TUTORIAL

USE OF PAF TO DRAFT PROTECTION RISKS IN PAU

CONTEXT

The context analysis should include the specific aspects and factors that are important to introduce the protection risk analysis. The PAF specific questions for context should help in presenting only context-related factors that help and support the understanding of the protection risks analysis.

REPUBLIC OF SORAMI | December 2022

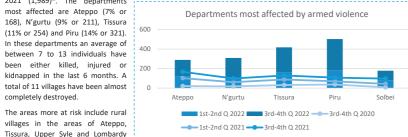
PROTECTION RISKS

completely destroyed.

Text: max. 6 pages

RISK 1 Attacks on civilians and other unlawful killings

According to the Sorami National Police (SNP), between June and December 2022, at least 2,344 people were killed, injured or kidnapped as a result of armed violence, which has included armed attacks, air and drone strikes, shelling, missile attacks and conflict-related sexual violence. The aggressions represent an increase of 18% compared to the 1,923 cases registered between January and June 2022. Men comprise the majority of victims (86% or 2,016 individuals), followed by women (10% or 234 individuals) and children as young as 5 years old (4% or 94 individuals). No socio-economic category of the population has been spared. The number of people killed and injured in 2022 exceeded by far those documented in 2020 (1,640) and 2021 (1.989)^{ix}. The departments



and IDP sites in the areas of N'gurtu, Piru, South Salla and Solbei, particularly the closest to areas controlled by the Popular Front of Southern Sorami (PFSS) and the operational commands of governmental authorities. Armed violence skyrocketed following the government's decision to approve Law 6/42 in January 2022^x, which provides central control over departmental budget and funding, in an attempt to hamper the ethnic federalism created in 1992 to put at an end to the Sorami Civil War.

This decision has further exacerbated existing tensions between nomads, farmers and IDPs, among which an average 1,478 victims have been registered between 2010 and 2020. In the last three months, the farming season fell in tandem with nomads migrating their livestock, specifically in Ateppo, Tissura, Upper Syle, Piru and Solbei. Nomads often accuse farmers within IDPs groups of infringing migration routes or returning to areas where, according to them, IDPs do not originate from. IDPs accuse nomads of destroying their crops. Data from the Rural and Pastoralist network, together with the PoC monitoring show that around 1,236 hectares of cultivable land has been destroyed in the last 6 months, around 1,384 cattle killed and 11 villages destroved^{xi}

The effects of armed attacks include direct and indirect targeting of civilian infrastructure, include specifically health and education facilities. The monitoring mechanism of the Ministry of Health and WHO has registered 65 attacks on health facilities, compared to 34 in the previous quarter. From the 1st of July, the General Directorate of National Education, together with the Education Cluster, have reported 310 burnt out classrooms, and a total of 478 incidents including harassment to children and teachers and injuries. As a result, most of the facilities have stopped functioning, preventing civilians from accessing basic services: the department of Ateppo, Tissura, Piru and South Salla do not have any working facilities, while ir the rest of regions around 20% of the facilities is still running. As a result, the civilian population, which also comprises 345,581 IDPs, has been forced to move to escape attacks and due to the general insecurity. An increased demographic pressure has been registered specifically in the regions of North Salla, East Salla and Canna, due to the absence of conflict in those areas, with an average influx of 32,550xii people per month during the last 3 months. This trend is particularly worrying, since it is increasing the number of unaccompanied children (no official number has yet been recorded) and it is increasing tensions in

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SOCIAL AND PSYCHO-SOCIAL EFFECTS

General illustration of the main effects on the social, cultural and ethnic relations and fabric. Indicate what specific secondary effects increase the impact of the identified threats.

THREATS

Data or indicators illustrating the level, frequency, type of action and trend compared to previous period.

DEMOGRAPHY, LOCATION, PHYSICAL EFFECTS

Brief indication of vulnerability to the identified threats, by location and demographic group.

EXPOSURE

Indication of the locations and/or groups more exposed. Brief information on whether this exposure is predictable (related to an identified situation), occasional or continuous.

ORIGIN

Pinpoint a factor / reason showcasing whether the threats identified are due to purposeful, planned or other types of action by those who are committing them.

DRIVERS & NORMS

Data or indicators illustrating the level, frequency, type of action and trend compared to previous period.

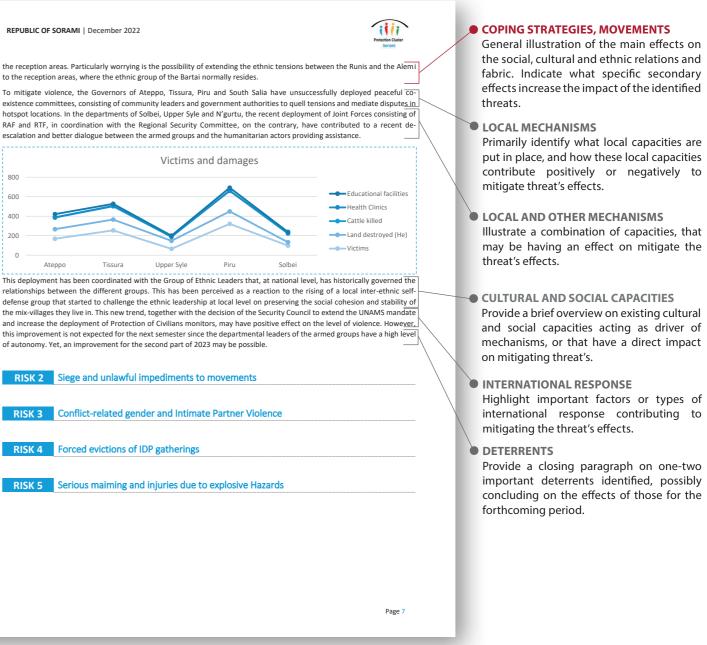
PHYSICAL & MATERIAL EFFECTS

Primary effects of the actions identified (e.g. destruction), backed up by data. Indication of secondary effects (e.g. stop of services) and their impact on population, which can be based on data or observation.

COPING STRATEGIES, MOVEMENTS

Indication on how the population is reacting, and what effects the applied coping strategies create, both positively and negatively. If possible, provide location specifics.

to the reception areas, where the ethnic group of the Bartai normally reside



RISK 2	Siege and unlawful impediments to movements
RISK 3	Conflict-related gender and Intimate Partner Violence
RISK 4	Forced evictions of IDP gatherings
RISK 5	Serious maiming and injuries due to explosive Hazards

TIPS

TOOLS

- Information managers can use the PAF to assess the information landscape & structure data against PAF sub-pillars and categories.
- There is no need of using PAF sub-pillars and categories linearly. However, it is useful to present the analysis in the PAU using the PAF pillars' order: threat, threat's effects and capacities.
- The protection risk analysis is stronger when drivers, causes and effects include other sectors. It is better to include protection-only analysis in other documents: Protection briefs, Protection Updates, HNOs, etc.

• Protection Analytical Framework



• Definitions of 15 standard protection risks

• Protection risks explanatory note