and funding decisions.
  - Make the maximum use of existing monitoring mechanisms by agencies, national and local institutions, and strengthen any existing mechanisms that are weak, e.g. gender analysis, disability inclusion, etc.
  - Restrict the direct collection of monitoring data to fill critical gaps and encourage adjustments of existing monitoring mechanisms instead.
  - Use monitoring data, indicators and other information produced at different levels that may inform changes on the situation, including at global, regional, national and sub-national levels.

# Part 3

## Sectoral analysis

HNO

**Template**  
**Pages 38-43**

**Part III provides complementary information on sectoral needs and how these contribute to the identified Humanitarian Conditions in Part I.** Sectoral analyses should be clearly linked to the intersectoral analysis in Part I, referencing the selected priority population groups, geographic locations and/or thematic issues. They should enable to understand in more detail the influence of each sector.

Sectoral analyses in Part III both inform and are informed by the intersectoral analysis in Part I and the risk analysis in Part II. On the one hand, sector analyses provide data, indicators and other information that is combined across sectors around the population groups, geographic locations and/or thematic issues of interest to contribute to the intersectoral analysis. On the other hand, and in turn, the intersectoral analysis enables each sector to understand how factors in other sectors influence their sectoral needs.

- Undertake sectoral analysis (including severity analysis and calculation of PIN for sectors and AoR) while taking into account the population groups and sub-groups, geographic locations, levels of disaggregation and information required for the intersectoral analysis of Humanitarian Conditions in the HNO. Sectoral analyses can have additional entry points and outputs as needed, while still contributing to the intersectoral analysis.
- Relate the sectoral needs to needs in other sectors, coherent with the intersectoral relationships identified in Part I.
- Conduct severity analysis and mapping that takes into account, but is not limited to, the indicators, scales, and thresholds applied in section 1.5, with references to the intersectoral severity analysis (i.e. how sectoral severity at population groups/sub-groups and geographic levels relate to the intersectoral severity for these population groups/sub-groups and geographic levels).

- Ensure sectoral use of gender analysis to ensure key findings highlight the sector specific needs of men women, girls and boys.
- Project sectoral needs, including the severity, using the same assumptions as for the general risk analysis (and specific sectoral risks where relevant) in Part II.
- Identify monitoring data, indicators and other information that the sector will regularly collect and analyze and share for joint intersectoral monitoring, aligned with Part III.
- Highlight how sectoral needs respond to needs prioritized by the affected population.

### 3.1 Camp Coordination and Camp Management

### 3.2 Early Recovery

### 3.3 Education

### 3.4 Emergency Telecommunications

**3.5 Food Security:** Where there is an IPC, the PIN for FS is the IPC Phase 3 and above number

### 3.6 Health

### 3.7 Logistics

**3.8 Nutrition:** Use the [Nutrition Humanitarian Needs Analysis Guidance](#) (for piloting) developed by the Global Nutrition Cluster. It is fully aligned with this guidance and includes an addendum for the intersectoral contribution.

**3.9 Protection:** Expand analysis to each Area of Responsibility (AoR) that is active in the country: Child Protection; Gender-Based Violence, Housing Land and Property, Mine Action. Add standard breakdowns for each AoR on next pages (minimum half a page per AoR).

### 3.10 Shelter

### 3.11 Water, Sanitation & Hygiene

# Part 4

## Annexes

HNO

**Template**  
Pages 44-53

### Additional guidance

[JIAF Guidance](#)

[Facilitation Package](#)

**The Annexes provide transparent information on data collection and analysis methods, and the limitations of the data and analysis.** It indicates planned action to remedy this with a tentative calendar as well as identified responsibilities for action.

### 4.1

#### Data Sources

- Explain how the data, indicators and other information were sourced.
  - Clarify which and how information was also gathered directly from affected people (accountability). Explain how it has been analysed and acted upon, and how the feedback mechanisms were used.
- Where possible, use HDX to openly share the data that were sourced for the analysis and provide the links.

### 4.2

#### Methodology

- Include JIAF Framework diagram
- Describe how the analysis was done, including how the indicators (qualitative and/or quantitative) and severity thresholds were established.
  - Indicate if the analysis was shared with affected people and how their own priorities were taken into account (accountability).
  - Indicate source and approach to gender analysis

### 4.3

#### Information Gaps and Limitations

- Indicate sectoral and intersectoral gaps and limitations, and plans to overcome them, including when and by whom. For example, limited reliable data on specific sub-groups (such as persons with disabilities) who may be less visible in data collection processes in a crisis.
- Include community information gaps and barriers, so that programming to address them can happen in the HRP.

### 4.4

#### Acronyms

### 4.5

#### End Notes