PAU ANNOTATED TEMPLATE

TUTORIAL

LOGO
Replace with the Protection Cluster logo only.

PHOTO
Photo height: 7.2”
- Preferably use photos where the identity of a subject is hidden.
- When people are represented in pictures, ensure to have an informed consent note written.
- Always choose dignified photos of subjects/persons.
- Do not use or capture images that feature militia or armed people.
- Make sure to give appropriate credits for content that is being shared (person/ agency).
- Ensure high resolution picture.
- If needed, reach out to GPC to identify pictures.

END NOTES
All references should be in the form of endnotes. The endnotes should fit in the last page without changing its format.

METHODOLOGY
Present methodology and limitations briefly. Do not exceed 4 paragraphs in total.

DECEMBER 2022

PHOTO

PHOTO

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PHOTO

PROTECTION ANALYSIS UPDATE

Update on conflict and climate-related protection risks trends

TIPS:
- If sub-national, use the name of the area/region as subtitle.
- Max. 8 words.
- Is there a key conclusion from the analysis?
- Is there a particular trend in the period?
- Is there a specific topic of discussion at HC/HCT/ICCG (malnutrition, climate, displacement, etc.)?

TITLE
Replace with Country name
Keep Protection Analysis Update size and format

DATE
Month in letters
Year in numbers

PAU ANNOTATED TEMPLATE
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A fourth consecutive failed rainy season has pushed parts of the Republic of Sorami – 40% to 10% of its area. Throughout 2022, severe drought, conflict, climatic shocks, and forced evictions have resulted in a continuously worsening effect on the population and the environment, exacerbating the impact of existing protection risks.

Since January 2022, recent conflicts in N'gurtu, Solbei, Tissura, Ateppo, Piru, and other areas, coupled with unprecedented flooding in Solbei, Tissura, and Piru, have only served to reverse many of the gains made through humanitarian assistance provided in 2021-22. The situation requires an upscaling of efforts to avoid catastrophic consequences in the 1st quarter of 2023.

The protection risks requiring immediate attention in the period covered by this analysis are:

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

It is of utmost importance to:

- 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.
- Draft a joint inter-agency emergency response, inclusive and sensitive to GAD, specifically targeted to strengthen the protection services calculated during the Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC) for strategic planning purposes. This is a flexible table that can be used to explain PIN by population groups, gender, age, and other groups, as needed.

People in Need (PIN) is the population estimates of people in need of humanitarian protection services calculated during the Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC) for strategic planning purposes. This is a flexible table that can be used to explain PIN by population groups, gender, age, and other groups, as needed.

UPDATE ON SEVERITY | PERIOD

This table should be updated only if necessary. It should be the result of the collective analysis carried out with Protection Clusters partners, reflect key trends at sub-regional level and present changes compared to the latest severity presented, either in the HNO or in a previous Protection Analysis Update.

MAIN OUTPUTS

- Highlighted geographic areas of particular attention.
- Protection risks requiring immediate attention in the period covered by the PAU.
Sorami suffered a civil war between 1978 and 1992. A peace agreement came into effect on the 2nd of March 2020, with the establishment of an interim Transitional Government of National Unity (TGNU), later replaced by an ethnically based federal system. Seven successful elections have taken place, characterized by a continuous change in power between the National Front (NF) of Runis majority, and the Popular Front (PF) of Alemi majority. An apparent continuous political stability has characterized Sorami, but the underlying ethnic confrontations have blocked national development and important legislation processes, paralyzing the existing 20 departments along the different ethnic lines. According to the Report of the Panel of Experts on Sorami, the federal government “rather than breaking the violent cycle of ethnic political bargaining in Sorami, has become part of the problem, with almost all components of political endeavour now hostage to political calculations”.

Since June 2022, violence 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 situation improved between September and October 2022 by the Popular Front (PF) currently in power, it has been characterized by an active armed conflict across all brewing interstate and inter-ethnic rivalries.

Livelihoods are seriously deteriorated by conflict and climate shocks that could further lead to increased tensions between communities. Current discriminatory, harmful or protective normative and regulatory frameworks and insecurity fueled by ethnic rivalries; The prominence of local leaders and dynamics challenge structural responses and negatively?

Potential data sources:
- Displacement: IOM DTM
- Food security: Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
- Political violence and protest: The Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project
- Crisis severity: INFORM Severity Index
- History of ethnic groups (1946-2020): GROWship - Geographical Research On War, Unified Platform
- Incidents: UN missions if active in the community.
- Humanitarian access: HHR/ HHR/CHA
- Human rights violations: OHCHR / Human rights office UN Mission in the country.
In elaborating a PAU, the operation already possesses an analysis or situational understanding of the major protection problems in the country. They may have been formulated differently, from operation to operation, in the form of concerns, issues, needs, violations or objectives. The 15 standard protection risks provided can support the analytical process, as well as the collaborative reflection with partners, local actors, AoRs and other relevant stakeholders on how to organize the identified protection problems.

You can find additional guidance to draft this section in Protection Risk Analysis Tutorial LINK.
RESPONSE

PEOPLE REACHED
If possible, include a map or graphic visualization of the population reached in the period covered by the PAU. Ensure you provide a targeted account of population reached according to the related protection risks identified by the analysis. Format provided here.

STANDARD VISUAL
ACCESS FOR PROTECTION
Include a map on access constraints for protection. If not available, consider including OCHA latest update on humanitarian access or include an alternative map or graph illustrating key areas and constraint to access to population. Format provided here.

STANDARD VISUAL
ACCESS CONSTRAINTS for PROTECTION
Provide available data on access constraints for protection actors. Use OCHA or any available secondary source, if no tracking is available in the Protection Cluster.

EFFORTS ON ACCESS
Provide absolute numbers of Protection Cluster and partners efforts to ensure access to affected population and for population to access protection services.

STANDARD VISUAL
CRITICAL GAPS
Include a graph visual on critical gaps in terms of services, or population reached or funding per areas of work. Format provided here. It is advisable to showcase gaps of people reached or services for the given period, given that funding gaps are normally provided through alternative means.

CONTENT GUIDANCE
INTRODUCTION
This corresponds to 4W/5W related information, reporting and data. The purpose of this section is to broadly highlight the current capacity of the protection sector in the context, at different levels. The section should provide a focused narrative outlook of key aspects related to operations that show current challenges and opportunities that require global attention.

PARAGRAPHS
Organize the content of the sub-heading, not surpassing the 1 page length. If in the period covered by the PAU there are major constraints to access and operations and, it is important to provide a more detailed analysis on how constraints and barriers are hindering the response, this section could be extended to 2 pages.

PROGRESS MADE ON PROTECTION
CHALLENGES TO ACCESS
CRITICAL GAPS

MAIN OUTPUTS
• Progress made on protection. Provide an account on key contributions and progress made in terms of protection activities contributing to addressing protection risks analyzed in the PAUs (per geographic areas). Provide key highlights contributing to reinforce recommendations and messages (e.g. the CBP programs in region A and B reached XX people and are contributing to reduce the number of security incidents. RELATED RECOM: Expand CBP programs in the regions of C and D to reduce the impact of security incidents).
• Challenges to access. Provide an outlook of the major challenges to access specific to protection actors, or where the access to key protection services is more challenging for the affected population. Indicate 1-2 key factors that hinder access. If possible include progress or specific actions taken by the Protection Cluster and partners to ensure access to affected population and access to protection services by affected population.
• Critical gaps. Use this section to highlight one or more critical gaps in terms of protection response and services. Do not focus only on funding allocation or requests. This section should help in bringing to the front a critical area of work that is fundamental to address the identified protection risks.
In the period covered by this analysis, urgent action is required to stop the sudden recorded increase in abuse and exploitation. Worrying trends of conflict-related gender-based violence, and intimate partner violence need attention, as well as an escalation of efforts to stop attacks in Ateppo and N’gurtu and put a stop to the siege in Tissura and Piru. The Protection cluster and partners consider these listed actions necessary to avoid further harmful consequences, and specifically to avoid a deterioration of the tensions between Residents and Allied communities.

**TARGETS**
- Organize recommendations per target
- Use one or more suggested sub-headings
- The wording can be adapted (e.g. GOVERNMENT OF SORAMI, or MINISTRY OF)
- The four general groups of target should be maintained separately

**RISKS**

**PROTECTION RISK**
- Organize recommendations under each protection risks identified

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

### CONTENT GUIDANCE

**INTRODUCTION**
Recommended actions should be balanced between advocacy and operations. The joint analysis with partners, AoRs, local actors and organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs) should guide the identification of a broad set of recommendations. The PAU should serve the purpose of presenting only the key recommendations for the given period, making relevant reference to the analysis presented.

**PARAGRAPHS**
- Recommendations organized by each protection risk.
- 1 paragraph per recommendations, using the TARGET specific sub-headings.
- Select relevant targets, it is not mandatory to provide recommendations for each target.

**RISK N. DEFINITION**

**GOVERNMENT / AUTHORITIES / DE FACTO AUTHORITIES / PARTIES TO THE CONFLICT**

**DONORS / MEMBER STATES**

**RC / HC / HUMANITARIAN COMMUNITY / HUMANITARIAN PARTNERS / OTHER CLUSTERS**

**PROTECTION SECTOR / ACTORS / PARTNERS / AoRs**

**MAIN OUTPUTS**

- Recommendations per each protection risk. Provide key recommendations per each protection risk included in the PAU.
- **TARGETS.** Indicate who is/are the target(s). Include specific actors/bodies.
- **TIME** Indicate by when such recommendation should be enacted. If necessary, briefly explain the reason why the recommendations should be enacted by the suggested time. There is no need of being overly precise (Month, Date), but it is important to indicate a period (1st/2nd quarter, end of the year, etc) in order to track and update the recommendation in subsequent PAUs.
- **AREA.** When possible, try to be specific on geographic areas. In case of nation-wide situations, try to indicate where this recommendation may be specifically important, in relation to the analysis for the given reporting period.

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### MAX LENGTH: 2 PAGES

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

**STANDARD SUB-HEADING**

**PROTECTION RISK**

**TARGETS**

**RISKS**

**EXTERNAL and INTERNAL**

**LOCATION GROUP**

**TIME LINE**

**ACTION**

**What type of action**

**Who is the target of recommendation**

**To which protection risk it contributes.**

**Include internal and external recommendations.**

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INTRODUCTION

The PAU Brief is a format to elaborate a Protection Analysis Update in a shorter version. All the guidance provided in this tutorial for the PAU Standard is valid for the PAU Brief.

The Protection Cluster should conduct quarterly protection analysis with AoRs, key operational partners, and relevant stakeholders to update the protection context, risks and needs analysis, and review the severity mapping. PIN and Target accordingly. In a year, the PAU Brief can support the elaboration of quick analysis and updates capturing the results of the ongoing quarterly collective analysis processes.

The PAU Brief can be adapted by Protection Cluster on the basis of their needs in showcasing specific protection situations in the context. The PAU Brief can be thematic focusing on a specific area of concern or to provide the protection perspective on a humanitarian situation in the country - e.g. Food Security - or sub-national or in the form of an update of a protection risk identified in a national Protection Analysis Update already published.

When drafting a thematic PAU, it is recommended to relate the thematic with the protection risks. This can be a particular aspect of the thematic that is driving a corresponding protection risk, and/or the particular thematic effects of identified protection risks.

SECTIONS

The PAU brief has the same sections of a PAU standard. They are however shorter in length:

- Executive Summary, is embedded in the cover in order to provide an immediate picture of the findings.
- Context, not overall context analysis. Only highlights for the period.
- Protection Risks, not full analysis. Only MAJOR TRENDS and MOST SERIOUS IMPACTS for the period.
- Response, not full overview. Only key updates on progress in protection and major constraints.
- Recommendations, not full scope of recommendations. Only key recommendations in the given period.

MAIN OUTPUTS

- Severe trends, In a crisis there may be severe trends suddenly impacting the population on a wider scale, as displacement, food scarcity, socio-economic situations or others. The PAU brief can support the elaboration of the protection-specific analysis of trends common to the whole humanitarian situation.
- Updates. After the elaboration of a PAU Standard, the identified protection risks may not be changing abruptly in terms of their presence and spread. Their impact, frequency or scale may however change in specific geographic areas in relation to specific population groups or may be affected by specific situations. The PAU brief can be used to provide regular updates on the status of protection risks identified in a PAU Standard.
- Flash analysis. The PAU brief can be used to provide a quick update on protection risks in situations of onset and sudden emergencies (e.g. flooding, earthquakes, sudden population movements, others).
- Thematic focuses. Protection clusters, AoRs and partners may see the necessity of providing a thematic focused analysis on aspects that may be affecting identified protection risks, or to highlight a specific area of work that require attention.