

Rapid Needs Analysis (RNA) Training

Introduction of RNA concept and key steps of the process

Key steps of the RNA process

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Preparedness

1

Emergency meeting

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**Collecting and
analyzing secondary
information**

3

**Planning primary
data collection**

4

**Conducting primary
data collection**

5

**Analysis of
information collected**

6

Final report

7

**Dissemination of the
report and findings**

Step 0: Preparedness

- ✓ Establish joint assessment arrangements
- ✓ Collect baseline secondary data
- ✓ Update tools and methodology
- ✓ Train stakeholders in methodology and coordination



Step 1: Emergency meeting

- ✓ As soon as a disaster that is likely to require intervention is known to have occurred
- ✓ When early warning signal indicate a disaster that is likely to require response is imminent
- ✓ When triggers have been reached for slow onset events that indicate response is required

During this meeting, the decision to carry out an RNA has to be taken according to the decision tree and also the assessment specific coordination responsibilities need to be determined:

Determine specific coordination responsibilities

- Overall coordination lead,
- Coordination of secondary data compilation
- Community level coordination lead and team
- Coordination of information management



Step 2: Collecting and analyzing secondary information

- ✓ Pre-disaster secondary information: *baseline population figures, demographic breakdown, poverty mapping, lessons learned from past events...*
- ✓ In-disaster secondary information: *assessment reports, media reports, satellite imagery, weather reports*
- What was the situation before the event?
- What is already known about the impact of the event?
- Where are the information gaps?
- Does similar crisis happen in this area? What were the lessons learned?
- How many administrative areas are affected?
 - *Crucial and **MUST** be done*
 - *Preliminary Assessment Report*
 - *Determination as to whether primary data collection is needed and is feasible*



Step 3: Planning primary data collection

- ✓ Forming the Assessment team
- ✓ Identifying Sites to be Visited (Site Sampling)
- ✓ Identifying of the Key Informant at administrative level
- ✓ Identifying An Appropriate Time and Schedule
- ✓ Identifying logistic needs
- ✓ Facilitation of an orientation session



Step 4: Conducting primary data collection

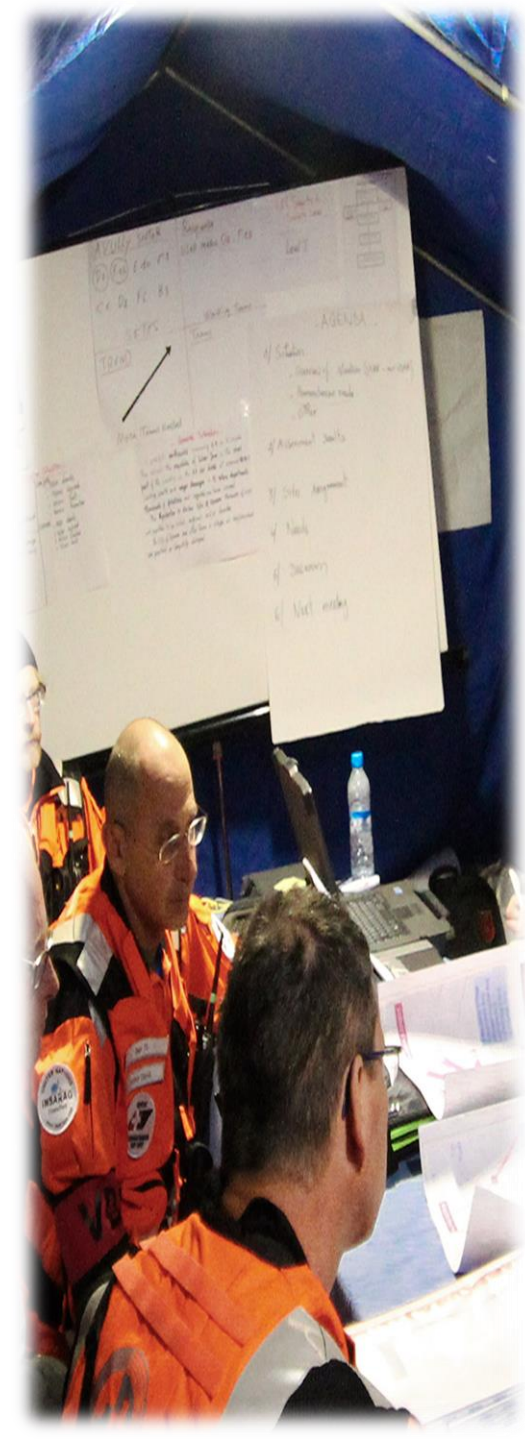
The primary data collection has two clear and different objectives:

- ✓ To collect “subjective” and “qualitative” information from the affected population and local authorities regarding the impact of the crisis.
- ✓ To collect quantifiable information on affected people.



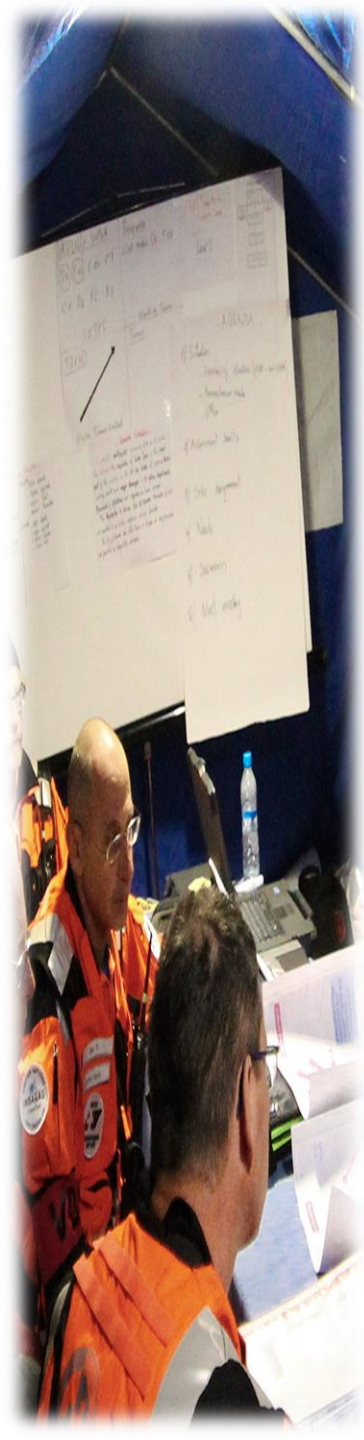
Step 5: Analysis of information collected

- ✓ Processing data from the primary data collection
- ✓ Agreement on the findings and recommendations
- ✓ Identifying Response Priorities
- ✓ Identifying Information Gaps



Step 6: Final report

- ✓ Draft report to be finalized (Assessment team/OCHA/others as agreed)
- ✓ A standardized and easy format
- ✓ Concise and clear report
 - Support evidence-based decision making in the early stages of a humanitarian response.
 - To provide an understanding of how humanitarian needs vary across different affected groups.
 - To identify where gaps may exist between needs and local/national capacity to respond.
 - To identify further detailed information needs.



Step 7: Dissemination of the report and findings

- ✓ Through the meeting: GCM and Inter-agency Coordination Group Meetings, AHCT, ICCG
- ✓ Share the documents: humanitarian partners at different levels, government counterparts and others



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Thank you

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