

# Response Analysis: Introduction

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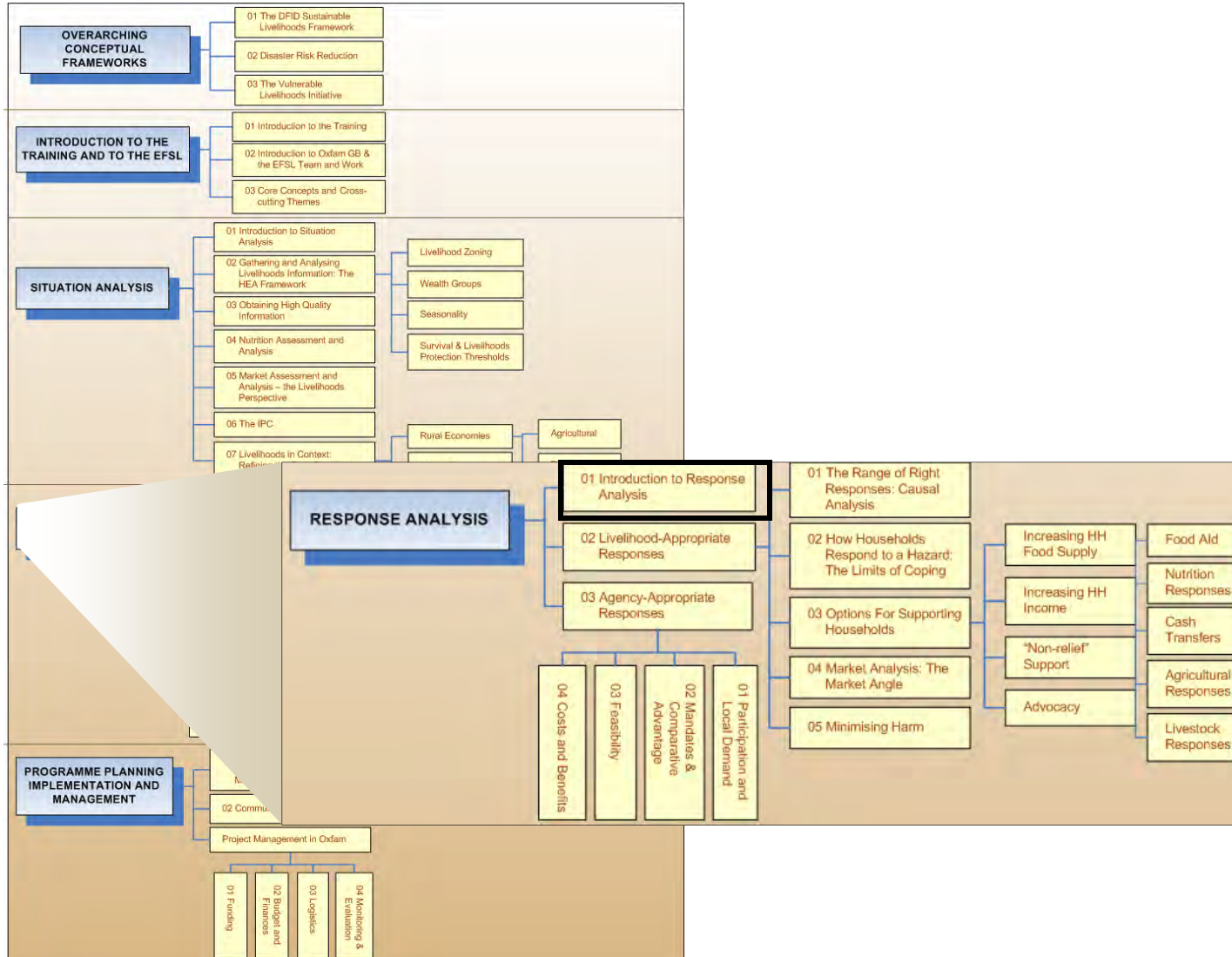
# At the end of this session you should be able to:

- ✓ Define Response Analysis as it relates to Situation Analysis and Programme Planning, Implementation and Management
- ✓ List the two sets of criteria that define an appropriate response
- ✓ Discuss how the Sphere Common Standard 3 links to Response Analysis
- ✓ Identify the six core questions that frame Response Analysis
- ✓ Discuss how the One Programme Planning Matrix helps integrate Situation and Response Analysis within the Disaster Risk Reduction Framework

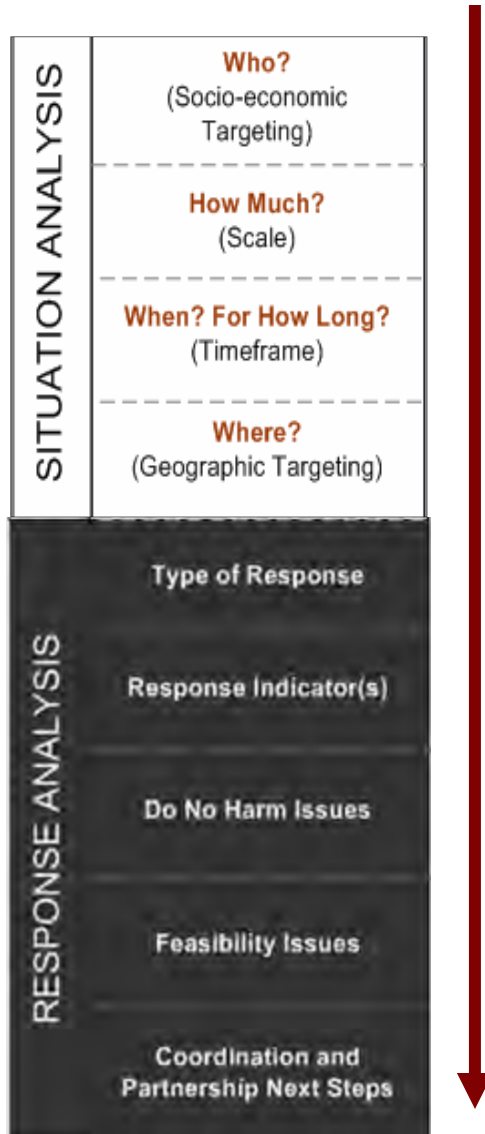
# Presentation Outline

- ❖ **Where does Response Analysis fit?**
- ❖ **What is Response Analysis**
- ❖ **What does 'appropriate' mean in the context of 'response analysis'?**
- ❖ **Adherence to Sphere Standards**
- ❖ **Key questions addressed by Response Analysis**
- ❖ **Livelihood-Appropriate Response Analysis Decision Tree**
- ❖ **Agency-Appropriate Response Analysis Decision Tree**
- ❖ **What information is required to carry out Response Analysis**
- ❖ **How is Response Analysis done?**
- ❖ **The One Programme Planning Matrix (OPPM)**

# Where we are...



# Where does Response Analysis fit?



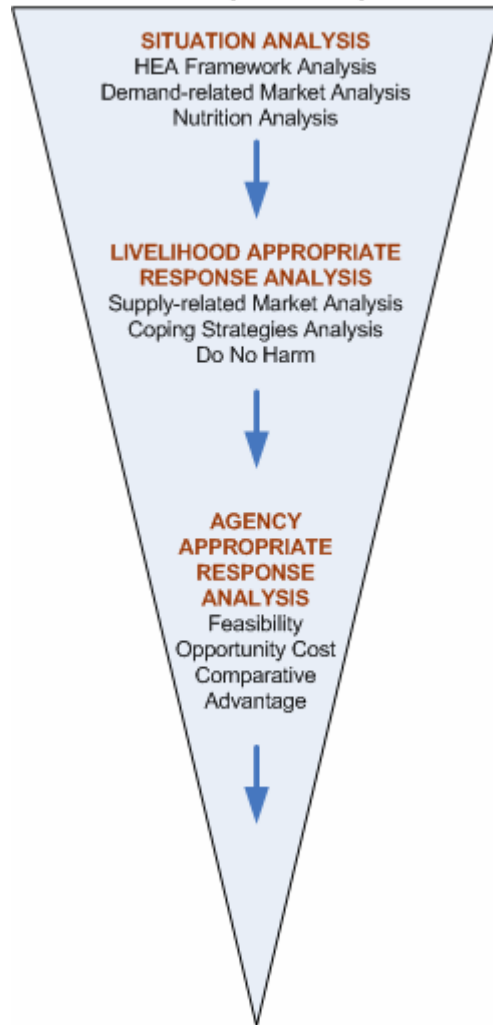
Response Analysis follows directly on from Situation Analysis, and precedes the Programme Planning, Implementation and Management phase.

# What is Response Analysis?

Response Analysis is the process by which a set of appropriate actions is identified in an emergency

# What is Response Analysis?

## The Process of Narrowing Down Response Options



The range of response options identified in the **Situation Analysis** is narrowed down through **Response Analysis** by exploring two questions:

- Is the response **livelihood-appropriate**?
- Is the response **agency-appropriate**?

# What does 'appropriate' mean?

- Livelihood-Appropriate: criteria related to the **needs and livelihoods of the affected population**



- Agency-Appropriate: criteria related to the **implementing agency's** goals, capacity, and the operating environment in which it finds itself



# Adherence to Sphere Standards

## *Sphere Standard on Response*

"A humanitarian response is required in situations where the relevant authorities are unable and/or unwilling to respond to the protection and assistance needs of the population on the territory over which they have control, and when assessment and analysis indicate that these needs are unmet."

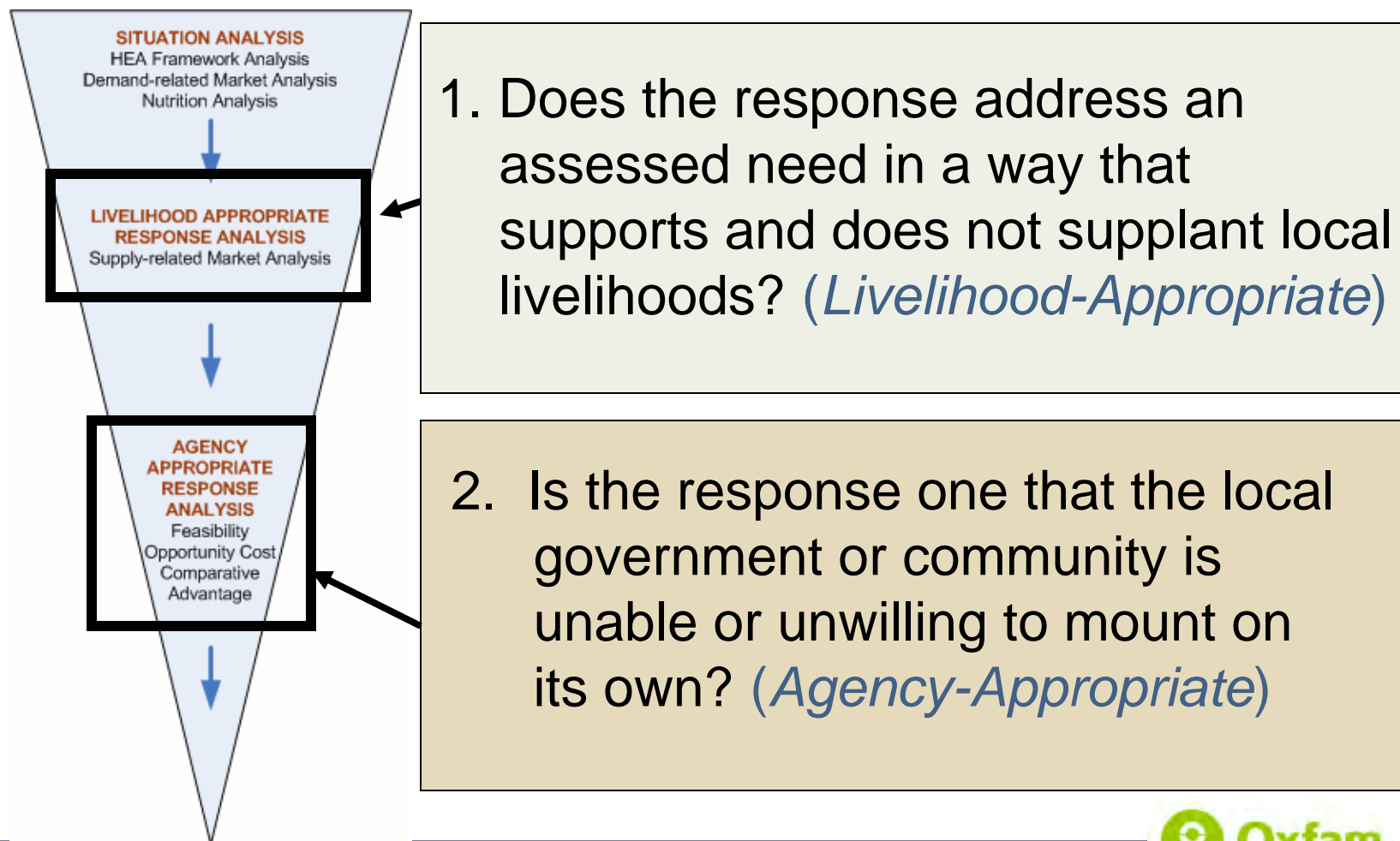
**Sphere: Common Standard 3**

## *Sphere Response Indicator*

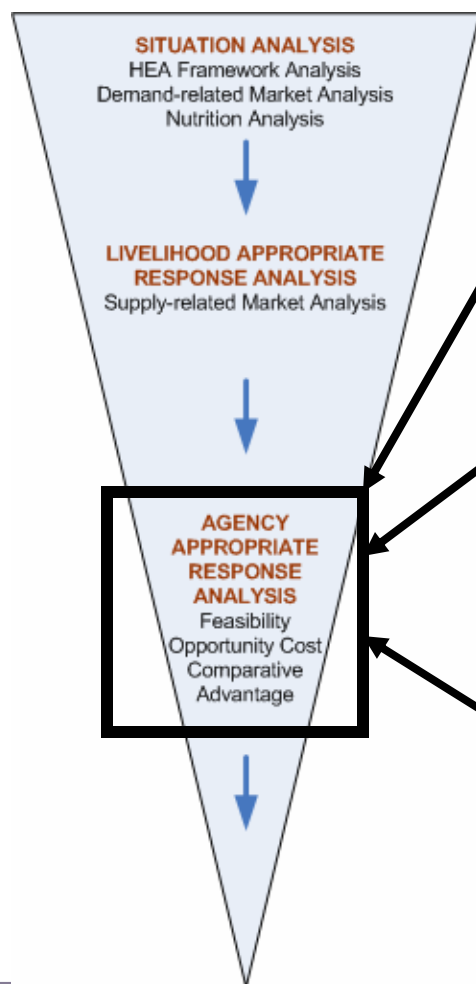
"...Humanitarian agencies undertake activities on the basis of need, where their expertise and capacity can have the greatest impact within the overall assistance programme."

**Sphere: Common Standard 3, Indicator 3**

# Key Questions addressed by Response Analysis



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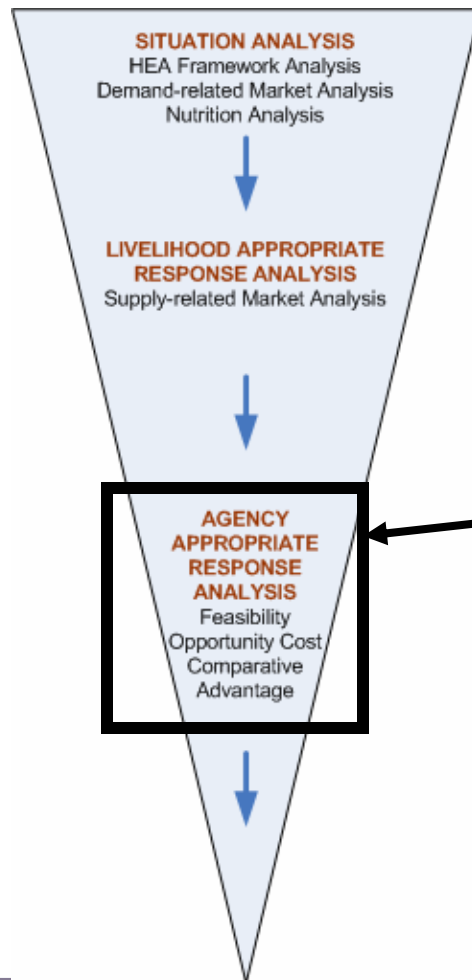


3. Is the response within Oxfam's mandate and regional prioritisation? (*Agency-Appropriate*)

4. Are the opportunity costs of the response greater than the benefits (*Agency-Appropriate*)

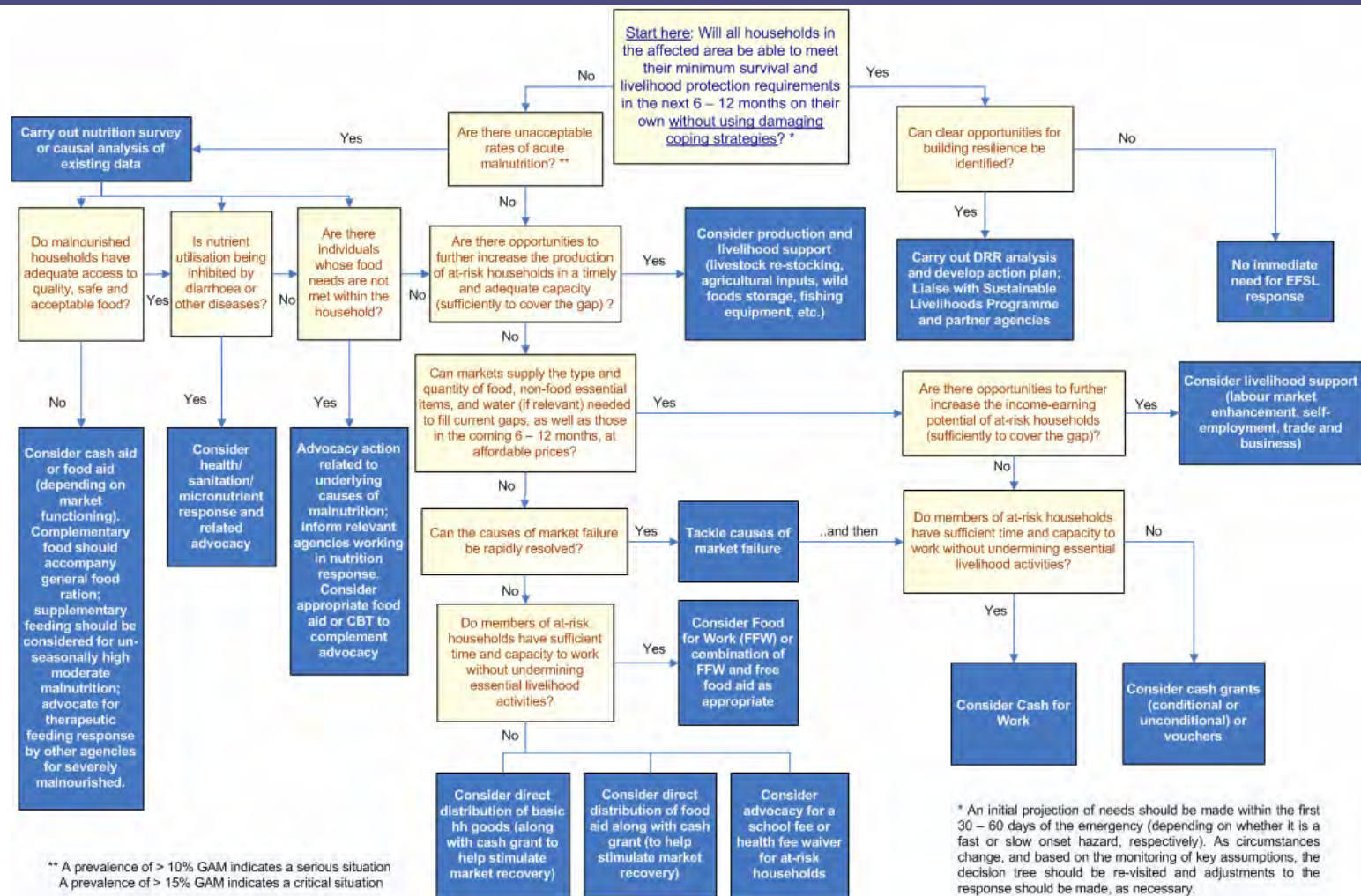
5. Does Oxfam have (or is it willing to obtain) the capacity to mount the response? (*Agency-Appropriate*)

# Key Questions addressed by Response Analysis

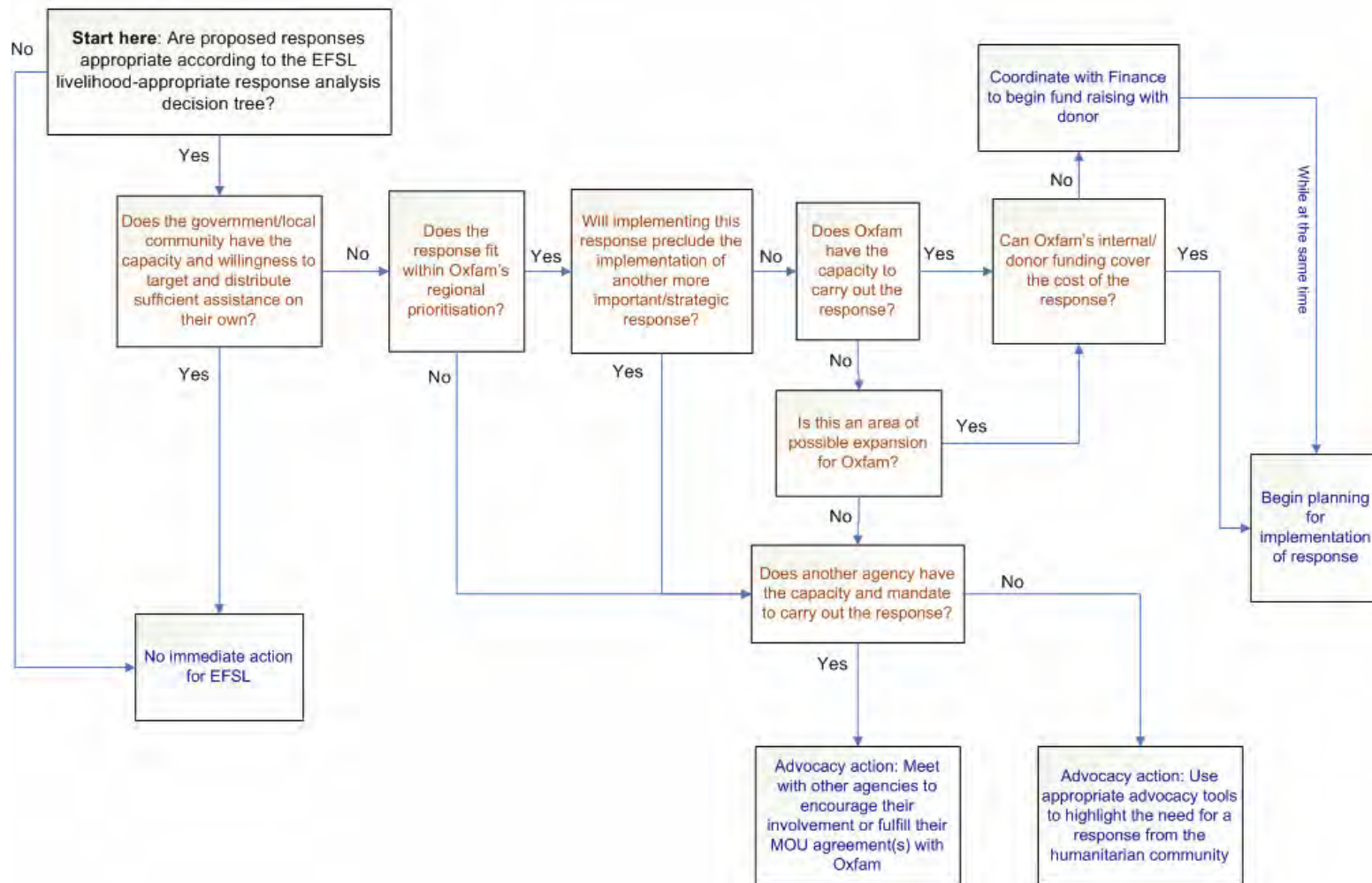


6. Does Oxfam have within its own funding sources the financial means to cover the costs of the response? Or is there a need to carry out external fund-raising? (*Agency-Appropriate Tree*)

# Livelihood-Appropriate Decision Tree



# Agency-Appropriate Decision Tree



# What information is needed to carry out Response Analysis?

All of the information needed to answer the Situation Analysis questions

*Plus*

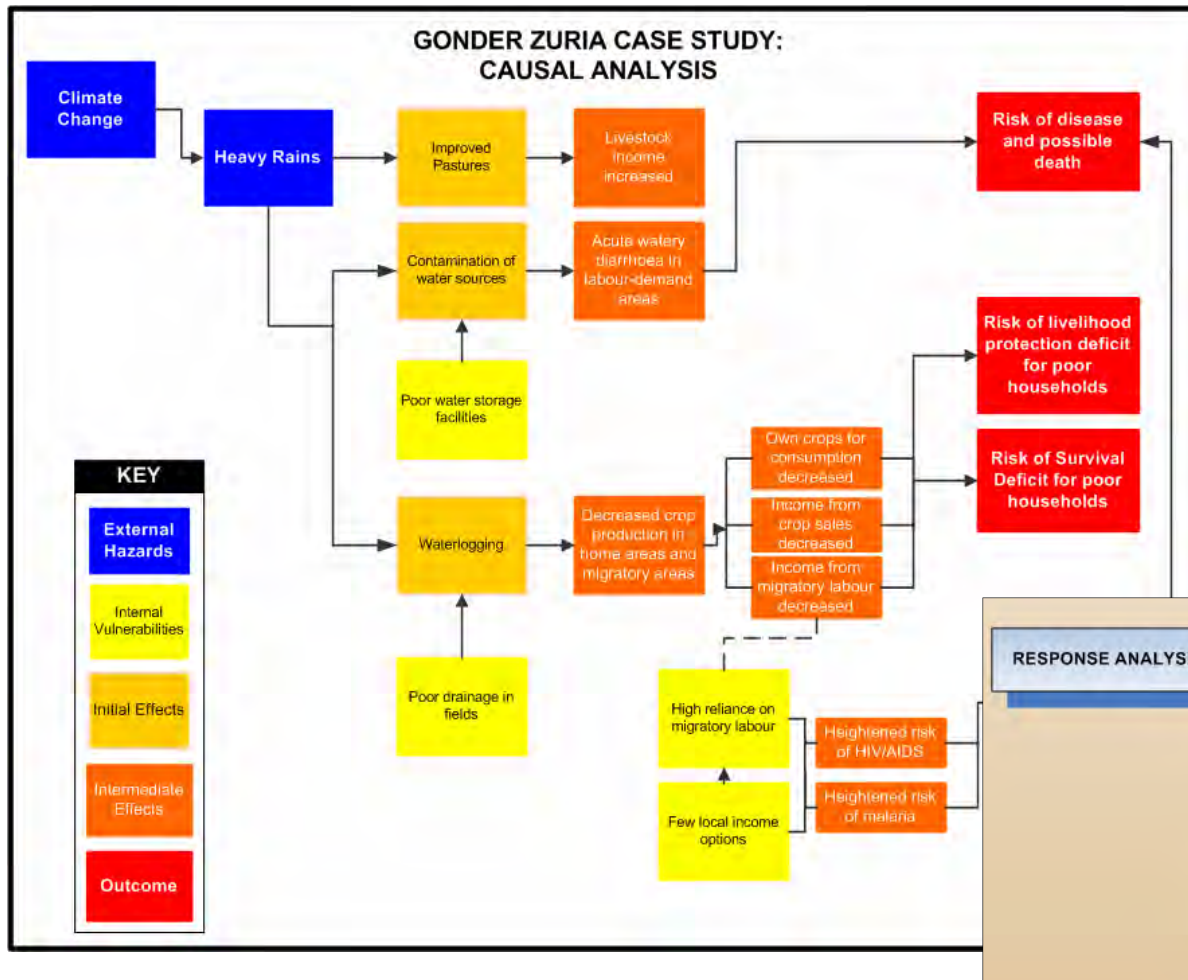
- A clear depiction of the **regional priorities of Oxfam** in the emergency area
- A list of the **other agencies** operating in the emergency area, along with their existing and planned activities

# What information is needed to carry out Response Analysis? (cont.)

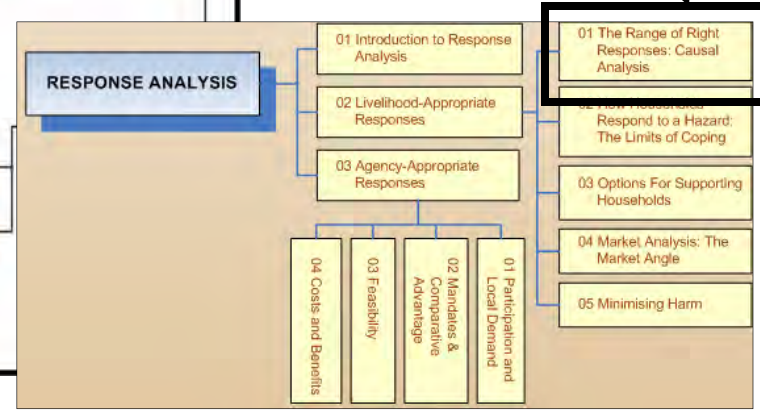
- A general understanding of the **technical capabilities (both existing and potential)** of Oxfam in the emergency area
- A rough projection of the potential **benefits of the response, the cost of the response**, and the concurrent costs and benefits of alternative appropriate responses.

# How is Response Analysis Done?

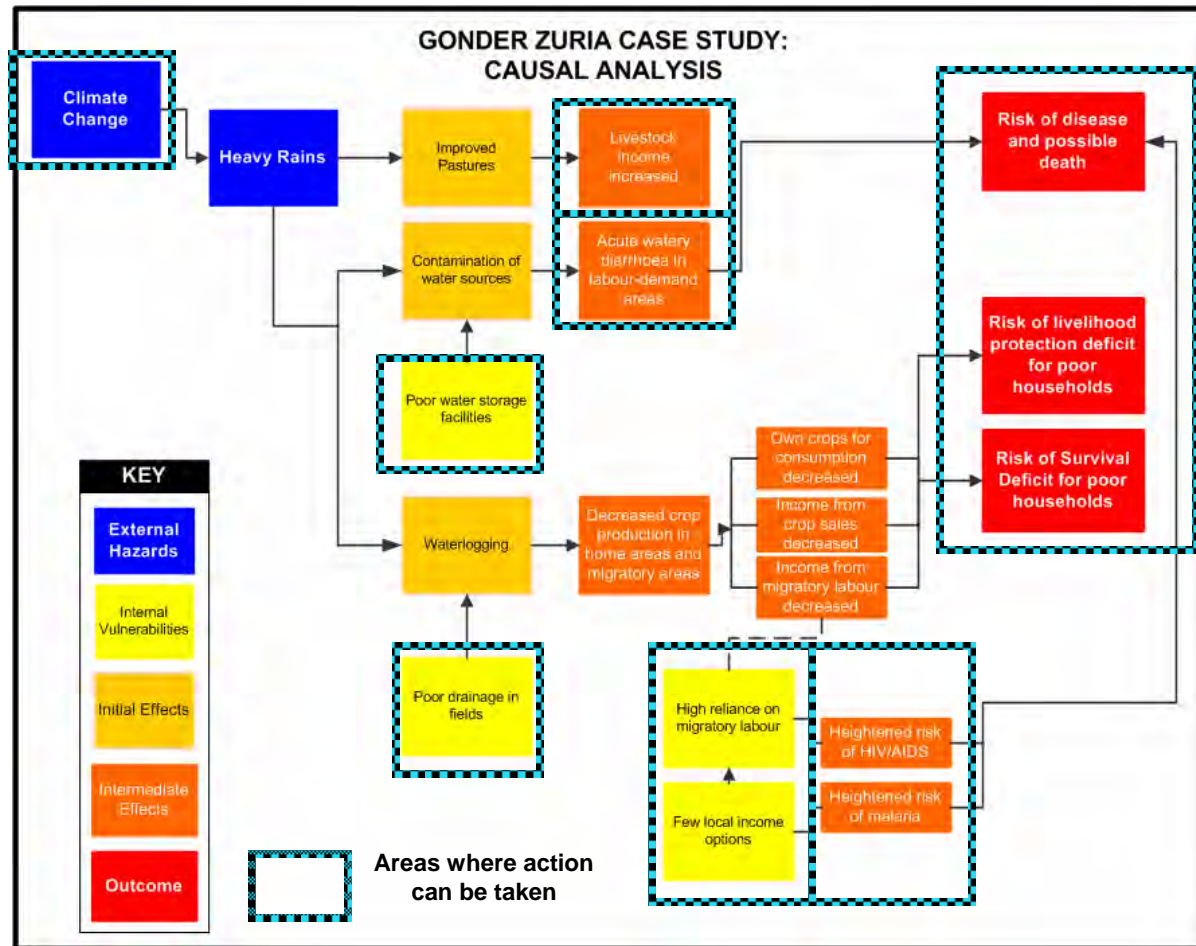
# Step 1. Do a Causal Diagramme



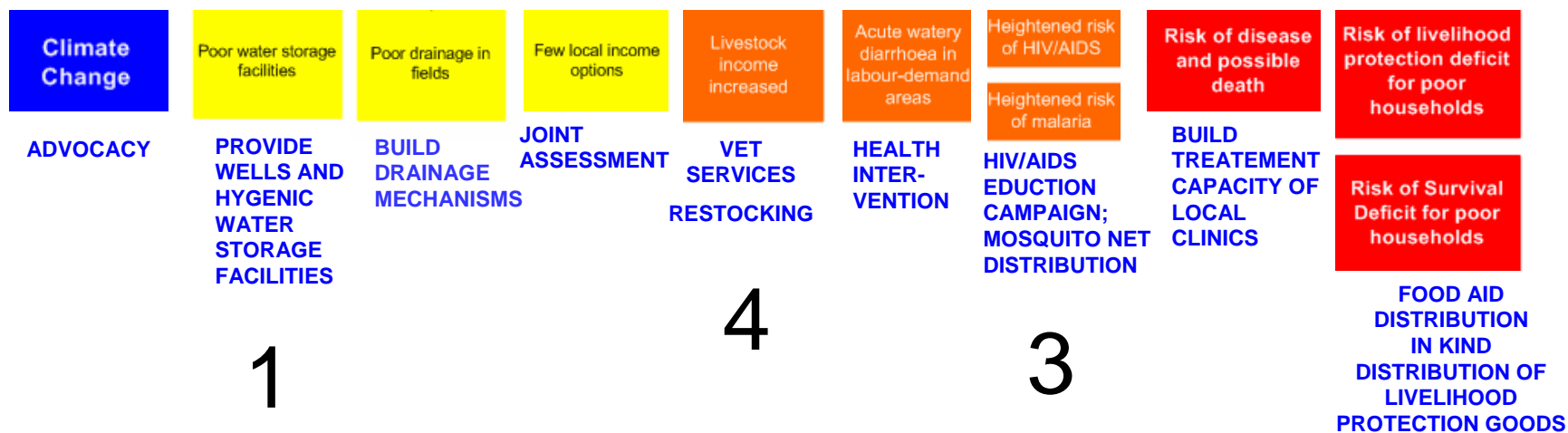
You will explore an approach for doing this in an upcoming session



# Step 2. Identify cause/effect factors that can be ameliorated



# Step 3. Conduct participatory analysis of initial options in country with relevant actors

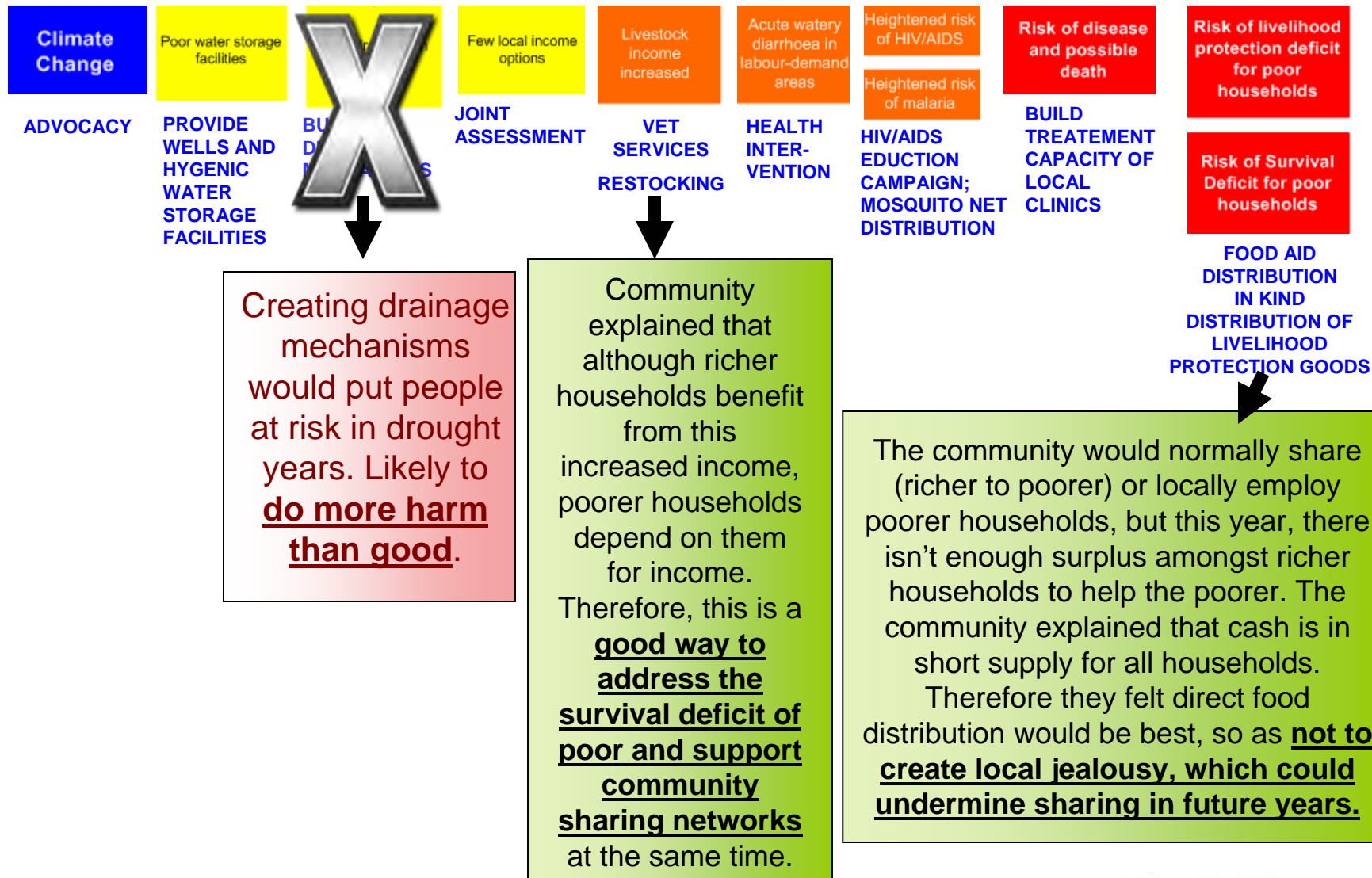


1. Identify options to address problems

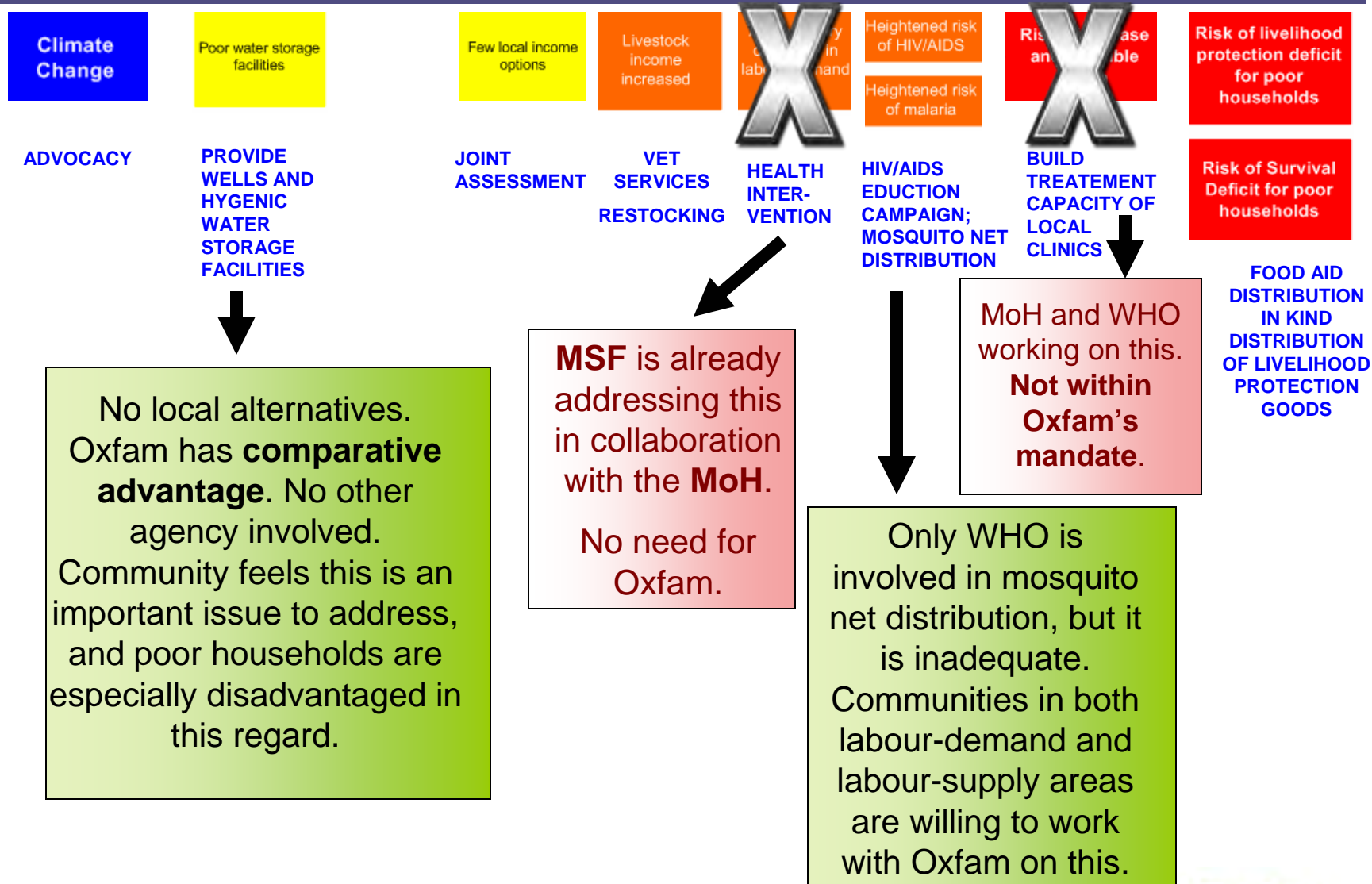
2. Identify priorities for community

3. Is there local capacity to address these actions? **No**

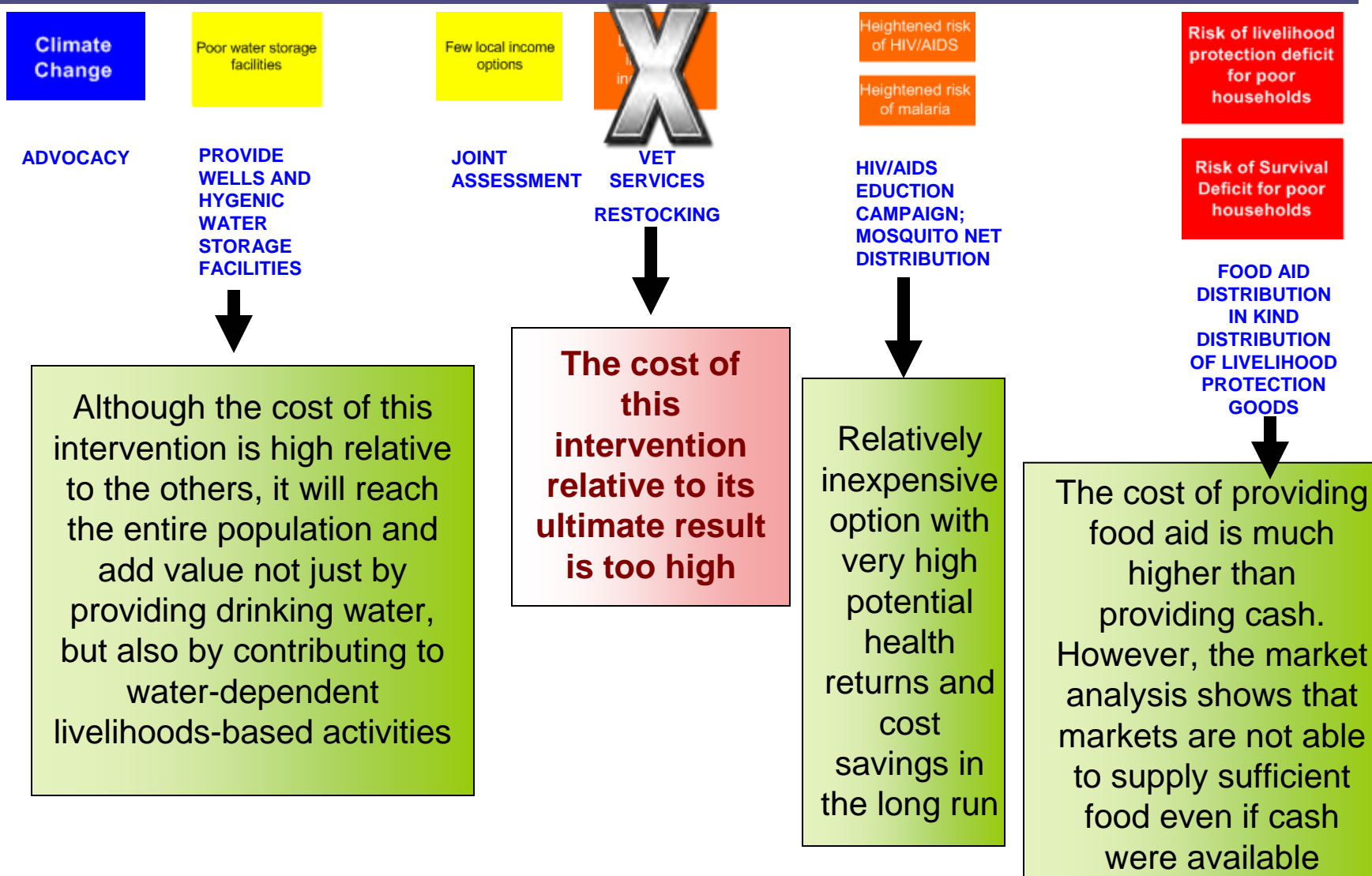
# Step 4a. Narrow Down Viable Options: Do No Harm



# Step 4b. Narrow Down Viable Options: Mandate & Comparative Advantage



# Step 4c. Narrow Down Viable Options: Costs and Benefits



# Step 4d. Narrow Down Viable Options: Feasibility

Climate Change

ADVOCACY

Poor water storage facilities

PROVIDE WELLS AND HYGENIC WATER STORAGE FACILITIES



JOINT ASSESSMENT

**The technical expertise not available in time. Government not willing to give clearance for this.**

Heightened risk of HIV/AIDS

Heightened risk of malaria

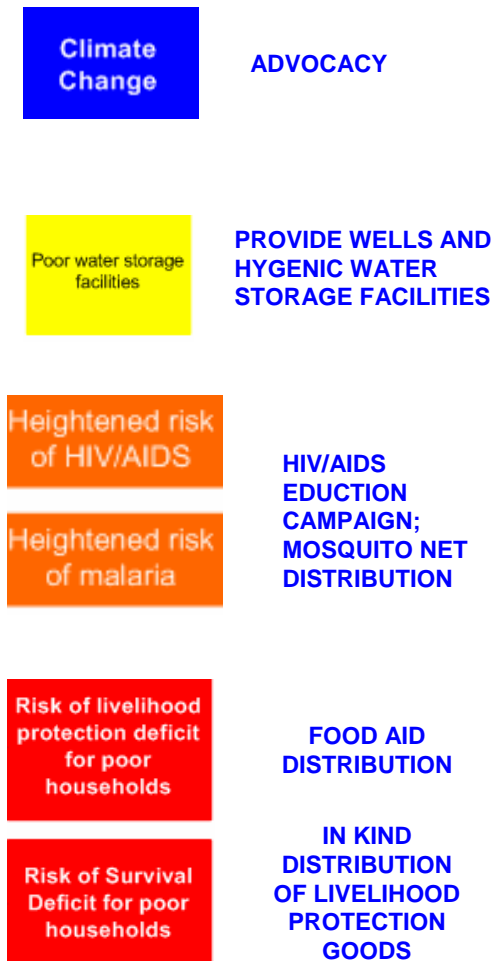
HIV/AIDS EDUCATION CAMPAIGN; MOSQUITO NET DISTRIBUTION

Risk of livelihood protection deficit for poor households

Risk of Survival Deficit for poor households

FOOD AID DISTRIBUTION IN KIND DISTRIBUTION OF LIVELIHOOD PROTECTION GOODS

# Step 5. Discuss Funding Options with the Programme Funding Department (PFD)

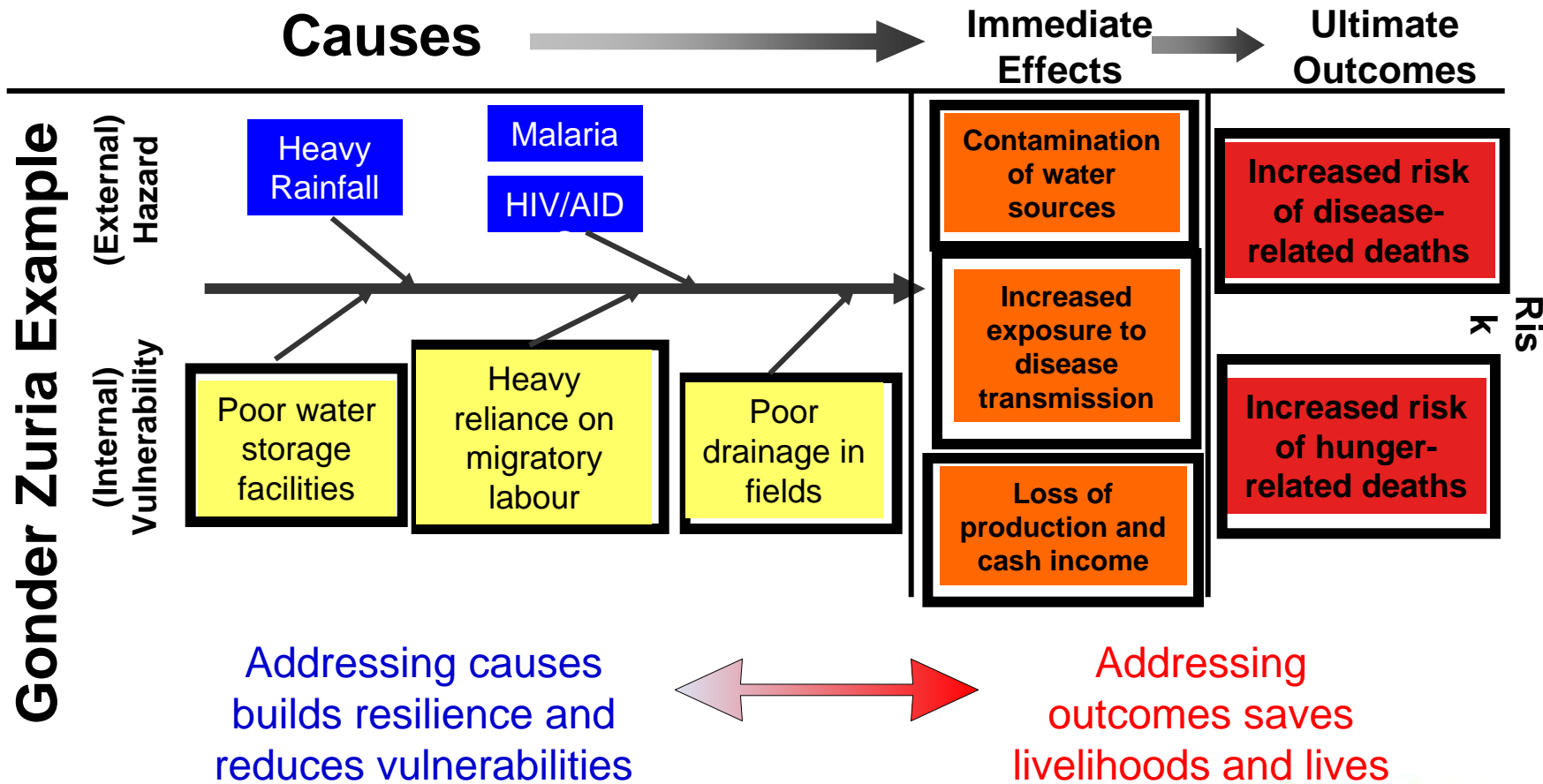


Begin to transition into **Programme Planning, Implementation and Management activities**

# The One Programme Planning Matrix: Integrating Situation and Response Analysis in the context of DRR

So how do we put Situation Analysis and Response Analysis together in a way that allows us to consider all the options and to plan in a well-informed, efficient and coordinated way?

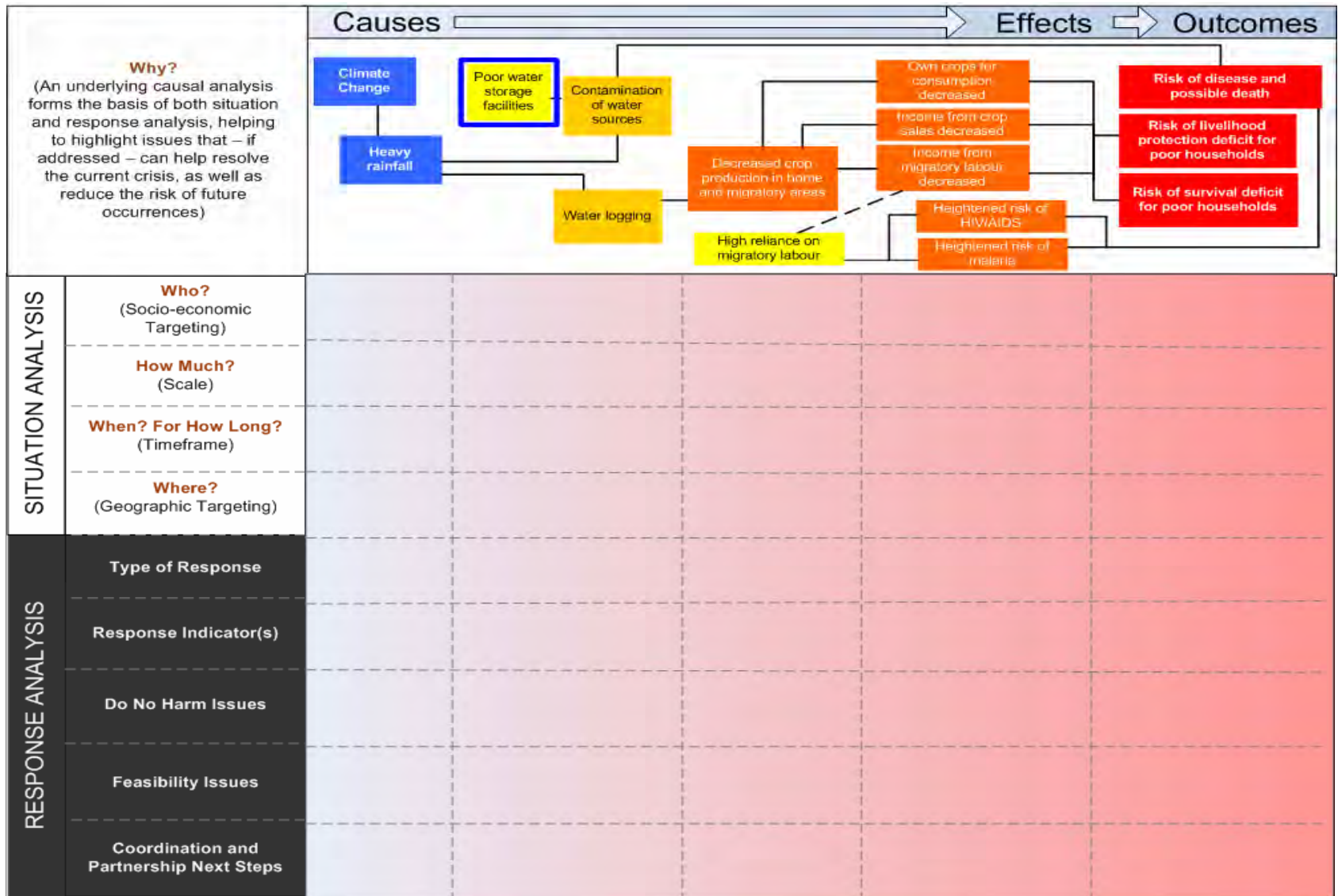
# The One Programme Planning Matrix: Integrating Situation and Response Analysis in the context of DRR



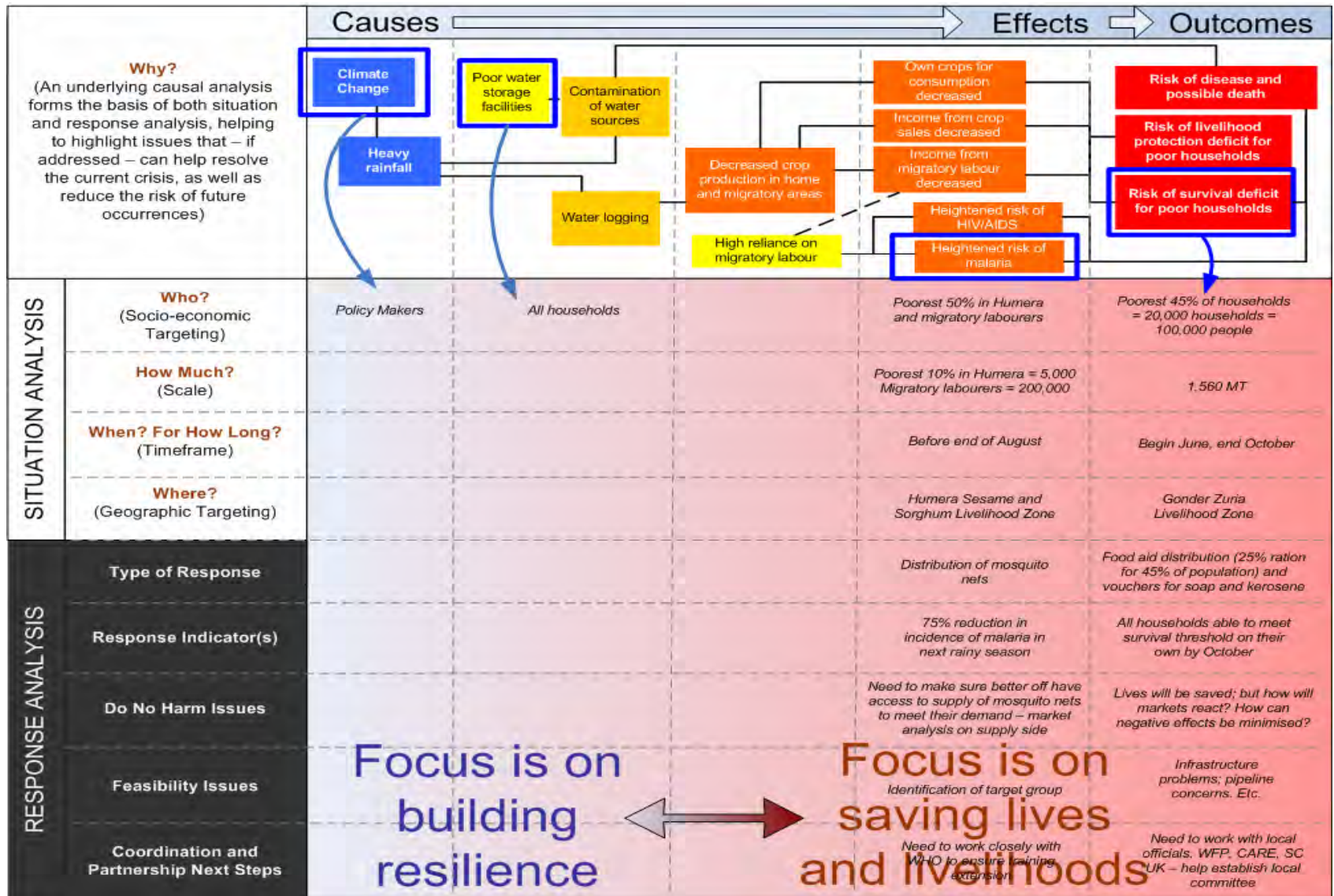
# The One Programme Planning Matrix: Integrating Situation and Response Analysis in the context of DRR

SITUATION ANALYSIS	<b>Who?</b> (Socio-economic Targeting)
	<b>How Much?</b> (Scale)
	<b>When? For How Long?</b> (Timeframe)
	<b>Where?</b> (Geographic Targeting)
RESPONSE ANALYSIS	Type of Response
	Response Indicator(s)
	Do No Harm Issues
	Feasibility Issues
	Coordination and Partnership Next Steps

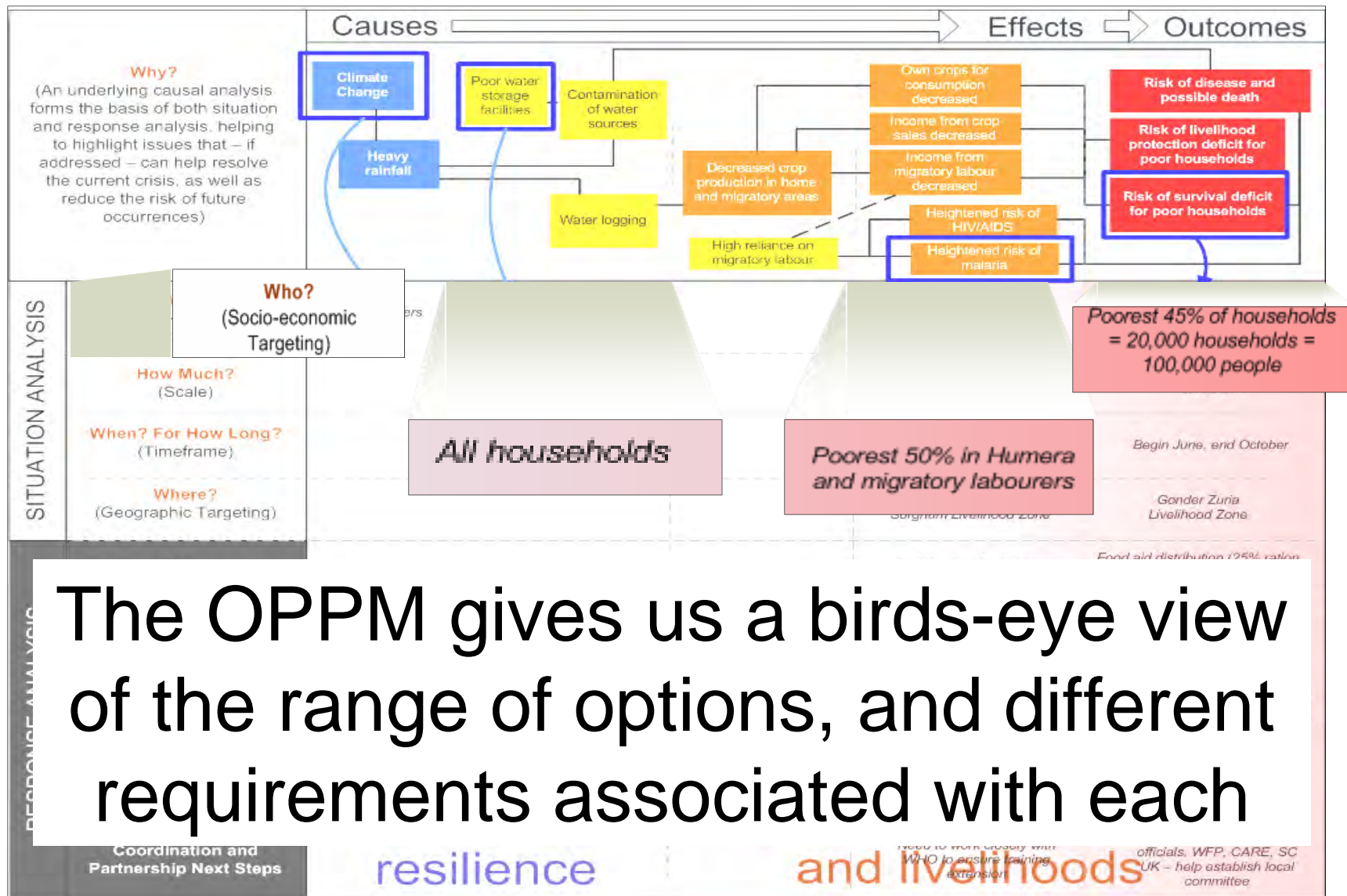
# The One Programme Planning Matrix



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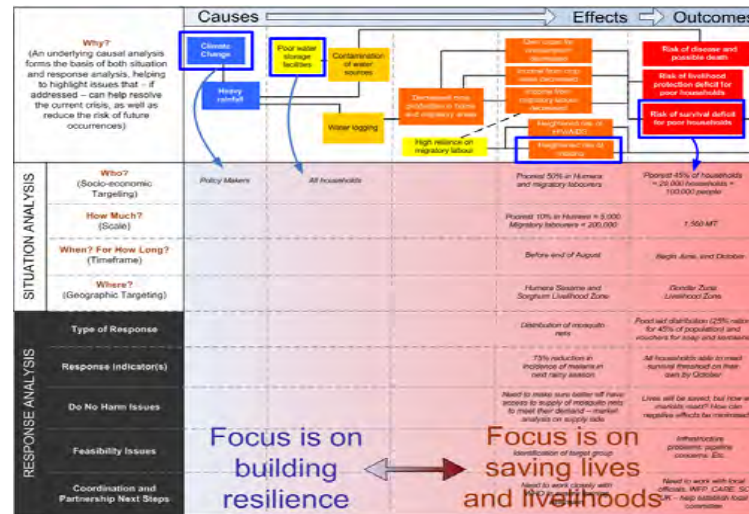


The OPPM gives us a birds-eye view of the range of options, and different requirements associated with each

# With a filled in OPPM you have..

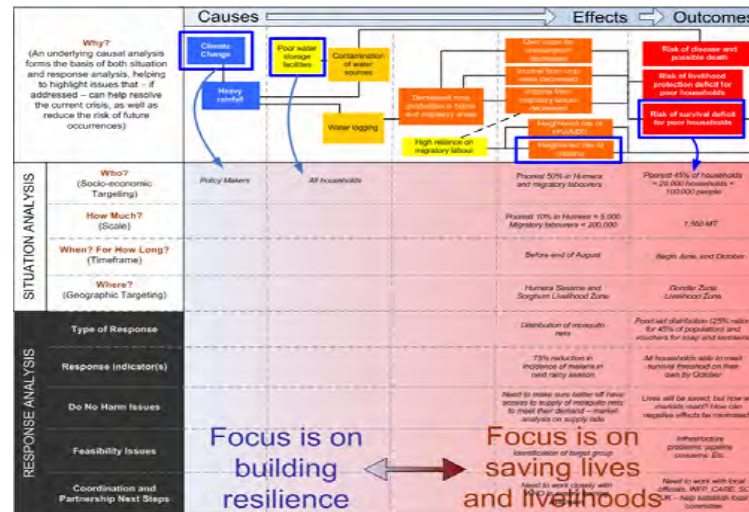
- Starting point for a refined targeting approach
- Guidance on 'doing no harm'
- Input for a budget
- Talking points (justifications) for finance to use in fundraising and common messages to promote throughout the organisation for advocacy purposes
- Starting point for M&E system (key assumptions, success indicators)
- Bare bones of a networking/coordination/collaboration strategy

# The One Programme Planning Matrix



The matrix provides a **birds eye view** of the outputs from the most important analyses conducted in Situation and Response Analysis. It is not an analysis tool in itself.

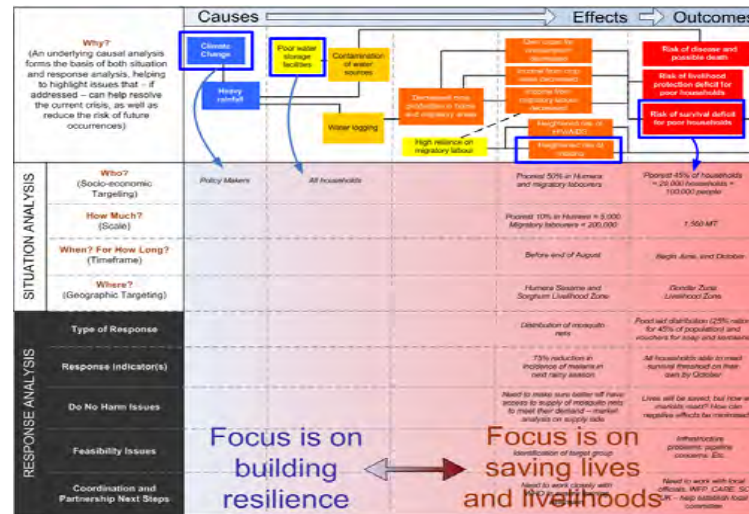
# The One Programme Planning Matrix



It is a **communication tool** and it is a place to ‘park’ and compile in a standard way information that comes from a number of different lines of enquiry.

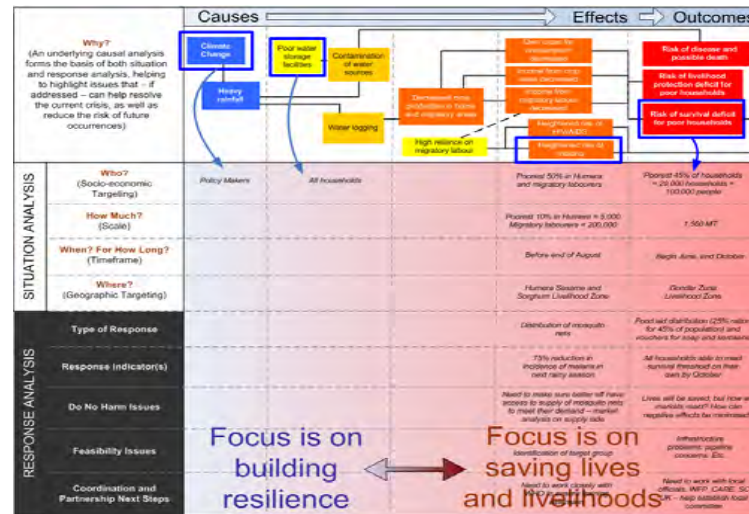


# The One Programme Planning Matrix



It is a tool for ensuring **consistent messages** at all levels of the chain and a coherent and integrated strategy.

# The One Programme Planning Matrix



It is also a tool for **collaborating** with other agencies and **informing** donors.

Questions?

Comments?

Concerns?