

# Identification of Information Gaps & Planning of Assessments

Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC) Workshop 2018

# Session Objective

Reflect on weak areas, learn from good examples and identify approaches for assessment planning in different context



# In this session

1. Basic understanding (*10 minutes*)
2. Good examples & reflections : Group work (*20 minutes + 15 minutes debrief*)
3. Syria MSNA example – Presentation (*15 minutes + 5 Q&A/Comments*)
4. Global perspective – (*15 minutes + 5 Q&A/Comments*)

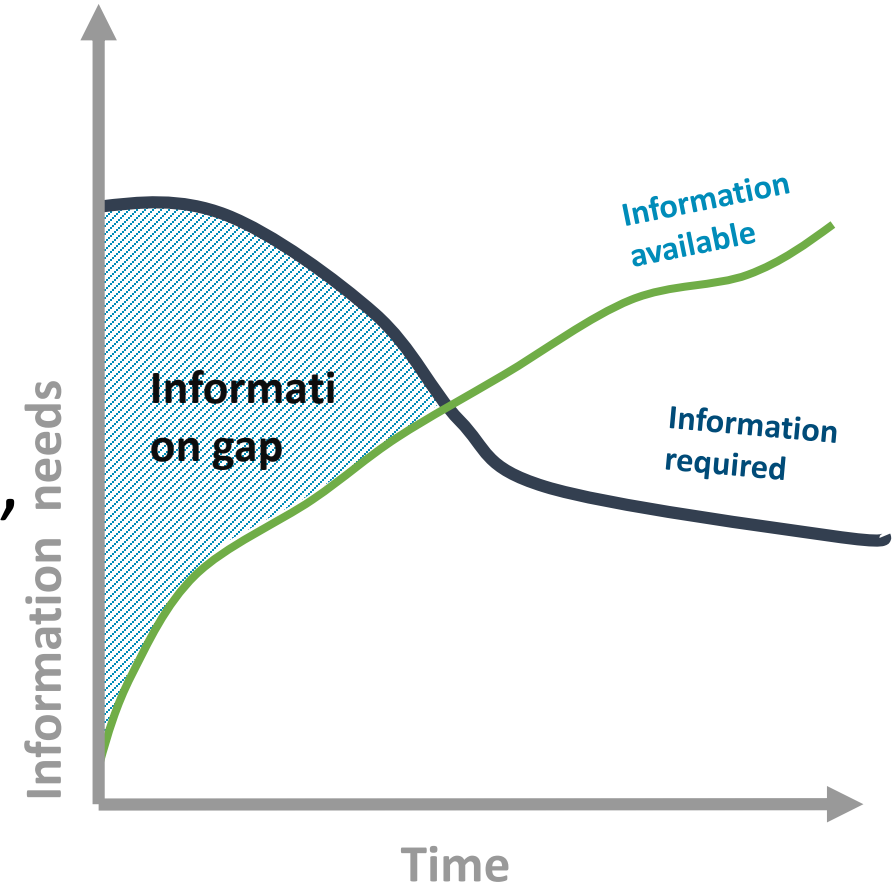
## *After lunch*

5. Identification of approaches : Group work (*30 minutes + 20 minutes debrief*)

# Basic understanding

# Information gaps may include

- ✓ Sectoral
- ✓ Geographic
- ✓ Thematic (i.e. basic services, displacement, conflict)
- ✓ Linked to access
- ✓ Relate to the quality of assessment and monitoring data (i.e. a lack of sex and age disaggregated data, lack of consultation with affected women, men, specific population group from the community)



# Planning of assessments may include

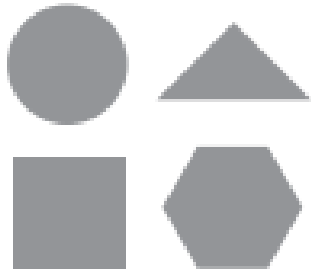
- ✓ Existing information (secondary data),
- ✓ Multi-cluster and sectoral assessments (primary data),
- ✓ Monitoring data,
- ✓ Survey results,
- ✓ Contextual judgment of humanitarian actors and of local sources such as government, community bodies and representatives from affected communities.

# Coordinated Assessments

## Uncoordinated Assessments

### UNCOORDINATED

- ✓ Multiple Assessments
- ✓ Multiple Methodologies
- ✓ Multiple Reports



## Harmonized Needs Assessment

### HARMONIZED

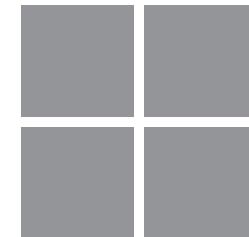
- ✓ Multiple assessments with common indicators
- ✓ Standardized approach
- ✓ Joint analysis



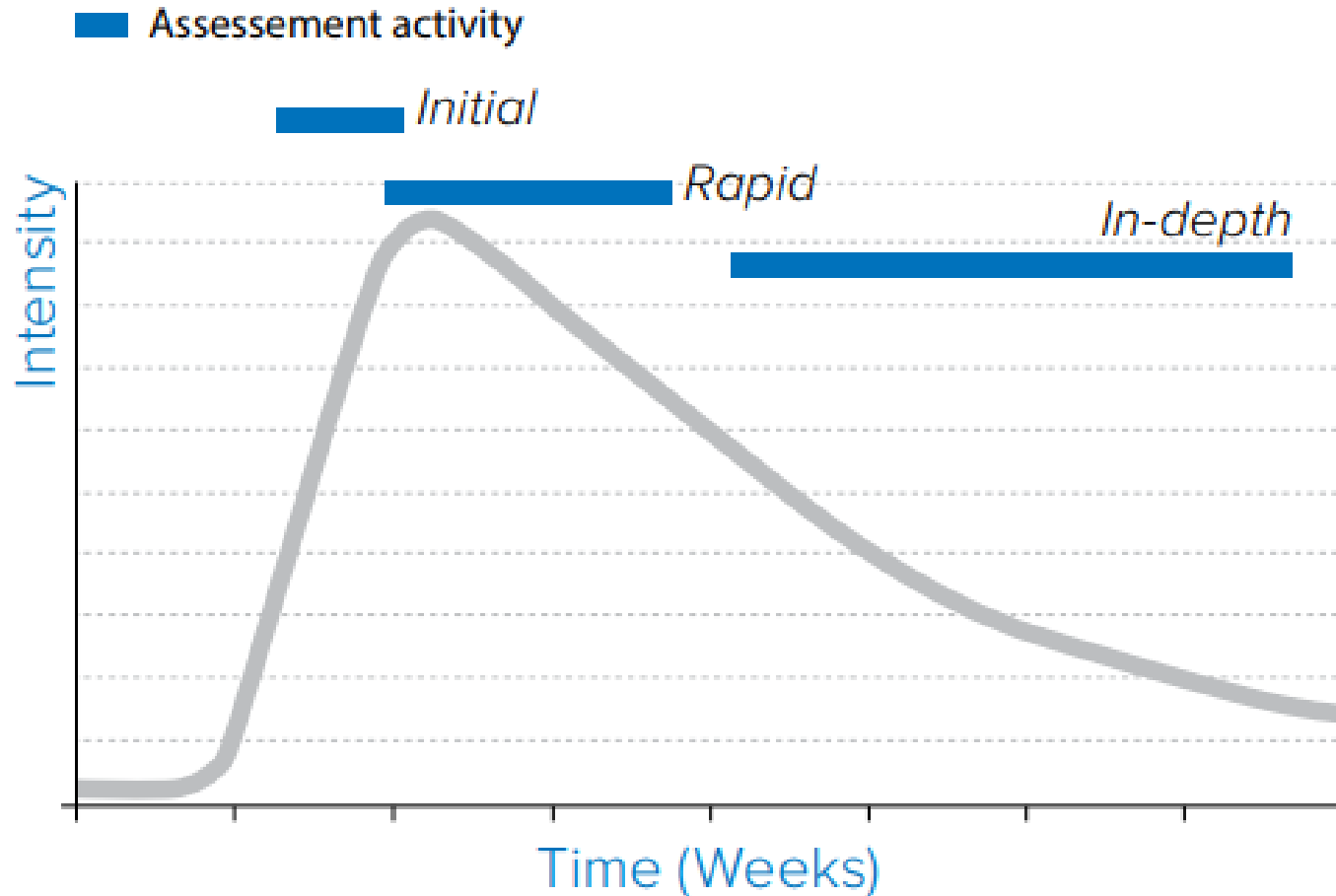
## Joint Needs Assessment

### JOINT

- ✓ Single assessment form
- ✓ Single methodology
- ✓ Single report



# Coordinated Assessment Strategy



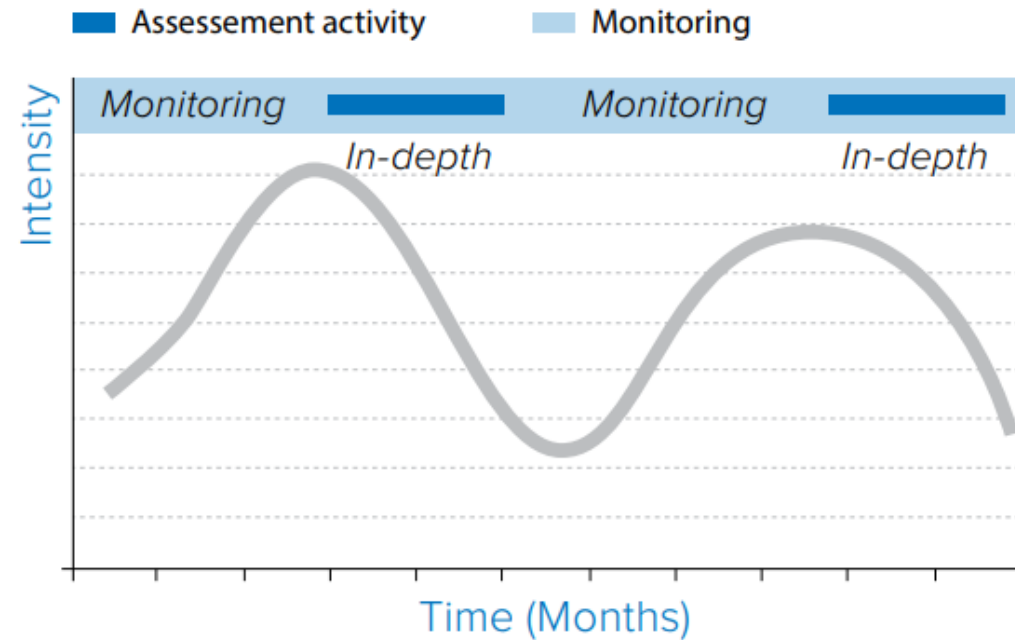
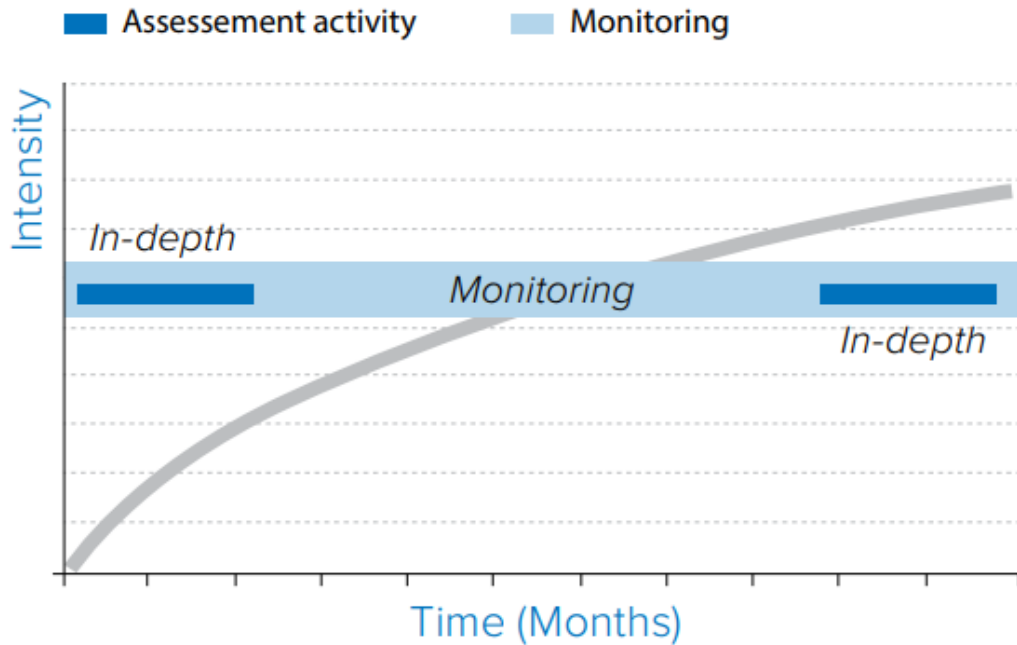
## Sudden Onset

In sudden-onset emergency or a sudden substantial change in an existing crisis, information is needed urgently to inform emergency actions.

In this case, an initial and/ or a rapid assessment will be required to inform emergency decisions and priorities (i.e. in the Initial and Revised Flash Appeals).



# Coordinated Assessment Strategy

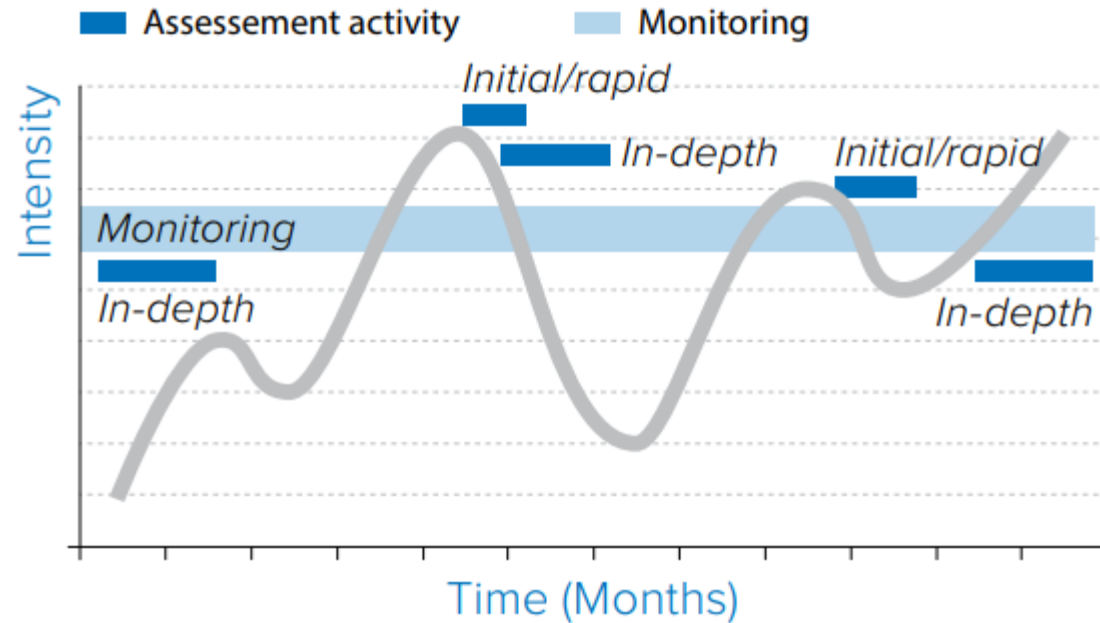


## Slow-onset and Cyclical Crisis

In a slow-onset crisis such as a relatively small-scale or repetitive droughts, the progression of the crisis is slower, more predictable, and does not change frequently.

The decision-making and planning time frames – which the needs assessments are to inform – are well-identified. Multi-sectoral or sectoral in-depth needs assessments can support medium- and long-term planning (i.e. to inform HNOs, Comprehensive Needs Assessments, multi-year response, etc.).

# Coordinated Assessment Strategy



## Unpredictable Conflict or Complex Emergencies

Multiple cycles of violence or escalations of crisis may regularly occur, and instability and stability might coexist depending on time and geographical area. Regular analysis of situational monitoring data can help identify potential trends that may trigger further needs assessments.

# Good examples & reflections : Group work

# Discussion Groups

1. Share **good practices** related to identification of information gaps and planning assessments.
2. **Reflect on the weakest areas** that remain challenging.
3. **Share the discussion as bullet points** on chart and **provide debrief to other groups.**

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Alain Kambale - Chad</li><li>2. Leila Jazairi - Libya</li><li>3. Martha Getachew - Yemen</li><li>4. Ivanne Bochorishvili - Ukraine</li><li>5. Cindy Isaac - ROSC (WoS Syria)</li><li>6. Evelyne Massoma Colomina - Mali</li><li>7. David Throp - South Sudan</li><li>8. Valerie Rocher - AOD/Geneva</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Alicia Moore - oPt</li><li>2. Greg Puley - Myanmar</li><li>3. Mathew Rider - Jordan (WoS Syria)</li><li>4. Nihan Erdogan - Iraq</li><li>5. Tareq Talahma - Pakistan</li><li>6. Imane Chérif Gana – Cameroon</li><li>7. Dieudonne Bamouni - Niger</li><li>8. Farhad Movahed - AOD/CM</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Ana Maria - Burundi</li><li>2. Katherine Carey - Afghanistan</li><li>3. Sajjad Mohammad Sajid - Yemen</li><li>4. Karem Ahmed Issa - Eritrea</li><li>5. Samantha Newport - Nigeria</li><li>6. Ana Maria Pereria - Burundi</li><li>7. Andreas Schuetz - PB</li><li>8. Yakoubou Mounkara - CAR</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Asad Ullah Khan – Turkey (WoS Syria)</li><li>2. Chantal Boloia Zengewe - CAR</li><li>3. Maria Masullo - Somalia</li><li>4. Max Bonnel - Ethiopia</li><li>5. Maelle Marble - Haiti</li><li>6. Ana Garcia - Sudan</li><li>7. Dan Schreiber - DRC</li><li>8. Robert Gaylard – HFRMD</li></ol>

# Global perspective

# Assessment Practice

There is huge diversity across countries and contexts as to the type of coordinated needs assessment practices that are adopted. Whilst some countries require large scale joint assessments others require assessments only in those localities which face disaster/emergency

# Assessment Practice

Apart from a small number of joint assessments, the great bulk of assessments undertaken are sector or agency specific. These are frequently not well coordinated nor harmonised, leading to duplication and assessment fatigue.

# Assessment Practice

Whether assessments are joint, harmonised or sector-specific depends on a number of factors with key influences being human and financial resources; existing skills and experience; access; OCHA leadership; competitiveness among humanitarian agencies; and preparedness.



# Coordination

Except for handful of country offices dedicated Assessment Coordinator does not exist in OCHA. There may be more assessment focal points that exist but coordination with clusters and assessment actors remain weak and adhoc.

# Coordination

Participation in data analysis and reporting is selective as only a few organisations have strong analysis capacity. These tasks are therefore frequently taken on by OCHA and leading operational agencies.

# Coordination

Coordination mechanisms for assessments exist but their functionality varies across countries. For all contexts and assessment types, international stakeholders are more involved in the design and planning stage of coordinated assessments, while local organisations are called upon primarily for data collection.

In those countries where Assessment Working Groups have been established, this has been an important factor that has ensured continued stakeholder engagement in CA processes.

# Coordination

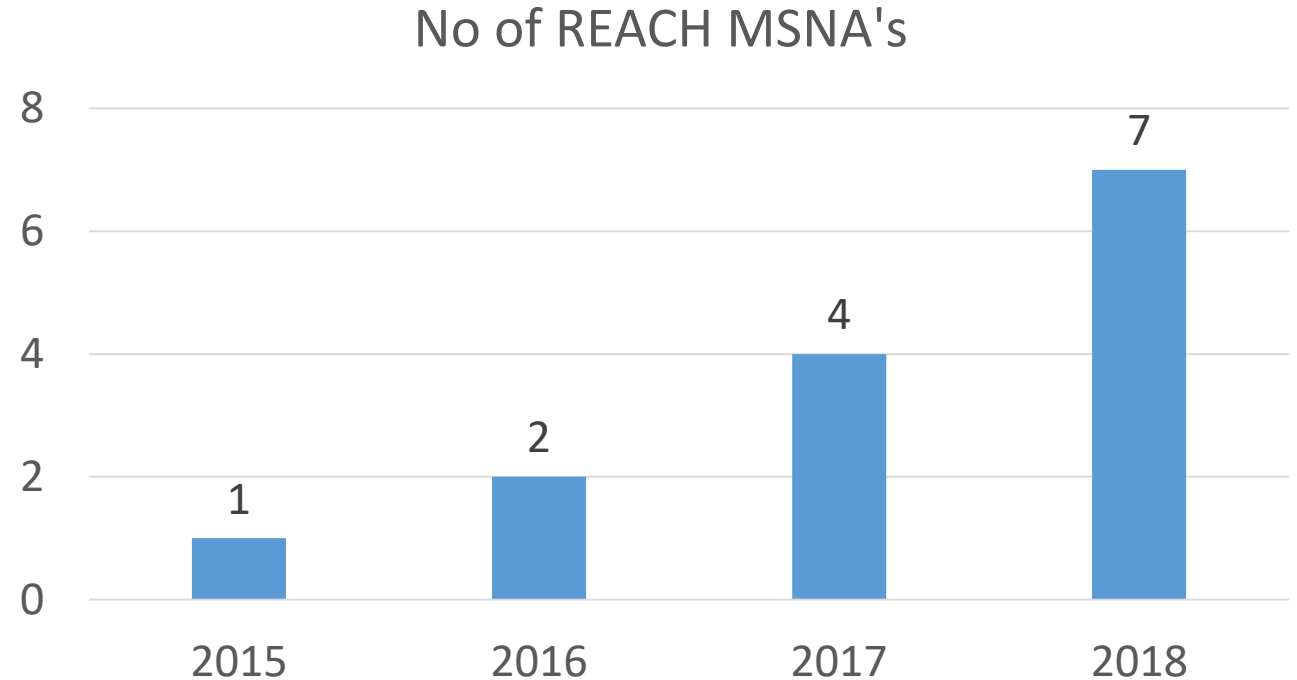
There is increasing involvement of non-operational technical parties not only in CA processes but also in sector specific assessments, either as leaders or co-leaders of assessment processes or by undertaking specific analytical tasks. However, their involvement is not systematic or predictable and their participation is based on requests from humanitarian actors.

# Coordination of upcoming initiatives

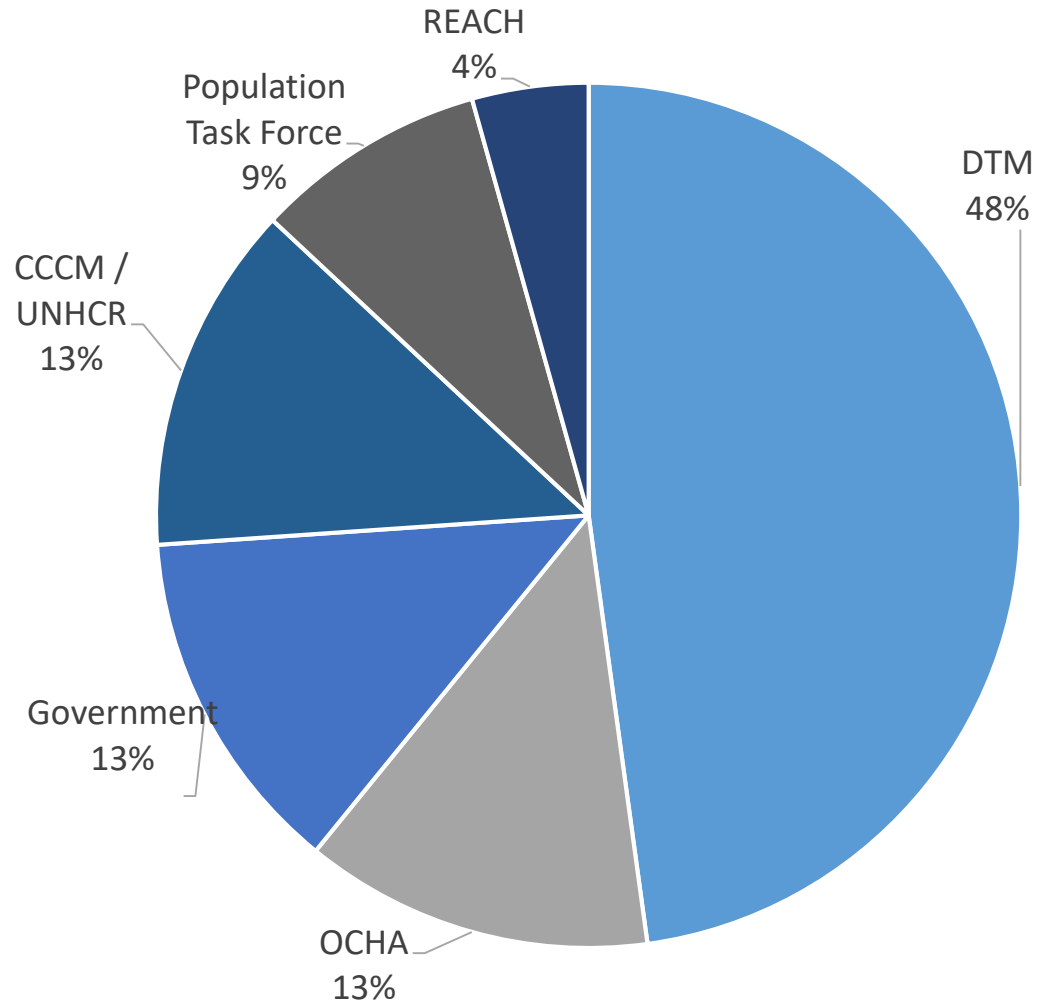


# Multi-Sector Needs Assessments

- ✓ In 2018, REACH will be conducting MSNA's in Afghanistan, Iraq, Ukraine, Libya, Somalia, Yemen and Nigeria
- ✓ MSNA's are coordinated through country level Assessment Working Groups under the direction of ICCG's/ICCT's



# IDPs Data Sources for 2018 HNOs



In most cases, DTM is the principle source of data for all displacement figures

Only few countries have established coordination arrangement to integrate DTM

Source	Number of Countries
DTM	11
OCHA	3
Government	3
CCCM / UNHCR	3
Population Task Force	2
REACH	1

# Discussion Groups

Identify key approaches that can be used by OCHA offices to strengthen the planning or assessments.

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