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| **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** |
| **DEFINI- TION**  *Row can not*  *be modified* | 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 solu- tions, 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 in- formation over an extend- ed 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 enable 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/com-plaints, transparency, monitoring and evaluation, and leadership/com- munity capacities. |
| **SUB- CATEGORY EXAMPLES** | There are no sub-categories for this, there is only one system in this category - ‘population data management’ | * Rapid protection assessments * In-depth protection assessments * Specialized protection assessments * Coordinated needs assessments (joint, harmonized) * Uncoordinated assessments | * 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 | * 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) | * Programme / Response / Results monitoring * Process monitoring * Evaluation (summative, formative) | * Conflict, situational analysis & assessment / Sit Reps * 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, config- urations, 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 | * Health * WASH * Core Relief Items / Material Assistance * Food Security (nutrition) and supplementary feeding * Shelter * Camp Coordination and Camp Management | **a. Humanitarian systems (owned and operated by Humanitarians)**   * Accountability humanitarian activities: complaints and feed-back (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)   **b. Community systems (owned and operated by the community)**   * Facebook, Twitter, etc. * Misc. apps developed by the community, for community/individual decision-making |
| **METHODS** | * Estimation - remote (satellite, aerial, key informant, social media, communications data,   stat projections, Delphi method)   * Estimation - on site (flow-monitoring & move- ment tracking, headcount,   shelter count, key informant, community lists)   * Registration (prima facie, household or individual) or Census/population registers * Profiling or Survey * Triangulation of sectoral and other data sources | * Primary data collection at individual, household, community and institution level * Observation * Key informant interviews * Focus group discussions * Profiling * Survey * Participatory assessment methods | * Observation * Key informant interview * Focus group discussion * Individual / household interview * Profiling * Survey * Referrals | * Observation * Individual / household interview * Incident / case report * Focus group discussion * Referral | * Observation * Survey * Key informants interview * Focus groups discussions * Pre and post action   / activity/assistance monitoring   * Iterative review * Logic models and frame- works | * Observation * Key informant Interview * Focus group discussion * Individual /household interview * Social media * News media * Open and closed sources * Remote sensing | * Referral system * Profiling / Survey * Observation * Key informant interview * Focus group discussion * Individual / household interview | 1. **Humanitarian methods**   •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   1. **Community methods**  * Observation or face to face communication * Monitoring: internet, media, or social platforms used by humanitarians or affected population or communities |
| **SPECIFIC EXAMPLES** | * Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM) * SCOPE (WFP) * Operational Web portals (UNHCR) * ProGres (UNHCR) | * Child Protection Rapid Assessment * Protection Cluster RPAT (Rapid Protection Assessment Tool) * MIRA (OCHA) * NARE (UNHCR) | * Human Rights Case Database (confidential) (OHCHR) * Human rights monitoring systems * GBVIMS (UNICEF/IRC/ UNHCR) * Primero and CPIMS (UNICEF) | * Human Rights Case Database, HRDB (confidential   - OHCHR)   * Comc (IRC) * Inter-Agency Child Protection Database (UNICEF) * Primero and CPIMS (UNICEF) * Tracing Database (ICRC) * ProGres and RAIS (UNHCR) * Prot6 (ICRC) * GBVIMS (UNICEF/IRC/ UNHCR) | * ActivityInfo (inter-agency) * 3, 4, 5 and 6 Ws (why, what, where, when, with whom, how) * Agency and inter-agency monitoring systems | * 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) | * 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) | * Internet: YouTube, Facebook, Twitter etc. * Telephone (hotlines, direct calls, SMS) * Broadcasts: radio or tv * Print media: leaflets, posters |
| **OUTPUT (DATA AND INFORMA- TION)**  *Row can not*  *be modified* | **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.  **Data needed for decision-making:**  •Population figures (demo-graphics 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  **Common units of analysis:**  Population groups, locations, time. | **The output of protection needs assessment systems are:** Quantitative and qualitative data and information on the protection situation (threats, capacities, vulnerabilities) at a specific time and place (as defined by the scope and scale of the assessment), providing info on:   * Protection risks * Protection needs * Capacities and coping strategies * Life-saving assistance or immediate support needed   **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.  **Common units of analysis:** Specific population groups; locations; sectoral/sub-sectors, time and the focus/purpose of the assessment. | **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.  **Data needed for decision-making:**   * Protection risks * Protection needs * Capacities and coping strategies * Life-saving assistance or immediate support needed * Trends for what the monitoring systems is designed for   **Common units of analysis:**  Location; protection risk; population group; community, time. | **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.  **Data needed to inform decision-making:**   * 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   **Common units of analysis:** Individual, case, risk / need, response / action, partner / actor, time. | **The output of response monitoring and evaluation systems are:**  Qualitative and quantitative data and information related to the actual out- comes and outputs of the protection response against the planned activities/expectations.  **Data needed to inform decision-making:**   * Data on specific output (performance) and outcome (impact) indicators.   **Common units of analysis:** Location, operation, time, response objective, analytical framework | **The output of security and situ- ational 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.  **Data needed to inform decision-making:**   * Context analysis * Conflict analysis * Statistics about security incidents * Physical access to areas * Mines locations and demined areas * Status of humanitarian or community infrastructures * Locations or presence of armed elements * Staff security, safety, and access reporting (incl. stats on staff threats/attacks)   **Common units of analysis:** Location, time, incident type, sector/sub-sector/actor | **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).  **Data needed to inform decision-making:**   * Data for prioritizing and coordinating life-saving   protection support amongst partners, by location, type and need.   * Fundamental Operational Data Sets (FODS)   **Common units of analysis:** Location, sector, actor, populations groups, priority, time. | **The output of communicating with(in) affected communities’ systems are:**  Data and information on:   * Common and appropriate sources of information and com- munication within communities; * Community capacities, needs 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)   **Data needed to inform decision-making:**   * Situational awareness * Understanding, tracking and possibly responding to community driven data and info needs   **Common units of analysis:** Location, population group, information needs, community engagements, partners / actors. |
| **SHARED DATA** | * Population figures (demo-graphics 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). | * Information on need of life-saving assistance or immediate support * Protection trends * Population’s coping mechanisms & capacities | * Population figures disag- gregated 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 proto- cols 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. personalized data) | * Data on specific output (performance) and outcome (impact) indicators. | * Context analysis * Conflict analysis * Statistics about security incidents * Physical access to areas * Mines locations and demined areas * Status of humanitarian or community infrastructures * Locations or presence of armed elements * Staff security, safety, and access reporting (incl. stats on staff threats/attacks) | * Prioritizing and coordinating life-saving protection support among partners, by location, type and need \*FOD’s | * Situational awareness (feeding into Protection Monitoring for example) which information could cause anxiety / panic / psycho-logical well-being of individuals or compromise humanitarian corridors and access * Priority data and information needs of affected populations, and their preferred communication channels and modalities * Community identified protection priorities & concerns, incl. data & info needs |
| **SOURCES** | * Population census / national registries * National and local government * Affected and host populations | * 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 organizations * Social media/news media | * Community * IDP leaders * Refugee leaders * Other protection agencies * Government * National protection organizations * International protection organizations * Social media | * Case management partners (including implementing partners) * Affected populations and host communities * Sectoral partners | * 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 | * Communities, affected people * Authorities, police, military * Humanitarian actors * Peace-keeping forces, international police * Research institutions, academia * Development actors * Staff of respective organizations and agencies | * Affected populations and host communities * Sectoral partners * National and local governments * Development actors | * Communities (individuals, households, specific groups) * Established committees , incl. groups of community leaders * Community Based Organizations, civil society and local NGOs * National social networks (e.g., youth groups; scouting groups) * Private sector (e.g., media and telecommunication companies) * Social media * News media |