SECOND PROTECTION INFORMATION MANAGEMENT
WORKING MEETING OUTCOME DOCUMENT
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND | 2-4 DECEMBER 2015

All Protection Information Management documents
are available at: data.unhcr.org/imtoolkit

1.

INTRODUCTION

This is a report on the second working meeting of stakeholders focused on developing the Protection Information Management (PIM) framework.

The objective of PIM in humanitarian response is to provide quality data and information on individuals and groups of persons affected by natural or man-made disasters in a safe, reliable, and meaningful way. A shared understanding of PIM within the humanitarian community will facilitate the targeted use of protection resources, coordinated protection response, and life-saving protection interventions to a degree otherwise not possible.

STAKEHOLDERS WHO ATTENDED THE SECOND PIM WORKING MEETING FURTHER REFINED THE CONCEPTS ARTICULATED IN THIS DOCUMENT.

Earlier in 2015, a small working group of DRC and UNHCR colleagues came together to develop a PIM framework with a series of supporting components. Discussions and further brainstorming continued on these components at the **first Protection Information Management (PIM) Working Meeting**, held with global-level PIM stakeholders in Copenhagen in **May 2015**.

Since then, colleagues from a growing community of PIM stakeholders[1] have continued to conceptualize and develop PIM 'Next Steps'[2] originally formulated at the May meeting. Key documents and concepts were further developed by the PIM reference group during May-December 2015, providing the foundation for the **second PIM Working Meeting, held in Geneva in December 2015**.

Similar to what took place in May, the second PIM Working Meeting was an opportunity for key protection and information management (IM) colleagues to further articulate the PIM discipline, components, and systems, which continue to be grounded in solid protection and information management practices.[3]

PIM stakeholders from several NGOs, UN agencies, and other UN entities attended this second meeting. These included DRC, ICRC, ICT4Peace Foundation, Impact Initiatives, IOM, IRC, JIPS, NRC, OCHA, OHCHR, UNHCR, Oxfam, UNDPKO, UNFPA, UNICEF, and WFP.

The work contained in this document is collectively owned by the humanitarian community at large. It has been collaboratively developed by the PIM reference group and by PIM stakeholders from throughout the humanitarian community who attended the first and second PIM Working Meetings.

This document presents specific outcomes of the second PIM Working Meeting, as developed and agreed among colleagues who attended the meeting.

1 | Colleagues from the following organizations are members of the growing PIM Reference Group of Stakeholders: ICRC, ICT for Peace, Impact Initiatives, IOM, IRC, JIPS, NRC, OCHA, OHCHR, Oxfam, UNDPKO FS, UNFPA, UNICEF, DFS/ICTD, InterAction, ACAPs, MapAction, UNHCR, DRC, and REACH.

2 | PIM 'Next Steps' as agreed in the first PIM Working Meeting in May 2015 (among PIM stakeholders) are detailed in the PIM Working Meeting Outcome Document; available at: https://drive.google.com/open?id=0BzY6xxaS-0lO3WkRVaXhRZDYzMW8; p. 15.

3 | Core competencies required to undertake PIM were agreed and endorsed by PIM stakeholders in the first PIM Working Meeting and are available here, as Annex 1.

2. SECOND PIM WORKING MEETING OBJECTIVES

* Review, build upon, and reach consensus on documents developed in line with the PIM Next Steps, as articulated in the first Working Meeting:

    1. Common PIM Terminology
    2. Agreement/Commitment to quality standards for data and information sharing

* Review and further develop the PIM Matrix, including specific categories and definitions, through refinement of these systems by stakeholders: Security and Situational Awareness, Sectoral IM Systems/Other, Communicating with Affected Communities, and Human Rights.

* Articulate the outputs for all PIM Categories to be shared.

* Articulate common problems to data and information sharing, as well as solutions to these problems.

* Agree on Next Steps and the way forward for PIM after 2015.

* Stock taking on training and capacity-building

PIM:
Refers to principled, systematized, and collaborative approaches to collect, process, store, analyze, share, and use data and information to enable evidence-informed action for quality protection outcomes.

3. RESULTS

Colleagues who attended the second PIM Working Meeting achieved the following results:

* Added to and further developed the collection of Common PIM Terminology;

* Further refined the PIM Matrix — including PIM characteristics, terminology, and outputs — to be used in designing and delivering a protection response;

* Identified data and information outputs by PIM Category to be shared;

* Identified examples of the first and second priority types of data in different scenarios;

* Articulated common problems and solutions to data and information sharing and collaboration;

* Identified next steps for strengthening concepts discussed and/or agreed during the second PIM Working Meeting;

* Articulated a shared vision and mission statement on PIM; and

* Produced a PIM Working Meeting Outcome Document detailing collaborative results.

4. VISION AND MISSION STATEMENT ON PIM

Stakeholders attending the second PIM Working Meeting requested the articulation of a vision and mission statement for PIM. Colleagues from the small DRC/UNHCR working group subsequently developed the following PIM vision and mission statement, which is being considered by all stakeholders.

Vision
Working with stakeholders in the international community, to facilitate the collective development of a PIM framework to improve and enable evidence-informed action for quality protection outcomes.

Mission Statement
PIM stakeholders are working together to develop a framework for managing data and information necessary for evidence-informed, quality protection responses that meet the needs of displaced persons.

Together stakeholders are working to create the structure required to fill the gap between ideas and tools through: principles, standards, guidance, definitions and common terminology on PIM, in order to enable and facilitate the sharing and use of critical protection data, information and analysis within the broader humanitarian community.

Through collaboration and the sharing of the above broadly with PIM stakeholders, PIM will foster changes within the wider community, so colleagues:

* have the structure, principles and standards needed to support informed decision-making on PIM;

* are comfortable and confident with sharing data, information and analysis with each other securely and in a timely manner;

* protection actors and others have the information needed to plan, deliver and monitor effective protection responses;

* advance a continual forum for learning and exchange.

5. COMMON PIM TERMINOLOGY

The objective of the draft document on Common PIM Terminology is not only to achieve clarity on definitions for commonly used PIM terms but also to act as a **tool to facilitate communication, understanding, and collaboration between protection and information management colleagues and others on PIM**.

PIM IS SIMPLY A COMMON ORGANIZING APPROACH FOR WORK ALREADY BEING DONE IN THE FIELD

Where necessary, multiple definitions or examples have been included to further understanding.

Although considered final for now, the Common PIM Terminology document may continue to be revised by the community of stakeholders, as required. It is available for download here.

OUTCOME: It was agreed and endorsed that the draft document of 'Common PIM Terminology' is useful for both internal and external communication and collaboration on PIM. Although it is considered an organic and evolving tool based on needs in the field, it is considered completed for the time being, and is now available for field testing/use.

6.

THE PIM CATEGORIES ARE A SET OF PROTECTION INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS, STATING PURPOSES, PROCESSES, AND ILLUSTRATIVE TOOLS, WHICH GO TOGETHER TO DELIVER AN EFFECTIVE RESPONSE.

PIM MATRIX

The **PIM Matrix** and the terminology it includes provide a framework for a standardized understanding of PIM Categories and illustrate the full spectrum of humanitarian response to the situation of displaced persons, throughout the humanitarian community.

The overarching objective of the categories outlined in the matrix is threefold: first, to assist in identifying the right tools, systems, and approaches for a particular result; second, to reinforce a common understanding of protection information concepts in order to facilitate accurate protection dialogue; and third, to help refine the overall quality of PIM activities, those undertaken both individually and as a community of responders.

The revised **PIM Matrix** from the Second Working Meeting is available for download here.

WHY CATEGORIES?

* Categories organize thinking;
* They allow us to speak clearly within our community and teams;
* They allow for improvement and effective response;
* They create common understanding; and
* They enable sharing, coordination, and collaboration.

WHAT ARE THE PIM CATEGORIES?[4]

* Protection Monitoring;
* Protection Needs Assessment;
* Case Management;
* Population Data;
* Protection Response Monitoring and Evaluation;
* Communicating with Affected Communities;
* Security and Situational Awareness; and
* Sectoral IM Systems / Other.

WHAT ELEMENTS ARE REFLECTED UNDER EACH OF THE PIM CATEGORIES IN THE MATRIX?

* Definition and purpose;
* Sub-category examples;
* Approaches/methods for collecting data;
* Tools;
* Output (data and information); and
* Shared data.[5]

Each category does something different, and no one category does everything. For this reason, it is important that a context-specific approach be designed with the appropriate PIM Categories.[6]

The categories in the PIM Matrix share the PIM principles, as agreed and endorsed by PIM stakeholders in the first 2015 Working Meeting (available here, as Annex 2; see Section 6).

4 | Examples of PIM activities by category can be found in the PIM Matrix under the row titled Sub-Category Examples.

5 | Note: For more on the elements reflected under each of the categories, see Section 8.

6 | In the second PIM Working Meeting, participants briefly discussed that there will often be protection information activities that fall under one or more PIM categories. Such systems are illustrative of the relationships between PIM categories, examples of which have been consolidated from group work undertaken at the first Working Meeting and are available here (see Annex 3). Interactions between PIM Categories and the IM process as a whole have also been visualized and are available here (see Annex 4).

> **OUTCOME:**
> All but two of the proposed PIM categories have been revised, **agreed to and endorsed** by stakeholders.
> **Security and Situational Awareness and Sectoral IM Systems/Other may both require specific work and discussion with stakeholders of these systems (as detailed below in 7.1 and 7.3, respectively).**

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7. PIM CATEGORIES: DEFINITIONS AND STATEMENTS

The PIM Categories and definitions for five areas — Protection Monitoring, Protection Needs Assessment, Case Management, Population Data, and Protection Response Monitoring and Evaluation — were **agreed and endorsed** at the first PIM Working Meeting. As such, these were **NOT** revisited in the second PIM Working Meeting.

At the second meeting, PIM colleagues contributed to the further revision of the following definitions and statements for these four additional PIM Categories (see Sections 7.1-7.4):

* Security and Situational Awareness;

* Human Rights;

* Sectoral IM Systems/Other; and

* Communicating with Affected Populations.

The outcomes of these discussions and work on the above PIM Categories are presented below.

7.1 SECURITY AND SITUATIONAL AWARENESS

Note: The title of this category changed from 'Security, Access, Safety'.

Revised definition: Security and incident systems that monitor both the affected population and the ability of humanitarian actors to physically and securely reach people affected by crisis. Such systems would make available information on the overall security situation, issues of humanitarian space and access (including the safety of staff), and other concerns.

Explanation of category: This category focuses on the security situation, including access of humanitarian groups to populations of concern.

This is an area where protection interfaces with other capacities in the humanitarian system and is also about information over which we have no control. This category touches on freedom of movement of the humanitarian worker.

STAKEHOLDERS AGREED: A CONTEXTUAL RISK ANALYSIS IS NEEDED EVEN BEFORE YOU START [ANY TYPE OF PROTECTION WORK OR HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE].

This category also describes factors in the environment that have an impact on our ability to effectively deliver services in response to whatever is taking place in the local context that hinders or enables our work, wherever we are engaged. This has to do with context analysis, the need to understand a population's size and the source of the conflict, including cause, parties, and interests in order to define where you can and cannot go.

A contextual risk analysis is needed even before the start of any type of protection work or humanitarian response in order to define what the risks are and what response is possible. This provides some of the very first data on a situation, often making information from this category a precondition to response planning.

Unexploded ordnance (UXO) and explosive remnants of war (ERW) belong in this category.

Key issues of consideration: OCHA dimensions of the access framework and variables

Dimension 1: Humanitarian access of actors to affected population variable:

    a. Impediments to entry into country (bureaucratic and administrative)

    b. Restriction of movement (impediments to freedom of movement and/or administrative restrictions)

    c. Violence against personnel, facilities, and assets

Dimension 2: Access of affected populations to humanitarian actors variables

    a. Denial of needs or entitlements

    b. Restriction and obstruction of access to aid

Dimension 3: Physical/security-related constraints variables

    a. Active hostilities (impeding humanitarian operations and movement/access of affected population to aid)

    b. Presence of mines and improvised explosive devices

    c. Physical environment (obstacles related to terrain, climate, lack of infrastructure)

OCHA and DPKO use multiple systems to analyze political and cultural factors and enable conflict analysis.

OUTCOME: Colleagues agreed to and endorsed the spirit of this category. The explanation of this category, may be further refined by stakeholders of these systems, as well as through field testing and use.

7.2   HUMAN RIGHTS

Note: This category has been merged with Protection Monitoring.

Revised definition: N/A. After discussions in the second Working Meeting, stakeholders agreed that this grouping of work is a subset of Protection Monitoring in the PIM Matrix.

Explanation of the merging of these categories: Human Rights is the legal framework in which monitoring starts. More specifically, Protection Monitoring typically includes elements referring to Human Rights, as do Case Management, as mentioned in the sub-category Examples and Related Tools — i.e. the Human Rights Case Management database.

In general, participants at the second Working Meeting agreed that Protection Monitoring also refers to a legal framework similar to the approaches described under Human Rights, while Protection Monitoring is also action oriented.

* Note: The Case Management column of the PIM Matrix incorporates the Human Rights element of Case Management, mentioned here. Entries previously falling under the Human Rights category have been merged with the corresponding Protection Monitoring rows in the Matrix.

OUTCOME: It was agreed and endorsed that the 'Human Rights' category and its components should be included under the 'Protection Monitoring' category.

SECTORAL IM SYSTEMS/OTHER

Note: The title and scope of this category remain under review.

There was no agreement on whether Sectoral IM Systems / Other should stand as an individual category, should be a cross-cutting row, or should be both a category and a cross-cutting row. Participants also discussed the integration of this category into all other PIM Categories — for example, a protection needs assessment would also need to consult and reference data from sectoral/other needs assessments.

Revised definition: Relevant secondary data and information related to the protection of individuals is systematically shared between sectoral IM systems and other PIM systems.

Explanation of category: Shaping information-gathering and using information from other sources to construct a holistic analysis of protection needs, including through the review of proxy data, recognizing that protection is a responsibility of all sectors and the intended outcome of humanitarian action. For example: Sectoral IM Systems/ Other involves the measurement and establishment of needs for sectoral services, infrastructure, material, and physical support not related to protection for an individual or group.

THIS CATEGORY ACKNOWLEDGES THAT THERE ARE NON-PROTECTION ACTORS ASKING PROTECTION-RELATED QUESTIONS, WHICH WILL DELIVER PROTECTION-RELATED AND MEANINGFUL CONTENT.

Sectoral data includes but is not limited to:

* Shelter & NFIs;

* WASH;

* Education;

* Livelihoods;

* Health; and

* Food security.

There are two areas of exchange between protection IM systems and other sectoral IM systems:

* Indicator data gathered and managed by other sectors; and

* Mainstreaming protection indicators into other sectors' data systems.

Particularly in the context of limited humanitarian space, sometimes the only source of protection information is information from other sectors, e.g. the health sector. This may become proxy indicators for protection concerns. Another example is WFP proxy indicators, the use of which can be a protection IM system in itself. Protection actors may not have all needed data at hand and thus may require additional information from other sectors.

Participants agreed that there are missed opportunities for sharing, supporting and working with the stakeholders of these systems. However, the information gathered from Sectoral IM Systems/Other is not primarily gathered for protection reasons and may need to be looked at cautiously.

The question may be one of perception. When you look at the IM systems of other sectors, are these seen as key components to gathering useful protection information? Are others sectors considered key partners in gathering useful protection information?

7.4   COMMUNICATING WITH AFFECTED COMMUNITIES

Note: This category is formally titled 'Communicating with Affected Populations'.

THERE IS AN INCREASING DESIRE AMONG THE HUMANITARIAN COMMUNITY TO FACILITATE COMMUNICATION ACROSS POPULATIONS INDEPENDENT OF A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

Revised definition: Communicating with Affected Communities refers to communication with, by, and between communities and/or community members with the aim of supporting community exchange, access to services, feedback/complaints, transparency, monitoring and evaluation, participation/empowerment, and leadership/community capacities. Communicating with affected communities should be both mainstreamed into other systems and a distinct mechanism to support communities.

Explanation of category: An emerging field within the humanitarian sector, the sharing of relevant information with and between affected communities is based on the principle that information is itself an important form of aid, furthering an individual's and a community's capacity to protect themselves. Communication with Affected Communities acknowledges the ability to communicate, and the process of communication itself is as important as the information delivered.

Communities and individuals are agents of their own recovery, with particularly strong senses of connectedness and dignity, as well as the ability to hold humanitarian responders to account. It is important that communities have access to the information they need through the most appropriate and trusted channels possible, and that they can make informed decisions to protect themselves and each other in a fully participatory process.

Entertainment and connectedness to loved ones is key to recovery, as are the opportunities that connectedness and communications afford in terms of access to online education, marketplaces, skills-exchange networks, and civil society platforms for collective action.

This category encompasses a range of approaches and engages a variety of stakeholders, including communities, humanitarian and media development organizations, and technology providers. Collaboration and partnership underpins the way Communicating with Affected Communities actors work together to respond to the challenges facing this category in humanitarian action.

Questions to consider: How do we safely ensure that we are collecting and storing information shared with (by and between) community members in the best possible way? What legal or logistical implications exist in terms of using technologies such as the Internet, etc.?

There is an increasing desire among the humanitarian community to facilitate communication across populations independent of a particular purpose — a trend that could make this an emerging PIM Category. However, the absence of concepts, guidance standards, and approaches may be problematic in developing a new set of tools and systems.

Perhaps this is related to the fact that we don't have evidence — indeed, we haven't

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yet measured — the impact of community engagement, particularly linking to broader protection outcomes beyond the traditional protection indicators measured in a response. What is the impact/effect of improved communications, including entertainment and sociality, on community recovery and resilience?

OUTCOME: Definition not agreed to, although there was general agreement that this is a separate category. Discussions to continue with stakeholders of these systems, which will be further refined through field testing and use.

8. ELEMENTS REFLECTED UNDER PIM CATEGORIES

The PIM Matrix includes examples of elements under each category. The elements reflected under the PIM Categories are **examples** of characteristics, systems, or tools of a given category, which go together to deliver a specific type of result.

The elements presented in the PIM Matrix are intended to be a starting point. They are not intended to be comprehensive and they remain fluid given the nature and overall objective of the Matrix. Instead, these elements will most likely work as an organizing framework.

When using the PIM Matrix as a guide to understanding information systems, tools, or approaches, the rows can be approached from any direction: from the top down, starting in the middle, or simply asking what type of data or information is needed. A user can also aim to discover what systems are or are not operating in a given context.

PIM stakeholders who attended the second Working Meeting revised, further developed, and added to the examples of criteria reflected under each of the PIM Categories, available here.

OUTCOME: The purpose of the PIM Matrix and the elements included was further refined, agreed to and endorsed by PIM Stakeholders.

9. PIM CATEGORY: OUTPUTS

When working with the PIM Matrix, an important starting point is the data and information articulated as outputs of each category. The data and information output of a PIM Category is the objective or purpose of the category. When navigating the PIM Matrix, this may be yet another starting point to identify the needs of a system or the types of systems that are or are not operating in a given situation.

OBJECTIVE: ARTICULATE CRITICAL SETS OF PROTECTION DATA AND INFORMATION NEEDED TO RESPOND.

9.1 POPULATION DATA:
The output of population systems are population figures or estimates disaggregated data by age, sex, and location.

9.2 PROTECTION NEEDS ASSESSMENT:
The output of a protection needs assessment is be an assessment of protection needs in that particular context at a given point in time.

9.3 PROTECTION MONITORING:
Protection monitoring produces recurrent data or information on violations of rights, incidents and protection risks, and trends over time. Protection monitoring can be done at the individual, household, and community level. Data and information produced by these systems can be used to identify trends and to track or assess related aspects of emerging protection or assistance needs.

In general, these systems may produce information on new or emerging protection issues through contact with the population of concern — possibly signalling a need for more in-depth assessment of an emerging issue (either at the individual or community level), the development of advocacy messages, or a programmatic response.

9.4 CASE MANAGEMENT:
The output from a case-management system will be information and data on the current and/or changing situation and needs of an individual or household/specific group, including their access to assistance or support. The information can also be used to monitor specific protection trends among persons being tracked within a case-management system.

9.5 PROTECTION RESPONSE MONITORING AND EVALUATION:
These systems will produce data and information (qualitative and quantitative) related to the protection response's outputs and outcomes. The information can also be used to inform progress and the situational analysis, as well as to identify challenges and best practices.

* Note: Information from protection response monitoring and evaluation feeds into programme reports, factsheets, situation reports, or humanitarian dashboards.

9.6 SECURITY AND SITUATIONAL AWARENESS:
These systems produce data and information surrounding staff security, safety, and access, including:

* Context analysis (e.g. social network analysis, political economy analysis);
* Conflict analysis;

* Situational monitoring (e.g. monitoring media, open sourced, and closed sources/informants);

* Incident reporting/mapping (e.g. sit reps);

* Security risk assessments (scenario-building for contingency planning, early warning analysis);

* Area of control mapping/actor mapping (i.e. mapping parties of a conflict with geospatial data; a live database);

* Monitoring of incidents and events (i.e. political events that would influence access);

* Mapping the location of mines and UXO;

* Access map/mapping of access and ability to determine the level of access (for humanitarian actors, affected population, government); and

* Identifying cultural conditions that affect humanitarians' ability to implement programmes.

9.7 SECTORAL SYSTEMS/OTHER:

These sectoral systems produce secondary data related to other information important to protection issues, needs, or concerns. However, the sector owns this data (see note below).

* Proxy indicators from other sector information systems (with consultation between sectoral and protection colleagues); and

* Specific protection indicators/information collected by other sectoral information systems on behalf of the protection sector. Protection has been involved in phrasing the questions, identifying the indicator, and training the enumerators (hence, the protection sector owns this data).

* Note: 'Ownership' of above data refers to control of data collection and processing.

9.8 COMMUNICATING WITH AFFECTED COMMUNITIES:

* Common sources of information within the communities;

* Appropriate communication channels within the context;

* Community capacities, resources, skills of the communities;

* Local contextual information (e.g. cultural sensitivities, languages used by affected populations);

* Priority information and needs of the affected populations; and

* Live updates (situation analysis, political, logistics).

OUTCOME: By PIM category: data output defined and agreed.

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10. PIM CATEGORY: DATA AND INFORMATION TO SHARE

Stakeholders at the second Working Meeting identified and agreed that certain sets of critical protection information and data should be shared by PIM Category. They also expressed a commitment to share this type of data and information.[7]

7 | While ensuring that appropriate sharing of data or information is in line with protection principles of confidentiality, informed consent, safety, and nondiscrimination, and do not lead to the identification of a specific person involved

The following examples reflect critical sets/types of data and information produced by PIM Category that are needed to effectively respond to a situation in a timely and effective manner — and thus are considered essential to share. If not shared, this type of data or information may result in negative protection ramifications for the population of concern or negative security implications for staff or colleagues.

10.1 POPULATION DATA:

* Population figures (demographics of those affected);
* Date; and
* Location.

Examples: What are the causes of flight? Who and how many are affected?
Who is receiving assistance and who is not?

## 10.2 PROTECTION NEEDS ASSESSMENT:

* All anonymized information from protection needs assessments should be shared with the humanitarian community.

10.3 PROTECTION MONITORING:

* Trends on extremely vulnerable subsets of populations, highlighting immediate life-saving assistance or immediate support;
* Information on protection trends;
* Individual, household, or movement-related protection concerns/risks may be identified;
* A population's coping mechanisms may be identified and loosely assessed based on changes in the protection situation;
* Changes in conflict dynamics may affect the issue that the protection monitoring system has been set up to track;
* If protection monitoring information is analyzed alongside data and information produced by case-management systems, the effectiveness of informal justice mechanisms can be inferred;
* Alongside population data, protection monitoring systems can track protection issues affecting refugees and asylum-seekers and thus illustrate trends — for example, on refoulement.

* Note: Which information or data should be shared will depend largely on what the protection monitoring system has been set up to identify or track.
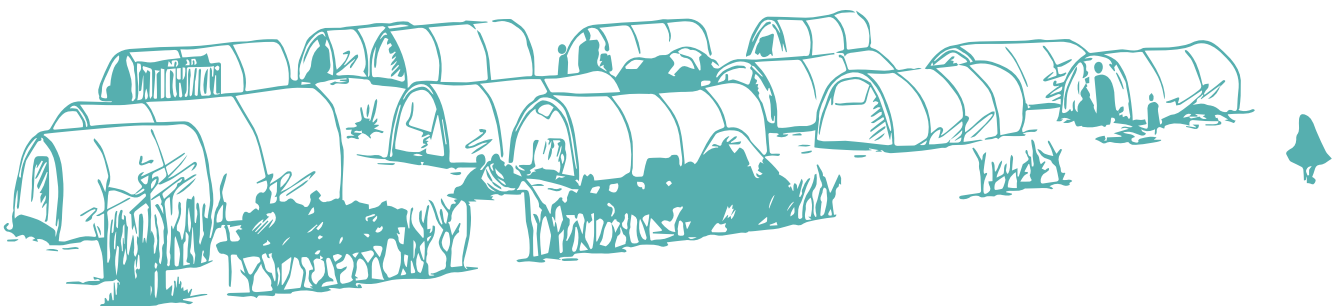
10.4

CASE MANAGEMENT:

* Population figures disaggregated by age and sex related to case management and its purpose; and

* Substantive information or data to help identify protection trends and human rights violations (importance of express and informed consent for the purpose of sharing data).

* Note: The exchange of personal data should be dependent on use and existing SOPs between partners (e.g. anonymous v. personalized data).

10.5

PROTECTION RESPONSE MONITORING AND EVALUATION:

* Output (performance through monitoring) and outcome (impact through evaluation) indicators with data disaggregated by organization, geography, age group, and sex;

* Detailed data and information on the impact, gaps, and best practices of the protection response; and

* Direct feedback from communities on the protection response and key advocacy messages from the protection response; detailed information on the protection response.

10.6

SECURITY AND SITUATIONAL AWARENESS

* Outcome level of the protection response;

* More broadly, the impact, gaps, best practices, and key advocacy messages from the protection response; and

* Detailed information on the protection response can also be provided.

10.7

SECTORAL SYSTEMS/OTHER:

* There may need for a distinction between data sharing within an organization and data sharing with other agencies (internal/external);

* Agreement on data-sharing protocols and analysis, especially when the protection sector owns the information;

* Prioritizing and coordinating life-saving protection support by location, type, and need;

* Fundamental Operational Data Sets (FODS).

* Individual-level data for urgent or emergency cases by sector could be shared with key protection stakeholders through a protection referral; and

* When the protection sector does not own the data, data must at least be anonymized before sharing and ideally aggregated, unless there is a specific purpose for the use of individuals' information.

* Note: Respect the data-sharing protocols of the sector providing the information.

10.8

COMMUNICATING WITH AFFECTED COMMUNITIES:

* Situational awareness information which will not negatively impact an individual or compromise humanitarian corridors;

* Non-disaggregated data by sector highlighting trends and needs by priority (at minimum: emergency or urgent needs) and location.

OUTCOME:
By PIM category: certain sets of data and information were articulated to be shared by PIM category.

ESSENTIAL DATA: 'NICE TO HAVE' V. 'MUST HAVE', BY SCENARIO

This exercise provides examples of the types of data and information articulated by PIM stakeholders in the second Working Meeting, as needed by category and scenario.

In the December PIM Working Meeting, participants were asked to identify 'must have' and 'nice to have' data and information by scenario, and to rank these responses as a group in order of priority.
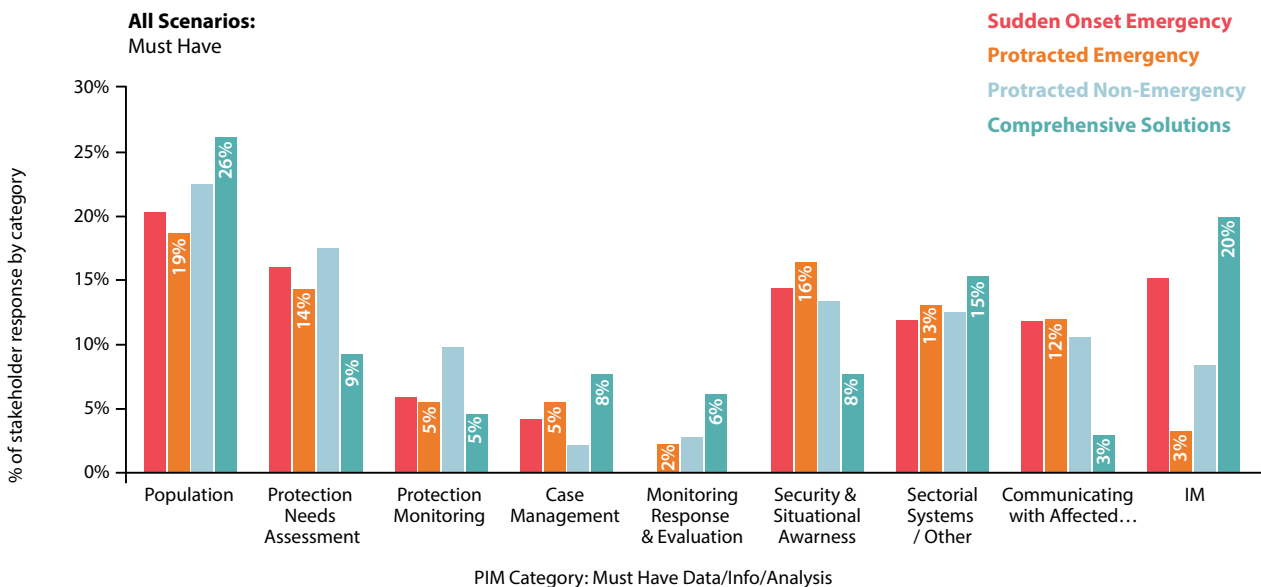
Responses were then sorted, tagged and matched with the PIM Categories that produce the information and data identified by PIM stakeholders. Stakeholder responses have not been edited and are available here, as Annex 6.

This provides examples of data or information that colleagues identified as 'must have' or 'nice to have' under the following scenarios: sudden-onset emergency, protracted emergency, protracted non-emergency, and comprehensive solutions.

WHAT DOES THIS TELL US?

* This exercise highlights examples of key sets of data and information by scenario, which can be used to prioritize collection, sharing, and analysis as a community (top four responses by scenario, ranked by response rate);

* Shows which PIM systems produce specific sets of information and data required by colleagues in the humanitarian community by scenario (indicated as 'must have' and 'nice to have' below by PIM Category);

* Identifies PIM Categories for specific results/outputs by scenario;

* Indicates relationships between PIM Categories and how systems work together to produce a desired result or to answer a question;

* Challenges assumptions surrounding sources of data and information;

* Highlights the importance of Sectoral/Other Systems in articulating a protection response; and

* Brought a set of IM systems to our attention that may need to be a separate category in the PIM Matrix. These included, for example, security, situation, and 3W maps; 3/4/5W's; surveys of surveys; camp or location profiles; external fact sheets; IM strategy; web portals; information kiosk; and simple coordination tools such as contact lists.

All Scenarios:
Must Have

Sudden Onset Emergency
Protracted Emergency
Protracted Non-Emergency
Comprehensive Solutions

% of stakeholder response by category

PIM Category: Must Have Data/Info/Analysis

Categories (x-axis): Population, Protection Needs Assessment, Protection Monitoring, Case Management, Monitoring Response & Evaluation, Security & Situational Awarness, Sectorial Systems / Other, Communicating with Affected…, IM

Labeled values: Population 19%, 26%; Protection Needs Assessment 14%, 9%; Protection Monitoring 5%, 5%; Case Management 5%, 8%; Monitoring Response & Evaluation 2%, 6%; Security & Situational Awarness 16%, 8%; Sectorial Systems / Other 13%, 15%; Communicating with Affected… 12%, 3%; IM 3%, 20%

12. DATA SHARING PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

PIM stakeholders articulated the following common **challenges and solutions** to data and information sharing. This identification can hopefully facilitate collaboration and communication on the necessity and importance of data sharing among the community of PIM responders.

This list of challenges and supporting solutions, as articulated by PIM stakeholders, is available here as Annex 7.

* Specific issues if data is shared inappropriately (data breaches, accountability);
* Specific issues for data security;
* Metadata (quality, validity, integrity);
* IM technical issues;
* How to mitigate risk in sharing;
* Existing data protection SOPs or policies to enable sharing, re-enforcement of guide policy;
* Communicating with communities — feedback, mechanism, narrative;
* Data sharing enabler (trust and capacity);
* Timeliness; and
* Over- or under-aggregated data.

OUTCOME: Common challenges and solutions to data sharing were identified and articulated.

13. NEXT STEPS

* Draft a multi-year strategy for PIM;
* Further refine and test the PIM Matrix;
* Disseminate and test the Common PIM Terminology; and
* Explore and develop PIM data-sharing components and modalities.