

STRENGTHENING ENGAGEMENT WITH HPC

2024



**Thematic Session 2:
PAU guidance and
lessons learned for
protection
monitoring**



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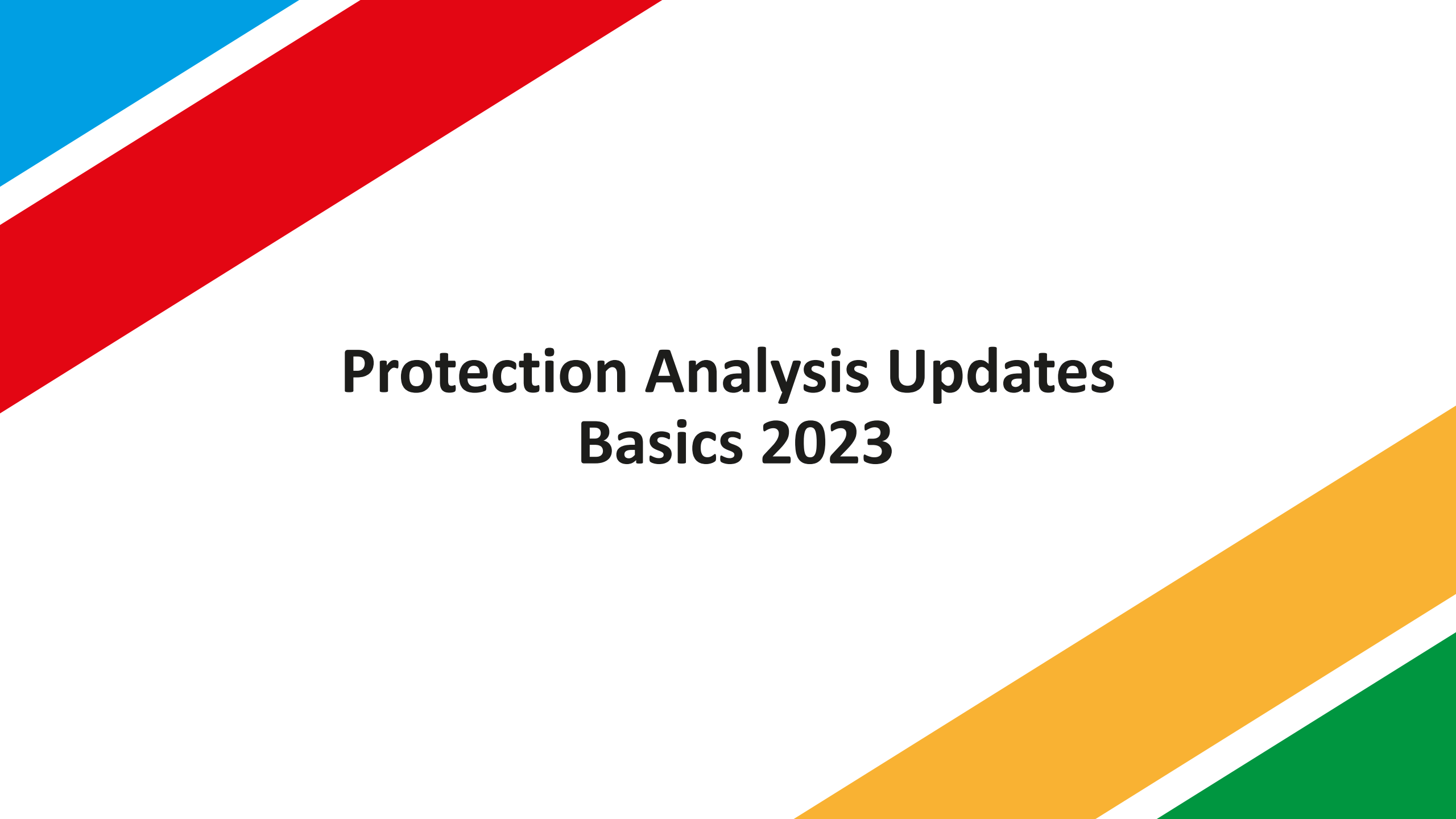
**Is there any country-
specific situation we
should consider?**



Agenda

- ✓ PAU basics overview
- ✓ 2021-2023 takeaways
- ✓ Protection Clusters analysis and planning process
- ✓ PAU format step-by-step





Protection Analysis Updates Basics 2023

PAU Objectives

PROTECTION RISKS

1. Call the **attention on protection risks and violations**.
2. Provide actionable **strategic, programmatic and advocacy recommendations** on priority **protection risks and violations**.

ADVOCACY

1. Generate **space and channels to amplify voices** of communities and local protection leaders.
2. To strategically **bolster advocacy efforts** of national Protection Clusters.

STRATEGIC

1. To **drive and inform humanitarian planning, programming priorities and protection response** (Contribute to HNO and inform HRP).



Revised PAU approach

CORE CHANGES IN 2023

PAGE LIMITATION	STANDARD (15 pages)
	BRIEF (6 pages)

PROTECTION RISKS

PAUs include only **5 priority protection risks** for the period covered.

Use and adapt **15 protection risks** definitions. Developed by GPC and AoRs.

SIMPLIFIED FORMAT TO BETTER USE	Standard Executive Summary, Response and Recommendations sections.
	Publishing criteria to simplify <u>use of PAUs</u> and <u>consistency across operations</u> .
	If operations need to move away from format, the document is published anyway not as PAU.




GPC Guidance on PAUs



GPC WEBSITE

- PROTECTION ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK
- Protection Analysis Updates guidelines

PAU FORMATS



- a. PAU Sample.
- b. Modifiable words for standard and brief PAUs.



FORMAT guidance

Guidance on:

- a. Use of format
- b. Content
- c. IM elements



Tutorial Analysis


Protection risk analysis sample based on Protection Analytical Framework



GPC WEBSITE

- PROTECTION ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK
- Protection Risks

DEFINITIONS



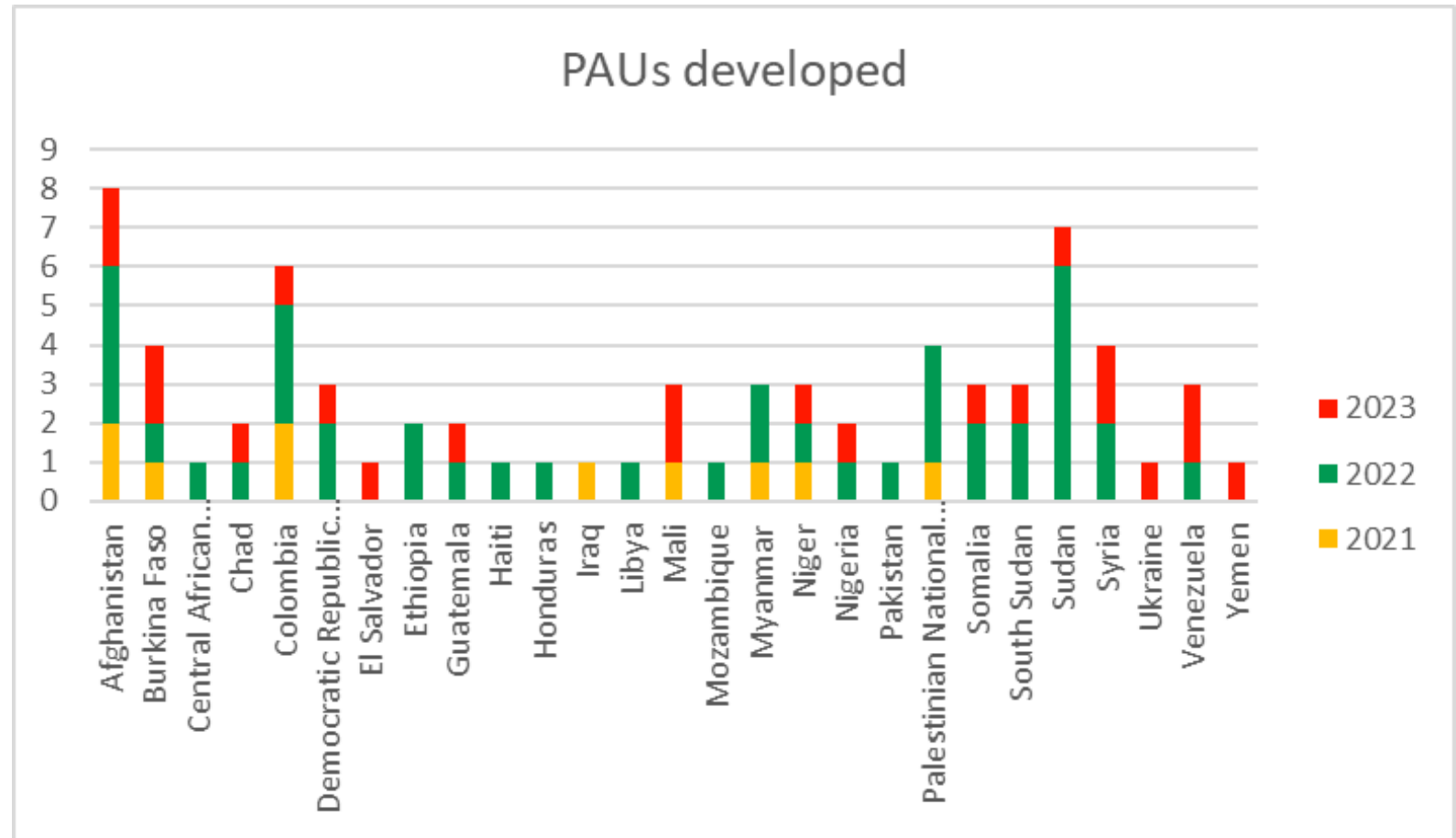
- a. Protection risks definitions
- b. How to adapt in PAUs





Analysis and planning process 2024

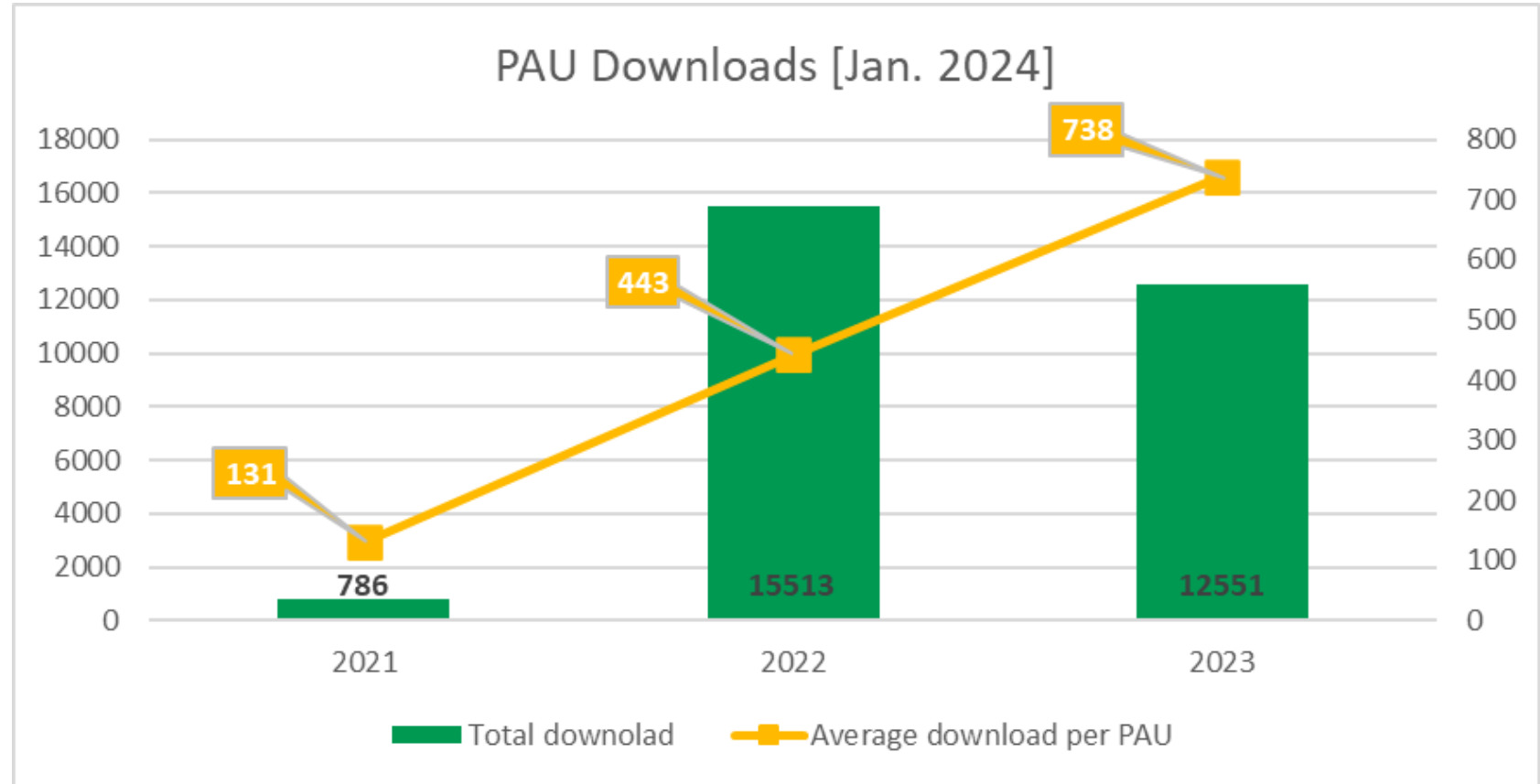
2021-2023 Takeaways: Uptake



Type of PAU	2021	2022	2023	Grand Total
National	7	23	13	43
Sub-national	2	16	6	24
Thematic	1	1	3	5



2021-2023 Takeaways: Uptake



- In 2023 all operations have been prioritized **5 risks** and used **the agreed definitions**

2021-2023 Takeaways: Practice from the field



- Specific Area of Responsibility analysis of common protection risks



- Specific common structural driver for all protection risks (I.e. The absence of rule of law in the country)



- Fully qualitative PAU based on consultation and joint workshop of local partners (PWD)



- Specific focus on a ongoing thematic advocacy (i.e. durable solutions) to HCT



- Brief PAUs (5 pages) for sudden event or raise attention on a thematic (i.e. LGBTQ+)



- Privately shared PAU in sensitive contexts



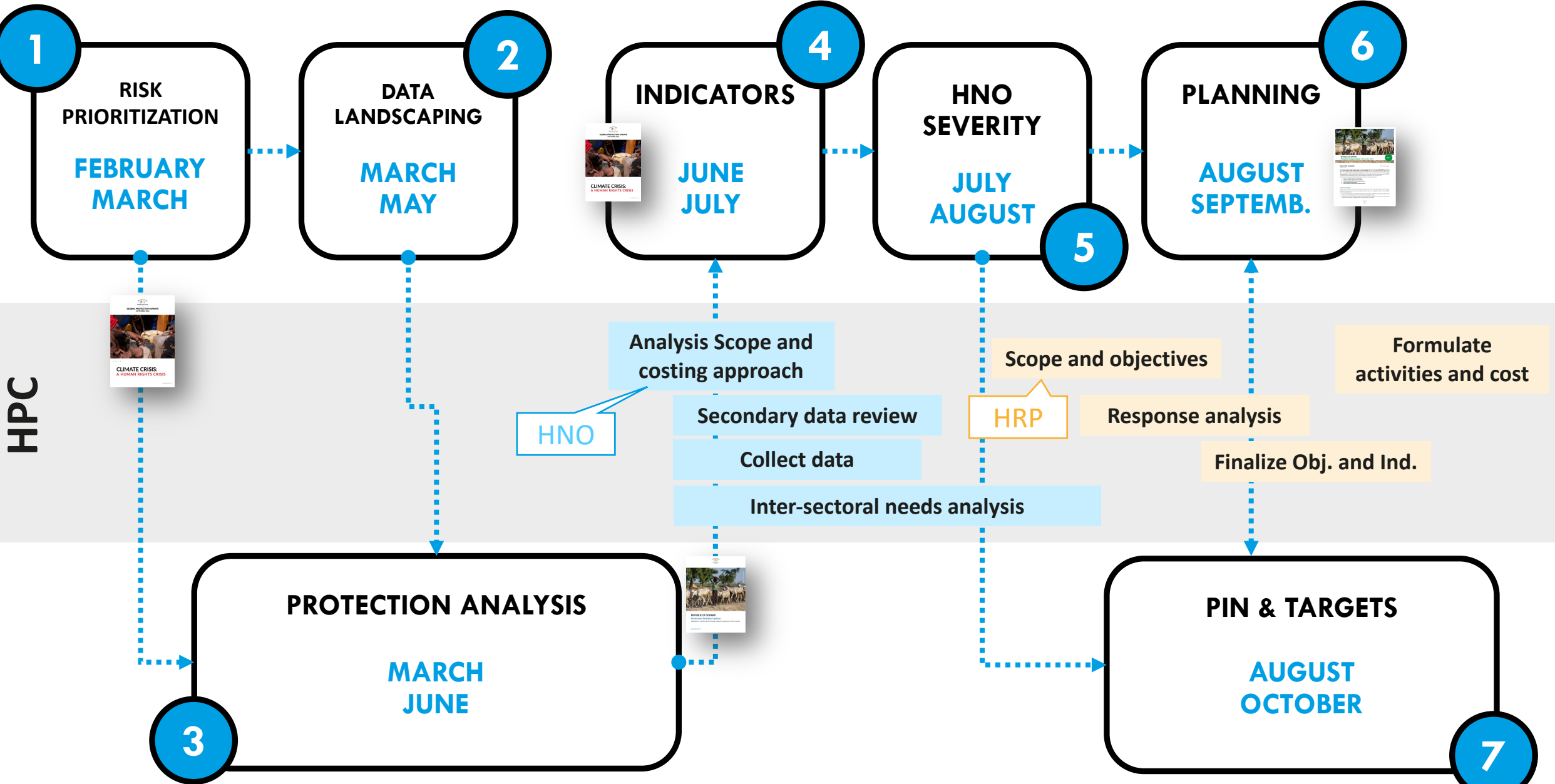
- Analysis of one region / area of the country (BRIEF and STANDARD)





Analysis and planning process 2024

2024 TIMELINE HNO & HRP ANALYSIS AND PLANNING STEPS



STEP 3: Protection Analysis



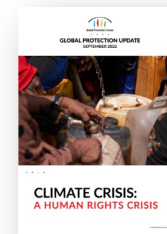
WHAT: Agreement on priority Protection Risks

HOW:

- Minimum: Two half-day sessions operational partners (1. Prioritization. 2. Validation and update of the analysis)
- Suggested: Subnational prioritization sessions based on GPU survey. National sessions for validation

CONTRIBUTE TO:

- Protection Analysis Update
- Global Protection Update JUNE



**PROTECTION
ANALYSIS**

**MARCH
JUNE**

3

**GPC
SUPPORT**

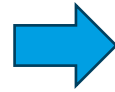
- [Guidance on Protection Risks prioritization](#)
- [Ongoing support to PAUs](#)



Protection Analysis Updates
STEP-BY-STEP

2021-2023 Takeaways: Troubleshooting 😊

What we need to change the definition of risk?



- Consult with the GPC to ensure only the 4 minimum criteria for coherence.
- Use terminology that is common in country, ensuring the coherence with the general risk (i.e. *Unvoluntary and induced returns in adverse circumstances*)
- Highlight 1 risk as driver of other related Protection risks (i.e. **Forced child separation** compounded by children's exposure to violence, abuse and neglect, including alleged forced recruitment and trafficking)

How do we present child protection, gbv, mine action and HLP issues if the related risks are not prioritized?



- Include the analysis across all protection risks (i.e. Attacks on civilians have consequences across areas).
- Consult AoR from the design scope
- Additional thematic PAUs can present further analysis on the issues (i.e. HLP specific impact of critical risks included in a PAU)



2021-2023 Takeaways: Troubleshooting 😊

What if we see more than 5 critical protection risks?



- A protection risk can be **in the Context** when is a clear driver of prioritized risks
- A protection risk can be analyzed in the section of one of the 5 prioritized risk, if is driven by it.
- Additional PAUs (including brief) can focus on specific protection risks

What if we need more than 15 pages?



- Not in PAU, with some flexibility. They are not read
- Consider Annexes (i.e. A specific annex showing response monitoring across Areas of work)



PAU content and format: EXECUTIVE SUM.

MAIN CONTEXT UPDATE

- What is the **most significant event / trend / change** in the context in the period?
- Refer to **specific geographic areas**.

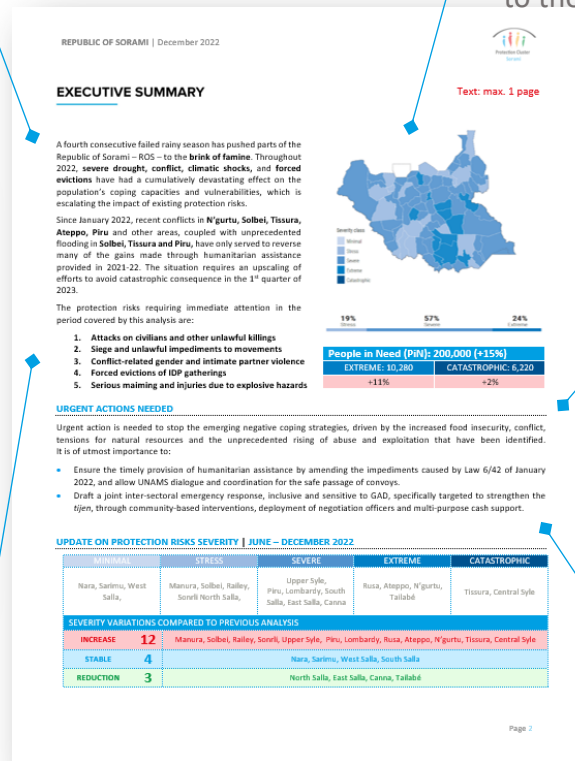
A fourth consecutive failed rainy season has pushed parts of the Republic of Sorami – ROS – to the **brink of famine**. Throughout 2022, **severe drought, conflict, climatic shocks, and forced evictions** have had a cumulative devastating effect on population coping capacities and vulnerabilities, which is escalating the impact of existing protection risks.

Since January 2022, recent conflicts in **N'gurtu, Solbei, Tissura, Ateppo and Piru** and other areas coupled with unprecedented flooding in **are Solbei, Tissura and Piru** have only served to reverse many of the gains of the humanitarian assistance provided along 2021-22 and require an upscaling of efforts to avoid catastrophic consequence in 1st quarter of 2022.

PROTECTION RISKS

1. **Attacks on civilians and other unlawful killings**
2. **Siege and unlawful impediments to movements**
3. **Conflict-related gender and Intimate Partner Violence**
4. **Forced Evictions of IDP gatherings**
5. **Serious maiming and injuries due to explosive Hazards**

MAX. 1 PAGE



SEVERITY

Include the severity map if relevant to the analysis and period.

URGENT ACTION NEEDED

- What is **urgent to flag / recommend for the period?**
- Call to action and/or advocacy
- Ensure the timely provision of humanitarian assistance by amending the impediments caused by Law 6/42 of January 2022, and allow UNAMS dialogue and coordination for the safe passage of convoys.

UPDATED SEVERITY SUB-REGIONS

- List geographic **area per severity level**.
- Areas by **increase, stable or reduced** severity compared to previous period

STRESS
Manura, Solbei, Railey, Sonrli North Salla,

SEVERITY VARIATIONS COMPARED TO PREVIOUS		
INCREASE	12	Manura, Solbei, Railey,
STABLE	4	
REDUCTION	3	

PAU content and format: CONTEXT

TOP LINE TRENDS

- What are the 5 most significant figures?

- Variation vs last PAU?
- Variation vs last year?

MAX. 3 PAGES

REPUBLIC OF SORANI | December 2022

CONTEXT Text: max. 3 pages

CIVILIAN CASUALTIES		GBV INCIDENTS		IDP DROUGHTS		IDP CONFLICT		FORCED EVICTIONS	
1,359	1,429	757,000	976,000	81,461					
% PERIOD	% YEAR	% PERIOD	% YEAR	% PERIOD	% YEAR	% PERIOD	% YEAR	% PERIOD	% YEAR
+18%	+65%	+20%	+50%	+18%	-8%	+28%	+45%	+33%	+21%

Sorani suffered a civil war between 1978 and 1992. A peace agreement came into effect on the 2nd of March 1993, with the establishment of an Initial Transitional Government of National Unity (ITGNU), later replaced by an ethnic-based federalist system. Seven successful elections have taken place, characterised by a continuous change of the party in power between the National Front (NF) of Rumi majority, and the Popular Front (PF) of Alemi majority. An apparent continuous political stability has characterised Sorani, but the underlying ethnic confrontations have blocked national development and important legislative processes, polarising the existing 20 departments along the different ethnic lines. According to the Report of the Panel of Experts on Sorani, the federalist government "rather than breaking the violent cycle of elite political bargaining in Sorani, has become part of the problem, with almost all components of political endeavour now hostage to political calculations".

Since June 2022, security and the state of protection have progressively deteriorated, due to the intensification of conflict by local armed groups. The proclamation of Law 6/42 in January 2022, which bestowed all control and oversight on budgets on the recently created Minister of Departmental Affairs, removing functions previously under the Governors of each department, has exacerbated the tensions and increased the number of armed attacks. The curfew imposed between September and October 2022 by the Popular Front (PF) currently in power, has further worsened the situation. Since January 2022, Sorani has been characterised by an active armed conflict across all its territory.

WORRYING INTENSIFICATION OF PRE-EXISTING ETHNIC RIVALRIES

Continuous inter- and intra-community tensions have been directly affecting the population in rural villages, specifically in Warka, Gubee, Tawra, Atopoo and Pira. The Popular Front of Southern Sorani (PFSS), closely affiliated with the party in power and the Committees of National Unity (CNU) composed by a Rumi majority, together with the ethnic groups of Talami and Aza, have been fighting for the control of territories with the acquiescence of departmental governors since 1998. First created in opposition to the federalist government, they have transitioned to governing all illicit trades, including taxation, violations, kidnapping and abduction.

The most prominent protection risks interrelated with attacks on civilians and civilian infrastructure during past escalations included: a sharp increase of conflict-related sexual violence, denial of resources and services by local NGOs at the expense of Rumi and Talami minorities, and forced child marriage and forced family separation, to specifically hinder the social fabric of rival ethnic groups.

According to the National Sorani Commission of Human Rights (NSCHR), constant human rights violations have been registered since 1998. However, the establishment of UNAMS, and the creation of Regional Security Committee (coordinating security and protection efforts), have contributed to a downward trend in terms of victim cases not processed by the judiciary system and attacks (-15% in 2019, -20% in 2020, -25% in 2021).

This downward trend has been fully reversed since January 2022. As of December 2021, 24 hotspot localities were identified by the Protection Cluster across the 20 departments, with an average recording of 12 injuries, 9 killings and 21 destructions of

Page 1

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+18%	+65%	+20%	+50%	+18%	-8%	+28%	+45%	+33%	+21%

SUB-HEADINGS ON TRENDS AND FACTORS

- What factor / trend is having an effect on protection risks in the period?
- Use **SUB-HEADING** to highlight the factor or trend.

STEADY EROSION OF LIVELIHOOD AND COPING CAPACITIES.

WORRYING IMPACTS OF POOR GOVERNANCE AND THE DISRUPTION OF COMMUNITY FABRICS.



GRAPHS AND VISUALS

- Better **no single data points graphs** (e.g. Protection Monitoring single questions)
- **Trends or correlations** are stronger in context where "problems are known"

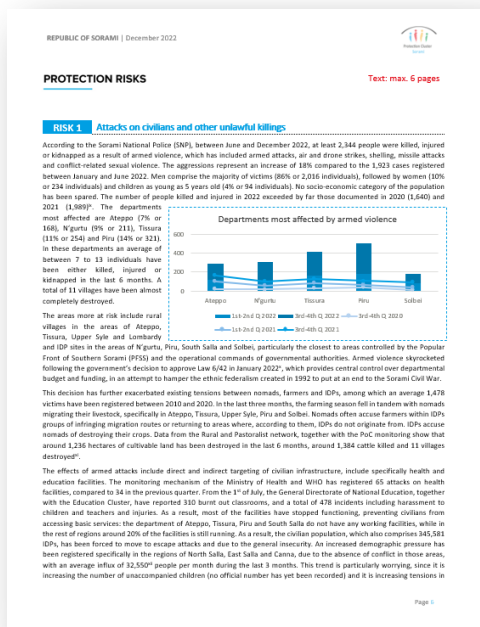
PAU content and format: PROT. RISKS

PROTECTION RISKS

What are the **5 risks** in the period?

- Use or make reference to **15 standard protection risks**.
- Ensure engagement of partners and AoRs to include their data, information and analysis in correspondence with each risk.

MAX. 3 PAGES



GUIDANCE FOR HEADINGS

- Avoid general formulations (e.g. **Housing, Land and Property** or **Violations** or **All forms of violence**)
- Include always an indication of man-made factor(s) (e.g. **forced, denial, impediment or more evidently attack, cruel, recruitment**, etc.).
- **Other sectors' needs/issues**, as food insecurity, malnutrition, climate-induced displacement, shelter safety, etc., **should be reformulated**
- Generalized contextual events and occurrences are not protection risks (e.g. **conflict, ongoing violence, occupation**).



PAU content and format: RESPONSE

PROGRESS MADE

- What positive progress should we show in relation to risks identified?

As of February 2022, **32 protection** partners are responding to the protection needs of over 3 million people in need. Approximately **250,000 people (46% men, 54% women, 35% children, 9% PWD and 22% elderly) were reached in January and February 2022**. 79% of persons reached are from Tissura and Piru and mainly in major towns of Arum, Mailo, Sarwa and Sakelle, hosted in IDP sites. 80% of protection services were GBV prevention and risk mitigation, awareness raising and MHPSS.

In December 2021 the first humanitarian explosive ordnance intervention in RSPT-controlled areas was launched as part of the HCT-coordinated response, following years of long negotiations. A new mine action INGO was also registered in Arum, expanding the capacities for mine action survey and clearance. The mine action response however remains critically underfunded.

MAX. 1 PAGE

REPUBLIC OF SOMALIA | December 2022

RESPONSE Text: max. 1 page

PROGRESS MADE ON PROTECTION

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ACCESS-RELATED CHALLENGES AND ACTIONS

	INTERFERENCE WITH ASSISTANCE	SECURITY INCIDENTS
Number of cases incidents	78	47
	+13%	+33%
	-20%	+30%

Safety and security remain a priority concern, both at the gathering points and in areas of previous residence in Manura and Solbei. The absence of effective political efforts to address inter-communal conflicts, especially between the Runis and the Alemi, leaves the population in constant fear and insecurity, particularly in Railey, Sonrli, Upper Syle and Lombardy.

EFFORTS UNDERTAKEN TO SECURE ACCESS

EFFORTS UNDERTAKEN TO SECURE ACCESS	NUMBER OF CASES
NEGOTIATION WITH DUTY-BEARERS / ARMED ACTORS	14
ADVOCACY	9
MONITORING AND TRACKING	7

CRITICAL GAPS IN FUNDING AND POPULATION REACHED

In December 2021 the two humanitarian explosive ordnance interventions in Mailo and Sarwa were terminated. While a new mine action INGO was registered in the area, the mine action response is critically curtailed. In the areas of Manura, Solbei, and Railey there has been a steep increase in victims of child violations, which is adding critical pressure on child protection partners. In the past months, 20% of cases were unattended. Since June, the Governors of Rusa, Ateppo and N'gurtu have introduced new regulations for the provision of assistance, including beneficiary screening and oversight of partners. Protection Clusters partners have halted operations to avoid harm to the population. The delay in CERF allocations have disrupted the child protection and gbv services in Tissura and Central Syle.

Funding Requested & Received (in USD Millions)

Category	Requested	Received	% funded
Protection	10	1	10%
Child Protection	1	1	100%
Gender-based Violence	4	2	50%
Humanitarian Assistance	2	2	100%
Mine Action	2.5	0.5	20%

ACCESS FOR PROTECTION

- Consider trends and variations
- Key event / situation on access
- Main efforts undertaken as Protection Cluster

INTERFERENCE WITH ASSISTANCE		SECURITY INCIDENTS	
78	47		
+13%	+33%	-20%	+30%

Safety and security remains a priority concern both at the gathering points and in areas of previous residence in Manura and Solbei. The absence of effective political efforts to address inter-communal conflicts, especially between the Runis and the Alemi, leaves the population in constant fear and insecurity, particularly in Railey, Sonrli, Upper Syle and Lombardy.

CRITICAL GAPS

- What critical gaps must be highlighted in the period? (i.e. presence in certain areas, key funding, access, etc..).
- Relate with protection risks trends and findings

In December 2021 the two humanitarian explosive ordnance interventions in Mailo and Sarwa have been terminated. While a new mine action INGO was registered in the area, the mine action response is critically curtailed. In the areas of Manura, Solbei, and Railey there has been a steep increase in victims of child violations, which is adding critical pressure on child protection partners. In the last months 20% of cases are unattended. Since June, the Governors of Rusa, Ateppo and N'gurtu have introduced new regulations for the provision of assistance, including beneficiary screening and oversight on partners. Protection Clusters partners have halted operations to avoid harm to the population. The delay in CERF allocation have disrupted the child protection and gbv services in Tissura and Central Syle.

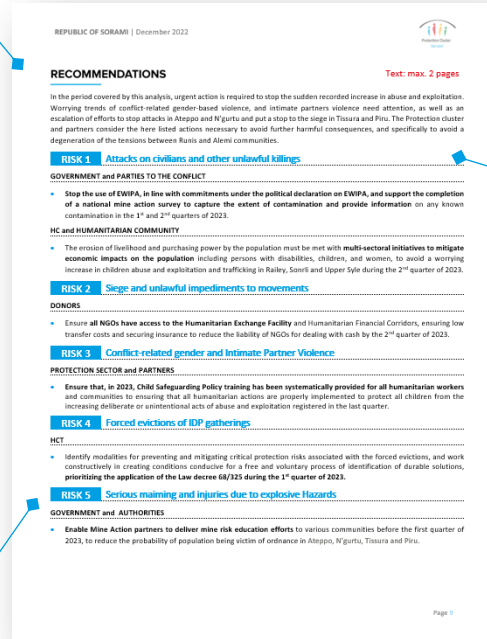


PAU content and format: RECOMMENDATIONS

MAX. 2 PAGES

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

- What is **extremely urgent and relevant** and **why this recommendations should be addressed in the period?**



ORGANIZED BY PROT. RISKS

- What is **urgent to address to put a stop or mitigate** a situation impacting the protection risk (as presented in the analysis).

Consider: will the PR worsen? Will the current response exacerbate a situation? Will a recent trend have new or worsen impacts?

TARGETS

- Use one or more **suggested sub-headings**
- **Adapt the wording** (e.g. GOVERNMENT OF SORAMI, or MINISTRY OF EDUCATION)
- The four general groups of target should be maintained separated

GOVERNMENT / AUTHORITIES / DE FACTO AUTHORITIES / PARTIES TO THE CONFLICT
DONORS / MEMBER STATES
RC / HC / HCT / HUMANITARIAN COMMUNITY / HUMANITARIAN PARTNERS / OTHER CLUSTERS
PROTECTION SECTOR / ACTORS / PARTNERS / AORs





Reflections on protection monitoring

Example: Risk of forced displacement

This protection risks refers to **all restrictions and barriers to freedom of movement**, including situation of isolation, siege, forced displacement and any situation when a person does not have free choice related to movements.

Forced displacement occurs 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

The defining factor is the absence of will or consent.

KEY QUESTIONS IN THE PROTECTION MONITORING

DISPLACEMENT HISTORY

- **#16, IF DISPLACED, what is your HH's area of origin?**
- **#17 A, IF DISPLACED**, when were you last displaced?
- **#17 B, IF DISPLACED**, what was the cause of your displacement?
- **#18, RED FLAG:** Are you aware of any new displacement of a larger group of people of around at least 20 HHs either arriving at or leaving from your current area of displacement within the last 2 weeks?

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

- **#19, IF DISPLACED**, what is your household's movement intention?
- **#20, IF DISPLACED**, why does your HH want to move?
- **#20A, IF DISPLACED, what factors in your current location, if any, might make your HH want to move?** [PUSH FACTORS]
- **#20B, IF DISPLACED**, what factors in your preferred destination, if any, might make your HH want to move? [PULL FACTORS]

WHAT TO OBSERVE?

- **State of shelter** / absence of shelter
- Tensions in HH or between HHs/communities or isolation
- **Malnourishment** or bad health

WHAT Q. MAY RAISE CONCERNS

- **#27, describe safety**
- **#31**, strategies for safety
- **#32**, freedom of movement
- **#34** impact of freedom of movement / access to services



Example: Secondary data sources

Risk of forced displacement

Themes	Key areas	What do we miss	Source
PROTECTION THREATS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • #17B, IF DISPLACED, what was the cause of your displacement? • #20 IF HH INTENDS TO MOVE, why does your HH want to move? (PUSH/PULL FACTORS) • #27 IF UNSAFE OR VERY UNSAFE, what are the reasons for people in your location to feel unsafe? 	<p>Security in area of origin or displacement</p> <p>Availability of basic commodities (e.g.water, food, fuel etc.) in area of origin</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection Incident Reporting tool (Protection Sector) • IPC (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification)
CHARACTERISTICS OF AFFECTED POPULATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • #9 How many members does your HH have in total? • #10 Are all your family members currently with you in this location? • #16 IF DISPLACED, what is your HH's area of origin? 	More holistic/ comprehensive understanding of areas of displacement and origin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)
CONSEQUENCES OF THE THREATS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • #17, IF DISPLACED, when were you last displaced? • #20 IF HH INTENDS TO MOVE, why does your HH want to move? (PUSH/PULL FACTORS) • #32 IF NO FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT OR SOME RESTRICTIONS, what restricts freedom of movement? 	More holistic/ comprehensive understanding of factors impacting people's life as a result of the threats, and options people want to realize as a consequence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IOM's Return Intentions Surveys (RIS) • Durable Solutions Working Group • Access Working Group
CAPACITIES OF THE AFFECTED POPULATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • #53 What would be your HH's preferred channel to receive information about available aid or services of • #62 Is your HH aware of a mechanism to raise complaints in case of incidents related to sexual misconduct from aid workers? 	More holistic/ comprehensive understanding of how humanitarian actors can best support the affected population to meet their basic needs and address protection concerns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CEAL Working Group • PSEA Network



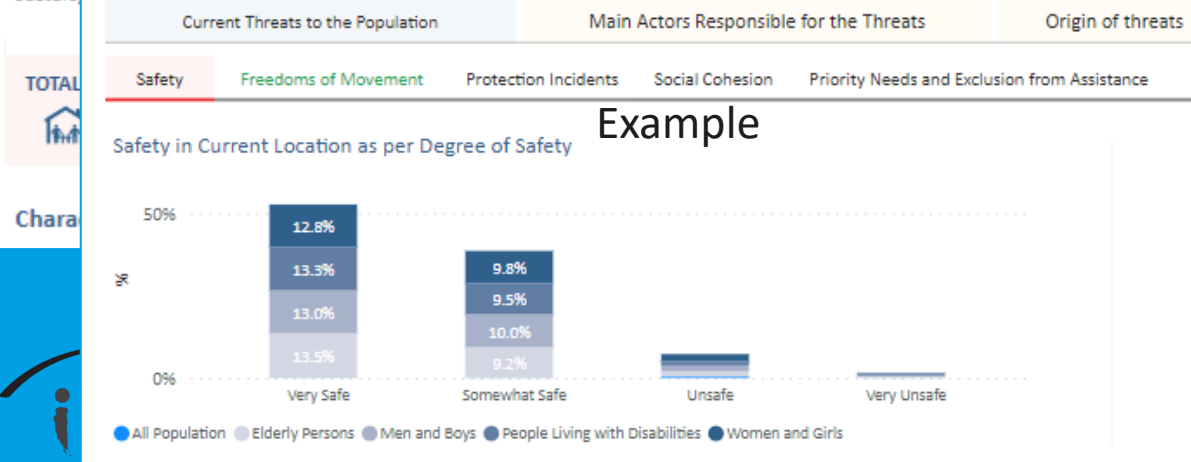
e: Dashboard for analysis

Overview Context Current Threats Threat's Effects Capacities & Response

State: All LGA: All Wards: All Month: All

MONITORING METHODOLOGY

Under the lead of the Protection Sector North-East Nigeria (PSNE), a total of **14** partners of the North-East Nigeria Protection Monitoring System (NEN-PMS) collected household level data through **1001** household assessments in **22** LGAs in Borno, **22** LGAs in Adamawa, and **22** LGAs in Yobe between 19 December 2022 and 27 January 2023. Protection Monitoring under the NEN-PMS follows an area-based approach that focuses on understanding the protection environment at the level of a camp, informal site or within the host community and includes all status groups among the population, i.e. displaced, returned, non-displaced people. NEN-PMS partners have used community-based networks to serve as entry points into communities for the selection of households to undergo household assessments. The selection of households was targeted and aimed at predominantly including households with high levels of vulnerability, having likely been exposed to protection threats and likely in need of protection services or assistance. Partners have provided an adequate protection response and/or ensured safe referrals to service providers from across other sectors



AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE
3

CONTEXT

PROTECTION RISKS

RESPONSE

PROTECTION ANALYSIS

PROTECTION STRATEGY / PLANNING

- Advocacy priorities
- Presence and activities
- HNO / HRP Indicators



Q&A

We aim at more strategic dialogue with protection partners. Let's reflect together.



Join at
slido.com
#1453 357


**PLEASE USE THE SLIDO.COM TO ANSWER
(5 MINUTES):**

**What is the biggest challenge you face
when working on a Protection
Analysis Update?**



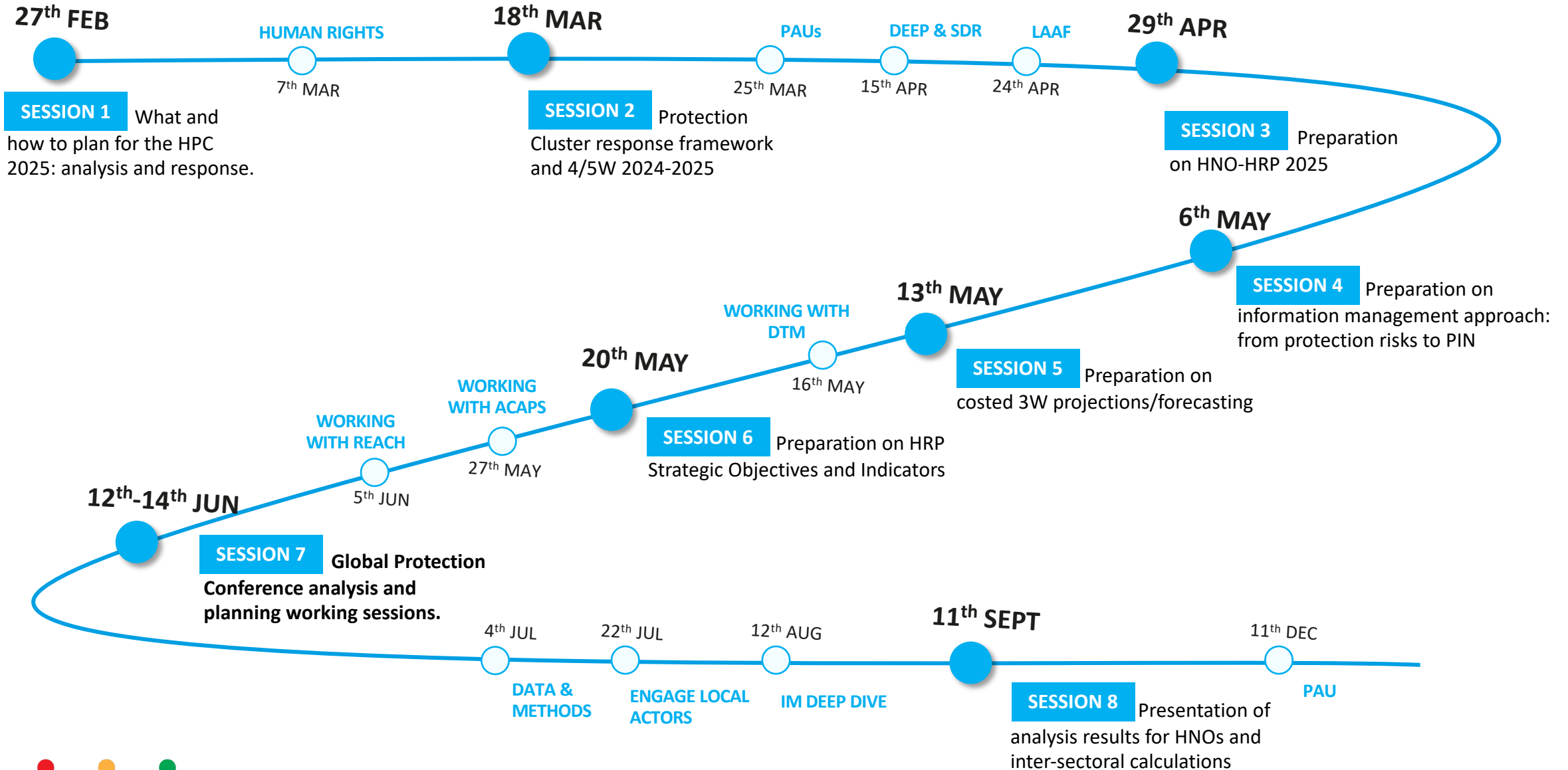
Global Protection Cluster





Next steps and upcoming sessions

2024 LEARNING SERIES 2024 STRATEGIC TIMELINE



STRENGTHENING ENGAGEMENT WITH HPC

2024



Information & Contacts

For any information or support please contact:

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Information Management: Kashif Rehman rehmanka@unhcr.org

General Support: Lisa Monaghan lisa.monaghan@nrc.no

For guidance, please refer to GPC Website

Protection analysis: [Field Support / Protection Analytical Framework](#)

Information Management: [Field Support / Information Management Analysis Toolbox](#)





Global Protection Cluster

