



GBV AoR

PROTECTION CONFERENCE

HPC-Joint Assessments, Joint Analysis

31 May 2018

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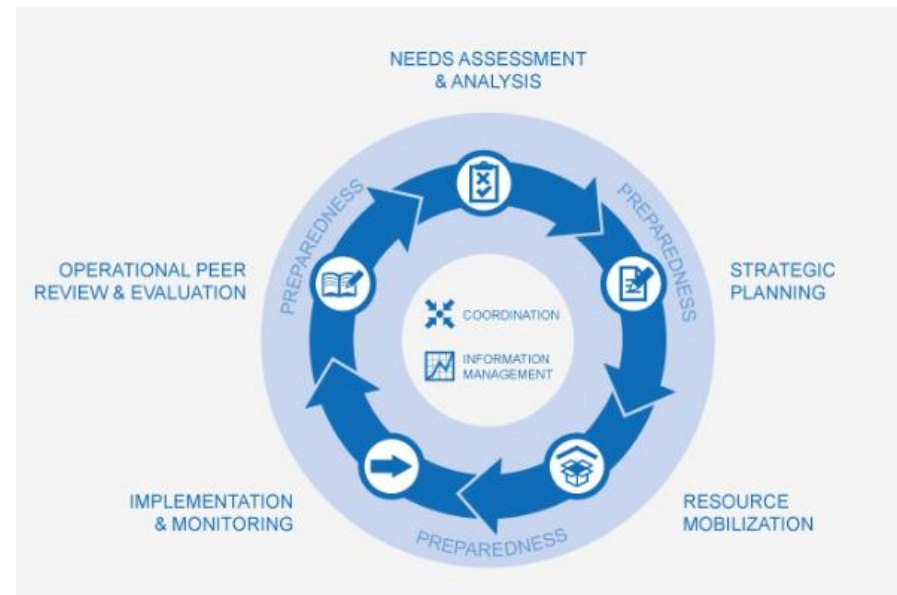
Agenda



- ▶ 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

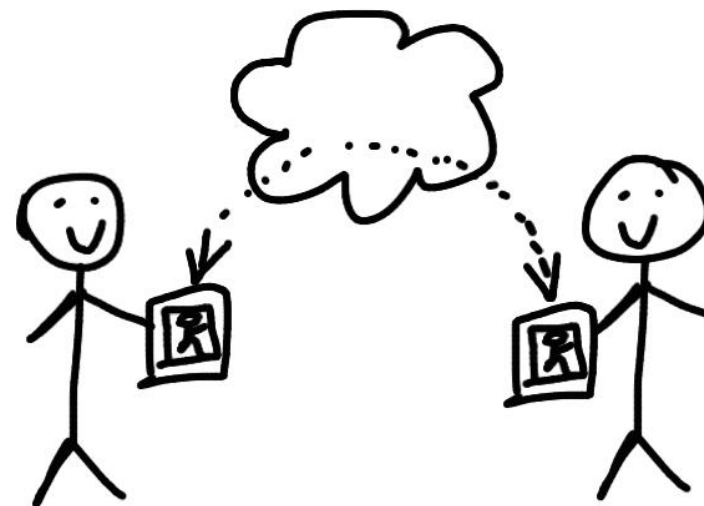
- ▶ Coordinated approach and identification of needs: for a coherent response
- ▶ Situation analysis: needs & operational environment
- ▶ Joint Multi Sector Assessments: priority needs & guides sectoral assessments
- ▶ Humanitarian Needs Overview:
output & shared understanding



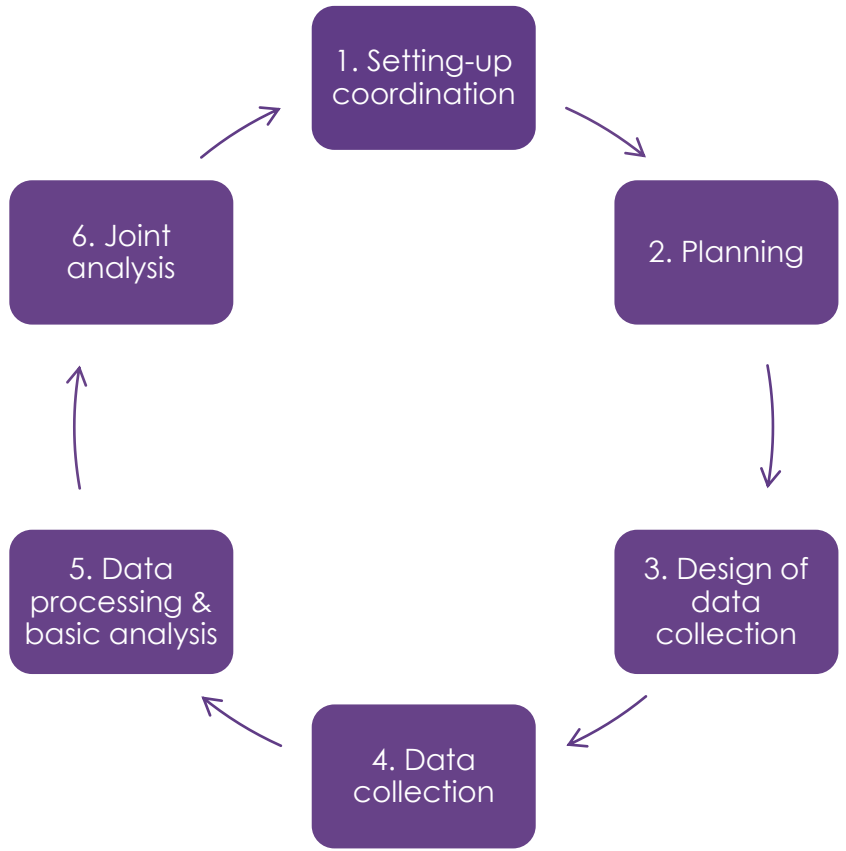
Joint assessments



- ▶ 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



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??



Scattered data collection initiatives

NAs = # needs analysis

MY DATA IS BIGGER THAN YOURS!!

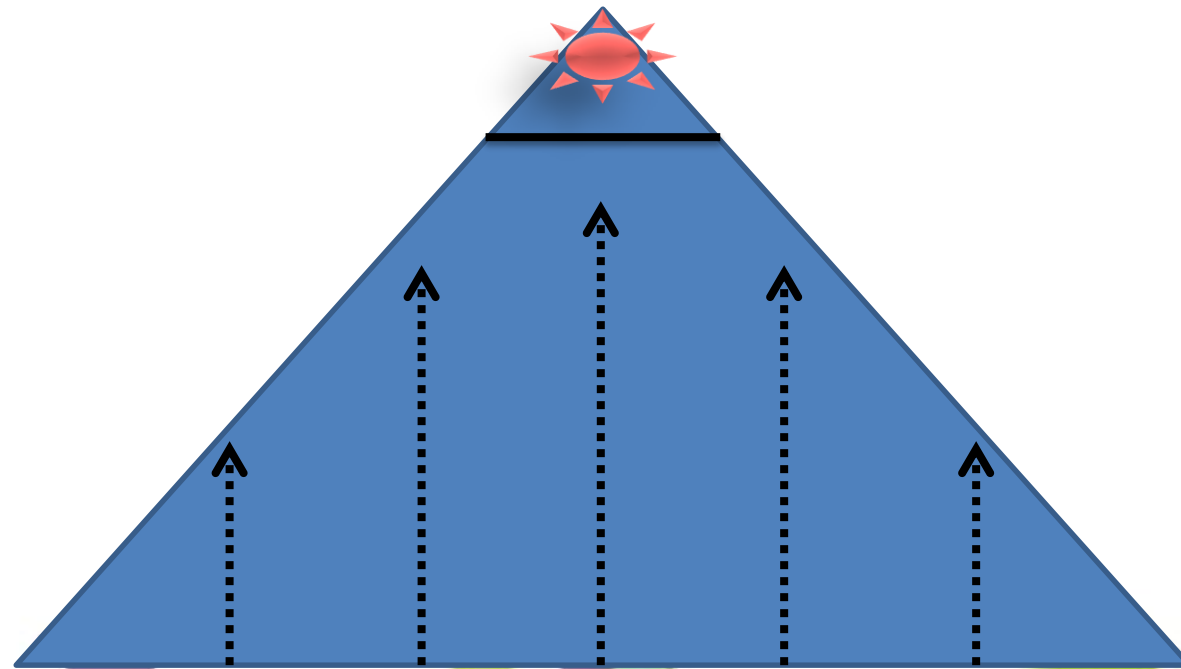
2018

Methodology? Mine, but OFC!

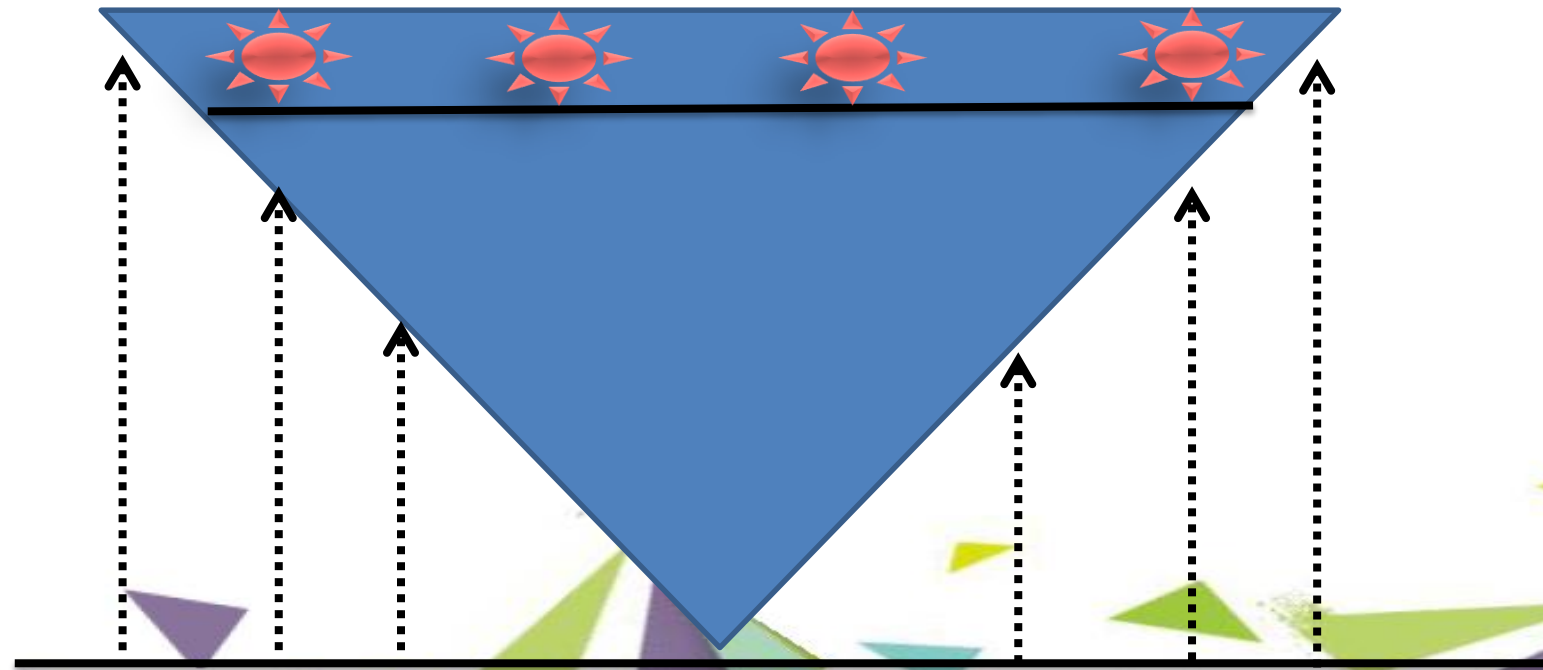
No multi-sectoral integrated needs analysis



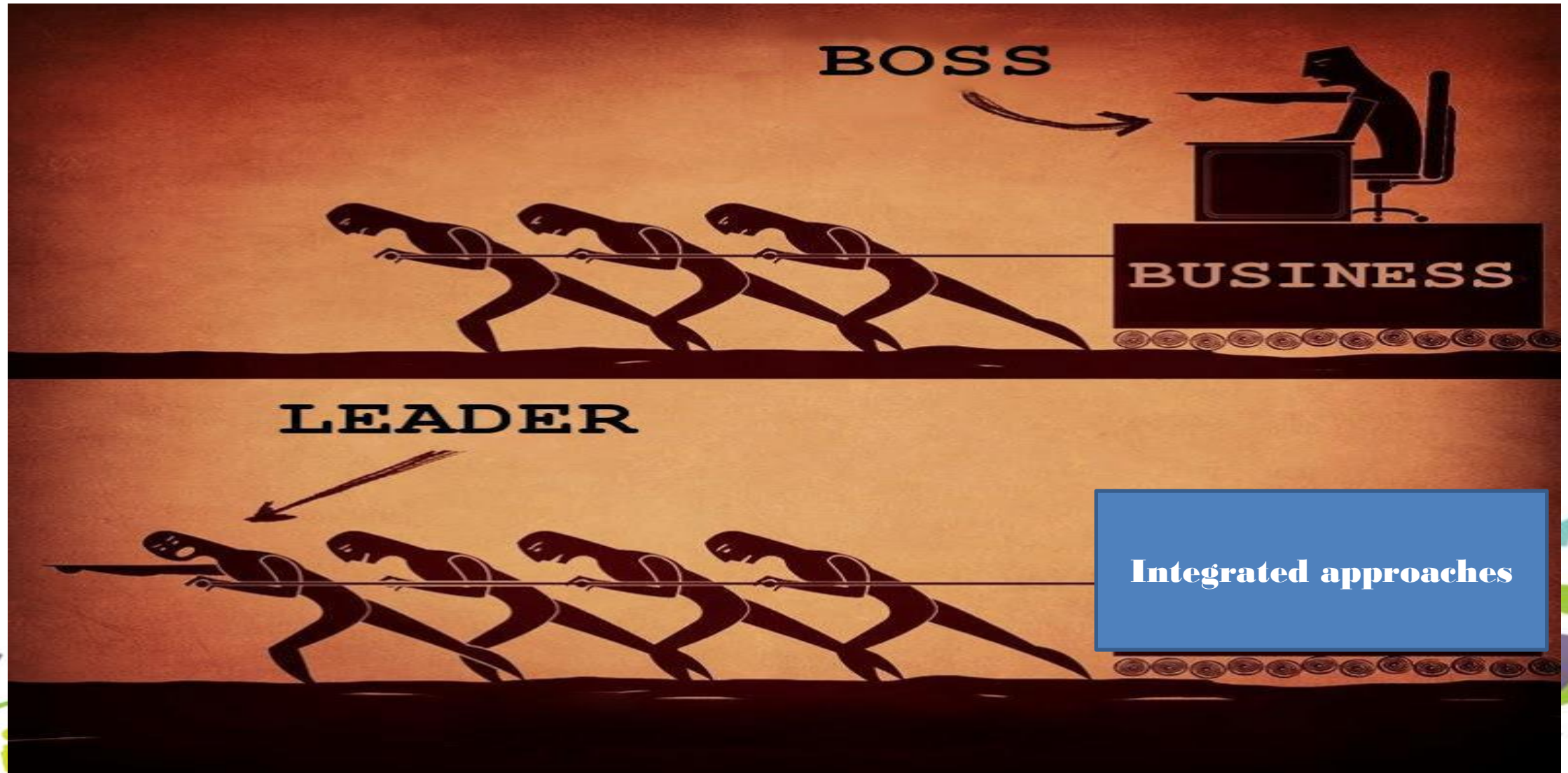
Current (when) analysis model: Napoleon's



Forward-looking (integrated) analysis model: Gandhi's



Moving towards integrated approaches:



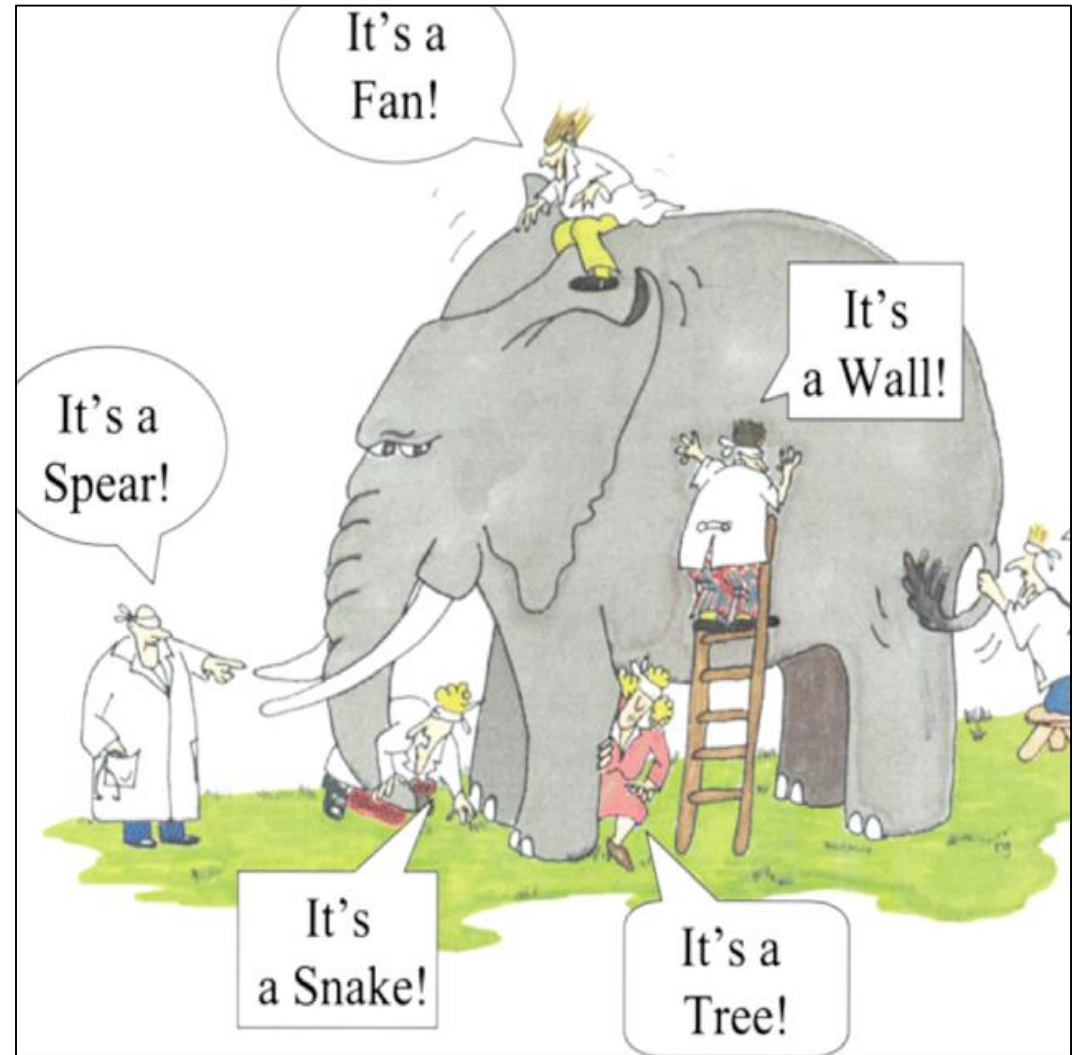
Integrated approach is:



**People I
Most Enjoy
Working
With**

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



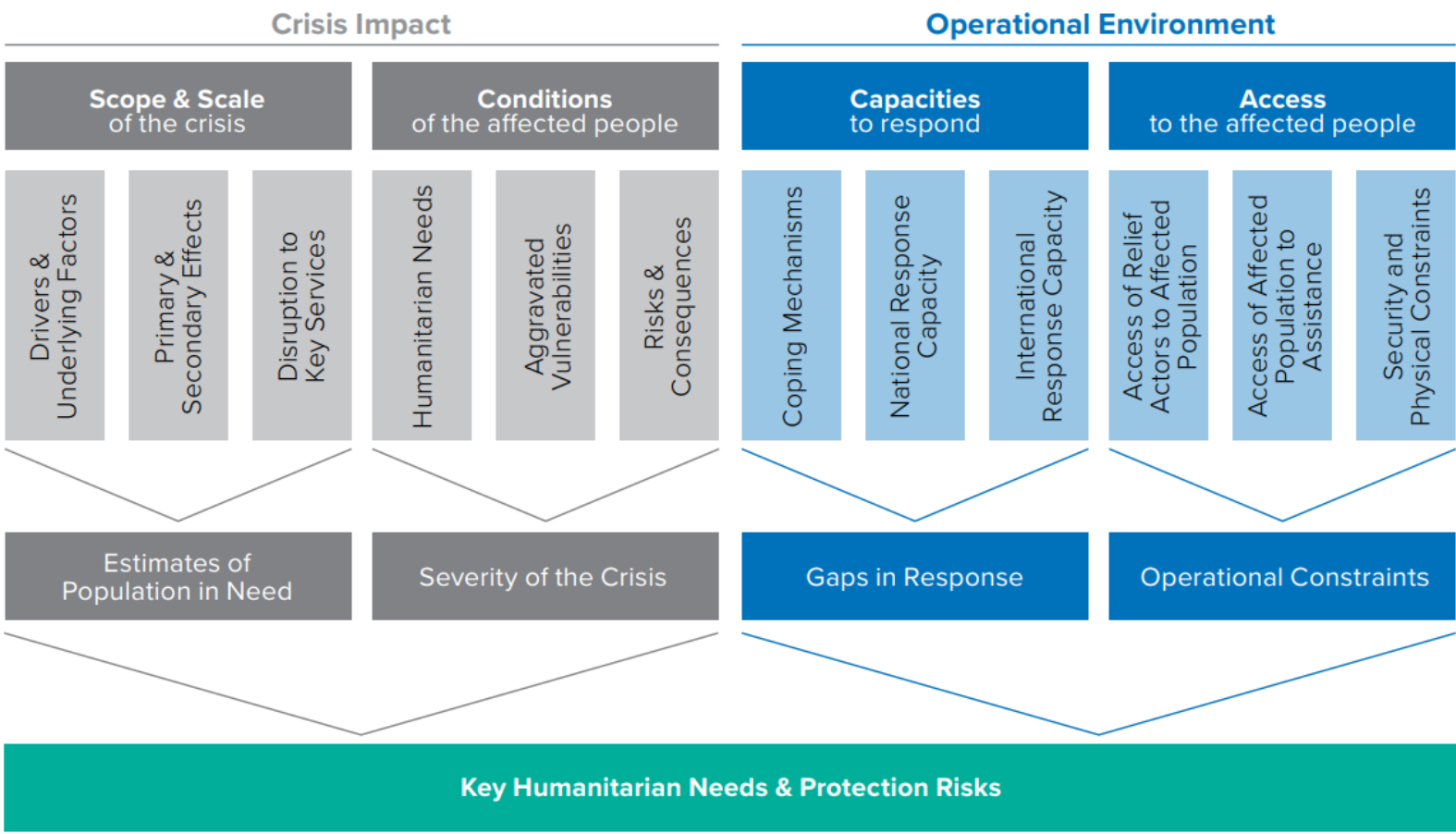
Needs assessment & protection



- ▶ 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

PROTECTION INFORMATION MANAGEMENT MATRIX								
	POPULATION DATA	PROTECTION NEEDS ASSESSMENTS	PROTECTION MONITORING	CASE MANAGEMENT	PROTECTION RESPONSE MONITORING AND EVALUATION	SECURITY & SITUATIONAL AWARENESS	SECTORAL SYSTEMS / OTHER	COMMUNICATING WITH (IN) AFFECTED COMMUNITIES
DEFINITION <i>Row can not be modified</i>	Population data systems record the number and characteristics, disaggregated by sex, age, demographics and diversity, of a population in a specific place and time period, for the purpose of programming effective prevention and response.	A data -collection exercise usually conducted at a single point in time to gain an understanding of the protection issues, availability of resources, sources of problems and their impact on the affected population ('snapshot'). This is done in order to identify protection needs, risks, and solutions, and to inform programme interventions and response activities that are complementary with positive community coping mechanisms. Protection needs assessment should be carried out periodically and after substantial changes in the context.	Protection monitoring is defined as 'systematically and regularly collecting, verifying and analyzing information over an extended period of time in order to identify violations of rights and protection risks for populations of concern for the purpose of informing effective responses.	Protection case management information systems support the provision of protection and/or targeted interventions to identified individuals or groups through the management of data – from case identification to case closure – related to a specific case.	Continuous and coordinated review of implementation of response to measure whether planned activities deliver the expected outputs and protection outcomes and impact, both positive and negative. Evaluation is distinct, but complements monitoring by asking questions around causal linkages, looking at intended and unintended results. Evaluation is not continuous, but rather periodic and targeted.	Security and incident systems that monitor both the affected population and the ability of humanitarian actors to physically and securely reach people affected by crisis. Such systems would make available information on the overall security situation, issues of humanitarian space and access (including the safety of staff), and other concerns. A key difference between these systems and protection monitoring is in this aspect of humanitarian access.	Sectoral IM Systems/ Other are information management systems that support assessment, monitoring and reporting on services, infrastructure, material, and physical support that enable local and physical protection outcomes, but are not managed directly or solely by protection actors.	Communicating with(in) communities refers to communication between, among, and with communities and/or community members with the aim of supporting participation, decision-making, access to services, feedback/complaints, transparency, monitoring and evaluation, and leadership/community capacities.
SUB-CATEGORY EXAMPLES	There are no sub-categories for this, there is only one system in this category - 'population data management'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid protection assessments • In-depth protection assessments • Specialized protection assessments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal, Material and Physical Protection Needs Monitoring • Detention Monitoring • Durable Solutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incident management • Assistance and service management • Registration and status determination case 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme / Response/ Results monitoring • Process monitoring • Evaluation (summative, formative) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflict analysis & assessments (eg/ SitReps) • Situational monitoring & contextual analysis (social, political, economic analysis, incl. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health • WASH • Core Relief Items/ Material Assistance • Food Security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Humanitarian systems (owned and operated by humanitarians) • Accountability humanitarian activities: complaints and feedback, services, activities

How do we analyse protection data?



Integrated Qualitative HNO Assessments

Example: Whole of Syria



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

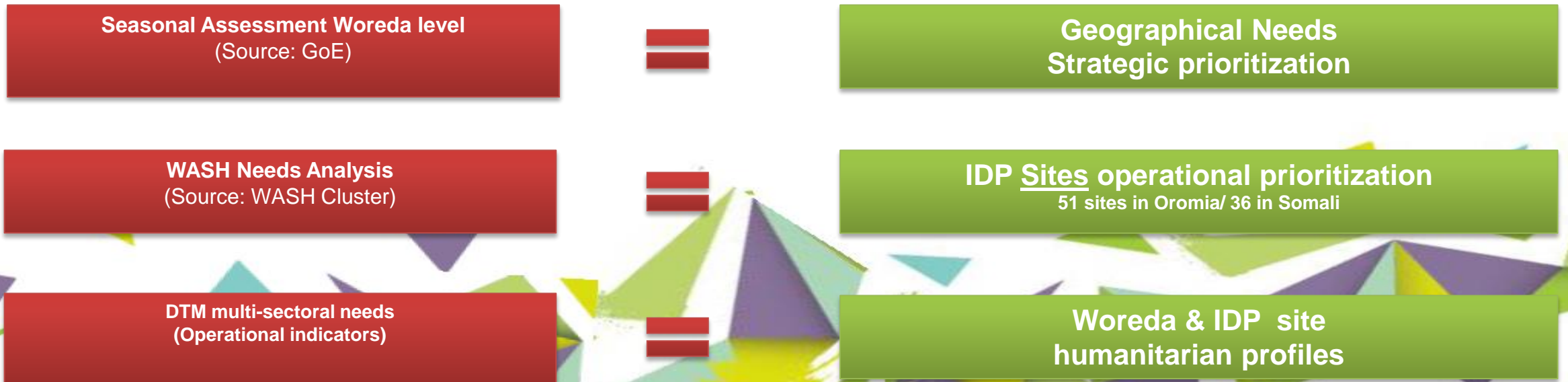


CP SC-Ethiopia Needs Identification & Analysis Framework (NIAF)

A. Population



B. Needs



NIAF Findings

of sites in acute & immediate need of humanitarian assistance

Severity Level	Category	# of sites in Oromia and Somali Regions
4	Severe	29
5	Critical	8
6	Urgent	92
Priority sites		129

IDP Estimates in acute & immediate need of humanitarian assistance

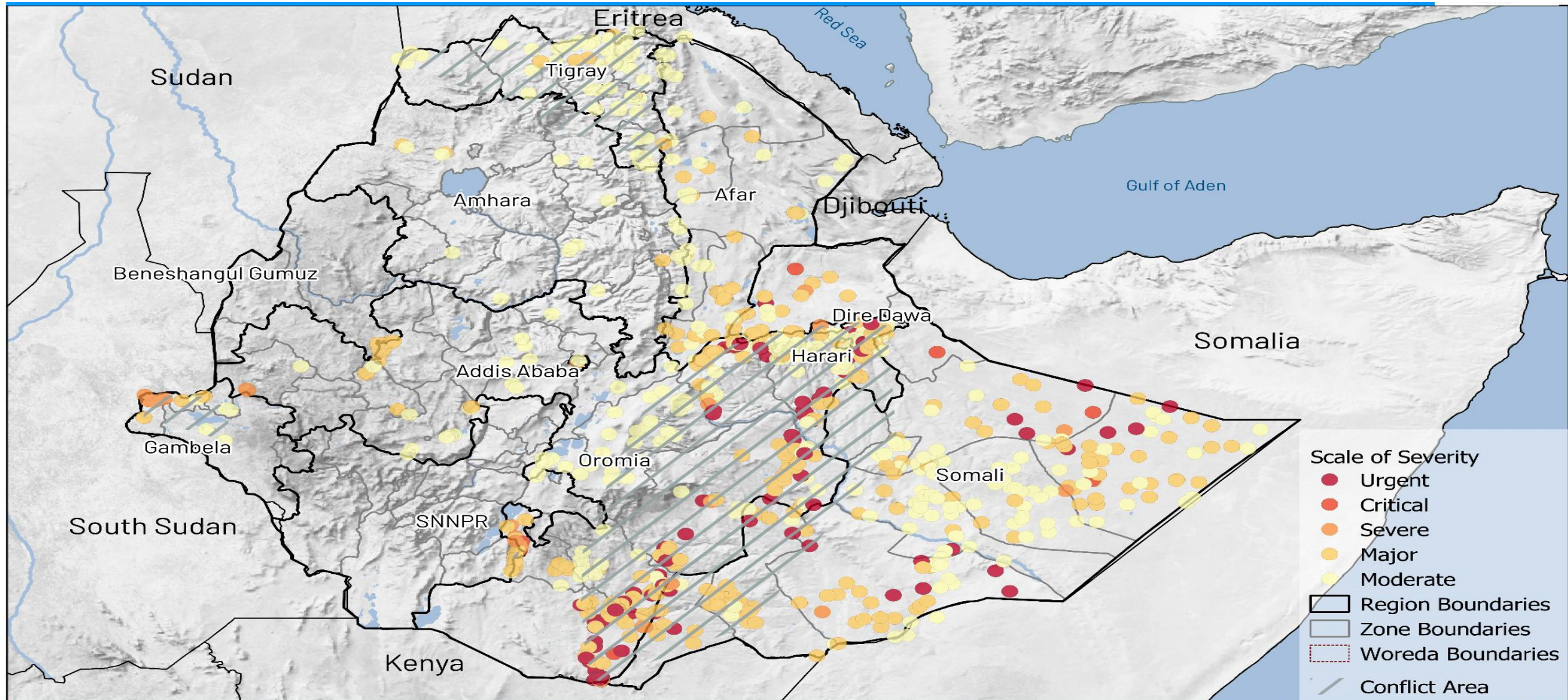
Population estimates (129 priority sites)	% of DTM IDP estimates (1.7 Million)
895,084	51%

NIAF Findings

of children in acute & immediate need of humanitarian assistance

Estimated # of Children in the IDP sites in acute need				
Age group	Girls	Boys	% population	Total
0-4 yo	81,078	81,097	19%	162,175
5-14 yo	116,118	107,584	25%	223,702
15-17 yo	70,618	71,788	16%	142,406
Total	267,814	260,469	59%	528,283

UNICEF-NIAF/Severity Scale in IDP sites



UNICEF-NIAF Integrated approaches for operational planning & response

Response Monitoring Common Tool



Protection cluster 5 Ws tool

CP Service mapping



Formal & community-based systems

UNICEF situational & response monitoring



UNICEF-clusters integrated operational planning & response

CP/SC and AoR methodology advice to UNOCHA & DTM/IOM



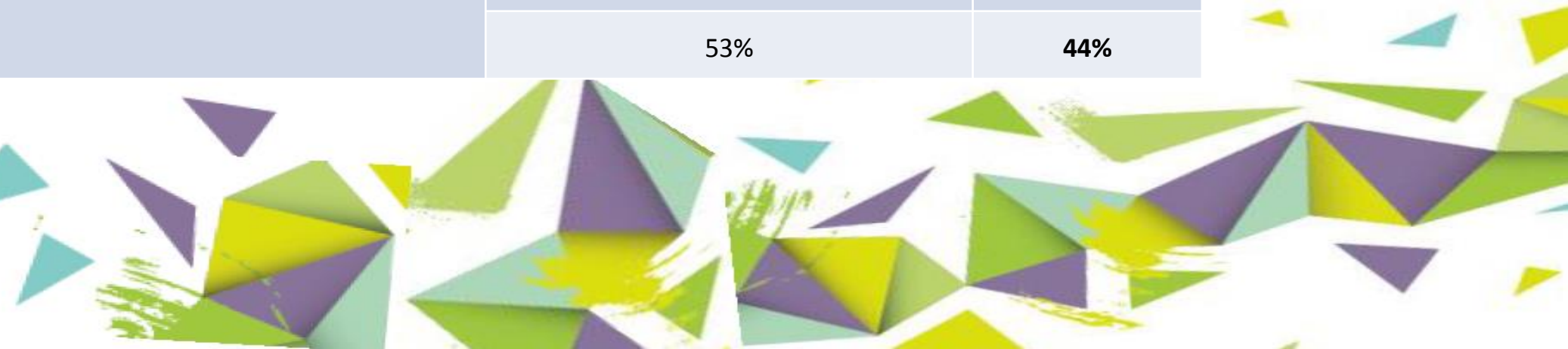
All Ethiopia-clusters joint needs identification & analysis framework



Syria-Hub CP SC Needs Analysis Framework (NAF)

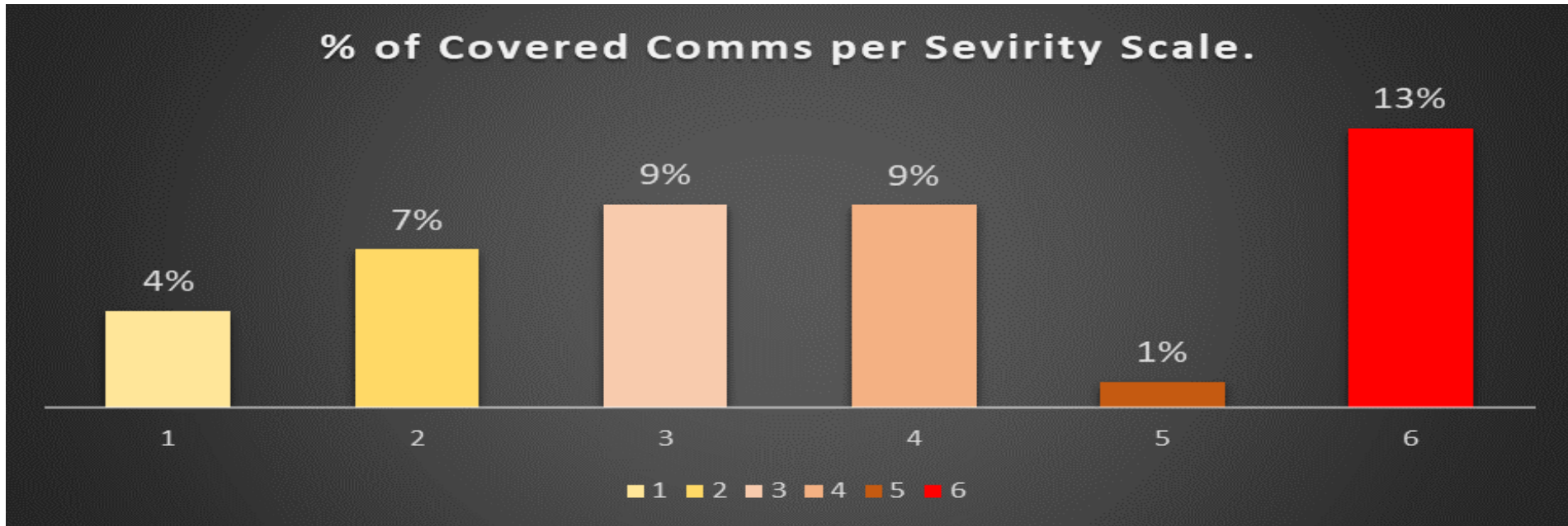
Syria hub response coverage:	457 locations
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Total Children in Need	CiN/ <u>communities with hub operational coverage</u>	CiN reached
5,325,000	2,800,000	1,238,894
	53%	44%



NAF Analysis

Analysis Per Severity Scale At National Level						
Comms Analysis	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>
Total No. of Comms.	136	2,075	2,174	853	258	133
No. of Covered Comms.	6	150	202	79	3	17
% of Covered Comms.	4%	7%	9%	9%	1%	13%



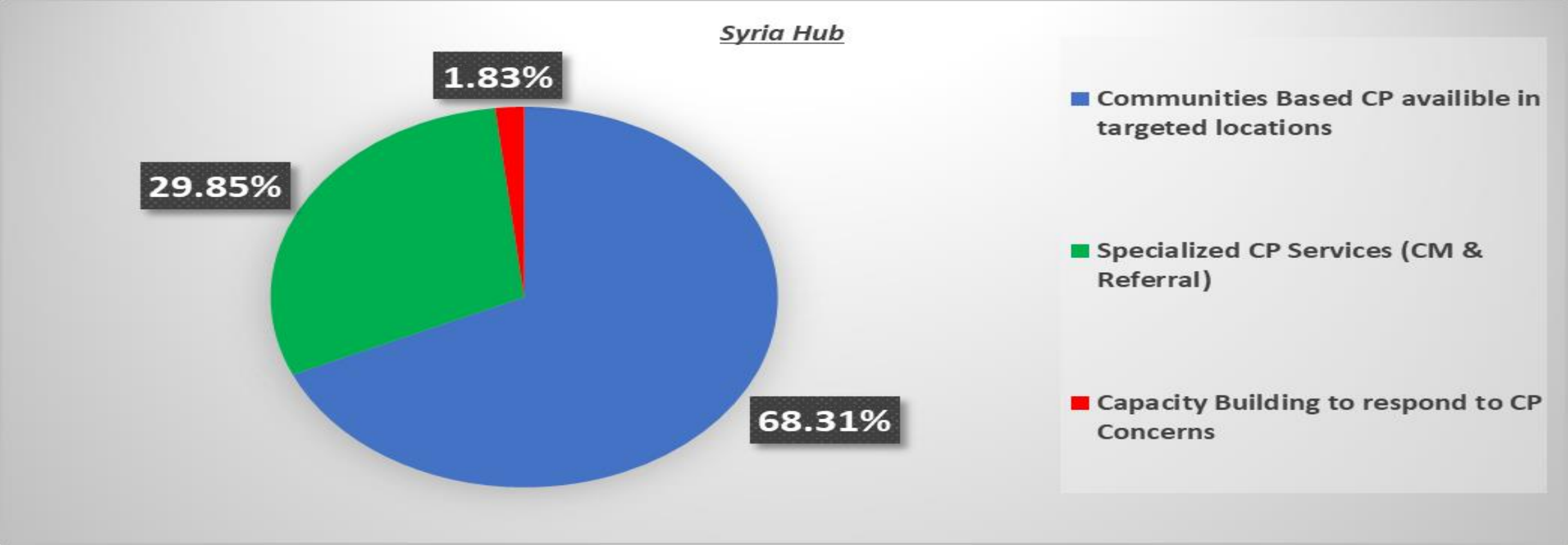
NAF Analysis

Syria Hub	Awareness raising (CP11)	Awareness raising /IEC materials (CP12)	Case management (CP21)	Case management / referral (CP22)	Child Friendly Spaces (CP15)	Child protection and PSS Group activities (CP23)	Child Protection Policy	Committees and groups (CP14)	Parenting programmes (CP24)	Recreation kits (CP13)	Training on Child Protection
	38.55%	0.29%	22.46%	7.40%	0.32%	19.98%	0.04%	1.80%	6.82%	0.56%	1.80%

Governorates/ Hubs	Awareness raising (CP11)	Awareness raising /IEC materials (CP12)	Case management (CP21)	Case management / referral (CP22)	Child Friendly Spaces (CP15)	Child protection and PSS Group activities (CP23)	Child Protection Policy	Committees and groups (CP14)	Parenting programmes (CP24)	Recreation kits (CP13)	Training on Child Protection
Aleppo/حلب	33.40%	0.00%	19.37%	13.55%	0.43%	21.12%	0.02%	3.79%	6.22%	0.20%	1.90%
Qamishly Hub	14.92%	0.00%	14.52%	8.33%	0.07%	41.67%	0.00%	0.27%	15.46%	0.20%	4.57%
Al-Hasakeh/الحسكة	16.44%	0.00%	12.93%	9.19%	0.07%	39.99%	0.00%	0.30%	16.67%	0.22%	4.19%
Ar-Raqqa/الرقة	1.33%	0.00%	28.67%	0.67%	0.00%	56.67%	0.00%	0.00%	4.67%	0.00%	8.00%
Deir-ez-Zor/الذور دير	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Damascus Hub	50.18%	0.55%	29.14%	1.88%	0.47%	11.56%	0.07%	0.88%	2.45%	1.12%	1.71%
As-Sweida/السويداء	83.66%	0.00%	11.08%	1.94%	0.28%	1.94%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.11%	0.00%
Damascus/دمشق مدينة	31.77%	1.64%	42.79%	3.99%	0.59%	9.85%	0.00%	0.82%	3.05%	0.35%	5.16%
Dar'a/درعا	61.98%	0.00%	11.79%	0.00%	1.52%	15.59%	0.76%	0.76%	6.08%	1.14%	0.38%
Quneitra/القنيطرة	40.30%	0.00%	49.25%	0.50%	0.50%	1.49%	0.00%	0.50%	0.00%	7.46%	0.00%
Rural Damascus/ريف دمشق	51.16%	0.36%	27.32%	1.46%	0.36%	13.90%	0.04%	1.07%	2.41%	0.87%	1.07%
Homs Hub	33.54%	0.72%	21.23%	3.00%	0.19%	24.31%	0.04%	0.46%	14.32%	0.87%	1.33%
Hama/حمص	25.32%	1.84%	15.30%	5.41%	0.35%	22.55%	0.00%	0.58%	24.05%	1.84%	2.76%
Homs/حمص	37.59%	0.17%	24.15%	1.81%	0.11%	25.17%	0.06%	0.40%	9.52%	0.40%	0.62%
Tartus Hub	51.98%	0.26%	24.91%	5.73%	0.04%	13.27%	0.04%	0.79%	2.20%	0.35%	0.40%
Lattakia/اللاذقية	39.51%	0.14%	36.13%	15.29%	0.00%	6.22%	0.00%	1.22%	0.41%	0.54%	0.54%
Idlib/ادلب	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Tartous/طرطوس	58.01%	0.33%	19.49%	1.11%	0.07%	16.68%	0.07%	0.59%	3.07%	0.26%	0.33%



Syria-Hub CP response/Summary



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

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?*