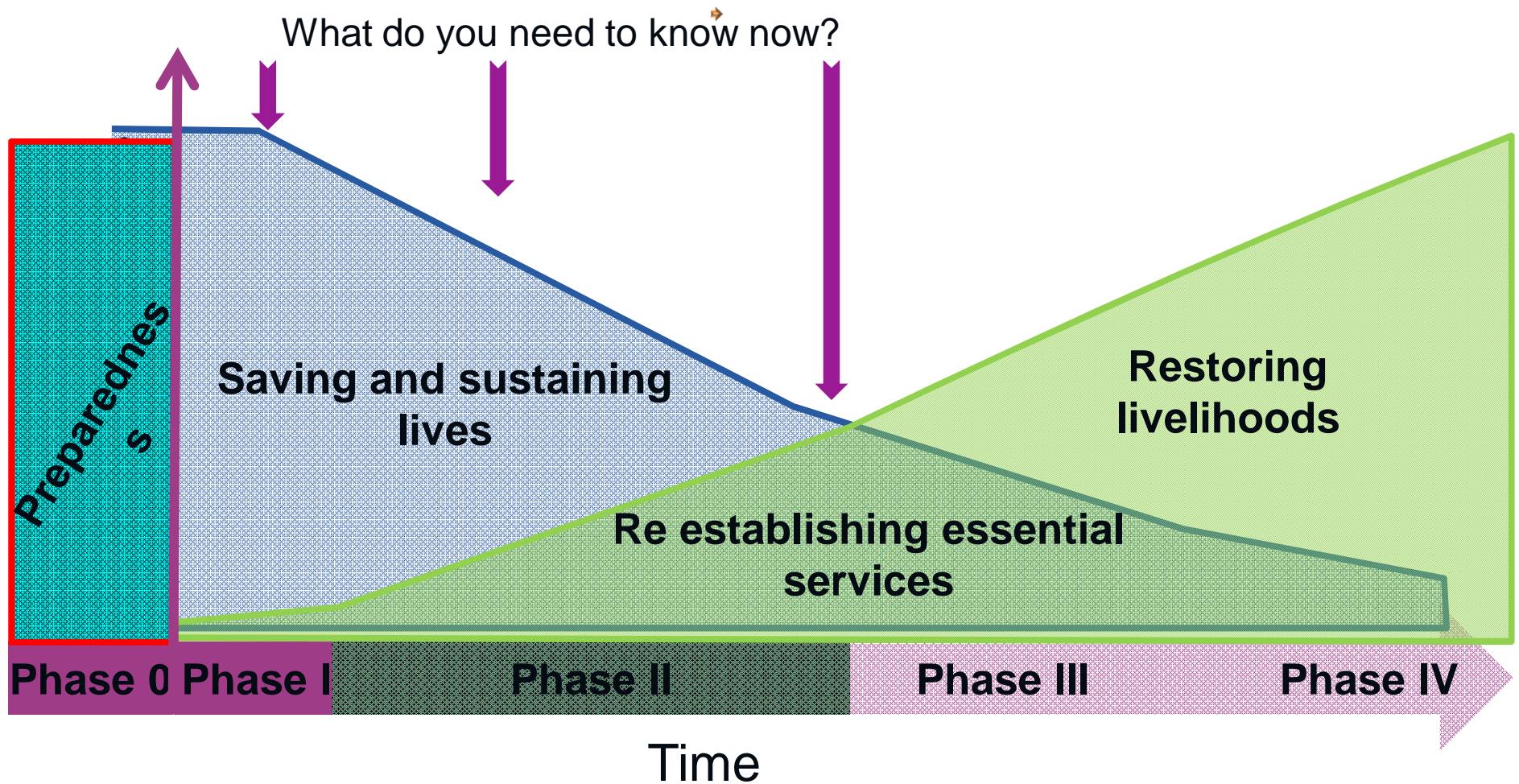


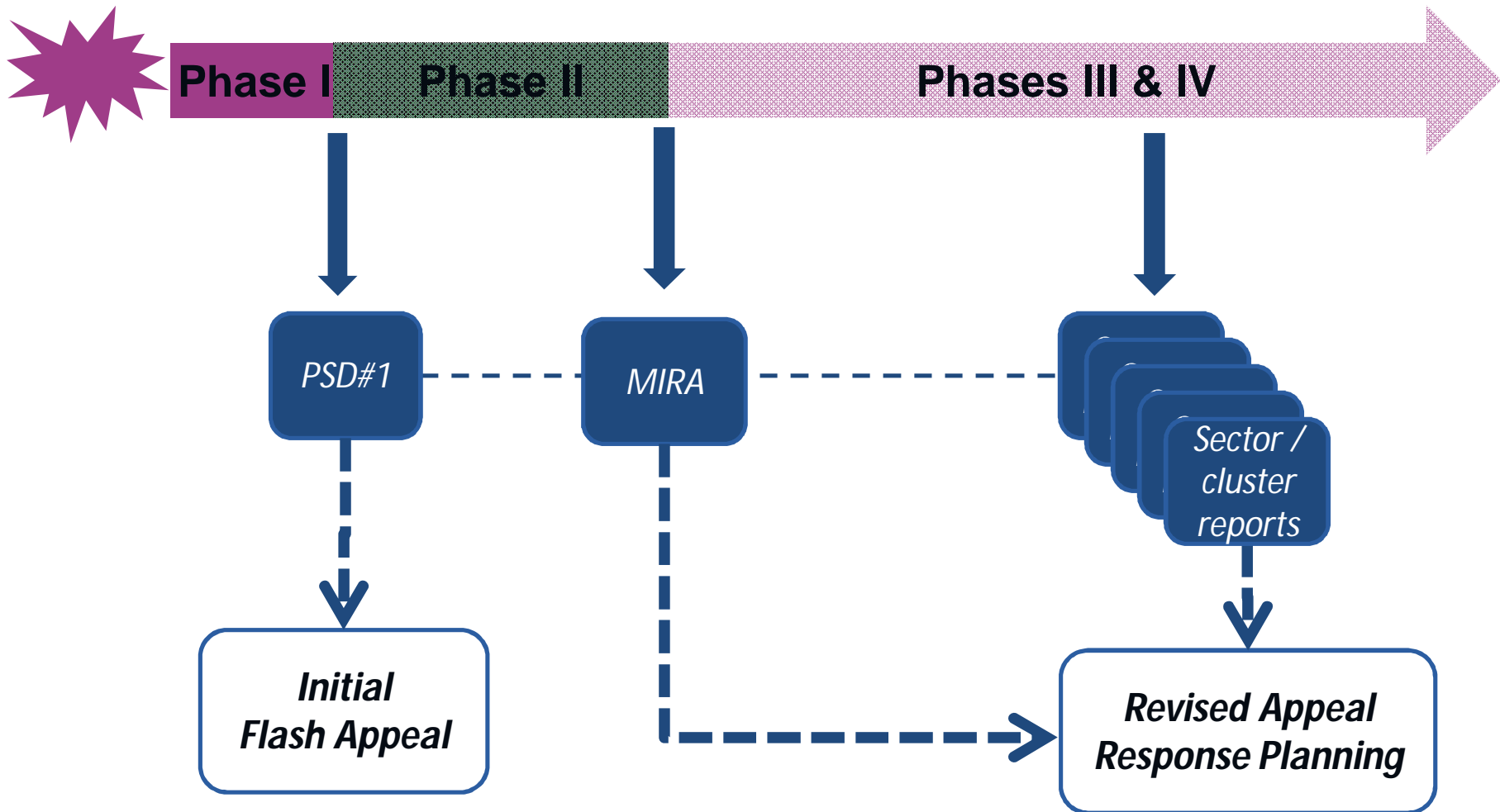
Principles of Assessment

Nic Parham
Project Lead, SNAP

Principle 1: Purpose changes



Principle 2: Inform decision making



Principle 3: Flexibility [this is theory...]

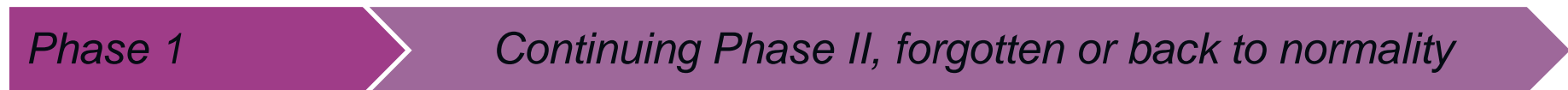
- Not all disasters are the same
- Type of Assessment depends on nature and scale of disaster

=> No one single answer **Flexibility is key!**

- ✓ large-scale disaster (Haiti / Pakistan):

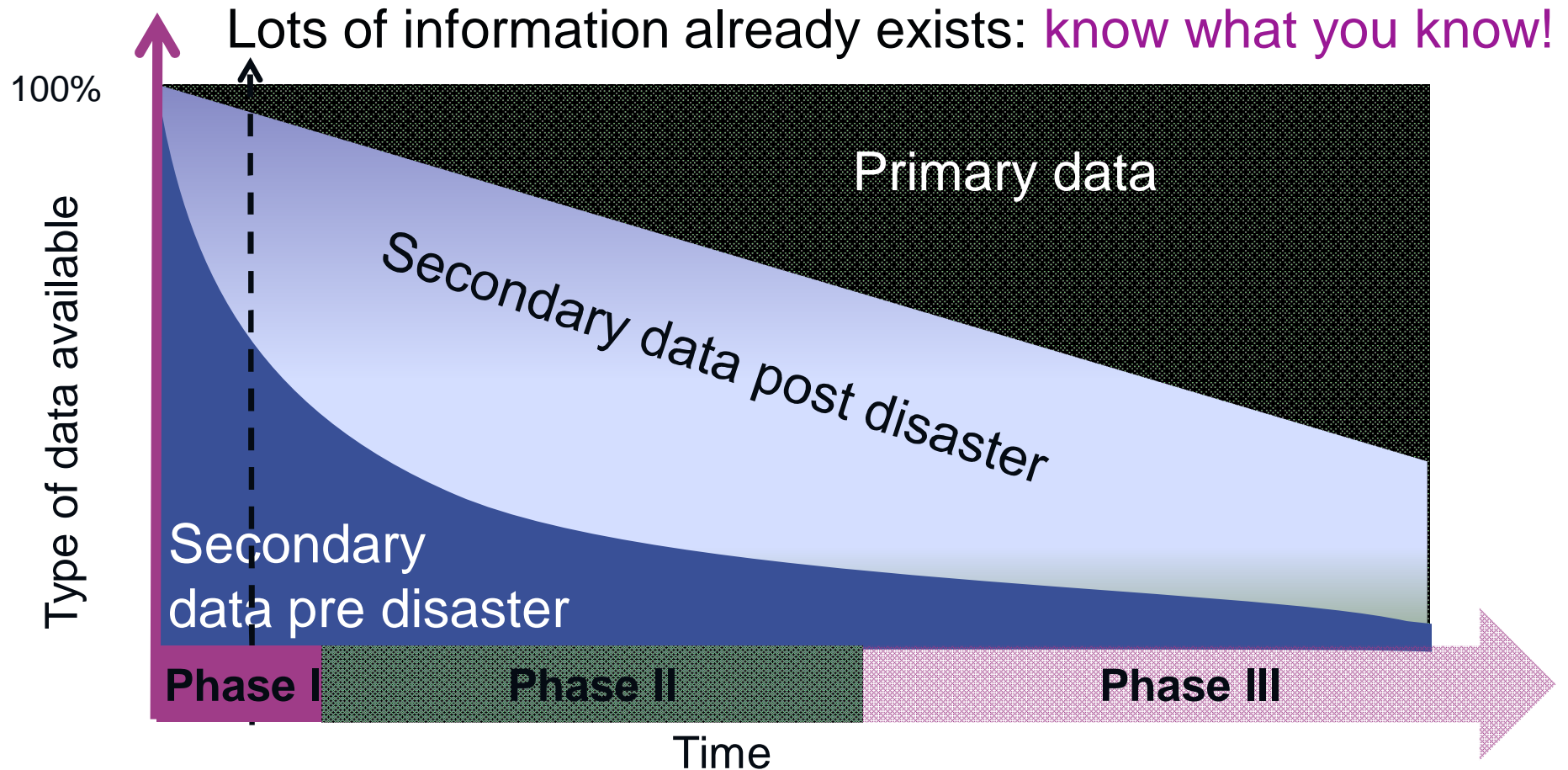


- ✓ small scale disaster (Ghana & Benin floods)



- ✓ Protracted emergency (Syria conflict)

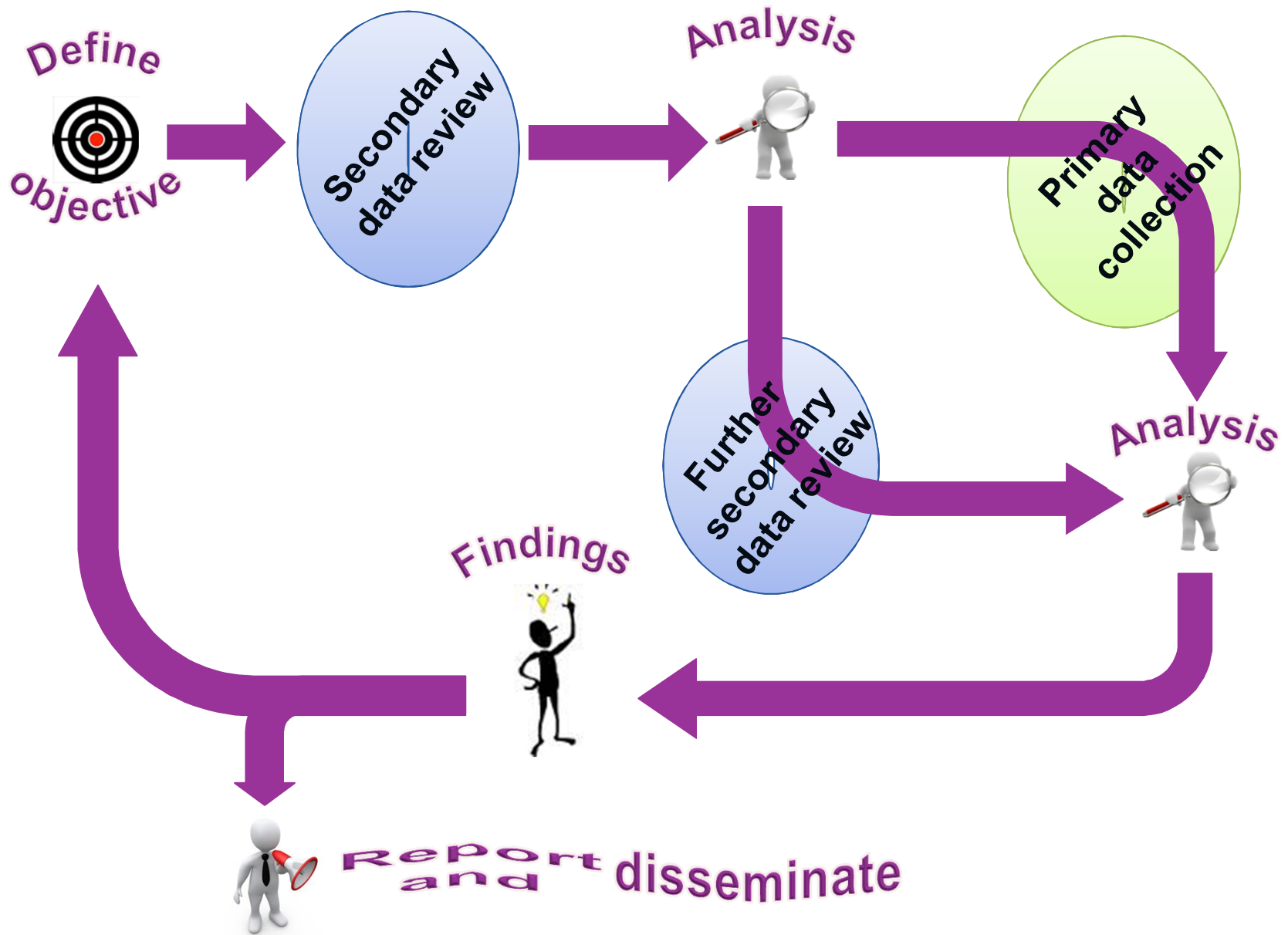
Principle 4: Be prepared



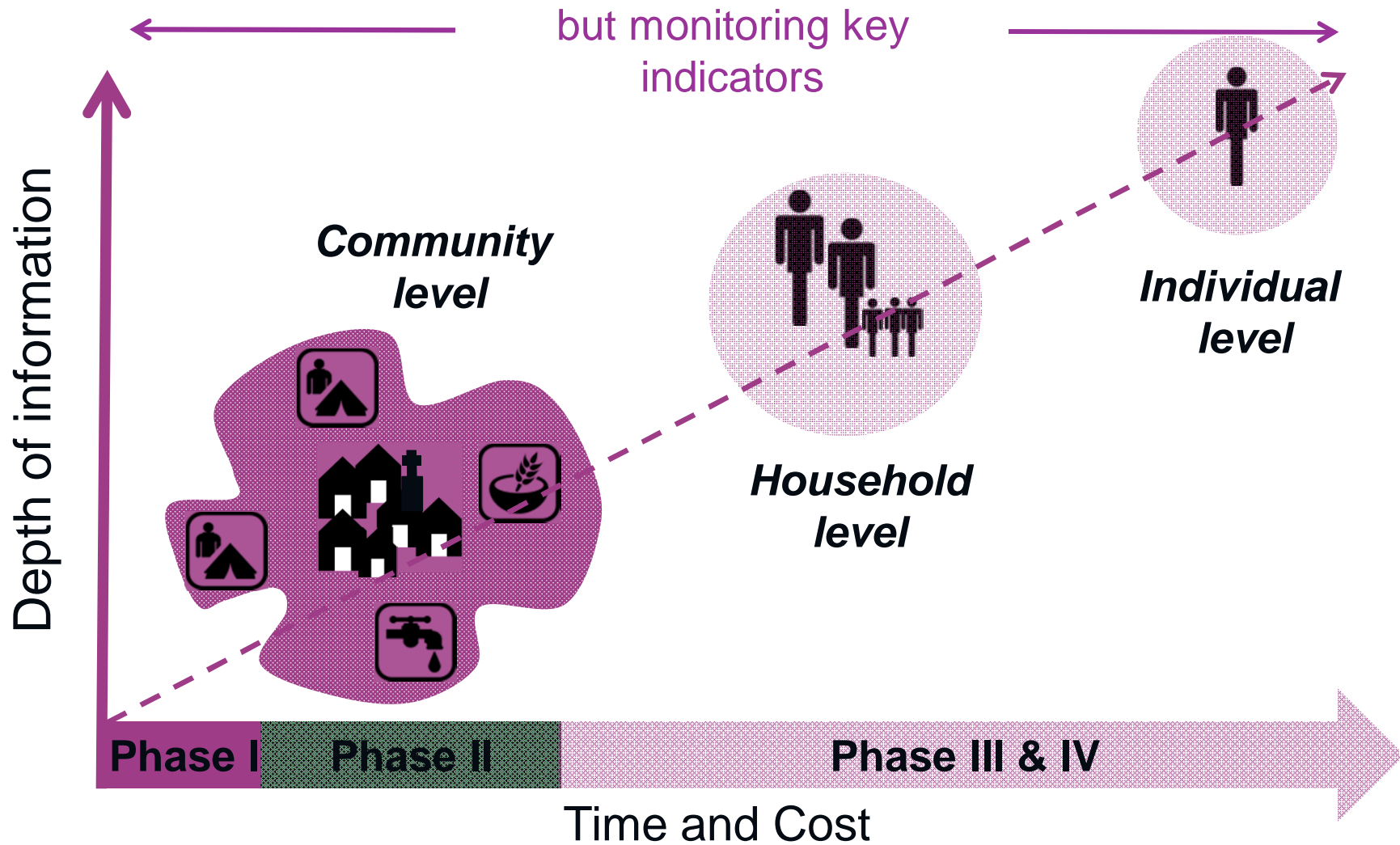
Principle 5: Assessment is a process!

What are the key stages in an assessment?

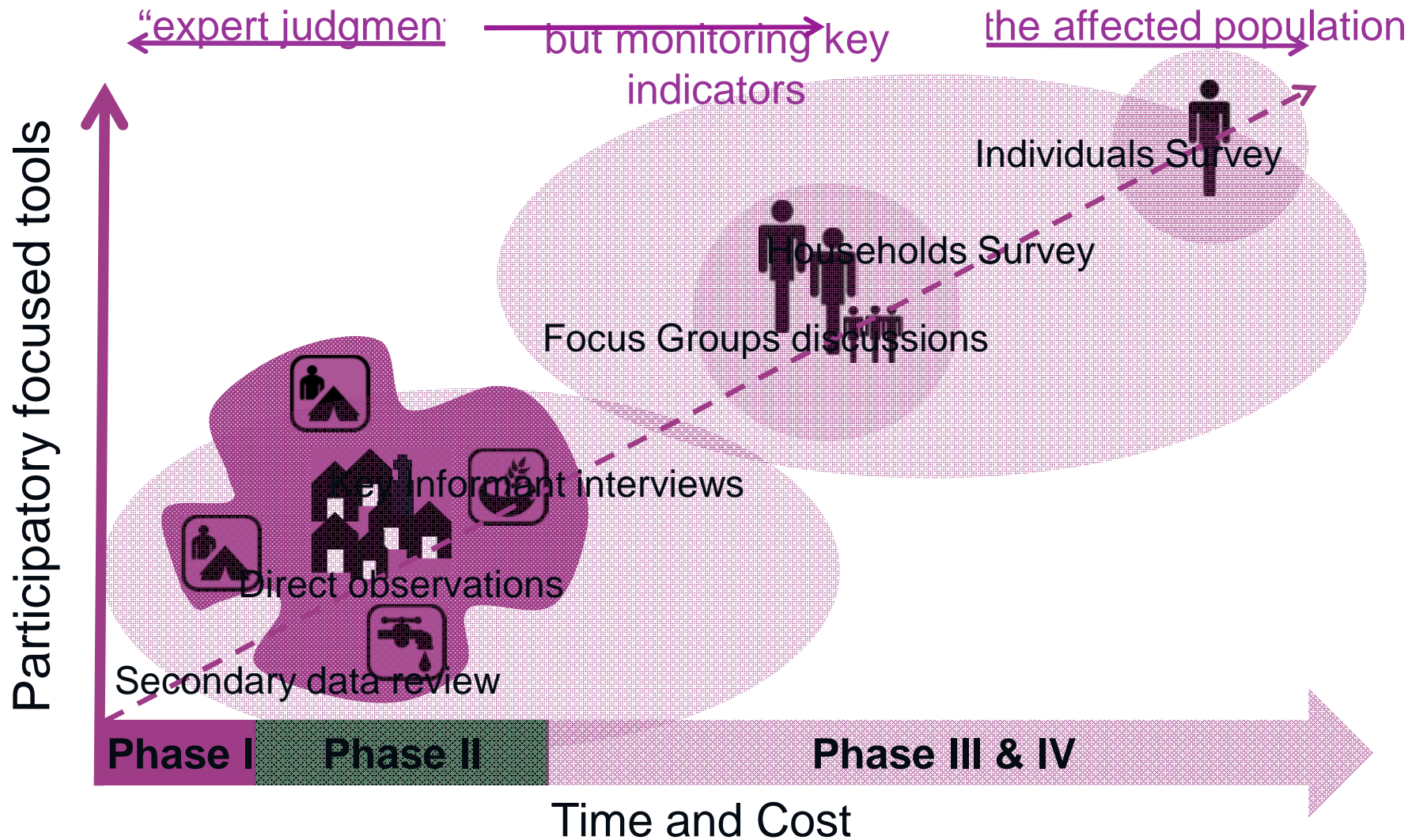
Principle 5: Assessment is a process!



Principle 6a: Increasing focus over time



Principle 6b: Changing methodology



Principle 7: Coordinate!

- Increasing Coordination
- **Uncoordinated**
 - ★ Multiple assessments
 - ★ Multiple methodology – datasets not ‘interoperable’
 - ★ Multiple reports
 - **Harmonised**
 - ★ Multiple assessments + **common key indicators**
 - ★ **Single methodology** – data comparable
 - ★ Single or multiple reports from **joint/shared analysis**
 - **Joint (common)**
 - ★ Single assessment form / data collection process
 - ★ Single methodology and analysis process
 - ★ Single report



If you remember nothing else...

Assessment is a **process** that starts with **preparedness**

Secondary data exists and is useful!

Assessments should:

inform **decision making**,

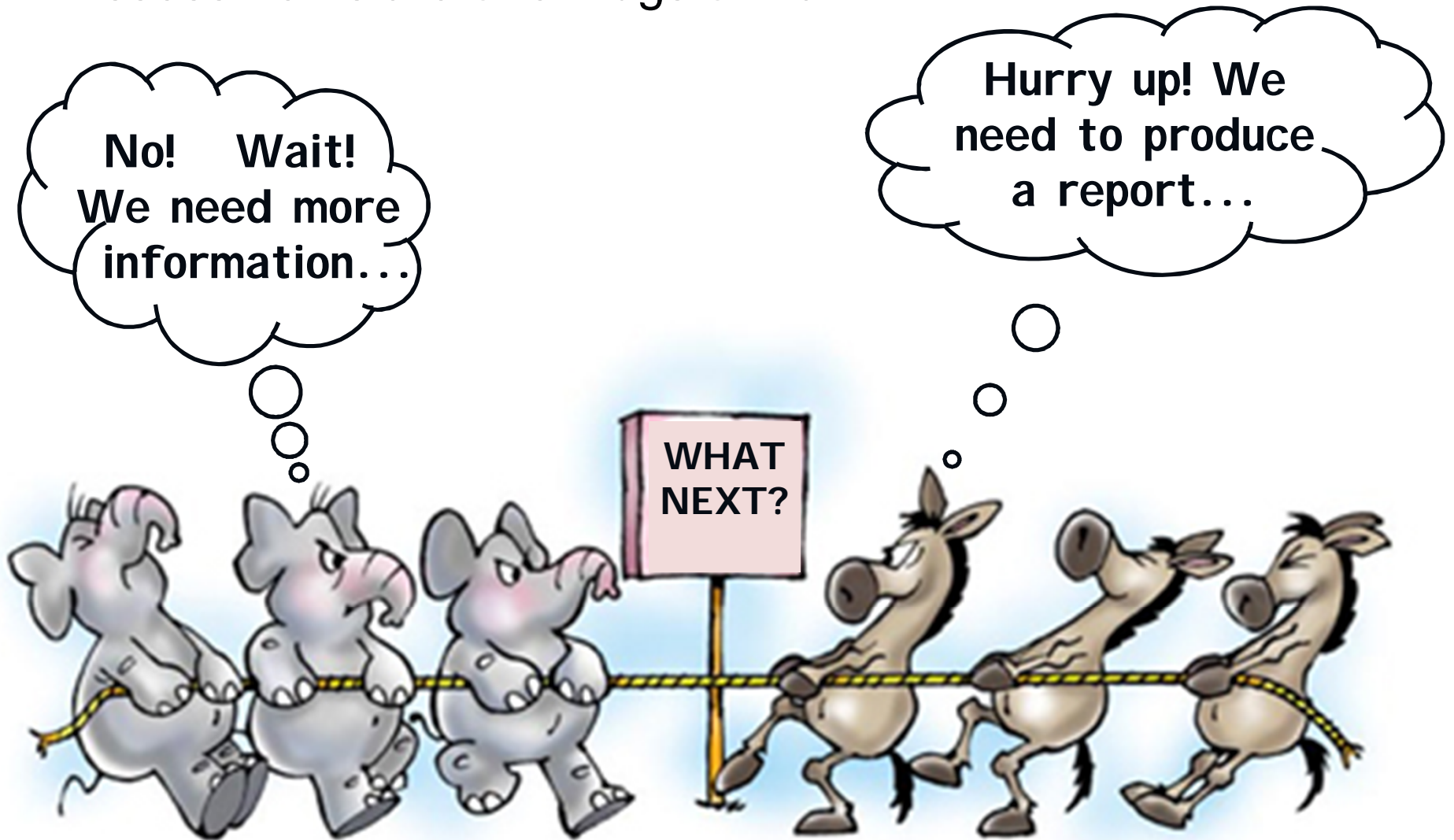
be **coordinated**,

involve **joint analysis**, and

contribute to a **shared situational awareness**

...and finally

Assessments are often tugs of war:



Coordinated Assessments

Comments or Questions?

