

RISK OF:

COERCION

VIOLENCE

DELIBERATE DEPRIVATION

FROM:

IN THE FORM OF:

FACED BY:

RISK OCCURRENCE BASED ON EXISTING DATA

PROTECTION OUTCOME	MECHANISMS TO GATHER/MONITOR EVIDENCES	MECHANISMS/ACTORS TO SHARE EVIDENCES WITH (Indicate the key stakeholders to whom sharing the analysis could result in a positive impact on each dimension described (WHO, WHAT, WHEN, WHERE, TO WHICH ACTORS))
<div>DESCRIPTION OF CHANGE NEEDED TO LEAD TO REDUCED RISK</div> <div>Formulate a sentence including the intended reduction of protection risk resulting from available data. The sentence should be short, specific, and include the RISK FACTOR and the EXPECTED CHANGE(S), as discussed in previous modules</div>		
<div>WHAT</div> <div>Formulate the specific change to one factor (or multiple) of protection risk (it can be formulated in terms of behaviour, relationship, activities, or actions). It must be specific</div>		
<div>WHO</div> <div>Indicate the specific actor(s) that should be changing or that have a decisive role in ensuring the change. Describe in detail, clarifying whether they are individuals, groups, communities, organizations, institutions or others (be specific)</div>		
<div>WHEN</div> <div>According to the analysis, provide a general indication on when the change should take place, considering as well the impact on affected population and contextual factors. Be specific in terms of months, not specific dates</div>		
<div>WHERE</div> <div>Be specific in terms of political or geographical location</div>		
<div>ACTORS</div> <div>Based on key actors identified, indicate the primary stakeholders (and if possible duty bearers) that can influence the change and/or the actor that should be the target of the change. This section should reference the actors that can be concretely and factually engaged (not the one that would be ideal but there are no conditions to meaningfully involve them).</div>		

SCENARIO:

THREAT

VULNERABILITY

CAPACITY

<b>RISK OF:</b>  <b>IN THE FORM OF:</b>  <b>FROM:</b>  <b>FACED BY:</b>	COERCION	VIOLENCE	DELIBERATE DEPRIVATION	<b>RISK OCCURRENCE BASED ON EXISTING DATA</b>

<b>WHAT DO WE KNOW?</b>	POPULATED BY: Tool 02a
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Categories of CONTEXT	CURRENT THREATS TO POPULATION	THREAT’S EFFECTS ON THE POPULATION	EXISTING CAPACITIES TO ADDRESS PROTECTION THREATS

<b>WHAT WE WANT TO UNDERSTAND</b>	POPULATED BY: Tool 04
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Categories of CONTEXT	CURRENT THREATS TO POPULATION	THREAT’S EFFECTS ON THE POPULATION	EXISTING CAPACITIES TO ADDRESS PROTECTION THREATS

<b>WHO HAS THIS DATA / INFORMATION?</b>	POPULATED BY: Tool 04
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ACTORS of CONTEXT	ACTORS of CURRENT THREATS TO POPULATION	ACTORS of Threat’s EFFECTS ON THE POPULATION	ACTORS of EXISTING CAPACITIES TO ADDRESS PROTECTION THREATS

<b>WHAT DO WE CONCLUDE?</b>	COMPLETE BETWEEN MODULES C–D
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Harmful, discriminatory, and/or protective contextual factors	Violations and Abuses	Priority effects on population	Coverage and gaps
General status of the area / Context in terms of existing factors provoking or shaping the crisis or protective factors enabling or deterring existing violations and/or abuses	Violations and abuses in a context, in terms of occurring threats which result in violence, coercion, and /or deliberate deprivation	Specific issues of concern (affecting the dignity, safety and well-being of the population) arising from the consequences of specific protection threats per population group and geographic area	Capacities and response coverage and gaps in relation to the priority protection concerns identified per geographic location and population group

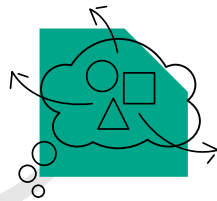
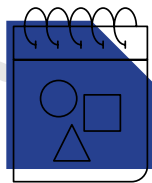
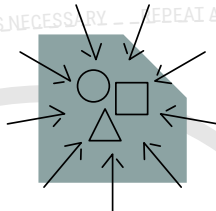
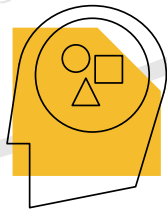


CORE STEPS OF PROTECTION ANALYSIS

OBJECTIVES

TRAINING MODULE

REFLECTION MOMENTS + QUESTIONS



IDENTIFY THE PROBLEM

Establish the initial thinking processes and mindset needed for protection analysis

Build on information and reflection to develop understanding of protection risk and be able to describe it

01

02

WHAT PROBLEM ARE YOU TRYING TO SOLVE?

1. Is the problem DIRECTLY affecting INDIVIDUAL and/or COMMUNITIES?
2. Do we have already a CLEAR STRATEGY to provide a LONG-LASTING solution to the problem?

**Possible Outcome:** The problem affects individuals/communities and no effective short/long-term solutions have been identified to resolve the problem.

ARE THERE PROBLEM ROOT CAUSES & DRIVING FACTORS INDICATING THE PRESENCE OF THREATS, VULNERABILITIES AND CAPACITIES?

**Possible Outcome:** The problem can be identified as a Protection Risk. Initial brainstorming around what information is important to better understand these factors.

WHAT ARE THE PRIORITIES AND OBJECTIVES OF THE AFFECTED POPULATION WITH REGARDS TO THE PROBLEM?

1. Does the CURRENT response to the problem align with the EXPECTED CHANGE by affected population?
2. What OBJECTIVES and PRIORITIES of the affected population SHOULD BE CONSIDERED in ANALYSING the problem and DEFINING the strategies to address it

**Possible Outcomes:** A clear understanding of the population's priorities in regards to the identified problem.

WHAT PROTECTION RISK (RISKS) SHOULD BE FURTHER ANALYZED?

**Possible Outcome:** An informed sense of what risks should be prioritized for further analysis.

WHAT RISKS SHOULD BE PRIORITIZED FOR FURTHER ANALYSIS?

1. WHAT INFORMATION/DATA is pointing to the presence of a potential PROTECTION RISK?
2. What is HAPPENING NOW?

**Possible Outcome:** An initial mapping of existing data and information points and sources.

WHAT PROTECTION OUTCOME COULD WE START ENVISIONING?

1. WHERE DO WE LOOK for change?
2. What DATA OR INFORMATION SUGGESTS? Which DATA OR INFORMATION SHOULD BE LOOKED AT to start identifying the course of action to address the Protection Risk?
3. What DATA OR INFO could ensure that the protection analysis is ACTIONABLE?

**Possible Outcome:** Early ideas related to potential risk reduction.

WHAT OF YOUR DAY TO DAY WORK CAN INFORM OR SUPPORT A PROTECTION ANALYSIS?

1. What reference points show up in your STRATEGIC, PROJECT-SPECIFIC OR PERSONAL WORKPLAN that can inform or support the protection analysis (or have useful information to inform your analysis)?
2. What does your team/group/organization already have in pipeline in terms of analysis processes and products?

**Possible Outcome:** Protection analysis activities identified and mapped related to ongoing personal and organizational work processes.

ANALYZE THE PROBLEM

Use the PAF to articulate information needs, organise existing information (within the information landscape), and define gaps

03

WHAT ARE THE PROTECTION RISK'S CAUSES?

1. How do I IDENTIFY and UNDERSTAND the Threats?
2. What are the roles of DUTY BEARERS and OTHER ACTORS?
3. How do we understand the CONTEXT and CRISIS DYNAMICS which AFFECT the population?

**Possible Outcomes:** Current harmful, discriminatory and/or protective contextual factors. Violations and abuse across geographic locations and population groups.

WHAT ARE THE CONSEQUENCES AND EFFECTS ON POPULATION?

1. What are the CHARACTERISTICS of AFFECTED POPULATION?
2. What are the CONSEQUENCES of the threat on the affected population?
3. What are the COPING STRATEGIES of the affected population?

**Possible Outcome:** Priority effects and consequences on the population. Coping strategies of the affected population.

WHAT ARE THE EXISTING STRATEGIES AND CAPACITIES TO COPE WITH OR MITIGATE THE PROTECTION RISK?

1. What are the CAPACITIES OF AFFECTED POPULATION?
2. What are the LOCAL MECHANISMS, SYSTEMS AND ACTORS in place?
3. What are the INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES AND OTHER RESPONSE MECHANISMS?

**Possible Outcomes:** Existing capacities, response coverage and gaps. Identification of who can help in problem solving for this protection risk.

IDENTIFY COLLECTIVE PROBLEM-SOLVING APPROACH

Use the analysis to identify stakeholders, partners, and/or actors to engage to address the protection risk

04

WHAT IS THE PROBLEM SOLVING APPROACH?

1. What is the MAP OF ROLES, RESPONSIBILITIES AND ACTIONS OF OTHER ACTORS with respect to the problem and current solutions?
2. What GAPS, CHALLENGS AND BARRIERS impede envisioned solutions?

**Possible Outcome:** Updated mapping of actors, actions, roles and responsibilities

WHO CAN HELP IN PROBLEM SOLVING FOR THE RISK?

1. What OTHER STAKEHOLDERS, PARTNERS, OR ACTORS (across organizations, sectors or disciplines) DO WE NEED TO ENGAGE in solving this problem?
2. What PATHWAYS I can start drawing to address the Protection Risk(s)?

**Possible Outcome:** List of actors to involve

HOW CAN WE PILOT STRATEGIES AND LEARN FROM AFFECTED COMMUNITIES ABOUT OUR PROGRESS TOWARDS SOLVING THE PROBLEM?

1. What is the COMMUNITY FEELING about the unfolding approach?
2. What ROLE DOES THE COMMUNITY PLAY OR INPUTS HAVE THEY PROVIDED in regards to the unfolding approach?
3. Can the community see or perceive CHANGES around the unfolding approach?

**Possible Outcome:** Include feedback from the community

Use the results of analysis to envision collective strategies to address the protection risk and formulate recommendations

05

WHAT ARE THE SET AND SEQUENCE OF ACTIONS NEEDED TO CONTRIBUTE TO COLLECTIVE STRATEGIES TO SOLVE THIS PROBLEM?

1. What are the COMBINATIONS OF ACTIONS (according to the Protection Egg), that could solve the problem?
2. What actions CAN WE PROCEED WITH ALREADY, given the existing gaps, challenges and barriers?

**Possible Outcome:** Identified needed change(s) in the risk (reducing threats, the effects of the threats, or enhancing capacities), based on the analysis. Described series of actions required for working towards the change(s) identified.

IS THERE ANY SPECIFIC ACTOR/GROUP YOU SHOULD INVOLVE TO ENSURE A SOLID PROTECTION ANALYSIS?

1. Do you have PARTNERS AND STAKEHOLDERS who you COULD INVOLVE in the protection analysis process?
2. At WHAT MOMENTS can you COLLABORATE?

**Possible Outcome:** Actors that can be involved during the process of the protection analysis.

USE, COMMUNICATE, AND UPDATE THE ANALYSIS RELATED TO YOUR DAY-TO-DAY

Consider how to interpret and share the results of protection analysis.

06

HOW CAN I USE MY ANALYSIS TO SUPPORT MY DAILY WORK AND CONTINUOUSLY ADAPT?

1. What CONCRETE CHANGES to reduce the identified protection risks could be achieved considering existing mechanisms, actors and the results of the analysis?
2. What MECHANISMS CAN I USE (of the existing ones) to track and monitor changes in protection risk(s) over time?
3. What are the MECHANISMS AND FORA that can MAKE USE OF THE ANALYSIS to inform decision-making and operational adaptation?
4. What or which type of analysis would the actor be looking for?

**Possible Outcome:** Identified mechanisms for further information and data gathering to enhance and update our analysis. Identified stakeholders that should be actively engaged with the analytical results.

WHAT MAY BE THE MOST EFFECTIVE SEQUENCING AND TIMELINE TO NOT DUPLICATE EFFORTS?

1. Is the envisioned strategy achievable?
2. What time , resources, and capacities will we need to plan for to engage with actors in the way that is required?
3. How can you use your day-to-day work to avoid duplication and make your analysis continuous?

**Possible Outcome:** Activities currently implemented that can be used to inform and support the elaboration of the protection analysis.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR US?

1. What RECOMMENDATIONS can be made?
2. How can we BEST COMMUNICATE the results, leveraging on the existing contextual factors (actors, mechanisms, etc.)
3. What EXISTING RELATIONSHIPS can support actors' engagement?

**Possible Outcome:** Specific recommendations formulated from the analysis; planned communication and engagement strategy considering the analysis needs of relevant stakeholders.

REFLECT ON STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Identify elements to establish a strategy for how the analysis will be deepened and updated over time

07

HOW DO I SHARE FINDINGS AND WITH WHO?

1. What IS THE MOST APPROPRIATE SHARING to support identified actions and strategies that CAN be implemented already?
2. What IS THE MOST APPROPRIATE SHARING to support identified actions and strategies that CANNOT be implemented already?

**Possible Outcomes:** Ensure that dissemination respects sensitive information as well as addresses the "Do No Harm" principle. Sharing and engagement Plan.

IS THE ANALYSIS AND THE COLLECTIVE STRATEGIES SOLID AND ALIGNS WITH EXISTING OBJECTIVES?

1. How do we ensure that the analysis and collective strategies ALIGN WITH THE PRIORITIES AND OBJECTIVES OF THE AFFECTED POPULATION?
2. What do we need to SUPPORT UPTAKE AND ALIGNMENT of the analysis and strategies with ongoing processes?

**Possible Outcomes:** Clear identificaton on how the results of the analysis aligns and support objective and shared outcomes.

CORE PROTECTION ANALYSIS TRAINING PACKAGE TOOLS

PROBLEM REFLECTION CANVAS

Protection Analysis Training Package

<https://rescue.box.com/s/kha3e6zrr7engr4l51mol32a3epiz8w8>

Guide brainstorming to articulate a problem into factors of protection risk

ORGANIZATION OF DATA AND INFORMATION

Adapted from ACAPS Humanitarian Analysis Programme Final Course Materials for Joint Analysis

<https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1U5ZdnlnSQQ16ntvC-Nlf4XxmMRLRMSRbjeKD6Yk2oFA/edit#gid=0>

Include minimum elements to organize available data and information in correspondance of the PAF Pillars

PAF APPENDIX 1: ANALYSIS TOOLS (CONCEPTS MATRIX)

The Concepts Matrix includes a list of suggested important concepts in protection analysis, including threats, vulnerabilities and capacities, and their definition that can be used as starting point to guide the analysis process.

<https://www.globalprotectioncluster.org/2021/08/11/protection-analytical-framework/>

PROTECTION ANALYSIS CONCEPTS PLAYING CARDS DECKS

The Concepts Matrix Card Deck (drawn from the PAF Concepts Matrix) is intended to be used by everyone who undertakes a protection analysis to help create a shared understanding of important concepts in protection analysis.

<https://rescue.box.com/s/glk26d5sg3px9mnqzfy29aqi3nb4u6zb>

RISK DEFINITION BUILDER

Adapted from InterAction's Training and Facilitator's Guide: Continuous Context-specific Protection Analysis

<https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1U5ZdnlnSQQ16ntvC-Nlf4XxmMRLRMSRbjeKD6Yk2oFA/edit#gid=1147434295>

Useful to define a Protection Risk in group work

PROTECTION RISK IDENTIFICATION MATRIX/CANVAS

Adapted from InterAction's Training and Facilitator's Guide: Continuous Context-specific Protection Analysis

<https://rescue.box.com/s/4wckz4fblscfv0rtvyxwyibtgbbnd5vr>

Supports the organizing of information and data in correspondance of the PAF Pillars

REFERENCE POINTS TIMELINE

Adapted from We World Community Protection Approach - CPA - Handbook

<https://rescue.box.com/s/6p9i6isxd9lea6tgxsfs30ihp8jxth5u>

Helpful for group brainstorming on meaningful and important moments in a yearly timeline

PROTECTION ANALYSIS FRAMEWORK

The Protection Analytical Framework helps to enhance existing analysis work in support of more informed decision-making at the programmatic, operational and strategic levels.

<https://www.globalprotectioncluster.org/2021/08/11/protection-analytical-framework/>

ROADMAP TEMPLATE FOR AIL

Drawn from PIM Roadmap: Assessing your information landscape

<https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1U5ZdnlnSQQ16ntvC-Nlf4XxmMRLRMSRbjeKD6Yk2oFA/edit#gid=307654334>

Include minimum elements to organize needed data and information in correspondance of the PAF Pillars

PROBLEM SOLVING APPROACH MATRIX/ CANVAS

Modified from workshop tools developed with IRC-DRC Project, InterAction & Nigeria ProSpine consortia

<https://rescue.box.com/s/xd5xk8yvmttu7zm8ua4uel1lk49y9mh>

Overarching canvas to guide group reflection in the elaboration of a Problem Solving approach to reduce identified Protection Risks

PAF APPENDIX 1: ANALYSIS TOOLS (ANALYSIS PLAN)

The Analysis Plan includes a series of guiding analytical questions, and suggested information needs, that align to each pillar and sub-pillar of the Protection Analytical Framework.

<https://www.globalprotectioncluster.org/2021/08/11/protection-analytical-framework/>

COMBINED INFORMATION LANDSCAPE

Protection Analysis Training Package

<https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1U5ZdnlnSQQ16ntvC-Nlf4XxmMRLRMSRbjeKD6Yk2oFA/edit#gid=1657298414>

Include minimum elements to organize both available and needed data and information

STAKEHOLDER MAP

Protection Analysis Training Package

<https://rescue.box.com/s/tr60qbm8fl33n9ydzxb4mwsnfl0kdr12>

Helpful for group brainstorming on stakeholders, adapted to PAF Pillars

THEORY OF ACTION MATRIX

Informed by We World CPA Handbook, InterAction Causal Logic Guidance and DRC Complementary Mapping Tool

<https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1U5ZdnlnSQQ16ntvC-Nlf4XxmMRLRMSRbjeKD6Yk2oFA/edit#gid=1006428968>

Protection Egg based tool for group reflection on actionable strategy to ensure changes in protection risks factors

PROTECTION THEORY OF ACTION CANVAS

Informed by We World CPA Handbook, InterAction Causal Logic Guidance and DRC Complementary Mapping Tool

<https://rescue.box.com/s/a5bmmviixm8y1h98y2pzusg6m2g8ac30>

Protection Egg based tool for group reflection on actionable strategy to ensure changes in protection risks factors

OUTCOME DEFINITION TABLE

Adapted from We World CPA Handbook. Inspired by Outcome Harvesting, Ricardo Wilson-Grau and Heather Britt, Ford Foundation, 2012

<https://rescue.box.com/s/ep0yh1mazkqlnjibg68e5u5kcl26ceps>

Helpful for group reflection on available data gathering mechanisms and actors/stakeholders for analysis sharing, in relation to a Protection Outcome

“LET’S TALK ABOUT...” VIDEOS

1. WHAT IS PROTECTION RISK?

<https://rescue.box.com/s/memv9i4yq9q5p8xbzfxxyymbn6mn4m2om>

2. INTRODUCING THE PROTECTION ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK

<https://rescue.box.com/s/329vpqgn2ip0hhu1w11303pyk229304a>

3. SOURCES AND METHODS FOR PRIMARY DATA COLLECTION

<https://rescue.box.com/s/a28rflijp5eet2373xmmdqk6g2kypm55a>

4. ENGAGING COMMUNITIES THROUGHOUT THE PROCESS OF PROTECTION ANALYSIS

<https://rescue.box.com/s/ga1cq3wrydlidnh8nw88amr0erlb14uq7>

5. HOW SHOULD WE PRIORITIZE RISK?

<https://rescue.box.com/s/ysucusyxwrtigw7figgg4pek67cfjdpz>

6. METHODS OF RISK PRIORITIZATION: SEVERITY

<https://rescue.box.com/s/hq12dd4oy1tmwf8wmi1z3aqrc4iothsg>

7. DESIGNING AN INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

<https://rescue.box.com/s/m26587lyf7v9seq820k8lddc2jabvihv>

7. PLANNING FOR CONTINUOUS ANALYSIS

<https://rescue.box.com/s/vmugzvop0b7uu06ardq91fml6iajeyoy>



PROTECTION  
ANALYSIS  
ROADMAP  
TOOLBOX

Please note that this is not an exhaustive list of tools, but rather aims to provide inspiration on the combination of methods and resources which can be used in support of your protection analysis. You might also already have tools that can be applied or adapted for the analysis!

CAUSES DIAGRAM

**CATEGORY:** Problem Identification  
**TYPE OF TOOL:** Tool  
**AUTHOR:** DIY Toolkit

TOOL 5: HOW TO IDENTIFY PROTECTION PROBLEMS

**CATEGORY:** Priorities and Objectives of the Affected Population  
**TYPE OF TOOL:** Tool  
**AUTHOR:** Action Aid  
**NOTE:** Tool 5 is on pg 95 of the manual

PAF CONCEPTS MATRIX (TAB 5)

**CATEGORY:** Aspects of Risk (threat, vulnerability and capacity)  
**TYPE OF TOOL:** Guidance  
**AUTHOR:** Global Protection Cluster, IRC, DRC  
**NOTE:** Note that the Concepts Matrix is on Tab 5

PROTECTION CONCEPTS CARD DECK

**CATEGORY:** Aspects of Risk (threat, vulnerability and capacity)  
**TYPE OF TOOL:** Tool, Training Pack  
**AUTHOR:** IRC, DRC

RISK EQUATION TOOL

**CATEGORY:** Problem's Causes; Threat Identification  
**TYPE OF TOOL:** Tool  
**AUTHOR:** Inter Action

TOOL 7: HOW TO CARRY OUT A PROTECTION EQUATION ANALYSIS

**CATEGORY:** Problem's Causes; Threat Identification  
**TYPE OF TOOL:** Tool  
**AUTHOR:** ActionAid  
**NOTE:** Tool 7 is on pg 99 of the manual

5 WHYS TOOL

**CATEGORY:** Problem Identification  
**TYPE OF TOOL:** Tool  
**AUTHOR:** ELRHA

PIM ROADMAP: ASSESSING YOUR INFORMATION LANDSCAPE

**CATEGORY:** Gathering more information  
**TYPE OF TOOL:** Tool, Training  
**AUTHOR:** PIM  
**NOTE:** [Guidance for how to use this tool within the Training Pack is found here.](#)

RELEVANT PAF PILLAR: CURRENT THREATS TO THE POPULATION

**CATEGORY:** Problem's Causes; Threat Identification  
**TYPE OF TOOL:** Guidance, PAF Pillar, Analysis Plan  
**AUTHOR:** Global Protection Cluster, IRC, DRC  
**NOTE:** Many features of the PAF will be useful to looking into this, but specifically the Conceptual Framework, Analysis Plan, and Concepts Matrix

RELEVANT PAF PILLAR: CURRENT THREATS TO THE POPULATION (MAIN ACTORS RESPONSIBLE)

**CATEGORY:** Problem's Causes; Understanding the Roles of Duty-bearers and other actors  
**TYPE OF TOOL:** Guidance, PAF Pillar, Analysis Plan  
**AUTHOR:** Global Protection Cluster, IRC, DRC

DRC'S RESPONSIBILITY LINKING TOOL (ANNEX 5)

**CATEGORY:** Problem's Causes; Understanding the Roles of Duty-bearers and other actors  
**TYPE OF TOOL:** Tool  
**AUTHOR:** DRC  
**NOTE:** Tool is featured on Annex 5

HUMAN RIGHTS ANALYSIS AND STAKEHOLDER MAPPING VIDEO

**CATEGORY:** Problem's Causes; Understanding the Roles of Duty-bearers and other actors  
**TYPE OF TOOL:** Video training  
**AUTHOR:** Global Protection Cluster

IRC'S SOCIAL NETWORK ANALYSIS HANDBOOK

**CATEGORY:** Problem's Causes; Understanding the Roles of Duty-bearers and other actors  
**TYPE OF TOOL:** Method, Tool  
**AUTHOR:** IRC

RELEVANT PAF PILLAR: CONTEXT

**CATEGORY:** Problem's Causes; Understanding the local, historical, social, and political context and crisis dynamics  
**TYPE OF TOOL:** Guidance, PAF Pillar, Analysis Plan  
**AUTHOR:** Global Protection Cluster, IRC, DRC

VILLAGE HISTORIES AND TRENDS

**CATEGORY:** Problem's Causes; Understanding the local, historical, social, and political context and crisis dynamics  
**TYPE OF TOOL:** Method, Tool  
**AUTHOR:** CARE

IRC'S CONTEXT CALENDAR

**CATEGORY:** Problem's Causes; Understanding the local, historical, social, and political context and crisis dynamics  
**TYPE OF TOOL:** Tool  
**AUTHOR:** IRC

CONTEXT, CONFLICT AND DO NO HARM ANALYSIS TOOL

**CATEGORY:** Problem's Causes; Understanding the local, historical, social, and political context and crisis dynamics  
**TYPE OF TOOL:** Tool  
**AUTHOR:** Mercy Corps

SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND GENDER INDEX

**CATEGORY:** Problem's Causes; Understanding the local, historical, social, and political context and crisis dynamics  
**TYPE OF TOOL:** Dashboard  
**AUTHOR:** OECD

WE WORLD INDEX

**CATEGORY:** Problem's Causes; Understanding the local, historical, social, and political context and crisis dynamics  
**TYPE OF TOOL:** Dashboard, Report  
**AUTHOR:** We World

ACLED CONFLICT ANALYSIS

**CATEGORY:** Problem's Causes; Understanding the local, historical, social, and political context and crisis dynamics  
**TYPE OF TOOL:** Dashboard  
**AUTHOR:** ACLED

IRC'S COMPREHENSIVE GENDER ANALYSIS

**CATEGORY:** Problem's Causes; Understanding the local, historical, social, and political context and crisis dynamics  
**TYPE OF TOOL:** Method, Tool  
**AUTHOR:** IRC

RELEVANT PAF PILLAR: THREAT'S EFFECT ON THE POPULATION (CHARACTERISTICS OF AFFECTED POPULATION)

**CATEGORY:** Problem's consequences and effects; Characteristics of the affected population  
**TYPE OF TOOL:** Guidance, PAF Pillar, Analysis Plan  
**AUTHOR:** Global Protection Cluster, IRC, DRC

RELEVANT PAF PILLAR: THREAT'S EFFECT ON THE POPULATION (CONSEQUENCES OF THE THREAT)

**CATEGORY:** Problem's consequences and effects; Consequences  
**TYPE OF TOOL:** Guidance, PAF Pillar, Analysis Plan  
**AUTHOR:** Global Protection Cluster, IRC, DRC

RELEVANT PAF PILLAR: EXISTING CAPACITIES (AFFECTED POPULATION'S COPING STRATEGIES)

**CATEGORY:** Problem's consequences and effects; Affected population coping strategies  
**TYPE OF TOOL:** Guidance, PAF Pillar, Analysis Plan  
**AUTHOR:** Global Protection Cluster, IRC, DRC

RELEVANT PAF PILLAR: EXISTING CAPACITIES (CAPACITIES OF THE AFFECTED POPULATION)

**CATEGORY:** Existing Strategies and Capacities to cope with or mitigate the problem; Capacities of affected population  
**TYPE OF TOOL:** Guidance, PAF Pillar, Analysis Plan  
**AUTHOR:** Global Protection Cluster, IRC, DRC

RELEVANT PAF PILLAR: EXISTING CAPACITIES (CAPACITIES OF LOCAL MECHANISMS, SYSTEMS, AND ACTORS)

**CATEGORY:** Existing Strategies and Capacities to cope with or mitigate the problem; Capacities of local systems and actors  
**TYPE OF TOOL:** Guidance, PAF Pillar, Analysis Plan  
**AUTHOR:** Global Protection Cluster, IRC, DRC

RELEVANT PAF PILLAR: EXISTING CAPACITIES (INSTITUTIONAL, OTHER MECHANISMS, AND RESPONSE CAPACITIES)

**CATEGORY:** Existing Strategies and Capacities to cope with or mitigate the problem; Capacities of Institutional or other response mechanisms  
**TYPE OF TOOL:** Guidance, PAF Pillar, Analysis Plan  
**AUTHOR:** Global Protection Cluster, IRC, DRC

ACTIONAID: TOOL 12: HOW TO CARRY OUT PARTICIPATORY PRIORITISATION

**CATEGORY:** Priorities and Objectives of the Affected Population  
**TYPE OF TOOL:** Method, Tool  
**AUTHOR:** ActionAid  
**NOTE:** Tool is on page 110 of the manual

POWER ANALYSIS BRIEFING: REVIEW OF TOOLS AND METHODS

**CATEGORY:** Problem's Causes; Understanding the local, historical, social, and political context and crisis dynamics  
**TYPE OF TOOL:** Tools, Methods  
**AUTHOR:** WaterAid+FAN GTF Programme

DRC'S COMPLEMENTARITY MAPPING

**CATEGORY:** Defining Problem-solving approach; Identifying Problem-solving partners  
**TYPE OF TOOL:** Tool  
**AUTHOR:** DRC  
**NOTE:** Tool is included in Annex 6

CPA: NARRATE COMMUNITY PERSPECTIVE

**CATEGORY:** Define Problem-solving approach; reflect and engage communities and population  
**TYPE OF TOOL:** Approach, Guidance, Tools  
**AUTHOR:** We World  
**NOTE:** Relevant pages from pages 87-129

TOOL 14: HOW TO PLAN WITH THE PROTECTION EQUATION AND EGG

**CATEGORY:** Defining Collective Strategies  
**TYPE OF TOOL:** Tool  
**AUTHOR:** Action Aid  
**NOTE:** Tool is on page 114

IRC STEP COMMUNITY RISK RESPONSE PROFILE

**CATEGORY:** Presenting and sharing findings; Tracking problem-solving actions  
**TYPE OF TOOL:** Tool, template  
**AUTHOR:** IRC

CCHN FIELD MANUAL ON FRONTLINE HUMANITARIAN NEGOTIATION

**CATEGORY:** Identify localized strategy to negotiate with actors and partners  
**TYPE OF TOOL:** Guidance  
**AUTHOR:** CCHN

IOM COUNTER-TRAFFICKING IN EMERGENCIES

**CATEGORY:** Develop tailored strategies starting from your data and information management capacities  
**TYPE OF TOOL:** Guidance  
**AUTHOR:** IOM

CPA COMMUNITY SAMPLING PLAN

**CATEGORY:** Engaging the community in the analysis process and problem-solving  
**TYPE OF TOOL:** Tool  
**AUTHOR:** We World

DRC IRAQ'S COMMUNITY FGD TOOL

**CATEGORY:** Engaging the community in the analysis process and problem-solving  
**TYPE OF TOOL:** Tool, Guidance note, and training  
**AUTHOR:** DRC Iraq  
**NOTE:** The materials include a description of the tools and relevant training materials for conducting participatory focus group discussions for protection analysis

COMMUNITY, SOCIAL, AND RESOURCE MAPPING

**CATEGORY:** Engaging the community in the analysis process and problem-solving  
**TYPE OF TOOL:** Method; Tool  
**AUTHOR:** CARE

COUNTRY PROTECTION ANALYSIS UPDATE TEMPLATE

**CATEGORY:** Presenting and sharing findings  
**TYPE OF TOOL:** Reporting Template  
**AUTHOR:** Global Protection Cluster

AUDIO AND VISUAL STORYTELLING RESOURCES FROM KNIGHTLAB

**CATEGORY:** Data visualization and storytelling  
**TYPE OF TOOL:** Tools  
**AUTHOR:** Knight Lab

DATA VISUALIZATION GUIDELINES PLAYLIST

**CATEGORY:** Data visualization  
**TYPE OF TOOL:** Video guidance  
**AUTHOR:** OCHA

FEAR FREE CHART

**CATEGORY:** Testing Strategies and tracking progress  
**TYPE OF TOOL:** Tool  
**AUTHOR:** SaferWorld  
**NOTE:** The tool is available from pg 40

DO NO HARM ASSESSMENT GUIDANCE NOTE

**CATEGORY:** Ensure Do No Harm  
**TYPE OF TOOL:** Guidance  
**AUTHOR:** IRC

WE WORLD COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT MANUAL

**CATEGORY:** Define community engagement strategies to align popupulation objectives  
**TYPE OF TOOL:** Guidance  
**AUTHOR:** We World

CPA CHANGES SESSIONS

**CATEGORY:** Ensure continuous reflection with affected population  
**TYPE OF TOOL:** Tool  
**AUTHOR:** We World

OUTCOME HARVESTING

**CATEGORY:** Ensure continuous analysis vis-a-vis defined objectives  
**TYPE OF TOOL:** Guidance  
**AUTHOR:** BetterEvaluation

RISK OF:

COERCION

VIOLENCE

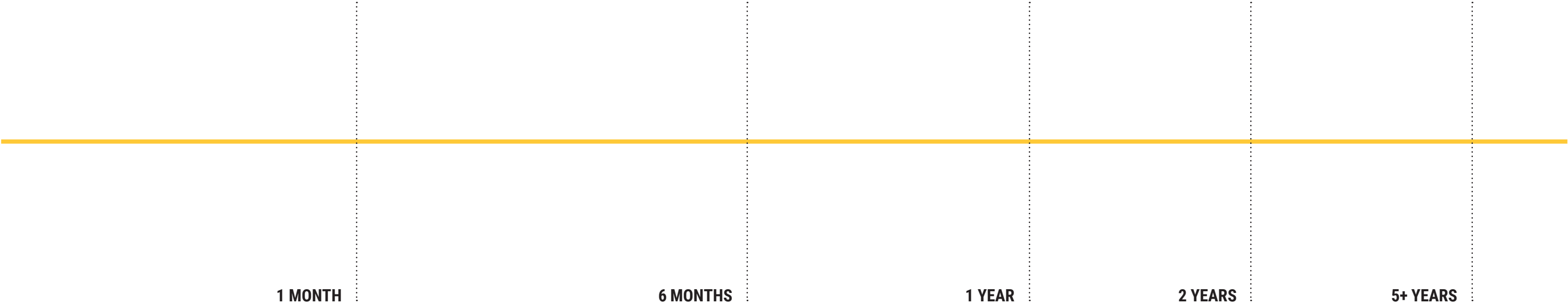
DELIBERATE DEPRIVATION

IN THE FORM OF:

FROM:

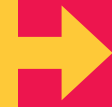
FACED BY:

RISK OCCURRENCE BASED ON EXISTING DATA

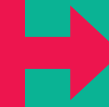




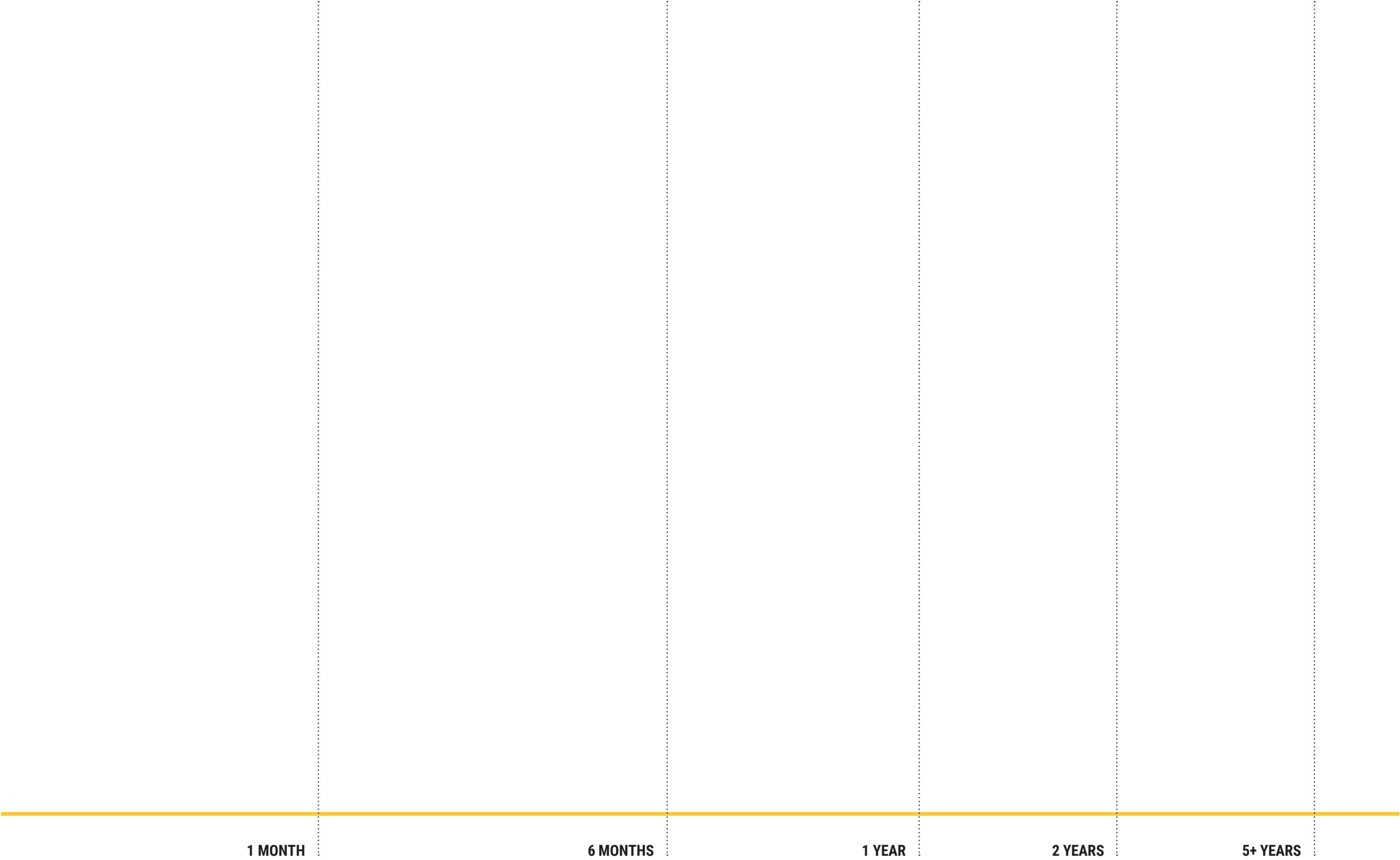
**THREAT**



**VULNERABILITY**



**CAPACITY**



RISK OF:

COERCION    VIOLENCE    DELIBERATE DEPRIVATION

IN THE FORM OF:

FROM:

FACED BY:

RISK OCCURRENCE BASED ON EXISTING DATA

	Direct Service Provision	Supporting existing structures	Talking privately to convince change in policy/practice	Telling others so they can influence	Making public to put pressure
Stop or alleviating immediate effects					
ACTORS					
Restore living conditions and dignity					
ACTORS					
Change environment to ensure respect of rights					
ACTORS					

REFERENCE POINTS TIMELINE

ORGANIZATION OR  
OTHER DEPARTMENT

CONTEXT RELATED  
and SEASONAL

MY TEAM, MY PLAN,  
and / or MY TASKS

EXTERNAL  
COORDINATION

EXTERNAL  
COORDINATION

1 MONTH

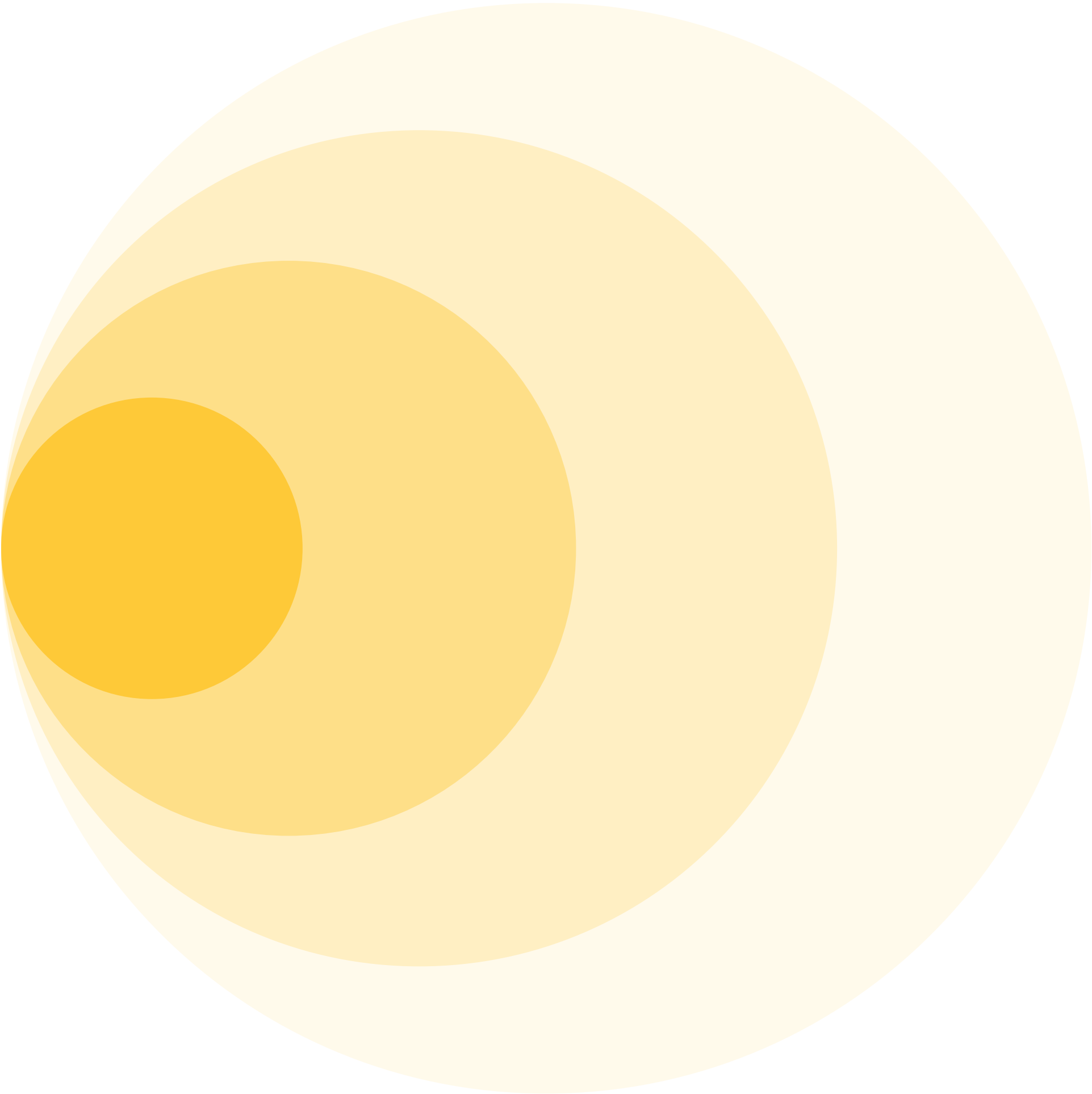
6 MONTHS

1 YEAR

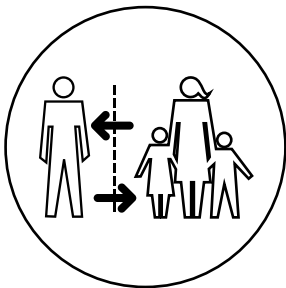
2 YEARS

5+ YEARS

RISK OF:	COERCION	VIOLENCE	DELIBERATE DEPRIVATION	RISK OCCURRENCE BASED ON EXISTING DATA
IN THE FORM OF:				
FROM:				
FACED BY:				



-  RIGHT HOLDERS
-  PRIMARY STAKEHOLDERS
-  DUTY BEARERS
-  EXTERNAL INFLUENCES



## (FORCED) FAMILY SEPARATION

**Contextual example:** A family traveling from Northern Nigeria to Southern Nigeria has been stopped at a paramilitary checkpoint, the father has been detained but the mother and children were allowed to continue their way to the refugee camp they were initially headed to. The group gave no information on when or if the father would be able to join.

## Possible relation between concept and protection risk

### THREAT

*Type of protection Threat*

### COERCION

### Definition:

*Issues related to separation of families - a family is defined as all those who consider themselves and are considered by each other, to be part of a family, and who wish to live together.*

### Human Right: Right to family

*A family is defined as all those who consider themselves and are considered by each other, to be part of a family, and who wish to live together*





**(FORCED) INTERNAL  
DISPLACEMENT**

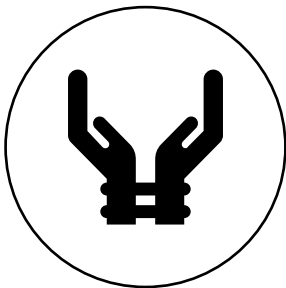
**THREAT***Type of protection Threat***COERCION****Definition:**

*Forced movement / displacement relates to situations when individuals and communities have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of events or situations such as armed conflict, generalized violence, human rights abuses, natural or man-made disasters. It both includes situations where people have fled as well as situations where people have been forcibly removed from their homes, evicted or relocated to another place not of their choosing, whether by State or non-State actors. The defining factor is the absence of will or consent.*

**International Humanitarian Law Consideration**

*Forced displacement of civilians for reasons related to an armed conflict: A. Parties to an international armed conflict may not deport or forcibly transfer the civilian population of an occupied territory, in whole or in part, unless the security of the civilians involved or imperative military reasons so demand. B. Parties to a non-international armed conflict may not order the displacement of the civilian population, in whole or in part, for reasons related to the conflict, unless the security of the civilians involved or imperative military reasons so demand.*

**Customary IHL Rule 129**



**ABDUCTION, KIDNAPPING OR  
ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCE**

**THREAT***Type of protection Threat***COERCION****VIOLENCE****Definition:**

*Unlawful taking or detention of one person by another. Enforced disappearance occurs when the deprivation of liberty is carried out by State agents, or by persons or groups of persons acting with the State's support or acquiescence or by a non-state armed group. Those responsible refuse to acknowledge the detention or they conceal the concerned person's fate and whereabouts, which places the person outside the protection of the law.*

**International Humanitarian Law Consideration**

*Enforced disappearance is prohibited.*

**Customary IHL Rule 98****Human Right: Right to life / Right to liberty**

*Enforced disappearance has three required elements: 1. A person is detained or otherwise deprived of liberty. 2. The deprivation of liberty is carried out by State agents, or by persons or groups of persons acting with the State's support or acquiescence. And 3. Those responsible refuse to acknowledge the detention or they conceal the concerned person's fate and whereabouts, which places the person outside the protection of the law.*



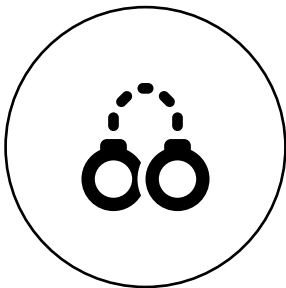
**ARBITRARY DENIAL  
OR DEPRIVATION OF  
NATIONALITY**

**THREAT***Type of protection Threat***DELIBERATE DEPRIVATION****Definition:**

*Access to nationality or citizenship is denied either because of a national law or because of particular circumstances. Denial of nationality can lead to statelessness. Deprivation of nationality takes place when a person loses or is striped of his or her nationality or citizenship as a result of discriminatory national legislations.*

**Human Right: Right to nationality / Civil status / Registration & Documentation**

*When access to nationality or citizenship is denied either because of a national law or because of particular circumstances. Denial of nationality can lead to statelessness status. Deprivation of nationality takes place when a person loses or is striped of his or her nationality or citizenship as a result of discriminatory national legislations*



**ARBITRARY OR UNLAWFUL  
ARREST AND/OR DETENTION**



**THREAT***Type of protection Threat***DELIBERATE DEPRIVATION****Definition:**

*All situations where a person has been deprived of his or her liberty as a result of unlawful arrest or detention. Arrest can be unlawful if for example it has been done without informing immediately of the reason for arrest, in a language one understands and/or not being brought promptly before a judge to confirm the lawfulness of arrest/detention*

**International Humanitarian Law Consideration**

*Arbitrary deprivation of liberty is prohibited*

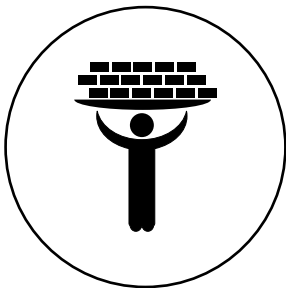
**Customary IHL Rule 99****Human Right: Right to personal liberty**

*All situations where a person has been deprived of his or her liberty as a result of arrest or detention, such as by the police or other agents of the State, or confinement to a certain location, institution or facility.*

*The right to liberty and security of person prohibits any form of deprivation of liberty that is either unlawful (i.e. not provided for by law or carried out in accordance with the law) and/or arbitrary (e.g. is unjust, unreasonable or disproportionate).*

*Arrest is the taking of a person into legal custody, as by officers of the law. Arrest can be unlawful if for example it has been done without informing immediately of the reason for arrest, in a language one understands and/or not being brought promptly before a judge to confirm the lawfulness of arrest/detention.*

*Detention is the maintenance of a person in custody or confinement, especially while awaiting a Court decision.*



**CHILD LABOUR**

## Possible relation between concept and protection risk

### THREAT

*Type of protection Threat*

### COERCION

### Definition:

*Any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with a child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development.*

*Any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with a child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development.*



**CHILD TRAFFICKING,  
ABDUCTION OR SALE**

## Possible relation between concept and protection risk

### THREAT

#### Type of protection Threat

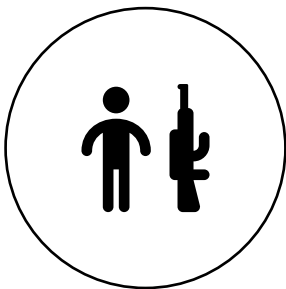
**VIOLENCE**

**COERCION**

### Definition:

*A child (person under the age of 18 years) has been trafficked if he or she has been moved within a country, or across borders, whether by force or not, with the purpose of exploiting the child. remo Abduction constitutes removal or retention of a child in violation of the custody rights of parents or other caregivers. Sale of a child means the transfer of a child "by any person or group of persons to another for remuneration or any other consideration*

*A child (person under the age of 18 years) has been trafficked if he or she has been moved within a country, or across borders, whether by force or not, with the purpose of exploiting the child. Abduction constitutes removal or retention of a child in violation of the custodial rights of parents or other caregivers. Sale of a child means the transfer of a child by any person or group of persons to another for remuneration or any other consideration*



**CHILDREN ASSOCIATED  
WITH ARMED FORCES OR  
ARMED GROUPS**

## *Possible relation between concept and protection risk*

### THREAT

*Type of protection Threat*

### COERCION

## Definition:

*Any recruitment or conscription, whether forced or voluntary, of children into any kind of regular or irregular armed force or group in any capacity.*

### **International Humanitarian Law Considerations:**

*Children (under 15) must not be recruited into armed forces or armed groups*

**Customary IHL Rules 136 & 137 • Additional Protocol I Article 77(2) & Additional Protocol II Article 4(3)(c) • Additional Protocol I Article 77(3) & Additional Protocol II Article 4(3)(d)**

*Issues related to recruitment or conscription, whether forced or voluntary, of children into any kind of regular or irregular armed force or group in any capacity.*





## **CONFISCATION OF PROPERTY**

*Possible relation between concept and protection risk*

## THREAT

*Type of protection Threat*

## DELIBERATE DEPRIVATION

### Definition:

*Confiscation of property without alternative solution*

#### International Humanitarian Law Considerations:

*The destruction or seizure of the property of an adversary is prohibited, unless required by imperative military necessity.*

**Customary IHL Rule 50**

#### Human Right: Land & Property Rights



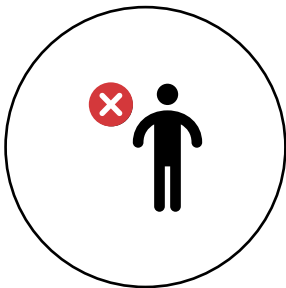
## **CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF PROPERTY/EXPROPRIATION**

**THREAT***Type of protection Threat***DELIBERATE DEPRIVATION****Definition:**

*A prolonged occupation of private property directly or indirectly by Government or by armed forces.*

**Human Right: Land & Property Rights**

*A prolonged occupation of private property directly or indirectly by Government or by armed forces*



**DEATH OR INJURY**  
through deliberate or non-deliberate  
attack by parties to the conflict

**THREAT***Type of protection Threat***VIOLENCE****Definition:**

*Death or injury that is caused to civilians in the course of an attack, either incidental or deliberately*

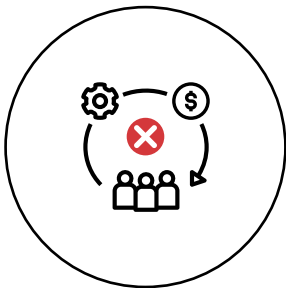
**International Humanitarian Law Considerations**

*The parties to the conflict must at all times distinguish between civilians and combatants, and civilian objects and military objectives. Attacks may only be directed against combatants and military objectives.*

**• Customary IHL Rules 1 to 21 • Additional Protocol I Articles 48, 51, 52): & 57 • Additional Protocol II Article 13**

**Human Right: Right to life**

*The death or injury that is caused to civilians in the course of an attack, either incidental or targeted.*



**DENIAL OF NEEDS OR  
ENTITLEMENTS**

**THREAT***Type of protection Threat***DELIBERATE DEPRIVATION****Definition:**

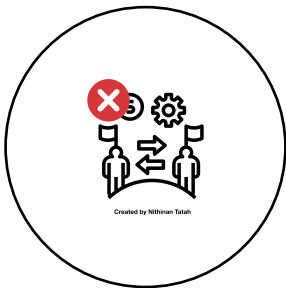
*Refusal (normally by host government) to acknowledge humanitarian needs or the need for a humanitarian response (and/or appeal), AND/OR denial of assistance to certain communities (often based on a particular group trait, e.g. ethnicity, religion, or on their circumstances, e.g. having been displaced by a group/in a geographic area that is not recognised to be part of the conflict).*

**International Humanitarian Law Considerations**

*The parties to the conflict must allow and facilitate rapid and unimpeded passage of humanitarian relief for civilians in need, which is impartial in character and conducted without any adverse distinction, subject to their right of control. Rule 88. Adverse distinction in the application of international humanitarian law based on race, colour, sex, language, religion or belief, political or other opinion, national or social origin, wealth, birth or other status, or on any other similar criteria is prohibited.*

**Customary IHL Rule 55, on denial of needs Rule 88. Non-Discrimination**





Created by Nithinan Tatah

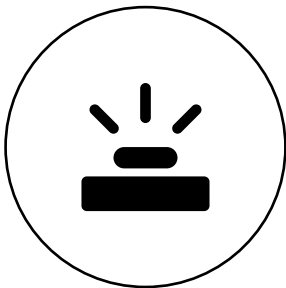
**DENIAL OF RESOURCES,  
OPPORTUNITIES, SERVICES**

**THREAT***Type of protection Threat***DELIBERATE DEPRIVATION****Definition:**

*Denial of rightful access to economic resources or livelihood opportunities, education, health or other social services. Examples include a widow prevented from receiving an inheritance, earnings forcibly taken by an intimate partner or family member, a woman prevented from using contraceptives, a girl prevented from attending school, etc. Reports of general poverty are not captured here, but under 'access to needs and services - livelihoods - income'*

**Human Right: Freedom from gender-based violence**

*Denial of rightful access to economic resources/assets or livelihood opportunities, education, health or other social services. Examples include a widow prevented from receiving an inheritance, earnings forcibly taken by an intimate partner or family member, a woman prevented from using contraceptives, a girl prevented from attending school, etc. Reports of general poverty should not be recorded.*



**MINES AND OTHER  
EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE**

Possible relation  
between concept  
and protection risk

## THREAT

Type of  
protection  
Threat

## DELIBERATE DEPRIVATION

**Definition:** Explosive Ordnance (EO) (2018) interpreted as encompassing mine action response to the following munitions: · mines · cluster munitions · unexploded ordnance · abandoned ordnance · booby traps · other devices (as defined by CCW APII) · improvised explosive devices

\* Note: improvised explosive devices (IEDs) meeting the definition of mines, booby-traps or other devices fall under the scope of mine action, when their clearance is undertaken for humanitarian purposes and in areas where active hostilities have ceased. If their presence has the potential to impede humanitarian activities, it should also be categorised under "Humanitarian access – presence of mines, explosive remnants of war and improvised explosive devices"

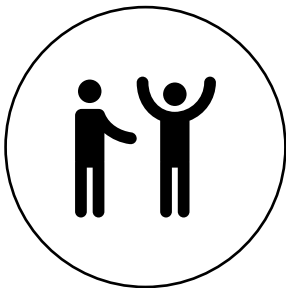
### International Humanitarian Law Consideration

When landmines are used, particular care must be taken to minimise their indiscriminate effects. Victim assistance is a core component of mine action and an obligation of State Parties under the Antipersonnel Mine Ban Treaty. Article Six of the Treaty states that "Each State Party in a position to do so shall provide assistance for the care and rehabilitation, and social and economic reintegration, of mine victims and for mine awareness programmes." Protocol V on Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons contains a similar provision in Article 8. Also Article 5 in the Convention on Cluster Munitions sets out obligations regarding victim assistance for states members to the convention. Victim assistance is a set of concrete actions to meet the immediate and long-term needs of mine/ERW victims, their families, affected communities and persons with disabilities

### Customary IHL Rule 81

#### Ottawa Convention on Anti-Personnel Mines

Act (=mutilation) or physical injuries (=maiming) that degrade the appearance or function of any living body, usually without causing death. Maiming and mutilation are often perpetrated during conflict against civilians. They often take the form of cutting off external facial features, appendages, or sexual organs. Maiming or mutilation may constitute torture or result from the presence of explosive ordnance.



**EXTORTION**

**THREAT***Type of protection Threat***VIOLENCE****Definition:**

*Wrongful use of actual or threatened force, violence or intimidation to gain money or property from an individual or entity, for instance at checkpoints or by levying informal 'taxes' in return for safety.*

**Human Right: Freedom from exploitation**

*Wrongful use of actual or threatened force, violence or intimidation to gain money or property from an individual or entity, for instance at checkpoints or by levying informal 'taxes' in return for safety.*



**EXTRAJUDICIAL  
EXECUTIONS, DELIBERATE  
OR INDISCRIMINATE  
ATTACKS ON CIVILIANS AND  
OTHER UNLAWFUL KILLINGS**

**THREAT***Type of protection Threat***VIOLENCE****Definition:**

*A killing which is committed by, at the behest of, or with the acquiescence of State agents; "extrajudicial" refers to the absence of a judicial process. "Killing" is a broader term which can refer to deprivation of life by State as well as non-State actors, either as a result of the use of force or due to any other action or omission*

**International Humanitarian Law Considerations**

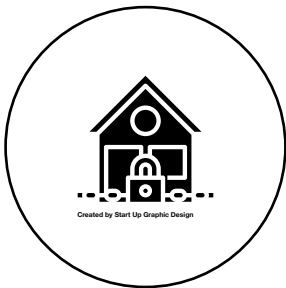
*Murder is prohibited. Attacks against civilians are prohibited.*

**• Customary IHL Rule 89 • Common Article 3 to the Geneva Convention • Geneva Convention I Article 50, Geneva Convention II Article 51, Geneva Convention III Article 130, Geneva Convention IV Article 147 • Additional Protocol I Article 75(2)(a) & Additional Protocol II Article 4(2)(a) • Customary IHL Rules 1 to 21 • Additional Protocol I Articles 48, 51, 52): & 57 • Additional Protocol II Article 13**

**Human Right: Right to life**

*A killing which is committed by, at the behest of, or with the acquiescence of State agents; "extrajudicial" refers to the absence of a judicial process. "Killing" is a broader term which can refer to deprivation of life by State as well as non-State actors, either as a result of the use of force or due to any other action or omission*





## **FORCED EVICTION OF PROPERTY**

**THREAT***Type of protection Threat***DELIBERATE DEPRIVATION****Definition:**

*The permanent or temporary removal against their will of individuals, families and/or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy, without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protection.*

**Human Right: Land & Property Rights**

*Is the permanent or temporary removal against their will of individuals, families and/or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy, without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protection. Various elements, separately or combined, define a forced eviction:*

- \* A permanent or temporary removal from housing, land or both;*
- \* The removal is carried out against the will of the occupants, with or*
- \* without the use of force;*
- \* It can be carried out without the provision of proper alternative housing*
- \* and relocation, adequate compensation and/or access to productive land, when appropriate;*
- \* It is carried out without the possibility of challenging either the decision or the process of eviction, without due process and disregarding the State's national and international obligations*



**FORCED LABOUR OR  
SLAVERY**

**THREAT***Type of protection Threat***COERCION****Definition:**

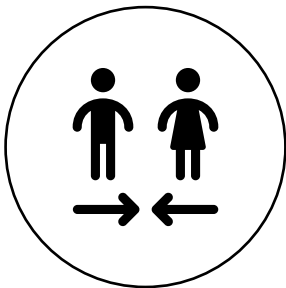
*Forced labour refers to situations in which persons are coerced to work through the use of violence or intimidation, or by more subtle means such as accumulated debt, retention of identity papers or threats of denunciation to immigration authorities. This includes debt bondage and slavery. Slavery is the status or condition of a person or persons over whom any or all of the powers of ownership are exercised. It includes the purchasing, selling, lending or bartering of a person or persons, and other similar deprivation of liberty.*

**International Humanitarian Law Considerations**

*Slavery and the slave trade in all their forms are prohibited.*

**Customary IHL Rule 94****Human Right: Freedom from exploitation**

*Forced labour refers to situations in which persons are coerced to work through the use of violence or intimidation, or by more subtle means such as accumulated debt, retention of identity papers or threats of denunciation to immigration authorities. This includes debt bondage and slavery*



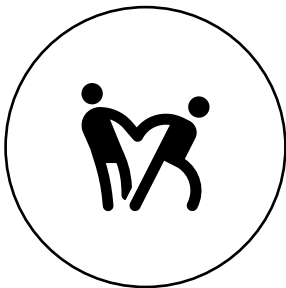
**FORCED MARRIAGE**

**THREAT***Type of protection Threat***COERCION****Definition:**

*The marriage of an individual against her or his will. Marriage involving a child (below 18 years old) is seen as always lacking his/her consent and is thus regarded as forced marriage.*

**Human Right: Freedom from gender-based violence**

*The marriage of an individual against her or his will. Marriage involving a child (below 18 years old) is seen as always lacking his/her consent and is thus regarded as forced marriage.*



**FORCED RECRUITMENT INTO  
ARMED FORCES / GROUPS**

**THREAT***Type of protection Threat***COERCION****Definition:**

*Any manner, in which an adult is forced, coerced, threatened or intimidated to join an armed force or group. If this involves individuals under 18 years of age, it is categorised as 'children associated with armed forces or armed groups'*

**International Humanitarian Law Considerations**

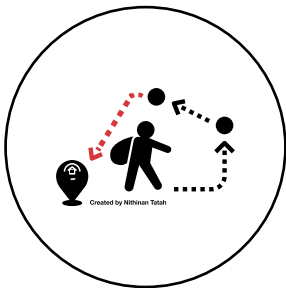
*Protected persons cannot be forced to serve in the armed forces of the Occupying Power*

- Customary IHL Rule 95 • Geneva Convention IV Articles 51 (only applicable in case of occupation)

**Human Right: Right to personal liberty**

*Any manner, in which a person is forced, coerced, threatened or intimidated to join an armed force or group.*





## **FORCED RETURN (IDP ONLY)**

**THREAT***Type of protection Threat***COERCION****Definition:**

*All information to the attempted or successful coercion of IDPs to return to their areas of habitual residence, which places their lives, safety, liberty and/or health at risk. Coercion need not necessarily require the open use of force. IDPs can be coerced into return through any actions by responsible parties intended to result in return (for example halted provisions of essential utilities to camps or closure of existing shelters).*

**International Humanitarian Law Considerations**

*Displaced persons have a right to voluntary return in safety to their homes or places of habitual residence as soon as the reasons for their displacement cease to exist.*

**• Customary IHL rule 132 • Geneva Convention IV Article 45, 49**

**Human Right: Freedom of movement**

*The attempted or successful coercion of IDPs to return to their areas of habitual residence, which places their lives, safety, liberty and/or health at risk.*

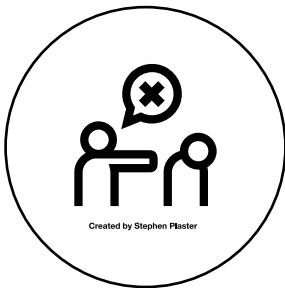


**HARASSMENT**

**THREAT***Type of protection Threat***VIOLENCE****Definition:**

*Harassment is the act of systematic and annoying actions of one party or a group, including threats and demands. The purposes may vary including racial prejudice, personal malice, an attempt to force someone to quit a job or grant sexual favors, apply illegal pressure to collect a bill, or merely gain sadistic pleasure from making someone fearful or anxious. It includes verbal harassment.*

*Harassment is the act of systematic and/or continued unwanted and annoying actions of one party or a group, including threats and demands. The purposes may vary including racial prejudice, personal malice, an attempt to force someone to quit a job or grant sexual favors, apply illegal pressure to collect a bill, or merely gain sadistic pleasure from making someone fearful or anxious.*



## HATE SPEECH

*Possible relation between concept and protection risk*

**THREAT**

*Type of protection Threat*

**VIOLENCE**

**Definition:**

*Speech, for instance in the media and school curricula, which incites national, racial or religious discrimination, hostility or violence.*



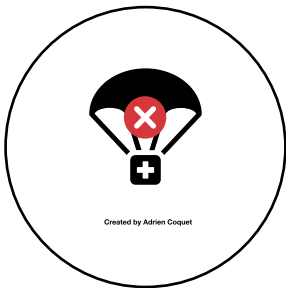
**IMPEDIMENTS TO ENTRY  
INTO COUNTRY**  
(bureaucratic and administrative)

**THREAT***Type of protection Threat***DELIBERATE DEPRIVATION****Definition:**

*Bureaucratic and administrative requirements for entry into the country of operation, such as registration for the organisation of visas and work permits for personnel, and/or constraints on import of equipment and relief items into the country*

*Bureaucratic and administrative requirements for entry into the country of operation, such as registration for the organisation or visas and work permits for personnel, AND/OR constraints on import of equipment and relief items into the country.*





Created by Adrien Goquet

## **INTERFERENCE INTO HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITIES**

**THREAT***Type of protection Threat***COERCION****Definition:**

*Direct interference (usually by political or military actors) with humanitarian activities during or after their implementation. This may include pressure to work in specific geographic area or insistence to link humanitarian assistance to a specific political or military agenda.*

**International Humanitarian Law Considerations**

*The parties to the conflict must ensure the freedom of movement of authorized humanitarian relief personnel essential to the exercise of their functions. Only in case of imperative military necessity may their movements be temporarily restricted.*

**Customary IHL Rule 55, on denial of needs / impediment to humanitarian activities**

*Direct interference (usually by political or military actors) with humanitarian activities during or after their implementation. This may include pressure to work in specific geographic area or insistence to link humanitarian assistance to a specific political or military agenda.*



## MAIMING OR MUTILATION

**THREAT***Type of protection Threat***VIOLENCE****Definition:**

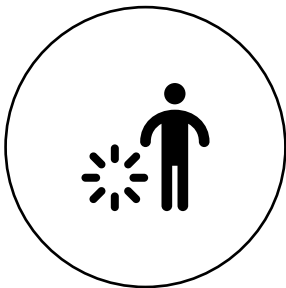
*An act (=mutilation) or physical injuries (=maiming) that degrade the appearance or function of any living body, usually without causing death. Maiming and mutilation are often perpetrated during conflict against civilians. They often take the form of cutting off external facial features, appendages, or sexual organs. Maiming or mutilation may constitute torture or result from the presence of explosive ordnance*

**International Humanitarian Law Considerations**

*Mutilation, medical or scientific experiments or any other medical procedure not indicated by the state of health of the person concerned and not consistent with generally accepted medical standards are prohibited.*

**Geneva Convention IV and Customary IHL Rule 92**

*An act (=mutilation) or physical injury (=maiming) that degrades the appearance or function of any living body, usually without causing death. Maiming and mutilation are often perpetrated during armed conflict. They often take the form of cutting off external facial features, appendages or sexual organs. Maiming or mutilation may constitute torture or result from the presence of explosive ordnance*



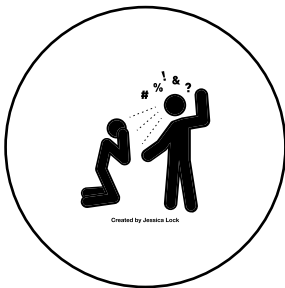
**PHYSICAL ASSAULT OR  
ABUSE**  
(not related to SGBV)

**THREAT***Type of protection Threat***VIOLENCE****Definition:**

*Acts of physical violence that are not sexual in nature. Examples include: hitting, slapping, choking, cutting, shoving, burning, or any other act that results in pain, discomfort or injury*

*Civilians and persons hors de combat must be treated humanely; Torture, cruel or inhuman treatment and outrages upon personal dignity, in particular humiliating and degrading treatment, are prohibited.*

**Customary law Rule 87 and Rule 90**



## **PSYCHOLOGICAL/ EMOTIONAL ABUSE**

**THREAT***Type of protection Threat***VIOLENCE****Definition:**

*Infliction of mental or emotional pain or injury. Examples include: threats of physical or sexual violence, intimidation, humiliation, forced isolation, stalking, harassment, unwanted attention, remarks, gestures or written words of a sexual and/or menacing nature, destruction of cherished things, etc.*

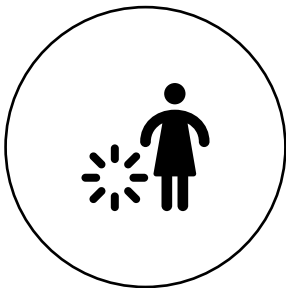
**International Humanitarian Law Considerations**

*Civilians and persons hors de combat must be treated humanely; Torture, cruel or inhuman treatment and outrages upon personal dignity, in particular humiliating and degrading treatment, are prohibited.*

**Customary law Rule 87 and Rule 90****Human Right: Freedom from gender-based violence**

*Infliction of mental or emotional pain or injury. Examples include threats of physical or sexual violence, intimidation, humiliation, forced isolation, stalking, harassment, unwanted attention, remarks, gestures or written words of a sexual and/or menacing nature, destruction of cherished things*





## **SEXUAL AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

**THREAT***Type of protection Threat***VIOLENCE****Definition:**

*Any form of non-consensual sexual contact, including rape, the non-consensual penetration (however slight) of the vagina, anus or mouth with a penis or other body part. Examples also include attempted rape, as well as unwanted kissing, fondling, or touching of genitalia and buttocks. FGM/C is an act of violence that impacts sexual organs, and as such should be classified as sexual assault.*

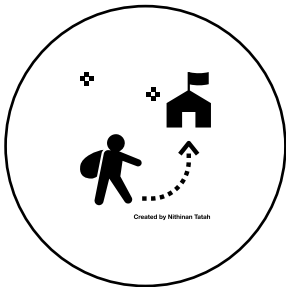
**International Humanitarian Law Considerations**

*Rape and other forms of sexual violence are prohibited.*

• Customary IHL Rule 93 • Geneva Convention IV Article 27(2) • Additional Protocol I Article 75(2)(b) • Additional Protocol I Article 76 & 77 • Additional Protocol II Article 4(2)

**Human Right: Freedom from gender-based violence**

*Any form of non-consensual sexual contact, including rape, the non-consensual penetration (however slight) of the vagina, anus or mouth with a penis or other body part. Rape also includes penetration of the vagina or anus with an object. Examples also include attempted rape, as well as unwanted kissing, fondling, or touching of genitalia and buttocks. FGM/C is an act of violence that impacts sexual organs, and as such should be classified as sexual assault*



## **REFOULEMENT**

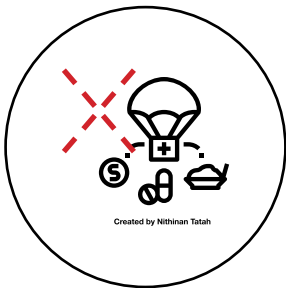
**(Refugee/Asylum-seeker only)**

**THREAT***Type of protection Threat***COERCION****Definition:**

*All information to the attempted or successful coercion of refugees to return to their areas of habitual residence, which places their lives, safety, liberty and/or health at risk. Coercion need not necessarily require the open use of force. Refugees can be coerced into return through any actions by responsible parties intended to result in return (for example halted provisions of essential utilities to camps or closure of existing shelters).*

**Human Right: Freedom of movement**

*Returning refugees in any manner whatsoever to countries or territories in which their lives or freedom may be threatened.*



## **RESTRICTION AND OBSTRUCTION OF ACCESS TO AID**

**THREAT***Type of protection Threat***COERCION****Definition:**

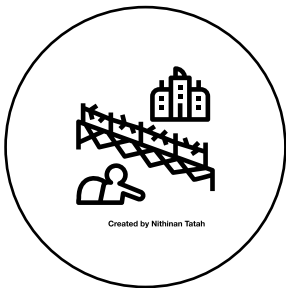
*All events and practices which interfere with the ability of conflict-affected populations to access assistance and services. These may include forced population movement as well as physical or administrative restrictions that prevent affected populations (or specific individuals or groups) to access services and assistance.*

**International Humanitarian Law Considerations**

*The parties to the conflict must ensure the freedom of movement of authorized humanitarian relief personnel essential to the exercise of their functions. Only in case of imperative military necessity may their movements be temporarily restricted.*

**Customary IHL Rule 55, on denial of needs / impediment to humanitarian activities and Rule 56**

*All events and practices which interfere with the ability of conflict-affected populations to access assistance and services. These may include forced population movement as well as physical or administrative restrictions that prevent affected populations (or specific individuals or groups) accessing services and assistance*



Created by Nithinan Tatah

## **RESTRICTION OF MOVEMENT**

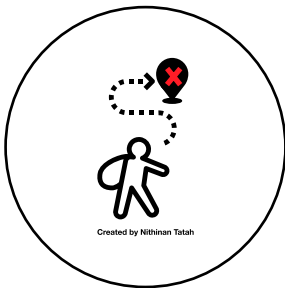
**(impediments to freedom of  
movement and/or administrative  
restrictions)**

**THREAT***Type of protection Threat***COERCION****Definition:**

*Impediments to freedom of movement as experienced by humanitarian actors in-country in order to reach affected populations and transport essential relief. These could include either physical restrictions (such as security checkpoints) or administrative restrictions (e.g. restricted travel or project permits, arbitrary or illegal taxation, etc.)*

*Impediments to freedom of movement as experienced by humanitarian actors in-country in order to reach affected populations and transport essential relief. These could include either physical restrictions (such as security checkpoints) or administrative restrictions (such as restricted travel or project permits, arbitrary or illegal taxation)*





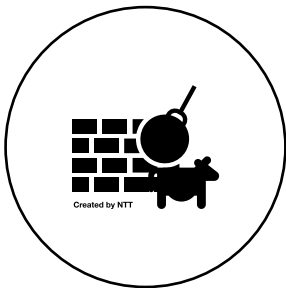
## **RESTRICTIONS ON INTERNAL MOVEMENT**

**THREAT***Type of protection Threat***COERCION****Definition:**

*Ability to move and choose one's residence freely and in safety, without undue influence or interference. It also includes the right to leave any country (including to seek asylum abroad) and to return to one's own country at any time.*

**Human Right: Freedom of movement**

*The right to freedom of movement and choice of residence consists of the right (and ability) to move and choose one's residence freely and in safety within the territory of the State (including in and out of camps and settlements), without undue influence or interference, regardless of the length of stay or the reason or purpose of the move. It also includes the right to leave any country (including to seek asylum abroad) and to return to one's own country at any time.*



**THEFT, EXTORTION OR  
DESTRUCTION OF PERSONAL  
PROPERTY**  
(incl. livestock)

**THREAT***Type of protection Threat***VIOLENCE****Definition:**

*The willful partial or total destruction of property and/or livestock for development project or military purposes. This includes the deliberate destruction of civilian infrastructure by armed groups.*

**International Humanitarian Law Considerations**

*The destruction or seizure of the property of an adversary is prohibited, unless required by imperative military necessity.*

**Customary IHL Rule 50****Human Right: Land & Property rights**

*The willful partial or total destruction of property and/or livestock for development project or military purposes*



Created by Gan Khoo Lay

**TORTURE OR INHUMAN,  
CRUEL OR DEGRADING  
TREATMENT**

**THREAT***Type of protection Threat***VIOLENCE****Definition:**

*Acts that cause or result in severe physical and/or mental pain or suffering of a person for a specific purpose. Although physical assault or abuse can constitute torture, it is not always torture. Unlike in torture, the perpetrator needs not to have any particular purpose in inflicting the suffering. Torture requires the existence of a specific purpose behind the act – to obtain information, for example.*

**International Humanitarian Law Considerations**

*Civilians and persons hors de combat must be treated humanely; Torture, cruel or inhuman treatment and outrages upon personal dignity, in particular humiliating and degrading treatment, are prohibited.*

**Customary law Rule 87 and Rule 90****Human Right: Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment**

*Any act that causes or results in severe physical and/or mental pain or suffering of a person. Although physical assault or abuse can constitute torture, it is not always torture. Unlike in torture, the perpetrator needs not to have any particular purpose in inflicting the suffering. Torture requires the existence of a specific purpose behind the act – to obtain information, for example.*



## **TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS**

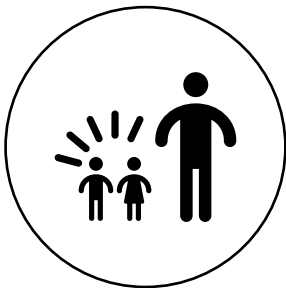
**THREAT***Type of protection Threat***COERCION****Definition:**

*Recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons by threat or use of force, coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or vulnerability, or giving payments or benefits to a person in control of the victim for the purpose of exploitation.*

**Human Right: Freedom from exploitation**

*Recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons by threat or use of force, coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or vulnerability, or giving payments or benefits to a person in control of the victim for the purpose of exploitation*





**VIOLENCE AGAINST  
CHILDREN, ABUSE AND  
NEGLECT**

**THREAT***Type of protection Threat***VIOLENCE****Definition:**

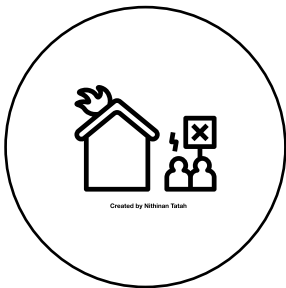
*All forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse.*

**International Humanitarian Law Considerations**

*Civilians and persons hors de combat must be treated humanely; Torture, cruel or inhuman treatment and outrages upon personal dignity, in particular humiliating and degrading treatment, are prohibited.*

**Customary law Rule 87 and Rule 90**

*All forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse*



## **VIOLENCE AGAINST PERSONNEL, FACILITIES AND ASSETS**

**THREAT***Type of protection Threat***VIOLENCE****Definition:**

*Politically or economically motivated violence as well as exposure to incidental violence directly affecting humanitarian personnel, equipment and facilities. This may include threats of violence, coercion, theft or looting of aid supplies.*

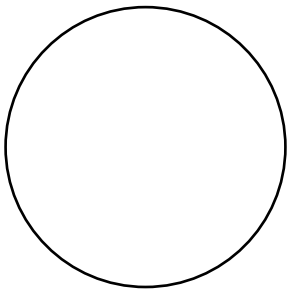
**International Humanitarian Law Considerations**

*The parties to the conflict must ensure the freedom of movement of authorised humanitarian relief personnel essential to the exercise of their functions. Only in case of military imperative may their movements be temporarily restricted*

*Civilians and persons hors de combat must be treated humanely; Torture, cruel or inhuman treatment and outrages upon personal dignity, in particular humiliating and degrading treatment, are prohibited.*

**Customary IHL Rule 55, on denial of needs / impediment to humanitarian activities and Rule 56. Customary law Rule 87 and Rule 90.**

*Politically or economically motivated violence as well as exposure to incidental violence directly affecting humanitarian personnel, equipment and facilities. This may include threats of violence, coercion, theft or looting of aid supplies*

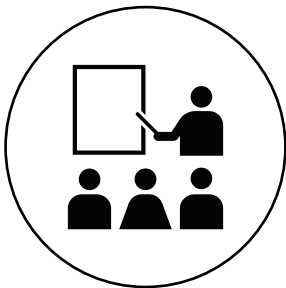


**Contextual example:**

*Possible relation between concept and protection risk*

## **THREAT**

*Type of protection Threat*



## **ACCESS TO EDUCATION**

**VULNERABILITY****CAPACITY****Definition:**

*All information related to equal access to quality and relevant education opportunities, including safe education facilities and secure learning environments*

**Human Right: Right to adequate standard of living**

*All information related to equal access to quality and relevant education opportunities, including safe education facilities and secure learning environments*





## **ACCESS TO INFORMATION**

**VULNERABILITY****CAPACITY****Definition:***Level of access to information required to access basic goods, services and rights***Human Right: Right to adequate standard of living**

*Level of access to information required to access basic goods, services and rights*

*Level of access to information required to access basic goods, services and rights.*



**ACTIVE HOSTILITIES  
(IMPEDING HUMANITARIAN  
OPERATIONS AND  
MOVEMENT OF AFFECTED  
POPULATION TO AID)**

**VULNERABILITY****Definition:**

*Implications of the military activities of the parties to conflict and other weapon bearers for the movement of people and goods. Absence of arrangements to facilitate the passage of emergency relief supplies during active hostilities*

*Implications of the military activities of the parties to conflict and other weapon bearers for the movement of people and goods. Absence of arrangements to facilitate the passage of emergency relief supplies during active hostilities*

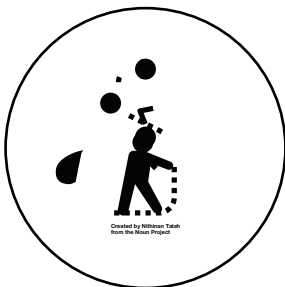


## ACTIVITY OF ARMED GROUPS

**VULNERABILITY****Definition:**

*Activities of armed groups, including active fighting and presence of military installations*

*Activities of armed groups, including active fighting*



## **ASYLUM-SEEKER ENTRY AND ACCESS TO ASYLUM PROCESS AFTER ENTRY**

**VULNERABILITY****Definition:**

*When an asylum seeker is not granted entry into a state or denial, by a state, of protection/asylum on its territory who are fleeing persecution or serious harm*

**Freedom of movement**

*When an asylum-seeker is not granted entry into a state. Denial, by a state, of protection/asylum on its territory to persons outside their country of nationality or habitual residence who are fleeing persecution or serious harm.*





## **COMMUNITY TENSIONS/ DISPUTES**

**VULNERABILITY****Definition:**

*Disputes or violence within or between communities, for instance between host and IDP communities*

*Disputes or violence within or between communities*



Created by Adrien Coquet  
from the Noun Project

## CONDITIONS OF DETENTION

**VULNERABILITY****Definition:**

*Hardship or constraint faced by persons deprived of liberty, whether held in a prison, hospital, detention camp, correctional facility or any other place of detention.*

*Conditions include the status of accommodation, access to food, medical treatment, recreation, and contact with the outside world*

**Human Right: Right to personal liberty**

*Hardship or constraint faced by people deprived of liberty, whether held in a prison, hospital, detention camp, correctional facility or any other place of detention. This includes status of accommodation, access to food, medical treatment, recreation, and contact with the outside world*

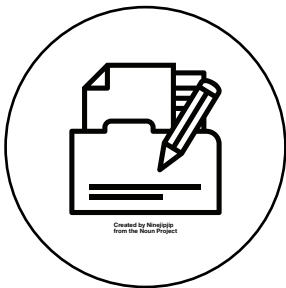


## **CONFLICT PREVENTION AND RESOLUTION MECHANISMS**

**VULNERABILITY****CAPACITY****Definition:**

*Methods to prevent and address disputes and conflict, including through community watch groups*

*Methods the to prevent and address disputes and conflict, including community watch groups.*



## DOCUMENTATION

**VULNERABILITY****CAPACITY****Definition:***Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity**Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity*





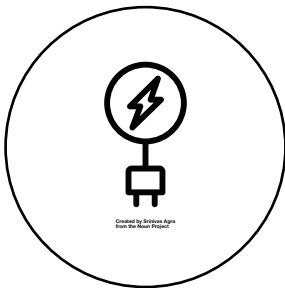
**EFFECTIVE REMEDY  
(AS THE VICTIM)**

**VULNERABILITY****CAPACITY****Definition:**

*The extent to which authorities are willing or able to ensure access to courts, tribunals or compensation for the violation of a human right*

**Civil and political rights**

*The definition applies when a person is allegedly a victim of a violation of their right(s) but is not able to access any court or tribunal to have their case heard. Denial of an effective remedy also means that a person is not able to ask for compensation for the violation of human rights they have been the victim of*



Created by Scribus Agre  
from the Noun Project

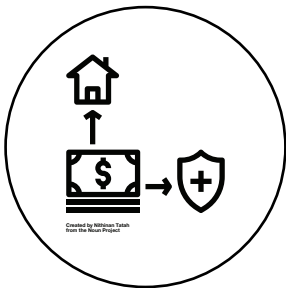
# ENERGY

**VULNERABILITY****CAPACITY****Definition:**

*Cooking, lighting, heating and power needs of households and of institutional facilities such as schools and health centres*

**Human Right: Right to adequate standard of living**

*Cooking, lighting, heating and power needs of refugee households and of institutional facilities such as schools and health centres*



## EXPENDITURES

**VULNERABILITY****CAPACITY****Definition:***Household expenditure on goods and services***Human Right: Right to adequate standard of living***Household expenditure on goods and services*



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from the Noun Project

**FAIR TRIAL (AS THE  
ACCUSED)**

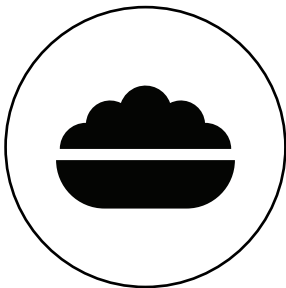
**VULNERABILITY****CAPACITY****Definition:**

*The definition applies when an accused person is denied their right to be judged during a fair and impartial trial in a jurisdiction created by law. All people are presumed innocent until proved guilty. It requires people to have access to a competent, independent and impartial justice system. All legal procedures set by statute and court practice (including notice of rights, access to an interpreter, right to be judged without undue delays, access to a legal counsel) must be followed for each individual so that no prejudicial or unequal treatment will result*

**Civil and political rights**

*Access to a competent, independent and impartial justice system for a person who is accused, including access to a legal counsel, to an interpreter and the right to be judged without undue delays*





**FOOD ACCESSIBILITY**

**VULNERABILITY****CAPACITY****Definition:**

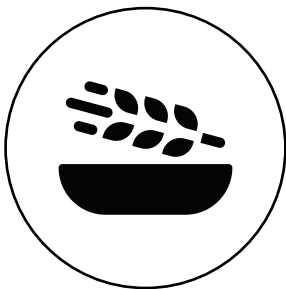
*Household level access to food, either through purchases, own production, exchanges, gifts or safety nets*

**International Humanitarian Law Considerations**

*The use of starvation of the civilian population as a method of warfare is prohibited.*

**Customary IHL Rule 53**

**Human Right: Right to adequate standard of living**



**FOOD AVAILABILITY**

**VULNERABILITY****CAPACITY****Definition:**

*Physical availability of food in a given area including local production, stocks, imports and food aid*

**Human Right: Right to adequate standard of living**

*Physical availability of food in a given area, including local production, stocks, imports and food aid.*



Created by Paus05  
from the Noun Project

## FOOD UTILISATION

**VULNERABILITY****CAPACITY****Definition:**

*The extent to which the food consumed is effectively absorbed and assimilated by individuals, including the way food is processed, cooked and stored*

**Human Right: Right to adequate standard of living**

*The extent to which the food consumed is effectively absorbed and assimilated by individuals, including the way food is processed, cooked and stored*



## **FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION/ PEACEFUL ASSEMBLY**

**VULNERABILITY****CAPACITY****Definition:**

*Information related to freedom of peaceful assembly – an assembly is an intentional and temporary gathering which may take place in a private or public place and can be planned or spontaneous*

**Civil and political rights**

*An assembly is an intentional and temporary gathering which may take place in a private or public place and can be planned or spontaneous*





**FREEDOM OF OPINION/  
EXPRESSION/INFORMATION**

**VULNERABILITY****CAPACITY****Definition:**

*Ability to form and hold opinions without interference and seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds. This includes the right of individuals to seek and receive information from public bodies. Information related to accessing information on the humanitarian response falls under the sub-topic "Access to needs and services – access to information"*

**Civil and political rights**

*Forming and holding opinions without interference and seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds. Seek and receive information as an essential part of the right to freedom of opinion and expression. Access to information of public interest from a variety of sources, the right of the media to receive information, the right of the public to receive media output, and the right of individuals to seek and receive information from public bodies. Constraints to accessing information on the humanitarian response falls under 'access to information'*



## **FREEDOM OF RELIGION/ THOUGHT/CONSCIENCE**

**VULNERABILITY****CAPACITY****Definition:**

*Ability to have or profess a religion or belief of one's choice, and the right to manifest it, for example, the ability to establish and visit places of worship*

**International Humanitarian Law Considerations**

*Respect for convictions and religious practices*

**Customary IHL Rule 104**

*Right to have (or profess) a religion or belief of one's choice, and the right to manifest it*

**Civil and political rights**



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from the Noun Project

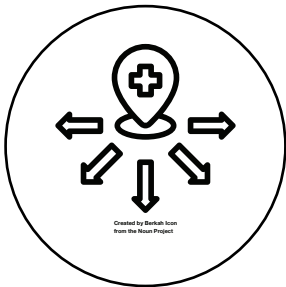
## HEALTH STATUS AND RISK

**VULNERABILITY****CAPACITY****Definition:**

*The current health status of affected population groups (for example mortality, morbidity and their major causes) and health risks (for example, potential outbreaks or further interruption of services or critical disease control programmes)*

**Human Right: Right to adequate standard of living**

*Health status of the population (e.g. mortality, morbidity)*



## HEALTH SYSTEM PERFORMANCE

**VULNERABILITY****CAPACITY****Definition:**

*The coverage and quality (effectiveness) of the services currently available The access (physical and temporal access) that men, women, boys and girls have to those services and their use of them.*

**Human Right: Right to adequate standard of living**





Created by Luis Prado  
from the Noun Project

## **HOUSEHOLD (NEGATIVE) COPING MECHANISMS**

**VULNERABILITY****Definition:**

*Mechanisms adopted by households to cope with deprivation or rights violations. Negative coping mechanisms, such as taking children out of school to work, should also be tagged under the relevant protection concern*

*Mechanisms adopted by households to cope with deprivation or rights violations. Negative coping mechanisms, such as taking children out of school to work, should also be tagged under the relevant protection concern*



## **HYGIENE AND SANITATION**

**VULNERABILITY****CAPACITY****Definition:**

*All information related to latrines and bathing. This includes the application of measures and techniques aimed at ensuring and improving general hygiene in the community, including the collection, evacuation and disposal of liquid and solid wastes, as well as measures for creating favourable environmental conditions for health and disease prevention*

**Human Right: Right to adequate standard of living**

*The application of measures and techniques aimed at ensuring and improving general hygiene in the community, including the collection, evacuation and disposal of liquid and solid wastes, as well as measures for creating favourable environmental conditions for health and disease prevention*



Created by DARAYANI  
from the Noun Project

**IDENTITY DOCUMENTS,  
RESIDENCY AND OTHER  
DOCUMENTATION RELATED  
TO CIVIL STATUS**

**VULNERABILITY****CAPACITY****Definition:**

*All information on the possession and access to civil status documentation, including birth, death or marriage registration and/or certificates*

**Human Right: Right to nationality/civil status/registration and documentation**

*Including birth, death or marriage registration and/or certificates*



## INFANT FEEDING PRACTICES

**VULNERABILITY****CAPACITY****Definition:***Infant feeding practices, including breastfeeding***Human Right: Right to adequate standard of living***Infant feeding practices, including breastfeeding*





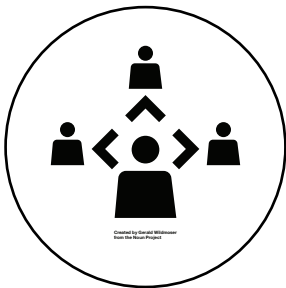
Created by Path Lord  
from the Noun Project

## **INFRASTRUCTURE, SYSTEMS AND ASSETS**

**VULNERABILITY****CAPACITY****Definition:**

*Status of the infrastructure, systems and assets to absorb current needs – except for those issues already captured under “Access to basic needs”*

*Status of the infrastructure, systems and assets to absorb current needs – except for those issues already captured under access to basic needs*



## LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE

**VULNERABILITY****CAPACITY****Definition:**

*Formal and informal leadership within the community, and level of participation of the community within the leadership structures*

*Formal and informal leadership within the community, and level of participation of the community within the leadership structures*



## MALNUTRITION

**VULNERABILITY****Definition:**

*All types of malnutrition, including stunting, wasting, acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies*

**Human Right: Right to adequate standard of living**

*All types of undernutrition, including stunting, wasting, acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies*



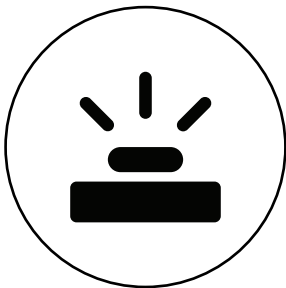
**PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT  
(OBSTACLES RELATED TO  
TERRAIN, CLIMATE, LACK OF  
INFRASTRUCTURE)**

**VULNERABILITY****Definition:**

*Obstacles related to terrain, climate and lack of infrastructure, such as roads, bridges and airstrips*

*Obstacles related to terrain, climate and lack of infrastructure, such as roads, bridges and airstrips.*





**PRESENCE OF MINES  
AND OTHER EXPLOSIVE  
ORDNANCE**

**VULNERABILITY****Definition:**

*Mines, explosive remnants of war, including cluster munitions, improvised explosive devices, inhibiting the movement of equipment, goods and personnel or otherwise impeding freedom of movement of populations, as well as humanitarian activities*

*Mines, explosive remnants of war, including cluster munitions and improvised explosive devices, inhibiting the movement of equipment, goods and personnel or otherwise impeding freedom of movement of populations as well as humanitarian activities*



**RIGHT TO MARRY/  
START A FAMILY**

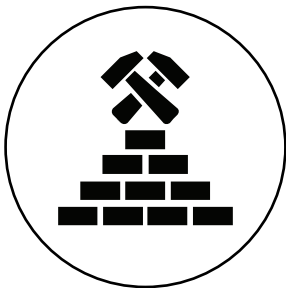
**VULNERABILITY****CAPACITY****Definition:**

*Ability to marry and found a family. Permissible restrictions on the right to marry include restrictions with regard to marriage among relatives as well as the introduction of a minimum age of marriage*

**Human Right: Right to family life**

*Restrictions on marriage, based on ethnicity, national origin, religion or caste.*

*Permissible restrictions on the right to marry include restrictions with regard to marriage among relatives as well as the introduction of a minimum age of marriage*



## **SHELTER INFRASTRUCTURE AND MATERIAL**

**VULNERABILITY****CAPACITY****Definition:**

*Including information on design, construction and material type. This includes the labour available to construct, repair and/or maintain infrastructure*

**Human Right: Right to adequate standard of living**

*Including design, construction and material type*



## **SHELTER/BUILDING CONDITIONS**

**VULNERABILITY****CAPACITY****Definition:**

*Status and degree of damage to shelter. This include space available within shelter and level of privacy*

**Human Right: Right to adequate standard of living**

*Degree of damage of shelter (partially, totally)*





Created by Daniel Falk  
from the Noun Project

## SOURCES OF INCOME

**VULNERABILITY****CAPACITY****Definition:**

*Household source of income, including salary, food produced for consumption, remittances etc.*

**Human Right: Right to adequate standard of living**

*Household source of income, including salary, food produced for consumption, remittances etc.*



Created by Adrien Coquet  
from the Noun Project

## TEACHING AND LEARNING

**VULNERABILITY****CAPACITY****Definition:**

*Cultural, social and linguistic relevance of curricula, learning processes and training of teachers. Includes the methods used to evaluate and validate learning outcomes*

**Human Right: Right to adequate standard of living**

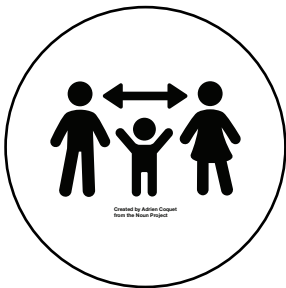
*Cultural, social and linguistic relevance of curricula, learning processes and training of teachers. Includes the methods used to evaluate and validate learning outcomes*



Created by Sheri Lynn Graphic Design  
from the Master Program

## TENURE

**VULNERABILITY****CAPACITY****Definition:***Level of legal protection against forced eviction, harassment and other threats***Human Right: Land and property rights***Legal protection against forced eviction, harassment and other threats*



## **UNACCOMPANIED AND SEPARATED CHILDREN**

**VULNERABILITY****Definition:**

*Separated children are those separated from both parents, or from their previous legal or customary primary caregiver, but not necessarily from other relatives.*

*Unaccompanied children are children who have been separated from both parents and other relatives and are not being cared for by an adult who, by law or custom, is responsible for doing so*

*Separated children are those separated from both parents, or from their previous legal or customary primary care-giver, but not necessarily from other relatives. Unaccompanied children are children who have been separated from both parents and other relatives and are not being cared for by an adult who, by law or custom, is responsible for doing so.*





## VOTING AND PARTICIPATION

**VULNERABILITY****CAPACITY****Definition:**

*All issues related to participation in public affairs, including voting in genuine periodic elections. Minorities and persons with disabilities often face barriers to participation in public life. Participation in informal leadership structures, such as traditional community governance, is captured under "Capacity and response – leadership and governance"*

**Human Right: Civil and political rights**

*All issues related to participation in conduct of public affairs, including voting in genuine periodic elections. Minorities and persons with disabilities often face barriers limiting their participation in public life.*



Created by Adrien Coquet  
from the Noun Project

**WATER SUPPLY**

**VULNERABILITY****CAPACITY****Definition:**

*All information related to the supply of water, including quality and quantity of water*

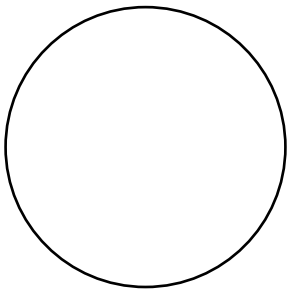
**International Humanitarian Law Consideration**

*The principle of distinction between civilians and combatants. Attacking, destroying, removing or rendering useless objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population is prohibited*

*All issues related to the supply of water, including quality and quantity of water*

**Customary IHL Rule 1 (Distinction) and Rule 54 (Survival)**

**Human Right: Right to adequate standard of living**

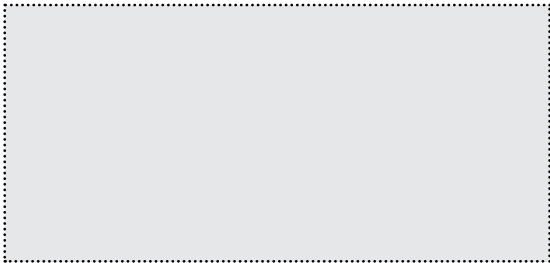


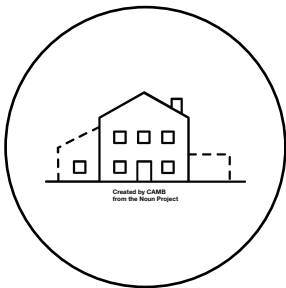
**Contextual example:**

*Possible relation between concept and protection risk*

## **VULNERABILITY**

**Definition:**





# **SITE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT**

**CAPACITY****Definition:**

*Site planning and management for refugee, IDP settlements or camps*

**Human Right: Right to adequate standard of living**

*Site planning and management for refugee, IDP settlements or camps*





## ADVOCACY

**CAPACITY****Definition:**

*Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity*

*Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity*

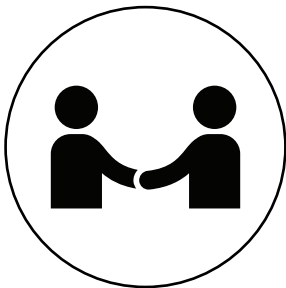


## CASH ASSISTANCE

**CAPACITY****Definition:**

*Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity*

*Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity*

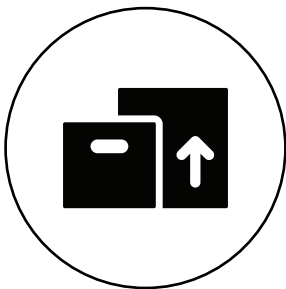


**COMMUNITY SUPPORT,  
INFRASTRUCTURE AND  
SERVICES**

**CAPACITY****Definition:**

*Support within the community, including community safety nets, support groups and centres. This support can also cause harm. Community power dynamics, exclusion and discrimination can harm, neglect and isolate people, increasing their vulnerability to protection problems. These problems should be captured within the relevant protection concern.*

*Support within the community, including community safety nets, support groups and centres. This support can also cause harm. Community power dynamics, exclusion and discrimination can harm, neglect and isolate people, increasing their vulnerability to protection problems. These problems should be captured within the relevant protection concern*



**CORE RELIEF ITEMS/  
NON-FOOD ITEMS**

**CAPACITY****Definition:**

*Items for shelter (tents, plastic sheeting, blankets, sleeping mats), cooking (stoves, pots, fuel), and health and sanitation (buckets, soap, jerry cans, sanitary cloths, mosquito nets)*

**Human Right: Right to adequate standard of living**

*Items for shelter (tents, plastic sheeting, blankets, sleeping mats), cooking (stoves, pots, fuel), and health and sanitation (buckets, soap, jerry cans, sanitary cloths, mosquito nets)*





## **CORE RELIEF ITEMS ASSISTANCE**

**CAPACITY****Definition:**

*Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity*

*Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity*



## **FOOD ASSISTANCE**

**CAPACITY****Definition:**

*Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity*

*Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity*

***Customary IHL Rule 50 (both food and non-food items)***



**HEALTH ASSISTANCE/  
PROVIDER**

**CAPACITY****Definition:**

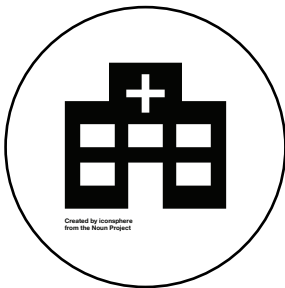
*Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity*

**International Humanitarian Law Considerations**

*Treatment and care of the wounded, sick and shipwrecked: the wounded, sick and shipwrecked must receive, to the fullest extent practicable and with the least possible delay, the medical care and attention required by their condition. No distinction may be made among them founded on any grounds other than medical ones*

**Customary IHL Rule 110**

*Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity*



## **HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES AVAILABILITY**

**CAPACITY****Definition:**

*The facilities, personnel, supplies and services of national health authorities, other national and non-state actors, and international partners, management systems, financing, etc.*

**Human Right: Right to adequate standard of living**

*All information related to health systems performance, infrastructure, supplies and services*





## **LAW ENFORCEMENT (POLICE/SECURITY)**

**CAPACITY****Definition:**

*Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity*

*Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity*



## **LEGAL/PROTECTION COUNSELLING**

**CAPACITY****Definition:**

*Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity*

*Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity*



## LEGAL AID SERVICE

**CAPACITY****Definition:**

*Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity*

*Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity*



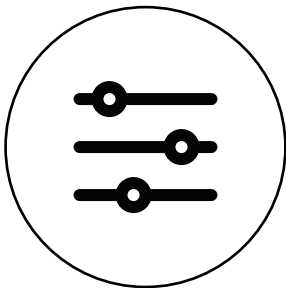
**LIVELIHOODS/SERVICES**

**CAPACITY****Definition:**

*Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity*

*Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity*





## **PROTECTION INCIDENT MONITORING SYSTEM**

**CAPACITY****Definition:**

*Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity*

*Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity*

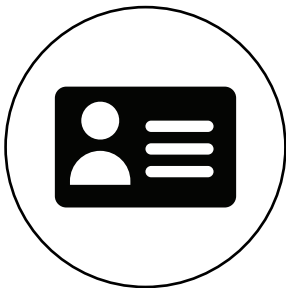


## **PSYCHO-SOCIAL ASSISTANCE**

**CAPACITY****Definition:**

*Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity*

*Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity*



**REGISTRATION UNHCR OR  
GOVERNMENT**

**CAPACITY****Definition:**

*All information related to registration, the provision of a record of the status of refugees or IDPs by UNHCR, the Government or other duty bearers*

**Human Right: Right to nationality/civil status/registration and documentation**

*Provision of a record of the status of refugees or IDPs by UNHCR, the Government or other duty bearers*



Created by designer expert  
from the Noun Project

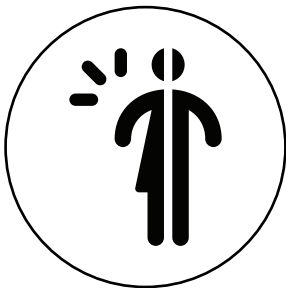
## SAFE HOUSING

**CAPACITY****Definition:**

*Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity*

*Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity*



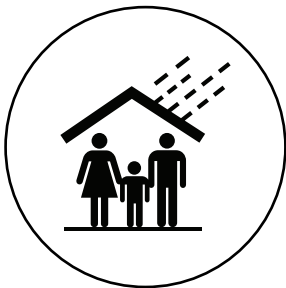


**SEXUAL AND GENDER-BASED  
VIOLENCE REPORTING  
MECHANISMS**

**CAPACITY****Definition:**

*Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity*

*Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity*



## **SHELTER ASSISTANCE**

**CAPACITY****Definition:**

*Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity*

*Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity*



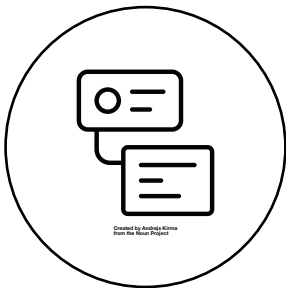
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## SKILLS TRAINING

**CAPACITY****Definition:**

*Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity*

*Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity*

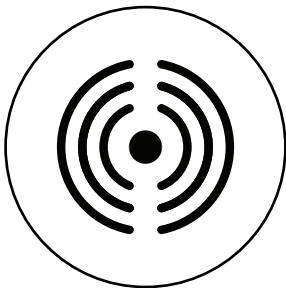


## META-DATA

**CAPACITY****Definition:**

*All information that describes information about other data, including source of information, geographic area covered, time period, data collection technique etc.*



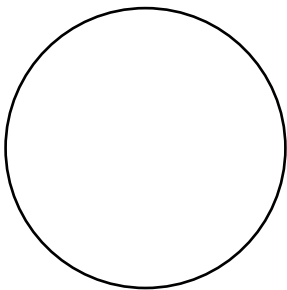


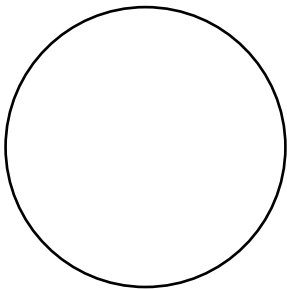
**OTHER**

**CAPACITY****Definition:**

*Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity*

*Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity*





**Contextual example:**