PROTECTION CONFERENCE

HPC-Joint Assessments, Joint Analysis

31 May 2018

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Agenda

- Coordinated assessments & protection data
- Collaboration in needs identification and analysis
- Examples
  - Mixed method approach (GBV AoR, WoS)
  - Integrated approaches for operational planning and response
Needs assessment overview

- Coordinated approach and identification of needs: for a coherent response
- Situation analysis: needs & operational environment
- Joint Multi Sector Assessments: priority needs & guides sectoral assessments
- Humanitarian Needs Overview: output & shared understanding
Joint assessments

- Coordinated assessments: in partnership & shared
  - Harmonized assessments: separate & comparable
  - Joint assessments: one single process

- Grand bargain: strengthen the coordination and quality of humanitarian needs assessment and analysis

- Collaboration and inter-sectoral joint analysis: linkages across sectors
Coordinated needs assessment life cycle

1. Setting-up coordination
2. Planning
3. Design of data collection
4. Data collection
5. Data processing & basic analysis
6. Joint analysis

Source: OCHA CASS
Protection Conference
HPC-Joint assessments, joint analysis
(May 2018)
Evolution of the Homo-Assessment

- **2010**: Haiti-first MSNA steps
- **2012**: 1st MIRA
- **2015**: WoSA
- **2016**: GB-Assessments
- **2018**: Homo-Data producer??
NEEDS ANALYSIS 2018

Scattered data collection initiatives

# NAs = # needs analysis

No multi-sectoral integrated needs analysis

Methodology? Mine, but OFC!

MY DATA IS BIGGER THAN YOURS!!
Current (when) analysis model:
Napoleon’s
Forward-looking (integrated) analysis model: Gandhi’s
Moving towards integrated approaches:
Integrated approach is:
Mixed methods & analysis

- Rigorous use of quantitative and qualitative methods
- Combining statistical analysis with narratives
- Contextualizing findings
- Triangulation and validation
- Deepening analysis and covering more ground
Part of protection information ecosystem

Protection needs assessments:
- Protection issues, availability of resources, sources of problems, impact on affected population.
- Protection needs, risks, and solutions
- Inform programme interventions and response
Considerations before starting

- Which needs indicators / information should be captured?
  - Weigh pros & cons of quantitative vs. qualitative data collection and prioritize time and budget accordingly

Qualitative findings tell a much more in-depth story with regards to certain protection needs aspects, such as GBV.

- Develop assessment tools and a glossary with definitions
- Train assessment implementers on FGDs and note-taking, if necessary
- Required skills and capacities:
  - Ability to organize, code large qualitative datasets using software such as MAXQDA, Nvivo or similar, and then analyze the data
  - Additional capacity needed for write-up of findings and visualization.
Integrated Qualitative HNO Assessments
Example: Whole of Syria

Tools used

- Integrated FGD tool for General Protection, Child Protection, Mine Action and GBV
  - Ca. 120 community FGDs
  - Through 21 organisations in 13 governorates / 49 communities of Syria (government-controlled and non-government-controlled)
  - Equal distribution of male / female and adolescent / adult FGD participants
  - Inclusion of selected special data points, such as on people with disability
- Additional qualitative data sources
  - Secondary literature review
  - 5 GBV expert FGDs & one shorter GBV expert briefing

Qualitative assessments allow to learn more about contributing factors and dynamics (e.g. between types of violence), stakeholders, locations, etc. Findings might reveal new aspects on issues, which quantitative findings can not do to that extend.
CP AoR integrated approaches on Needs identification & Analysis Frameworks
CP SC-Ethiopia Needs Identification & Analysis Framework (NIAF)

A. Population

- Population estimates
  - Woreda level
    (Source: GoE & OCHA)
  + IDP estimates
    - Community level
      (Strategic indicators)
  = Comparative IDP & Hosting communities (Woreda level)

B. Needs

- Seasonal Assessment
  - Woreda level
    (Source: GoE)
  = Geographical Needs
    Strategic prioritization

- WASH Needs Analysis
  (Source: WASH Cluster)

- DTM multi-sectoral needs
  (Operational indicators)

= IDP Sites operational prioritization
  - 51 sites in Oromia/ 36 in Somali

= Woreda & IDP site
  humanitarian profiles
## NIAF Findings

### # of sites in acute & immediate need of humanitarian assistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Severity Level</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th># of sites in Oromia and Somali Regions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Severe</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Critical</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Urgent</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Priority sites</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### IDP Estimates in acute & immediate need of humanitarian assistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population estimates (129 priority sites)</th>
<th>% of DTM IDP estimates (1.7 Million)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>895,084</td>
<td>51%</td>
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</table>
### NIAF Findings

# of children in acute & immediate need of humanitarian assistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>Girls</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>% population</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-4 yo</td>
<td>81,078</td>
<td>81,097</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>162,175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-14 yo</td>
<td>116,118</td>
<td>107,584</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>223,702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-17 yo</td>
<td>70,618</td>
<td>71,788</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>142,406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>267,814</td>
<td>260,469</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>528,283</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
UNICEF-NIAF Integrated approaches for operational planning & response

- Response Monitoring Common Tool
- CP Service mapping
- UNICEF situational & response monitoring
- CP/SC and AoR methodology advice to UNOCHA & DTM/IOM

≡

- Protection cluster 5Ws tool
- Formal & community-based systems
- UNICEF-clusters integrated operational planning & response
- All Ethiopia-clusters joint needs identification & analysis framework
Syria-Hub CP SC Needs Analysis Framework (NAF)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syria hub response coverage:</th>
<th>457 locations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Children in Need</td>
<td>CiN/communities with hub operational coverage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,325,000</td>
<td>2,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53%</td>
<td>44%</td>
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</table>
NAF Analysis

Analysis Per Severity Scale At National Level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comms Analysis</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total No. of Comms.</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>2,075</td>
<td>2,174</td>
<td>853</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>133</td>
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<tr>
<td>No. of Covered Comms.</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of Covered Comms.</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
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<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aleppo</td>
<td>33.40%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>19.37%</td>
<td>13.55%</td>
<td>0.43%</td>
<td>21.12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al-Hasakeh</td>
<td>14.92%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>14.52%</td>
<td>8.33%</td>
<td>0.07%</td>
<td>41.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar-Raqa</td>
<td>1.33%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>28.67%</td>
<td>0.67%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>56.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deir-ez-Zor</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Damascus</td>
<td>50.18%</td>
<td>0.55%</td>
<td>29.14%</td>
<td>1.88%</td>
<td>0.47%</td>
<td>11.56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As-Sweida</td>
<td>83.66%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>11.08%</td>
<td>1.94%</td>
<td>0.28%</td>
<td>1.94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Damascus</td>
<td>31.77%</td>
<td>1.64%</td>
<td>42.79%</td>
<td>3.99%</td>
<td>0.59%</td>
<td>9.85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dar'a</td>
<td>61.98%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>11.79%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>1.52%</td>
<td>15.59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quneitra</td>
<td>40.30%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>49.25%</td>
<td>0.50%</td>
<td>0.50%</td>
<td>1.49%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rural Damascus</td>
<td>51.16%</td>
<td>0.36%</td>
<td>27.32%</td>
<td>1.46%</td>
<td>0.36%</td>
<td>13.90%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Homs</td>
<td>33.54%</td>
<td>0.72%</td>
<td>21.23%</td>
<td>3.00%</td>
<td>0.19%</td>
<td>24.31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hama</td>
<td>25.32%</td>
<td>1.84%</td>
<td>15.30%</td>
<td>5.41%</td>
<td>0.35%</td>
<td>22.55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tartus</td>
<td>37.59%</td>
<td>0.17%</td>
<td>24.15%</td>
<td>1.81%</td>
<td>0.11%</td>
<td>25.17%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tartous</td>
<td>51.98%</td>
<td>0.26%</td>
<td>24.91%</td>
<td>5.73%</td>
<td>0.04%</td>
<td>13.27%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lattakia</td>
<td>39.51%</td>
<td>0.14%</td>
<td>36.13%</td>
<td>15.29%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>6.22%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Idlib</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tartous</td>
<td>58.01%</td>
<td>0.33%</td>
<td>19.49%</td>
<td>1.11%</td>
<td>0.07%</td>
<td>16.68%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Syria-Hub CP response/Summary

- Communities Based CP available in targeted locations
- Specialized CP Services (CM & Referral)
- Capacity Building to respond to CP Concerns
NAF Integrated approaches for operational planning & response

CP Services analysis

Enhanced coordination between partners based on needs and gaps

Enhanced impact of the response/ Comprehensive CP package

IF joint Syria Hub response analysis

Integrated operational planning & response

Adaptation to changing context
thank you
Discussion

- **Group 1 (The strategic discussion)**
  - How to integrate protection into the ongoing grand bargain initiatives on coordination of humanitarian needs assessments?
  - How do we ensure collective outcomes in protection in multiyear planning/collective outcomes?
  - **Common point:** If in practice protection is not considered as life-saving during prioritizing exercises, how do we enhance our vulnerability and risk analyses to ensure protection is prioritized during the evidence based funding discussions?

- **Group 2 (The operational discussion)**
  - How can we ensure the incorporation of protection lens in the multi-sectoral analysis and inter-sectoral response approaches? (Protection mainstreaming & protection integration)
  - How to improve needs assessments so that they can better inform planning and programme design and better inform other protection activities such as protection monitoring, case management, communicating with affected communities.
  - **Common point:** If in practice protection is not considered as life-saving during prioritizing exercises, how do we enhance our vulnerability and risk analyses to ensure protection is prioritized during the evidence based funding discussions?