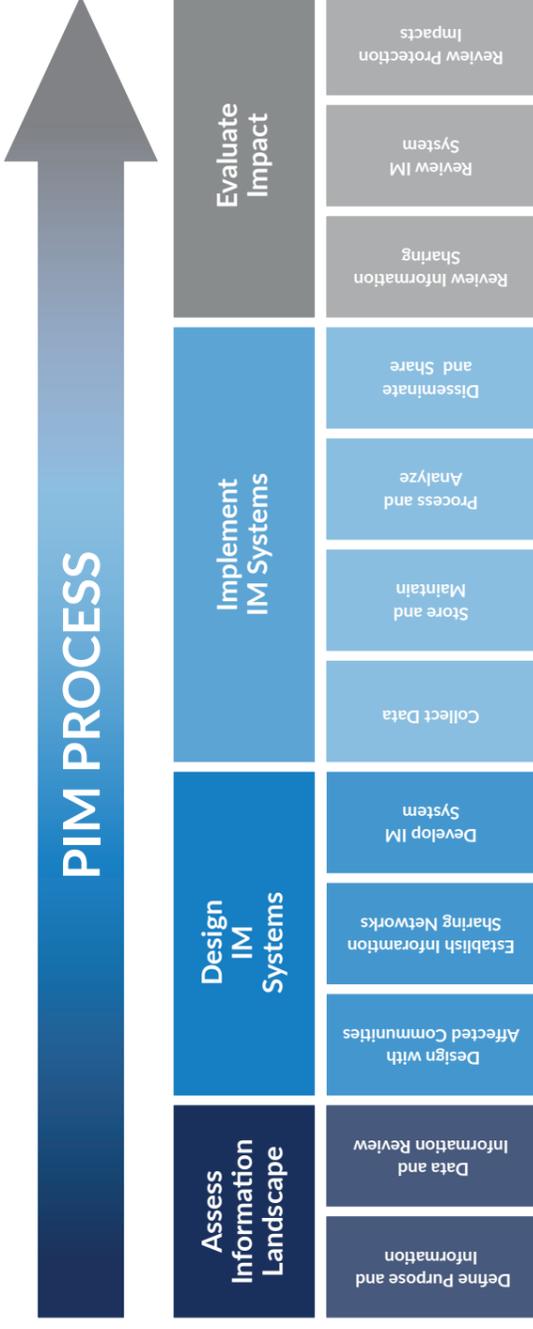


PROTECTION INFORMATION MANAGEMENT MATRIX

| | POPULATION DATA | PROTECTION NEEDS ASSESSMENTS | PROTECTION MONITORING | CASE MANAGEMENT | PROTECTION RE-SPONSE 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 compliments 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 support legal 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 Coordinated needs assessments (joint, harmonized) Uncoordinated assessments | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal, Material and Physical Protection Needs Monitoring Detention Monitoring Durable Solutions Monitoring Housing, Land and Property Rights Monitoring Return Monitoring Border Monitoring Child Protection Monitoring Gender Based Violence Monitoring Situation Monitoring | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incident management Assistance and service management Registration and status determination case management Provision of solutions (return, integration, resettlement) Tracing and family unification Support for vulnerable individuals (children, women, persons with physical or mental disabilities, survivors of torture and gender based violence) Fraud management systems Human rights case management (includes urgent action requests) Legal case management (includes HLP) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme / Response / Results monitoring Process monitoring Evaluation (summative, formative) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conflict, situational analysis & assessment / Sit Repts Situational monitoring & context analysis (social, political economic analysis, incl. scenario building & contingency planning) Security risk assessment & security incident reporting / updates incl. hotspot mapping; mine and UXO survey / assessment (number of mines & UXOs, known and / or reported locations, demined areas, mine incidents) Small arms & light weapons (SALW) assessment Actor mapping (incl. parties to the conflict) areas of control of armed elements, locations, movements, numbers, configurations, clashes and other security incidents) Safety (attacks on or threats against staff) Analysis / update on status of humanitarian or community infrastructure and physical access of humanitarian actors and/ or peacekeeping forces Community safety assessment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health WASH Core Relief Items / Material Assistance Food and supplementary feeding Shelter Camp Coordination and Camp Management | <p>a. Humanitarian systems (owned and operated by Humanitarians)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accountability humanitarian activities: complaints and feedback (positive/negative feedback), services, activities Fraud reporting and tracking systems (humanitarians or community members) General information systems (on humanitarian objectives or activities) Security & safety systems (operated by humanitarians or gov) <p>b. Community systems (owned and operated by the community)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facebook, Twitter etc. Misc. apps developed by the community, for community/individual decision-making |
| METHODS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimation - remote (satellite, aerial, key informant, social media, communications data, statistical projections, delphi method) Estimation - on site (flow-monitoring & movement tracking, headcount, shelter count, key informant, community lists) Registration (prima facie, household or individual) or Census/population registers Profiling Survey Triangulation of sectoral and other data sources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary data collection at individual, household, community and institution level Observation Key informant interviews Focus group discussions Profiling Survey Participatory assessment methods | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observation Key informant interview Focus group discussion Individual / household interview Profiling Survey Referrals | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observation Individual / household interview Incident / case report Focus group discussion Referral | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observation Survey Key informants interview Focus groups discussions Pre and post action / activity/assistance monitoring Iterative review Logic models and frameworks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observation Key informant interview Focus group discussion Individual / household interview Social media News media Open and closed sources Remote sensing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Referral system Profiling / Survey Observation Key informant interview Focus group discussion Individual / household interview | <p>a. Humanitarian methods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observation Profiling/survey Reports and referrals Focus group discussions Interview: Key informant, individual or household Monitoring: internet, media, or social platforms used by the affected population or communities <p>b. Community methods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observation or face to face communication Monitoring: internet, media, or social platforms used by the affected population or communities |
| SPECIFIC EXAMPLES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM) SCOPE (WFP) Operational Webportals (UNHCR) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child Protection Rapid Assessment Protection Cluster RPAT (Rapid Protection Assessment Tool) MIRA (OCHA) NARE (UNHCR) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GBVIMS (UNICEF/IRC/ UNHCR) CPIMS (UNICEF) Human Rights Case Database (confidential) (OHCHR) Human rights monitoring systems | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human Rights Case Database, HRDB (confidential - OHCHR) Comc (IRC) Inter-Agency Child Protection Database (UNICEF) Primer (UNICEF) Tracing Database (ICRC) ProGres and RAIS (UNHCR) Prot6 (ICRC) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ActivityInfo (inter-agency) 3, 4, and 5 Ws (why, what, where, when, with whom, how) Agency and Inter-Agency monitoring systems | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security Database UNMAS Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) Database UNMAS Security incidents & humanitarian access database OCHA Early warning systems (Govt, UN, NGOs, community level) Systems tracking security, access and safety, early warning matrices, UN DPKO Global Information Systems (GIS) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NFI and Core Relief Supply and Distribution Systems TWINE (UNHCR and partners) Global Health Observatory Data (WHO) Mortality Database (WHO) PAHO Regional Core Health Data Initiative SCOPE (WFP) LENS (various partners) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internet: YouTube, Facebook etc. Telephone (hotlines, direct calls, SMS) Broadcasts: radio or tv Print media: leaflets, posters |
| OUTPUT (DATA AND INFORMATION) <i>Row can not be modified</i> | <p>The output of population data systems are: Snapshot or reoccurring information on population figures, preferably disaggregated by age, sex and location (where people are or were located). It can also include: humanitarian profile typology, specific needs, vulnerabilities or other demographic characteristics including education, skills, occupation, and living conditions.</p> <p>Data needed for decision-making:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population figures (demographics of those affected) Age and sex disaggregation (including as of date) Location Sources of and methodologies used for gathering population figures Life-saving assistance or support needed <p>Common units of analysis: Population groups, locations, time.</p> | <p>The output of protection needs assessment systems are: Quantitative and qualitative data and information on the protection situation (threats, capacity, vulnerabilities) at a specific time and place (as defined by the scope and scale of the assessment), providing info on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection risks Protection needs Capacities and coping strategies Life-saving assistance or immediate support needed <p>Data needed for decision-making: As much data as possible from any primary data collection should be shared in a structured format, removing personally identifiable information. This may include priorities for response (remove this- as this is Process/Analysis).</p> <p>Common units of analysis: Specific population groups; locations; sectoral/sub-sectors, time and the focus/purpose of the assessment.</p> | <p>The output of protection monitoring systems are: quantitative and qualitative data and information on the protection environment, protection trends over time, rights violations, and / or risks - threats, vulnerabilities, and capacities - of the affected population.</p> <p>Data needed for decision-making:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection risks Protection needs Capacities and coping strategies Life-saving assistance or immediate support needed Trends for what the monitoring systems is designed for <p>Common units of analysis: Location; protection risk; population group; community, time.</p> | <p>The output of case management systems are: Information on protection needs, risks and incidents at the individual level protection response, and the corresponding actions needed and taken by whom, and when, subject to the principles of confidentiality and consent.</p> <p>Data needed to inform decision-making:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information on case management activities, disaggregated by age and sex, as related to purpose and per informed consent (anonymous v. personally identifiable data) Trends for those within the case mgmt. system Statistics about populations (vulnerabilities, age, gender, locations, risks) Life-saving assistance or immediate support <p>Common units of analysis: Individual, case, risk / need, response / action, partner / actor, time.</p> | <p>The output of response monitoring and evaluation systems are: Qualitative and quantitative data and information related to the actual outcomes and outputs of the protection response against the planned activities/expectations.</p> <p>Data needed to inform decision-making:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data on specific output (performance) and outcome (impact) indicators. <p>Common units of analysis: Location, operation, time, response objective, analytical framework (delete?)</p> | <p>The output of security and situational awareness systems are: Qualitative and quantitative data and information on the overall security situation and operational environment. Including information on humanitarian access, security for all stakeholders, context and conflict analysis, risk indicators, and information on the country's political, military, social and economic information.</p> <p>Data needed to inform decision-making:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Context analysis Conflict analysis Statistics about security incidents Physical access to areas Mines locations and demined areas Status of humanitarian or community infrastructures Locations of presence of armed elements Staff security, safety, and access reporting (incl. stats on staff threats/attacks) <p>Common units of analysis: Location, time, incident type, sector, actor</p> | <p>The output of sectoral IM systems are: Data which pertains directly to the sector's operational data requirements and can provide protection specific/relevant data on needs, protection risks, vulnerability, required response in requisite sectors (for ex: indicators used in sector information systems which provide critical protection information).</p> <p>Data needed to inform decision-making:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data for prioritizing and coordinating life-saving protection support amongst partners, by location, type and need. Fundamental Operational Data Sets (FODS) (delete?) <p>Common units of analysis: Location, sector, actor, populations groups, priority, time.</p> | <p>The output of communicating with(in) affected communities systems are: Data and information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Common and appropriate sources of information and communication within communities; Community capacities, resources, skills; Local contextual information (e.g. cultural sensitivities, languages used by affected populations); Priority information needs and concerns of the affected populations; Updates on factors which affect the protection nature of the response (such as context, logistics, political, social and economic information) <p>Data needed to inform decision-making:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Situational awareness Understanding, tracking and possibly responding to community driven data and info needs <p>Common units of analysis: Location, population group, information needs, community engagements, partners / actors.</p> |
| SHARED DATA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population figures (demographics of those affected) Age and sex disaggregation and 'as of date' Location Sources of and methodologies used for gathering population figures | Based on the assessment & analysis of protection needs should be shared with the humanitarian community. As much data should be shared in a structured format (with personally identifiable information removed). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information on need of life-saving assistance or immediate support Protection trends Population's coping mechanisms & capacities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population figures disaggregated by age and gender, related to case management and its purpose. But also substantive information on collected data to help identify protection trends and human rights violations. Statistics on vulnerabilities. In specific cases where case management sharing protocols have been established person of concern bio data could be shared (dependent on the use of the data and existing SOPs between the partners. (anonymous v. personalised data)) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data on specific output (performance) and outcome (impact) indicators. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistic about security incidents Statistic about attacks on or threats to staff Physical access to areas Mines locations and demined areas Status of humanitarian or community infrastructures Locations of presence of armed elements Staff security, safety, and access reporting Context analysis Conflict analysis | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritizing and coordinating life-saving protection support among partners, by location, type and need *FODS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Situational awareness (feeding into Protection Monitoring for example) which information could cause anxiety / panic / psychological well-being of individuals or compromise humanitarian corridors and access Community identified protection priorities & concerns, incl. data & info needs |
| SOURCES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population census / national registries National and local government Affected and host populations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community leaders Affected and host populations National and local government National protection actors and civil society International protection organizations International protection agencies UN agencies and organisations Social media/news media | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community IDP leaders Refugee leaders Other protection agencies Government National protection organizations International protection organizations Social media | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Case management partners (IP's) Affected people Sectoral partners | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any person targeted by the protection response People not targeted by the response but affected by it, directly or indirectly (e.g., local communities) Staff Implementing partners Government | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities, affected people Authorities, police, military Humanitarian actors Peace-keeping forces, international police Research institutions, academia Development actors Staff of respective organizations and agencies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sectoral programmes and interventions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community (individual, household, specific groups) Established committees - including refugee/IDP leaders Community Based Organizations, civil society and NGOs National networks (for example youth groups; Scouting groups) Business (particularly media and telecommunication companies) Local media - newspaper radio, television, online Social Media |

PIM Process

The PIM Process captures the overview of the steps to be followed when implementing a PIM system or following a PIM cycle.



Assess Information Landscape

Define purpose and information needs: Define the purpose of the information system and related information needs (as-sess and organize information on and understand your environment, sources of info and specific context)

Data and information review: Undertake a secondary data review/desk review (an analysis of existing data which will inform and build upon context, sources, objectives, further articulate information needs)

Design IM Systems

Design with affected communities: Work with the community to identify, gather and understand protection priorities

Establish information sharing networks: Establish and maintain a coordination and information sharing network with stakeholders

Develop IM system: Design methodology to collect, analyse, share, store and disseminate protection data and information based on the defined purpose and proportionality

Implement IM Systems

Collect data: Collect data based on defined purpose

Store and maintain: Store, maintain and decommission or archive protection data and other components, such as secondary data reviews, information sharing protocols and reports

Process and analyze: Interpret, analyze and review data and information to inform planning, response and strategy development

Disseminate and share: Safely disseminate findings, data and methods in accordance with information sharing approach and the project design, in accordance with protection data guidance

Evaluate Impact

Review protection impacts: Consider and review protection impacts in terms of informed decision-making, and advocacy

Review IM system: Review data and information to determine if it corresponds to defined purpose, and is proportional to outcomes

Review information-sharing: Review and maintain compliance with data-sharing protocols, procedures, networks, and agreements

It is important to note that the higher-level steps of the PIM Process - assess information landscape, design IM systems, implement IM systems, evaluate impact - are prescriptive. The sub-steps falling under these steps may be followed in a prescriptive or a non-prescriptive manner, however, and may not necessarily require step-by-step implementation/adherence.

What is PIM

“Principled, systematized, and collaborative processes to collect, process, analyze, store, share and use data and information to enable evidence-informed action for quality protection outcomes.”

PIM Principles

The below principles underlie and characterize all PIM systems, regardless of their purposes, methods, or products:

People-centred and inclusive: PIM activities will be guided by the interests and well-being of the population, which must participate and be included in all relevant phases of PIM. PIM activities must be sensitive to age, gender, and other issues of diversity.

Do no harm: PIM activities must include a risk assessment and take steps, if necessary, to mitigate identified risks. The risk assessment must look at negative consequences that may result from data collection and subsequent actions or service delivery as long as the PIM activity is being carried out.

Defined purpose: Given the sensitive and often personal nature of protection information, PIM must serve specific information needs and purposes. The purpose must be clearly defined, communicated, be proportional to both the identified risk and costs vis-à-vis the expected response, and be aimed at action for protection outcomes, including the sharing and coordination of protection data and information.

Informed consent and confidentiality: Personal information may be collected only after informed consent has been provided by the individual in question and that individual must be aware of the purpose of the collection. Further, confidentiality must be clearly explained to the individual before the information may be collected.

Data protection and security: PIM activities must adhere to international law and standards of data protection and data security.⁴ Persons of concern have a right to have their data protected according to international data protection standards.

Competency and capacity: Actors engaging in PIM activities are accountable for ensuring that PIM activities are carried out by information management and protection staff who have been equipped with PIM core competencies and have been trained appropriately.

Impartiality: All steps of the PIM cycle must be undertaken in an objective, impartial, and transparent manner while identifying and minimizing bias.

Coordination and collaboration: All actors implementing PIM activities must adhere to the principles noted above and promote the broadest collaboration and coordination of data and information internally – both between humanitarian actors and externally – with and among other stakeholders. To the extent possible, PIM activities must avoid the duplication of other PIM efforts and instead build upon existing efforts and mechanisms.

How to use the PIM Matrix

The PIM Matrix can be used by anyone who is seeking to map, understand, or identify PIM systems, either in general or for a specific operation. This includes protection officers, IMOs, registration officers, senior management, implementing partners, and more. The PIM Matrix also can be used at any phase of the response, from preparedness to solutions.

There are a number of ways to get started using the Matrix:

- You can start at the top with a PIM category, reading through the definition and explanations.
- You can start at the left with a criteria, in the rows. If you are interested in learning more about the different methods that can be used to collect data in PIM systems, you can start with that row and read about which methods are used for each PIM category.
- You also can start specifically with the Output row. This is especially helpful if you know what you need (as an output) but you do not know which PIM system would be best suited to achieve the objective. Likewise, if you have used the Matrix to map and categorize the types of systems that are being used by colleagues within your operation or context, you may be able to identify what organization could be a source for the data or information you are looking for.

You may customize the PIM Matrix to map or track the PIM systems that exist in your operation of context. The Definition and Outputs rows will not change, since these are characteristics that distinguish the PIM categories from each other. For all other rows in the PIM Matrix, colleagues may adapt, add to, or remove existing examples to reflect their content.

Additional resources can be found online at: [pim.guide](#)