Technical Workshop on Climate Finance in the Arab Region
An inception workshop for the Needs-based Climate Finance Project

Thematic and sectoral assessment of needs and priorities

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INTRODUCTION

What is a Needs Assessment?

A needs assessment is a process for determining needs and priorities for a particular population cohort. (فوج.)

A needs assessment can also be a process for identifying gaps between current conditions and desired conditions.

Why are Needs Assessments Undertaken?

▶ **Needs assessments are an important part of any planning process.**

▶ **its also help to gain a comprehensive picture of the problems in a community to guide planning and delivery interventions for that community.**

Needs Assessment Elements

- There are a number of elements involved in a needs assessment process such as:
  - data collection,
  - community consultation,
  - data analysis,
  - communication and
  - consensus building.(بناء المشورة)

A needs Assessment Stages

There are two main stages in a needs assessment:

1. Identifying the priority issues .

2. Analysis of the priority issues .

Both stages include a number of key steps that are outlined in a linear sequence. (تسلسل خطي).

You will find that the amount of time your spend on each step will depending on :

o The community you are working with,

o The purpose of your needs assessment .

o The work that may have been undertaken beforehand. (نفذ مسبقا)
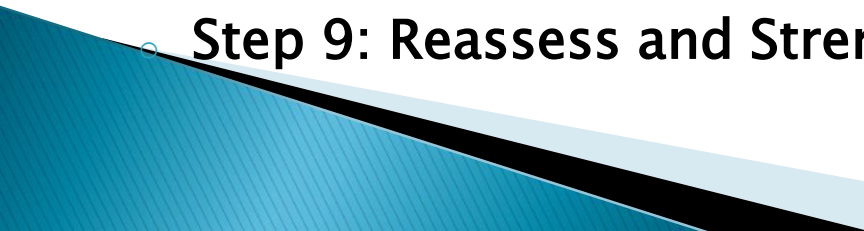
o The key steps

A summary of the key steps involved in undertaking a needs assessment as shown blew

The key steps involved in undertaking a needs assessment.

▸ **Identify the priority**
- Step 1: Consultation.
- Step 2: Data Collection ·
- Step 3: Presentation of Findings ·
- Step 4: Determining Priorities.

▸ **Analyze the priority** :
- Step 5: Literature Review ·
- Step 6: Describe the Target Group ·
- Step 7: Explore the Problems ·
- Step 8: Analyze the Factors Contributing to the Problems ·
- Step 9: Reassess and Strengthen Community Resources

3-Phase Model of needs assessment

I Explore "What Is"	II Gather & Analyze Data	III Make Decisions

I — Explore "What Is"

- Prepare a Management Plan
- Identify Major Concerns
- Determine Measurable Indicators
- Consider Data Sources
- Decide Preliminary Priorities

II — Gather & Analyze Data

- Determine Target Groups
- Gather Data to Define Needs
- Prioritize Needs
- Identify & Analyze Causes
- Summarize Findings

III — Make Decisions

- Set Priority Needs
- Identify possible Solutions
- Select Solutions
- Propose Action Plan
- Prepare Summary or Report

Why needs assessment?

- **Provides** direction for programs, projects, and activities
- **Allows** staff to determine priorities and allocate resources
- **Creates** cohesions through the alignment of goals, strategies, professional development, and desired outcomes
- **Enables** benchmarking and monitoring of implementation and impact
- **Assists** with continuous improvement activities

Different Examples in Different Country

- Sudan

- **UNESCO category II regional center for capacity development and research in water harvesting**

Assessment of Needs & Priorities in Research & Capacity
Building in Water Harvesting
(19–20)Nov. 2016, Corinthia Hotel

Community Assessment

Community Assessment

▪ Gather planning information on:
- Demographics
- Needs
- Attitudes
- Priorities
- Capacity
- Prevalence

It is helpful to collect and compare local, regional, and national data. Note trends.

Technology needs assessments under the UNFCCC process"
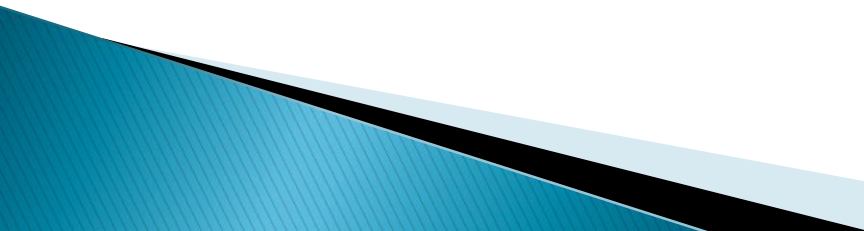

Technologies needs assessments under the UNFCCC process

Iulian Florin Vladu
Technology Sub-programme
Adaptation, Technology and Science Programme
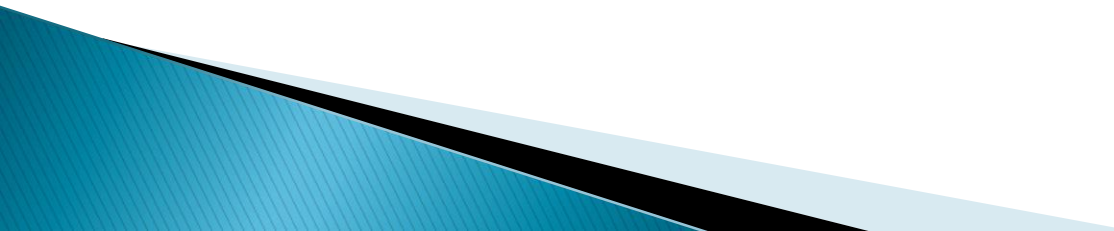UNFCCC

July 2007   Bangkok, Thailand

Outcomes of the Needs Assessment

- By Finalize the needs assessment you should have:
- An agreement on a high priority problems.
- An indication of the magnitude of the problems.
- A target group with a set of clearly identified characteristics.
- A set of contributing factors for the problems, sorted into pre-disposers, enablers and sorted into pre-disposers, enablers and reinforces..
- An indication of community resources to be involved in the planning process.
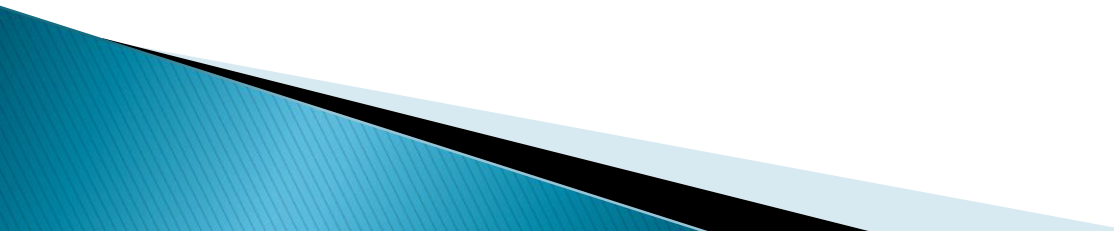- Commitment from a range of stakeholders to bring about change.

A gender needs assessment

- A gender needs assessment act as an advocacy مناصر- داعم tool to ensure that appropriate gender interventions are included in future budget formulations

- and as a monitoring tool to ensure that gender programs and initiatives are implemented and achieve their intended results.
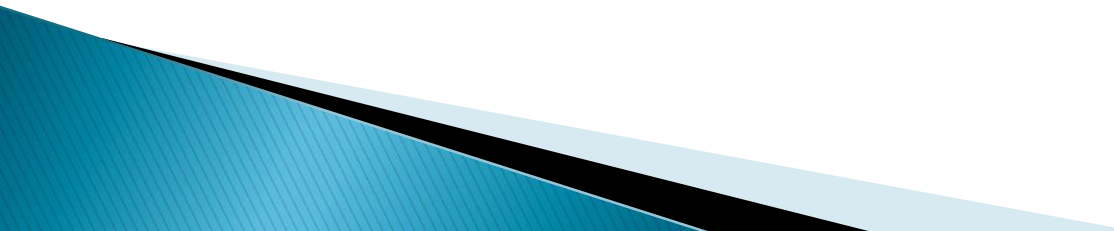
What do you mean by gender?

▸ **The World Health Organization states, "'[s]ex' refers to the biological and physiological characteristics that define men and women,"**

▸ **and "'gender' refers to the socially constructed roles, behaviors, activities, and attributes that a given society considers appropriate for men and women**

What are the main gender issues?

- Gender inequalities, and their social causes.
- impact sex ratio,
- women's health over their lifetimes,
- Their educational attainment,
- Economic conditions.
- Gender inequality that concerns men and women.
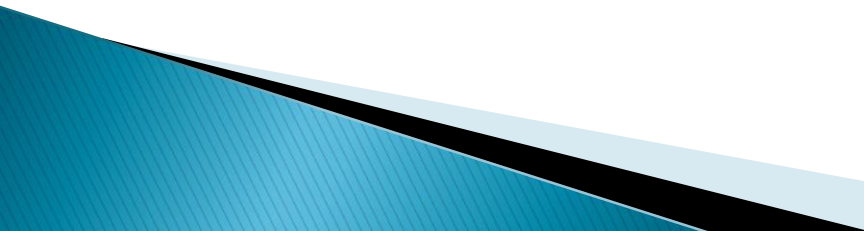- Some argue that various gender equality indices place men at a disadvantage.

What is a gender assessment?

- Gender analysis/assessment refers to methods used to understand relationships between men and women,

- Their access to resources,

- Their activities,
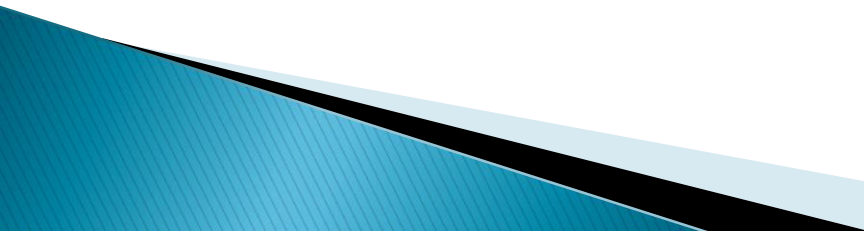- The constraints they face relative to each other.

What is Gender Analysis Matrix?

▸ **The Gender Analysis Matrix is an analytical tool that uses participatory methodology to facilitate the definition and analysis of gender issues by the communities that are affected by them.**

▸ **… Gender analysis cannot be transformative unless the analysis is done by the people being analyzed.** تحليل

What are gender analysis tools?

- Gender analysis is the starting point for gender mainstreaming. ...
- A gender analysis includes
- information on women, men, girls and boys in terms of their division of labour, roles and responsibilities, access to, and control over, resources,
- and their relative condition and position in society.

What is the meaning of gender analysis?

- Gender analysis refers to the variety of methods used to understand the relationships between men and women,

- their access to resources,

- their activities, and the constraints they face relative to each other. ...

- Gender analysis is an essential element of socio-economic analysis.

What is the meaning of gender mainstreaming?

▶ **Gender mainstreaming is the public policy concept of assessing the different implications الاثار for people of different genders of any planned policy action,**

including legislation (التشريع) and programmes, in all areas and levels.

What are practical needs?
الاحتياجات العملية وتلبية الاحتياجات العملية

- Meeting Practical Needs for Effective Communication. ...

- This allows you to get on with meeting the practical needs of the other person.

- Meeting practical needs is helping the other person solve the problem or come to their own decisions.
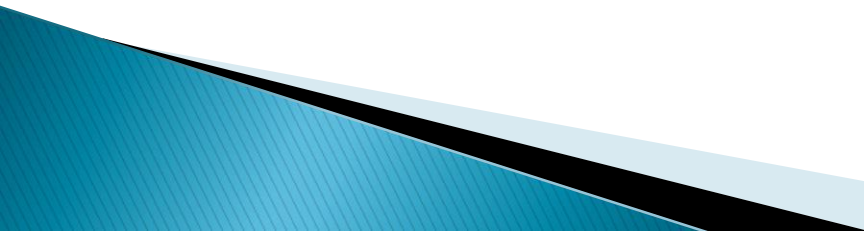
- It helps people look at issues in a different way.

What is the difference between practical and strategic gender needs?

▸ Practical needs generally involve issues of condition or access.

▸ Strategic gender interests concern the position of women and men in relation to each other in a given society. ...

▸ Addressing strategic gender interests assists women and men to achieve greater equality and to change existing gender roles and stereotypes
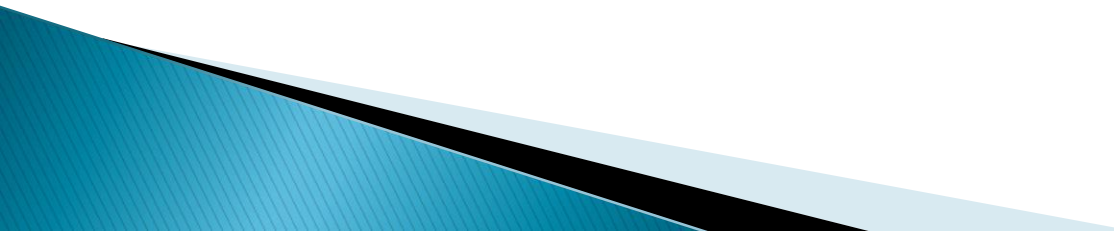
(افكار نمطية)
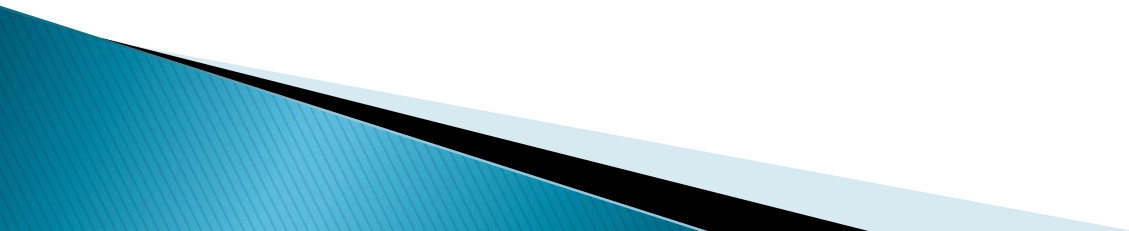
What are strategic needs?

▸ **Strategic gender needs are the needs women identify. because of their subordinate**

▸ **(المرؤوس التابع) position in society.**

▸ **They vary according to particular. contexts, related to gender divisions of labour, power and control,**

What is strategic gender interest

- Strategic interests involve decision-making power or control over resources.
- Addressing strategic gender.
- interests assists women and men to achieve greater equality and to change existing gender roles and stereotypes.

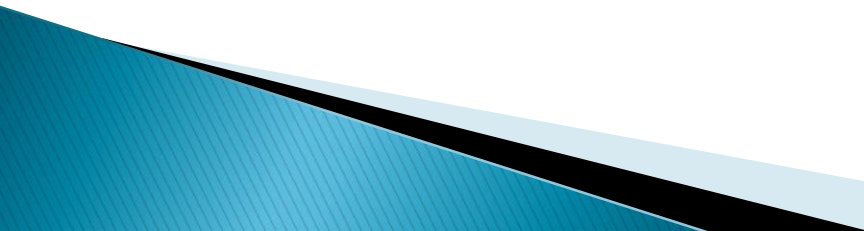- Gender interests generally involve issues of position, control,

Steps in a Needs Assessment:

1. Develop list of interventions.
2. Specify targets for each set of interventions.
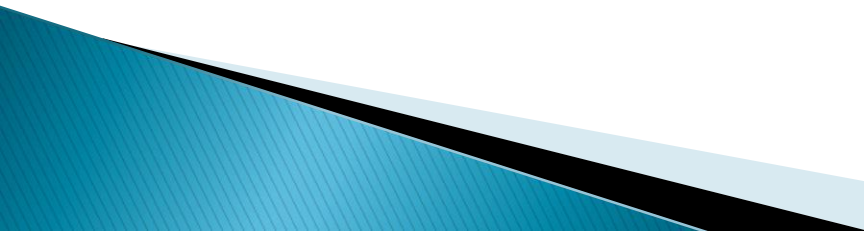3. Estimate resource needs.
4. Check Results.

A gender Assessment Examples

MDG3 Needs Assessments

1. **Introduction to Gender Needs Assessments A particular challenge for national governments and the international community is how to accelerate implementation of Millennium Development Goal 3 (MDG3) for gender equality and women's empowerment at the country level.**

2. **Sufficient knowledge exists about policies and interventions to eliminate many forms of gender inequality and to empower women, but this knowledge has yet to be systematically translated into comprehensive and large-scale change at the country level.**

The UN Millennium Project Task Force 3 on Education and Gender Equality determined seven strategic priorities for action on MDG3 :

1. Strengthen opportunities for post-primary education for girls while meeting commitments to universal primary education.

2. Guarantee sexual and reproductive health and rights.

3. Invest in infrastructure to reduce women and girls' time burdens.

4. Guarantee women and girls' property and inheritance rights.

5. Eliminate gender inequality in employment by decreasing women's reliance on informal employment, closing gender gaps in earnings, and reducing occupational segregation.

6. Increase women's share of seats in national parliaments and local government bodies. 7. Significantly reduce violence against girls and women.

UNICEF programmes

- This assessment of the extent of gender mainstreaming in the planning and implementation of UNICEF programmes

- gender needs may include:
- Health care
- Income earning for household provision
- Housing and basic needs
- Family food provision

Thanks