

**Food Security and Nutrition Response  
Analysis Expert Working Group Gathering:  
Record of Proceedings**

**Rome, 21 October 2010**

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Record of Proceedings  
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**I. Participants:**

Name	Org.	Name	Org.
Aziz Arya	FAO – TCER	Matthew Keil	FAO - TCES
Mary Atkinson	British Red Cross	Chris Leather	OXFAM – Rome
Fabio Badini	WFP – Rome	Simon Levine	ODI – London
Sarah Bailey	ODI – London	Nisar Majid	Independent consultant – UK
Marta Bruno	FAO – TCED	Neil Marsland	FAO - TCER
Valerie Ceylon	WFP – Rome	Suleiman Mohamed	FAO – Somalia
Claire Chastre	EC Nutrition Support Service – Brussels	Hilde Niggeman	FAO – TCES
Charlotte Dufour	FAO – AGN	Mark Smulders	FAO - ESA
Florence Egal	FAO – AGN	Laurent Thomas	FAO - TCED
Graham Farmer	FAO – TCER	Devrig Velley	ECHO – Brussels
Nick Haan	FAO – ESA	Sylvie Wabbes	FAO - TCEO

**II. Background:**

Analysis of food insecurity has undoubtedly improved in recent years (through initiatives such as the World Food Program’s Strengthening Emergency Needs Assessment Capacity (SENAC) project and the Integrated Phase Classification Scheme (IPC)). However, the extent to which improved analysis has been translated into more appropriate and justified responses to food security problems is unclear. This is due to the fact that the area of **response analysis** – the link between situation analysis / forecasting and response planning – is relatively underdeveloped. Indeed, only relatively recently has response analysis been taken seriously as a distinct step between analysis of situations and needs and programming.

The FAO managed and ECHO funded project entitled: “Developing a Response Analysis Framework for Food Security Emergencies” is an attempt to give further rigour to this underdeveloped area. During 2010, the project has been piloting a prototype Food Security and Nutrition Response Analysis Framework (RAF) in two quite different settings: Somalia and NTT Province Indonesia.

The FAO Project has now produced an initial draft of a Response Analysis Framework and an Expert Working Group session was called in Rome in order to present and review the Framework and to discuss critical issues related to response analysis.

### III. Objectives of the meeting:

The purpose of this expert gathering was to bring together specialists with an understanding and interest in key response analysis issues together with selected FAO HQ staff in order to:

1. Undertake a peer review of the Response Analysis Framework (RAF) developed by FAO, and its application in different settings and for different purposes.
2. Discuss key linkages of the RAF to other initiatives such as the WFP RAP, and the IPC and to develop themes for a *global on-line forum* on response analysis. The forum will lead into a global response analysis workshop to be held on 13 – 14 December 2010 in Rome<sup>1</sup>.

### IV. Format and sequencing:

The meeting was opened by Laurent Thomas, Director of FAO Emergencies Division. In his opening remarks, Mr. Thomas emphasised the importance of the area of Response Analysis for FAO and expressed his appreciation for the expertise – represented in the EWG - which was now focusing attention on this important area. These opening remarks were then followed by a presentation on the Response Analysis Framework, with discussions which continued up until lunch. The afternoon session was dedicated to discussion of a number of key issues related to the RAF, these included:

- The role of response analysis in the emergency food security programme cycle
- The WFP Response Analysis Project (RAP)
- Response analysis for food / livelihood based nutrition interventions in emergencies: key issues.
- Response analysis and the IPC – some key questions and linkages
- ECHO perspectives on response analysis
- Institutional and architectural issues for response analysis at global level

### V. Key issues arising during presentations and discussions

#### A. Response Analysis Framework Presentation:

Suleiman Mohamed gave a presentation on the RAF (see Annex 1 below). The key points highlighted in the presentation were:

- The RAF consists of four steps:
  - Step 1:** Summarising and/or strengthening situation analysis;
  - Step 2:** Developing scenarios and forecasting;
  - Step 3:** Formulating objectives and Listing of relevant response options;
  - Step 4:** Applying the appropriateness and feasibility criteria to response options using the Response Analysis Matrix (RAM) and decision rules.
- The RAF involves applying a response “lens” to food security and situation analyses. This is necessary to see the extent to which situation analysis are providing sufficient

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<sup>1</sup> Discussions on this point continued into the morning of 22 October with a smaller group.

information to guide response formulation. If it appears that there is insufficient information, the RAF provides tools which can fill the gaps. The tools are: Problem tree analysis; problem matrices, and vulnerability matrices, to be applied at the level of the livelihood zone or local administrative area.

- The RAF is a flexible framework which can be applied in several different settings from national to local (district) levels and in emergency and development contexts.
- The RAM is designed so as to encourage debate and consensus around the feasibility and appropriateness of different options for response. It is meant to be used iteratively (i.e. not in a strictly linear fashion). Except in very particular circumstances, different responses are not compared against each other, but rather against criteria designed to screen out highly inappropriate and/or unfeasible responses.

A number of issues came up in the subsequent discussion. These can be summarised as follows:

Process and institutional settings: it is not clear how the RAF is applied in different settings and contexts as this was not explained in the presentation. Process issues are very important in terms of how much far the tools and framework will be relevant and used in different contexts. Thus there is a need to highlight these.

Framework, process, tool...: Questions were raised as to what the RAF represented. Is it one, more or all of the following: a framework, a process, a tool? Some participants were uncomfortable with “another tool”. There was greater consensus on the need for a framework which can be applied in different ways according to existing contexts and processes. In this regard, The Compass initiative developed by URD was highlighted as something from which the RAF could learn ([www.compasqualite.org/en/index/index.php](http://www.compasqualite.org/en/index/index.php))

Who is involved? Some participants felt that people involved in situation analysis should not be involved in response analysis at all, as to do so would compromise the neutrality which is so important for situation analysis. Other participants took the opposite view and argued that there should be integration of situation and response analysis processes and people to ensure that situation analysis was more usable and relevant for the purposes of response. What was agreed by all was that project implementers and managers needed to be centrally involved and had a great deal of useful information to bring to the process.

What difference has it made? Has the application of the RAF so far in Indonesia and Somalia made a difference in terms of the quality of response? The indications from both Somalia and Indonesia are that the RAF is helping to improve the link between information and response planning. Further information on this will be available in the next 6 weeks as the progress of the project is evaluated in Somalia and Indonesia.

What difference can it make? It was pointed out that improving response analysis will not solve everything. There are several factors at play in determining the extent to which responses are evidence based, and improving response analysis will not address them all<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>2</sup> This issue is further developed in the presentation by Nisar Majid (see below).

The political economy of humanitarian aid and decision making was seen as a complex area. How far could improved response analysis go in challenging some of the practices which frustrate evidence based decision making? The potential role of response analysis as an advocacy tool was highlighted.

Boundaries and positioning of response analysis: This issue has a number of facets.

- *First, in relation to situation analysis:* As currently conceived, how far can and should situation analysis go to guide selection of appropriate responses? Where should situation analysis stop and response analysis begin? Is part of the problem the fact that situation analysis does not do the things that it is supposed to do? i.e. it does not do a good enough job of answering the questions: who is food insecure, where are the food insecure, how severe is the food insecurity, when does it occur and why does it occur? What else is needed besides situation analysis to inform response analysis?
- *Second, in relation to contingency planning:* How should response analysis be positioned in the case of sudden onset disasters, when there will not be time to undertake a rigorous process after a shock? In such circumstances, response analysis should be linked to / be a part of contingency planning which takes place as part of preparedness. In this regard, it might be advisable to use the term “intervention analysis” rather than response analysis, to stress the fact that the some analysis needs to take place before emergencies as part of contingency planning and not just in *response* to the emergency.
- *Third, in relation to response planning:* Where should response analysis stop and response planning begin? Some participants argued that response analysis should stop at the stage of identifying *appropriate* responses in a general sense: i.e. broad response areas e.g. food aid vs. cash, and then leave it to the response planning process to identify alternative forms of delivery . This would mean that most if not all of the considerations of feasibility of implementing the responses should be left to the response planning process.
- *Fourth, in relation to nutrition:* The RAF is aimed at food security and nutrition response analysis. This raises the question as to how far the RAF can and should embrace the full ambit of nutritional interventions. To do so would mean investigating health and sanitation issues in depth, and bringing in UNICEF and WHO as key stakeholders in the RAF process. Is this really what is intended? An alternative would be to focus on the food / livelihood aspects of nutrition<sup>3</sup> A second alternative would be substituting the word “nutrition” with “utilisation” and then defining utilisation as essentially food preparation and storage.

Bringing the programme perspective into situation analysis This was a point made particularly by WFP colleagues who stressed (a) the need to start thinking from the programme perspective and to adjust the way assessments are done, giving in particular more room to contextual information. and (b) the need to build on existing secondary data (often under-exploited), on qualitative information and on local knowledge.

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<sup>3</sup> This issue is taken up in the presentation given by Claire Chastre and Simon Levine

Scoring of response options in the Response Analysis Matrix One of the tools presented under the RAF was the Response Analysis Matrix (RAM). In this tool, potential response options are given scores from 1 to 5 against various appropriateness and feasibility criteria. The objective of the scoring is to screen out inappropriate or unfeasible response options to arrive at a set of responses that meet minimum tests of appropriateness and feasibility. Some concerns were raised that this tool could give misleading results if not applied carefully. The main concerns related to the objectivity of the scoring process and the fact that complementarities between different options could be missed. In order for the RAM to be an effective tool, care needs to be taken to ensure that the right combination of stakeholders is involved in applying the criteria. Good facilitation is also a key requirement.

## **B. The Role of Food Security and Nutrition Response Analysis in the Emergency Programme Cycle – Nisar Majid**

This presentation focused on two main issues: where response analysis should fit in the programme cycle and what difference improved response analysis could make to the impact of food security and nutrition programmes.

- In relation to the former point, it was emphasised that response analysis needed to take place before disasters occurred as well as in response to emergency situations (reflecting the point about response analysis and contingency planning made earlier).
- In relation to the issue of the impact of response analysis, the point was made that in an ideal world the programme cycle would result in a 'virtuous circle' – an intelligent system – where information and analysis is continually feeding back in to the system resulting in improved programming and, most critically, improved impact on the ground. In reality, the humanitarian/development world does not flow so smoothly and logically and there are many weak links within the programme cycle. All other things being equal, improving response analysis should lead to some improvements in programme impact; however, the other weaknesses in the system would also need to be addressed.

The full presentation is found in Annex 2 below.

## **C. Nutrition and Food Security Analysis in Emergency Contexts – Claire Chastre and Simon Levine.**

This presentation sought to answer the question why there was not more emphasis on nutrition by food security practitioners and in emergency food security programmes. The presentation was organised around four steps or issues as follows:

1. Having a conceptual or analytical framework. This gives you the questions to ask, the way of organising your evidence about a problem.
2. Finding out what the problem is (levels, trends, nature, worst affected groups) and analysing its causes.(Response analysis)

3. Deciding on an appropriate response, given the analysis. This also involves deciding at what level to respond – immediate causes, underlying problems... Running through the proposed response to see if it will work. Various ‘lenses’ or tests should be used – cost-efficiency, technical feasibility, “political” feasibility, capacity issues, cultural/sociological acceptance, etc.
4. How will we know if it is working? Establishing the correct monitoring and evaluation system.

The presenters pointed out that each one of these steps is an opportunity for food security to engage with its mandate to look at nutrition – or a missed opportunity, where sectors define themselves and their roles in ways where nutritional problems are left unaddressed. The overall conclusion of the presentation was that in too many cases opportunities are missed and therefore nutrition interventions in emergencies tend to be dominated by the health sector, with too few interventions emanating from a food security / livelihoods perspective.

Annex 3 contains the full presentation.

#### **D. Response Analysis and the IPC - Nick Haan**

This oral presentation emphasised the importance of response analysis as a critical step linking situation analysis to response planning. The diagram used by the RAF project has its origins in the IPC technical manual version 1.1 which indicates that for the IPC, the link with response analysis has always been acknowledged as being important.

The IPC itself is currently undergoing major revisions and one of the new elements will be a specific protocol which will link directly with response analysis. This will consist of a “stage 1 problem analysis” which will identify where the critical limiting factors to improved food security lie for a given population group / phase classification. These factors could be in relation to food availability, food access, food utilisation or stability of the food supply. It is intended that this “stage 1” analysis will provide a robust bridge to the response analysis process which would then deepen and expand on the problem analysis process. It was mentioned that discussions have already taken place between the RAF team and the IPC team at global level with a view to making the link between the IPC and the RAF as clear and strong as possible.

#### **E. The WFP Response Analysis Project: - Valerie Ceylon and Fabio Bedini**

This presentation gave a brief overview of the WFP RAP. This project has been running since September 2008 and aims to improve the link between WFP’s situation analysis and assessment processes and programming.

The current shape of the RAP project comes after an initial implementation period (September 2008 - March 2010) in which many lessons were learned. In this phase, the project tried to ‘translate’ assessment results into programming. A number of tools were developed during in 2008 and 2009 and tested in over 20 consultative workshops. From April

2010 onwards the project has entered a new phase which builds on a number of lessons learned which include:

- *The need to ensure timely analysis:* Assessments are not effective if they arrive too late for programming decisions. Therefore, there is a focus on improving the synchronization of assessments with programming cycles, as well as examining the actual assessment instruments to see the extent to which more “response relevant” questions and analysis can be factored in.
- *A more holistic approach:* The RAP is experimenting with a new conceptual framework to guide the way in which it interfaces with assessment and programming processes. One of the key issues here is the recognition that a number of sources of information need to be drawn on in the situation analysis phase (i.e. not just standard Emergency Food Security Assessments or Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessments) including secondary information/data and local knowledge.
- *Defining the meaning of “response”:* The concept of response is often not well defined. As a consequence we tend to mix different aspects of response such as response strategies, population groups, transfer modalities (direct food or market-based modalities), delivery mechanisms (direct cash, vouchers, etc.) and programming tools (e.g. training, school feeding, etc.). As such, there is a risk of a ‘shopping list’ of programmatic options - influenced by the current interventions of different players – and of comparing pears and apples (e.g. ‘free food delivery through voucher mechanism’, ‘unconditional cash transfer’, ‘cash for asset for infrastructure’). With this in mind, the RAP is currently trying to distinguish the different ‘components’ of response and how it should be informed by different sectors and players. The RAP itself, as a specific project, focuses on response identification – i.e. identification of appropriate kinds of response for given situations, and does not go into operational factors determining programme formulation. However other actors in WFP (Programme Service) are currently revising a broader programming guidance.

A key aim of the project in its current phase (April 2010 – March 2011) is to identify responses through looking at three sets of issues or criteria as follows:

- (a) *Who? where? When?* Which are the priority groups for assistance? Which are the priority areas and what are the priority periods in the year?
- (b) Broad assistance strategy by group, area, period, e.g.: Support to agricultural production; Livelihood support; Household transfers; Nutrition support; Health & sanitation;
- (c) Most appropriate transfer modalities (e.g. food or cash) by target group, area, period.

This is then combined with information about Govt policies and alignment with national frameworks (PRS, CAADAP, UNDAF, and CAP) to provide the raw materials for programme development.



The conceptual framework being used by the RAP is reproduced in Annex 4(a) below, whilst Annex 4(b) depicts the WFP Preliminary Draft Response Analysis Process to inform project design.

#### **F. ECHO perspectives on Response Analysis – Devrig Velly**

The presentation made a number of points regarding ECHO's stance in relation to response analysis and the RAF. It was emphasised that ECHO is a humanitarian donor and therefore focuses on emergency situations. It places high value on needs based assistance – this is a key principle. ECHO's work in emergency food security is guided by the Humanitarian Food Assistance Policy. Conceptually, ECHO subscribes to the UNICEF causal framework which views food insecurity as one of three potential causes of malnutrition – alongside care and feeding practices and public health.

In relation to response analysis, the question was posed: are we still “missing the point”? Some useful work has been done in the past few years to improve response analysis in certain areas – in particular in the area of cash vs. food. This has highlighted the need to understand markets better. There are still a number of grey areas however and the RAF tries to address these. How effective is the RAF in this regard? It is probably too early to say. The presentation ended by posing a question: what should be the architecture of the RAF? Is there a need for a global level structure? What would be the links between the RAF and the IPC and also the global food security cluster?

#### **G. Architectural issues in Response Analysis: The utility of a global network for food security and nutrition response analysis. – Chris Leather**

This oral presentation focused on the arguments around the potential for a global architecture for response analysis. Three key questions were raised:

1. WHY? Is there a need for a food security and nutrition response analysis network? Is there demand for such a network? What would be the purpose of the network? A medium for information exchange on response analysis; a mechanism for development of standards - linked to SPHERE? an advocacy mechanism to promote "good " response analysis and highlight poor response analysis and its consequences?
2. WHAT and HOW? What would the network look like? How should it be organised? If it is set up, there would need to be a secretariat of some sort, how would this work? Does ALNAP represent a model? What should the network connect to and how? IPC consortium? Global food security cluster? CFS? SCN?
3. WHO? Which organisations and individuals should be involved, how should donors and developing country governments be involved?

These were posed as issues for consideration. One aspect to all of the questions was the potential link to the current IPC global architecture.

## **VI. Next Steps**

The next step after the EWG will be an On – Line Forum which will pose a number of key questions in relation to food security and nutrition response analysis in general and the Response Analysis Framework in particular. The forum will commence in November and run until mid - December. It is intended that this will be followed by a gathering of key agencies in January / February which will be aimed at sustaining the gains made through the project.

FAO  
November  
2010


## Annex 1: RAF Presentation by Suleiman Mohamed (FAO)

**The Food Security and Nutrition  
Response Analysis Framework**

A framework developed through the ECHO funded project entitled:  
"Developing Response Analysis Framework for Food Security Emergencies"


Presented at the  
Expert Working Group meeting, October 21, 2010  
FAO Rome

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Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the United Nations

Funded by ECHO



European Commission  
Humanitarian Aid

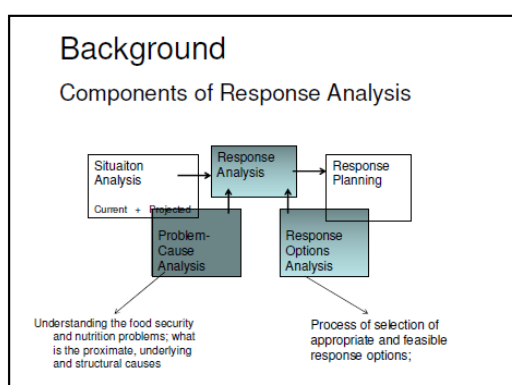
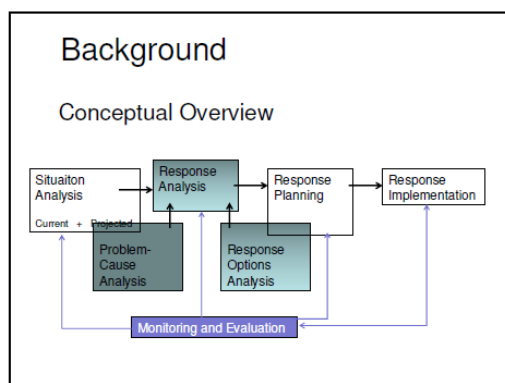
## Background

### Background

#### Concept of Response Analysis

Food security and nutrition response analysis may be defined as the process by which a range of appropriate and feasible options to address existing and/or likely food or nutrition insecurity of target populations is identified.

*Process starts with situation analysis and ends with identification of appropriate and feasible options*



### Background

#### Why a Response Analysis Framework?

- Need for *a structured way to strengthen link* between situation analysis and response planning;
- Need for *a flexible framework* which is not tied to a specific method, crisis, response or sectors;
- Need for *enhanced accountability and transparency* in responses selection;

## Background to Project

Project funded by ECHO to pilot support to Response Analysis in Somalia and Indonesia;

Has 3 basic components

- Somalia pilot
- Indonesia pilot
- Global level

## Somalia Pilot context

- **Protracted crisis**;
- **Advances in situation analysis** / FSNAU and partners;
- Advanced use of the **IPC**;
- **Cluster** architecture;
- **Potential for strengthening** the link between food security/nutrition analysis and response;

## Indonesia Pilot context

- **Chronic** food insecurity and malnutrition;
- Frequent **shocks**;
- **District level planning** in context of decentralization.

## Log Frame Objectives

### Overall Objective

Improve the effectiveness of responses to identified food security needs before, during and after different kinds of emergency situations.

### Specific Objective:

To promote the identification of appropriate and feasible programme responses to food insecurity and malnutrition in actual or projected emergencies in Somalia and Indonesia

## Expected Outputs

- Improved understanding of existing response analysis practices through mapping/review exercise;
- Development of a prototype Response Analysis Framework (RAF);
- Field test of RAF and use for response planning;
- Review framework and tools and produce technical and training materials;

### Implementation strategy:

Engage stakeholders and build on existing processes

## The Response Analysis Framework (RAF);

What does it comprise

- ## Response Analysis Framework –

## Components

- ## Summarizing/Enhancing Situation Analysis

- ### ...Summarizing/Enhancing Situation Analysis ...

- a) Reviewing current situation analysis – Key questions:

- ### ...Summarizing/Enhancing Situation Analysis ...

- (b) The Problem-cause analysis

- Food insecurity and Malnutrition Outcomes;
- Proximate causes;
- Underlying Causes;
- Structural Issues;

Tool: Problem trees and problem matrix

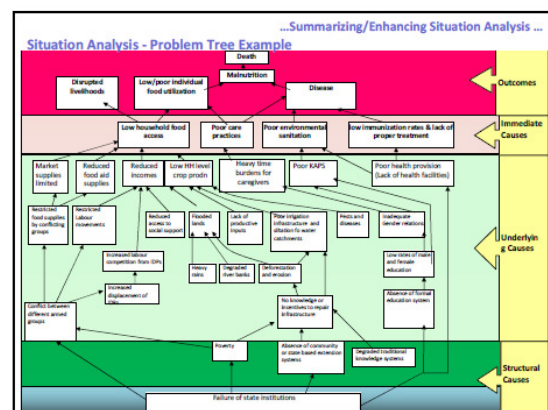


Table 2a: Malnutrition Problem Matrix Example ... Summary/Enhancing Situation Analysis ...

OUTCOME	PROXIMATE CAUSES	UNDERLYING CAUSES	STRUCTURAL CAUSES
Malnutrition	• Poor care practices; • Low household food access	(See under food access)	(Same as for food access and availability)
Food based (poor low individual food utilization)			
Health based (High disease prevalence)	• Poor care practices; • Poor environmental sanitation; • Low immunization rates & inadequate treatment	• Heavy time burden for caregivers; • Inadequate gender relations; • Low rates of male and female education; • Poor Knowledge Attitudes Practices (KAPs); • Poor provision of health and medical services;	• Absence of formal education; • Collapse of health and medical facilities; • Failure of state institutions

Table 2b: Food Security Problem Matrix

FOOD SECURITY	PROXIMATE CAUSES	UNDERLYING CAUSES	STRUCTURAL CAUSES
Food Access (Poor food access - Highly constrained food entitlement deficit at household level)	• Low food availability; • Reduced incomes; • Low household level food crop production;	• Low production in the area; • Low market supplies; • Reduced food aid supplies; • Restricted labor movements; • Reduced unskilled labor opportunities due to competition from IDPs; • Increased IDP numbers; • Reduced social support; • Flooded farmlands; • Heavy rains; • Degraded irrigation infrastructure and silted water catchments; • and diseases; • Inadequate access to productive inputs; • Gender relations; • Poor knowledge and skills for production and lack of extension services;	• Degraded river banks; • Chronic conflict and insecurity; • Chronic poverty; • Deforestation and environmental degradation; • Degraded traditional knowledge systems and community organization structures; • Poor access to formal education systems; • Failure of state institutions;

### ...Enhancing Situation Analysis ...

#### (c) Understanding Vulnerability

- Hazard frequency and severity;
- Ability to cope with hazard;  
(source: vulnerability profiles, situation analysis trends, etc)

Tools: Vulnerability matrix;

...Enhancing Situation Analysis ...

(c) Understanding Vulnerability

Vulnerability Matrix – Somalia example Central Regions

LIVELIHOOD ZONE	Population size (Zone)	PHASE CLASSIFICATION (Current)	PHASE CLASSIFICATION (Recent)	PHASE CLASSIFICATION (Future)	VULNERABILITY RANKING (general)	Vulnerability (AVR) (points 25)
Howd (Central)		High risk (High)	High risk (High)	High risk (High)	3-4	12.25
Addun (Central)		High risk (High)	High risk (High)	High risk (High)	3-4	12.25

### ...Summarizing/enhancing situation analysis...

#### (d) Understanding Projections – Risk Analysis

- Estimating how potential future shocks will affect the food security and nutrition outcomes
- There is a need to provide how situation develops into this future period to guide responses

### Combining Vulnerability and situation analysis to orient responses

Current Food Security Status	Vulnerability of Area of Analysis (e.g. livelihood zone)	
	High vulnerability	Low vulnerability
Food Insecure	• Address both current crisis and underlying causes concurrently	Prioritize emergency support to address current crisis
Food Secure	Prioritize addressing underlying problems, increasing disaster risk reduction/preparedness interventions, and early recovery	Prioritize resilience that strengthen resilience - development oriented

### Utility of situation analysis in guiding response formulation

Example of Elements of situation analysis and their relevance for response analysis	
Element of situation analysis	Relevance for response analysis
Who is affected by the food insecurity and ?	Response target group can easily be identified thereby increasing the efficiency of intervention;
How severe is the problem?	This helps guide the nature and scale of responses
Why is there food insecurity - causes?	This helps to identify the issues that underlie the assessed food insecurity/malnutrition problem
Vulnerability profile	An evaluation of the vulnerability parameters of the target group i.e. exposure to hazards and population's ability to cope would also help guide the nature and scale of intervention.
Risk analysis / forecasting	This understanding also helps guide the nature and scale of intervention;

## (2) Response Options Analysis

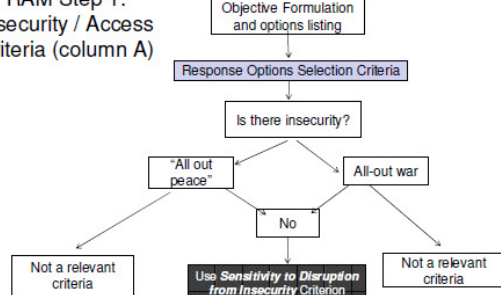
- Formulating Objectives for response
- Response Options Identification
- Response Options selection Criteria -  
(using the Response Analysis Matrix - RAM)
- Decision Rule

## (a & b) Formulating Objectives & Response Options Listing

1	2	3
Objective	Objectively Verifiable Indicator (OVI)	Response Options
<b>Address outcomes and immediate causes</b>		
To Reduce GAM Rates in both Hawd and Addun pastoral livelihood zones	GAM Rates in HAWD and Addun reduced to 15% or below by end of December 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct supplementary feeding in order to improve food intake among under 5 children;</li> <li>Vitamin A and Iron supplementation and deworming among the acutely malnourished children and susceptible women.</li> </ul>

## (c) Response Options Analysis (RAM Criteria)

### RAM Step 1: Insecurity / Access Criteria (column A)



## Civil insecurity / Access Criteria

Table 5: Conflict/civil insecurity / access category scores:

Conflict category	Score	CRITERIA
Widespread high-level conflict (current ongoing and protracted)	5	• If Score = 5, exclude/Avoid.
Episodic conflict (sporadic/intermittent conflict in parts or all of the operation area)	4	• If 4, 3, or 2, consider use "sensitivity to disruption from conflict" criteria (column 4).
Localized conflict (conflict contained in parts of the operation area)	3	• If 1, then column 4 is irrelevant
Tension/potential conflict (no conflict, but predisposing factors exist)	2	
No conflict now and no predisposing factors to conflict exist	1	

## RAM Step 2: Applying Other RAM Criteria

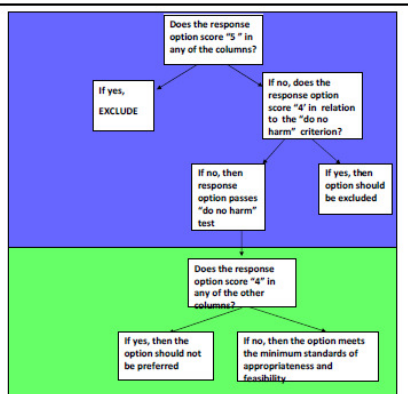
A		C	D	E	F	G	H
Sensitivity to disruption from conflict	Technical effectiveness	Timeliness (having an impact within the response timeframe)	Technical & logistical capacity to implement to achieve desired impact;	Probability of adverse impacts? 1=low; 5=high	Ability to Monitor and Evaluate	Budgetary issues	Total

## (c) Response Options Selection (the Response Analysis Matrix)

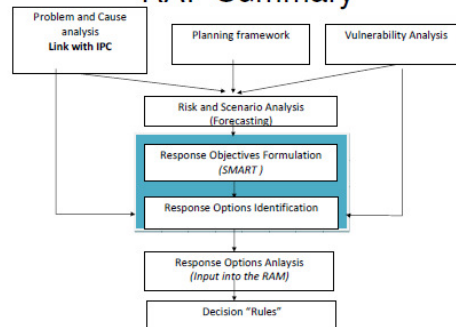
Response Analysis Matrix: EXAMPLE AND GUIDANCE										
Livelihood zone: Hawd and Addun Pastoral (Central and NorthEast) Current phase and affected population group(s): HE (25% of FHW, 75% of poor and 25% middle in HE); First in HE) Forecast for 2011: Worsening										
Conflict/civil insecurity / access category scores:										
Conflict category		Score	CRITERIA				Guidance: Conflict situation - Shade as appropriate			
Widespread high-level conflict (current ongoing and protracted)		5	• If Score = 5, exclude/Avoid.				If Score = 5, shade code: <b>Not a relevant</b>			
Episodic conflict (sporadic/intermittent conflict in parts or all of the operation area)		4	• If 4, 3, or 2, consider use "sensitivity to disruption from conflict" criteria (column 4).				If Score = 4, shade code: <b>Not a relevant</b>			
Localized conflict (conflict contained in parts of the operation area)		3	• If Score = 3, consider use "sensitivity to disruption from conflict" criteria (column 4).				If Score = 3, shade code: <b>Not a relevant</b>			
Tension/potential conflict (no conflict, but predisposing factors exist)		2	• If Score = 2, consider use "sensitivity to disruption from conflict" criteria (column 4).				If Score = 2, shade code: <b>Not a relevant</b>			
No conflict now and no predisposing factors to conflict exist		1	• If Score = 1, then column 4 is irrelevant				If Score = 1, shade code: <b>Not a relevant</b>			
The conflict now and no predisposing factors to conflict exist										
Address outcomes and immediate causes										
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
Objective	Key Indicators (KPIs)	Response Options	Sensitivity to Disruption from Conflict	Sensitivity to Disruption from Conflict	Sensitivity to Disruption from Conflict	Sensitivity to Disruption from Conflict	Sensitivity to Disruption from Conflict	Sensitivity to Disruption from Conflict	Sensitivity to Disruption from Conflict	Total
Objective	Key Indicators (KPIs)	Response Options	Sensitivity to Disruption from Conflict	Sensitivity to Disruption from Conflict	Sensitivity to Disruption from Conflict	Sensitivity to Disruption from Conflict	Sensitivity to Disruption from Conflict	Sensitivity to Disruption from Conflict	Sensitivity to Disruption from Conflict	Total
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### Step 3: Decision Criteria



### RAF Summary



### Usefulness of Response Selection Criteria d for Monitoring/Evaluation

- Clearly spelling out criteria used in selecting response options for implementation at the outset is a first step in ensuring proper monitoring and evaluation of project;
- Such criteria increase potential for transparency and accountability

#### Example: RAM Criteria

A		C	D	E	F	G	H
Sensitivity to disruption from conflict	Technical effectiveness	Timeliness (having an impact within the response timeframe)	Technical & logistical capacity to implement to achieve desired impact;	Probability of adverse impacts? 1=low; 5=high	Ability to Monitor and Evaluate	Budgetary issues	Total

### Field application in Somalia

- Engaged with FSNAU situation analysis process and the IPC
  - Understanding of food security/nutrition situation (current and projected)
  - Problem – cause analysis
  - Understanding vulnerability context

### ...Field application in Somalia...

- Engaged with the OCHA-led CAP 2011 process:
  - Inter-cluster response planning workshop
    - Agric and livelihoods; food assistance and Nutrition clusters participated;
    - Prototype RAF tested;
  - Agriculture and livelihoods Cluster applied the framework and RAM tools:
    - Went through RAF process and applied RAM
    - Developed Cluster Response Plan for CAP 2011

### ...Field application in Somalia...

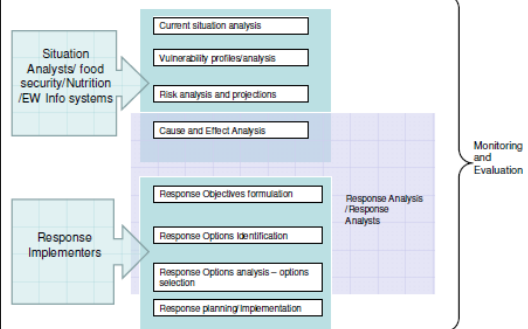
- Global level
  - Expert Working Group – Peer Review;
  - Global Online Forum
  - Review and production of final products;
  - Linking with IPC

Potential transition to Regional level



Next Steps .....

### Whose Role is Response Analysis?

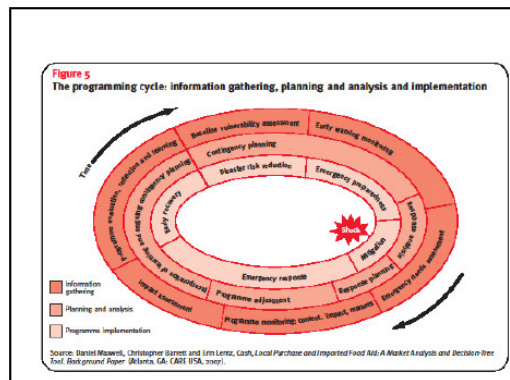


..... Questions.....?

## Annex 2: Presentation: The Scope and Position of Response Analysis in the Emergency Programme Cycle (Nisar Majid)

What is the scope and position of response analysis and planning within information systems and the emergency programme cycle ...

Nisar Majid, Rome, October 21 2010



### Issues to consider:

- different contexts
- different time dimensions
- different availability and quality of information
- different institutional actors and dynamics
- fast onset
- slow onset

majority of emergency contexts have some element of predictability

- seasonality

flooding, hurricanes, cyclones  
drought

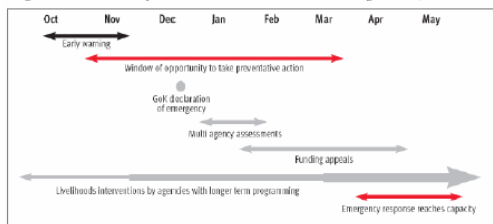
- planning cycle should apply

in an ideal world all components should work well and be well linked creating a virtuous circle / intelligent system

### In reality

fragmented, politicised ...  
political will, agency competition, logistics, capacity/implementation rigidities and limits, lack of trust between donors and implementing agencies, high staff turnover, lack of institutional memory, variable availability and quality of data/information, conceptual and practical difficulties in defining contexts and needs

Figure 8: Timeline of Key Events in Greater Horn of Africa Drought Crisis, 2005-06



### Questions to consider

when should response analysis/planning be done?

-fixed / critical points

- iterative / dynamic process

### Questions to consider

what is the scope between situation analysis and needs assessments?

-to help direct overall resource allocation

- to limit / direct response options

### Questions to consider

who is involved and when?

-multi agency / individual agency

- analysts / programmers / donors

### Questions to consider

Will improved Response Analysis and Planning make much difference?

- what else needs to be done?

learning from IPC roll out, Humanitarian Dashboard, SENAC, LEGS ...

# Annex 3: Presentation: Nutrition and Food Security Response Analysis by Claire Chastre (EU) and Simon Levine (ODI).

## Nutrition and Food Security Response Analysis

FAO Rome, 21/10/2010

Simon Levine, Research Fellow, ODI  
Claire Chastre, Team Leader, EC Nutrition Advisory Service

### The problem

- Both chronic and acute malnutrition remain persistently high with devastating consequences.
- The 2008 Lancet Series on Child and Maternal Undernutrition estimated that the implementation of **traditional nutrition interventions with proven effectiveness** could **reduce the prevalence of chronic malnutrition** at 36 months **by about one-third** in the 36 worst affected countries.

→ What about the other two thirds?

→ Other sectors such as food/livelihood security, social protection should take their share of the responsibility

### Response analysis to decide what to do: the 5 steps

- Step 1: Having a conceptual or analytical framework.
- Step 2: Finding out what the problem is (levels, trends, nature, worst affected groups) and analysing its causes.
- Step 3: Deciding on an appropriate response
- Step 4: Will it work? Various 'lenses', tests, scenarios: cost-effectiveness, likelihood of negative impact, etc..
- Step 5: How will we know if it is working? Establishing the correct monitoring.

### Conceptual or analytical framework (step 1)

Nutrition and the Food Security Definition

### Conceptual or analytical framework (step 1)

Nutrition Conceptual Framework (adapted from UNICEF)

Use of different frameworks complicates the inter-sectoral collaboration and clear allocation of responsibilities

→ 'Everybody's business, nobody's responsibility'

Source: Lancet series 2008

### Conceptual or analytical framework (step 1)

FAO/FIVIMS Framework

**Finding out what the problem is (levels, trends, nature, worst affected groups) and analysing its causes (step 2)**

- Anthropometric surveys

- Causal analysis

→ The potential contribution of the food/livelihood security sector

**Response (step 3)**

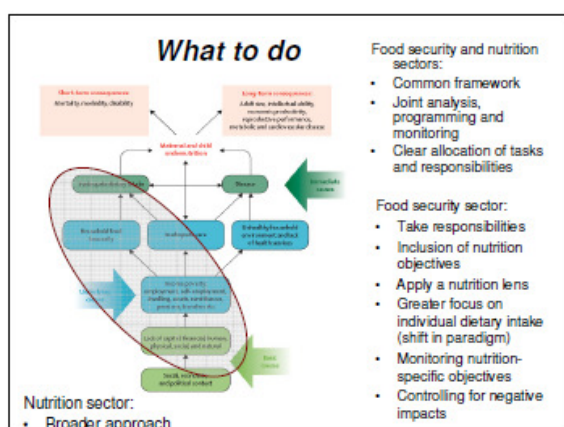
- Nutrition in emergencies - a **narrowly defined sector** focused on three main themes:
  - behaviour change/education
  - management of acute malnutrition
  - the reduction of some micro (and macro) nutrient deficiencies
 → Isolation from other relevant sectors
- Food security tends to focus on:
  - The Household level
  - Food energy
 → Ignoring two elements of the food security definition: “*all people*” and “*nutritious food*”
- Gaps in responses (e.g. crisis prevention versus crisis management)

**Will it work? (step 4)**

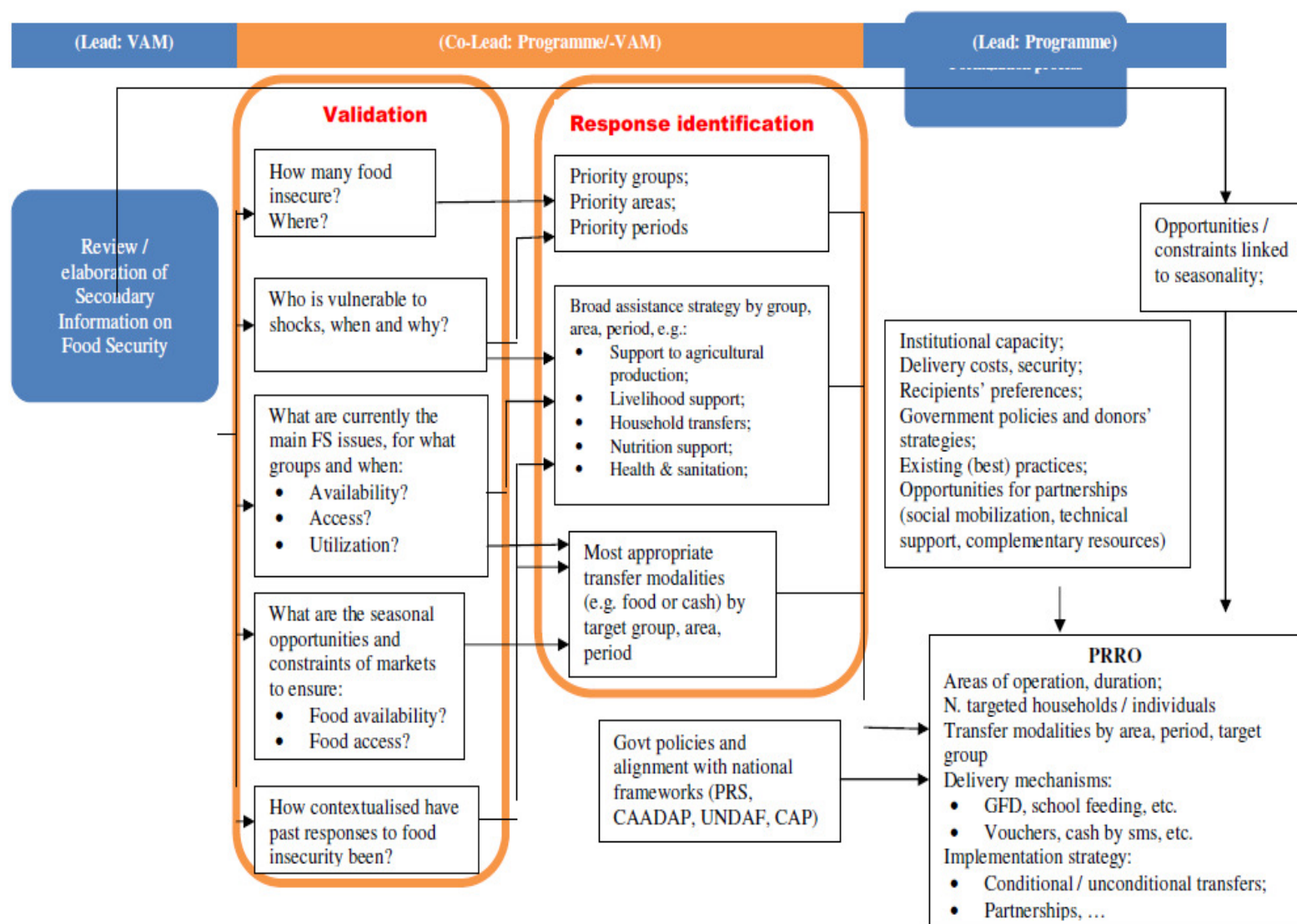
- Various response options are rarely analysed through ‘lenses’ or tests such as
  - cost-efficiency,
  - technical feasibility,
  - risk of negative impacts,
  - “political” feasibility,
  - capacity issues, cultural/sociological acceptance,
  - etc.

**Monitoring (step 5)**

- Absence of explicit nutrition objectives within food/livelihood security programmes → absence of nutrition-specific indicators and monitoring of nutrition outcomes
- Monitoring nutrition outcomes does not necessarily entail monitoring anthropometric indicators (e.g. dietary diversity)



## Annex 4 (a): Preliminary Draft WFP Response Analysis Analytical Framework



**Annex 4(b) WFP Preliminary Draft Response Analysis Process to inform project design**

