

PROTECTION INFORMATION MANAGEMENT MATRIX

	POPULATION DATA	PROTECTION NEEDS ASSESSMENTS	PROTECTION MONITORING	CASE MANAGEMENT	PROTECTION RESPONSE MONITORING AND EVALUATION	SECURITY & SITUATIONAL AWARENESS	SECTORAL SYSTEMS / OTHER	COMMUNICATING WITH (in) AFFECTED COMMUNITIES
DEFINITION <i>Row can not be modified</i>	Population data systems record the number and characteristics, disaggregated by sex, age, demographics and diversity, of a population in a specific place and time period, for the purpose of programming effective prevention and response.	A data -collection exercise usually conducted at a single point in time to gain an understanding of the protection issues, availability of resources, sources of problems and their impact on the affected population ('snapshot'). This is done in order to identify protection needs, risks, and solutions, and to inform programme interventions and response activities that are complementary with positive community coping mechanisms. Protection needs assessment should be carried out periodically and after substantial changes in the context.	Protection monitoring is defined as 'systematically and regularly collecting, verifying and analyzing information over an extended period of time in order to identify violations of rights and protection risks for populations of concern for the purpose of informing effective responses.	Protection case management information systems support the provision of protection and/or targeted interventions to identified individuals or groups through the management of data – from case identification to case closure – related to a specific case.	Continuous and coordinated review of implementation of response to measure whether planned activities deliver the expected outputs and protection outcomes and impact, both positive and negative. Evaluation is distinct, but complements monitoring by asking questions around causal linkages, looking at intended and unintended results. Evaluation is not continuous, but rather periodic and targeted.	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. A key difference between these systems and protection monitoring is in this aspect of humanitarian access.	Sectoral IM Systems/ Other are information management systems that support assessment, monitoring and reporting on services, infrastructure, material, and physical support that enable legal and physical protection outcomes, but are not managed directly or solely by protection actors.	Communicating with(in) communities refers to communication between, among, and with communities and/or community members with the aim of supporting participation, decision-making, access to services, feedback/com-plaints, transparency, monitoring and evaluation, and leadership/com- munity capacities.
SUB-CATEGORY EXAMPLES	There are no sub-categories for this, there is only one system in this category - 'population data management'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapid protection assessments In-depth protection assessments Specialized protection assessments Coordinated needs assessments (joint, harmonized) Uncoordinated assessments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal, Material and Physical Protection Needs Monitoring Detention Monitoring Durable Solutions Monitoring Housing, Land and Property Rights Monitoring Return Monitoring Border Monitoring Child Protection Monitoring Gender Based Violence Monitoring Situation Monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incident management Assistance and service management Registration and status determination case management Provision of solutions (return, integration, resettlement) Tracing and family reunification Support for vulnerable individuals (children, women, persons with physical or mental disabilities, survivors of torture and gender based violence) Fraud management systems Human rights case management (includes urgent action requests) Legal case management (includes HLP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme / Response/ Results monitoring Process monitoring Evaluation (summative, formative) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conflict analysis & assessments (eg./ Sit Reps) Situational monitoring & contextual analysis (social, political, economic analysis, incl. scenario building & contingency planning) Security risk assessment & security incident reporting / updates, incl. hotspot mapping and mine and UXO surveys / assessments Small arms & light weapons (SALW) assessment Actor mapping (incl. parties to the conflict), areas of control of armed elements, locations, movements, numbers, configurations, clashes and other security incidents Staff safety (attacks on or threats against staff) Analysis / update on status of humanitarian or community infrastructure and physical access of humanitarian actors and/ or peacekeeping forces Community safety assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health WASH Core Relief Items/ Material Assistance Food Security Shelter Education Livelihoods Camp Coordination and Camp Management 	<p>a. Humanitarian systems (owned and operated by humanitarians)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accountability humanitarian activities: complaints and feedback, services, activities Fraud reporting and tracking systems (humanitarians' or community members) General information systems (on humanitarian objectives or activities) Security & safety systems (operated by humanitarians or governments) <p>b. Community systems (owned and operated by the community)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facebook, Twitter, etc. Misc. apps developed by the community, for community or individual decision-making
METHODS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimation - remote (satellite, aerial, key informant, social media, communications data, statistical projections, Delphi method) Estimation - on site (flow-monitoring & movement tracking, headcount, shelter count, key informant, community lists) Registration (prima facie, household or individual) or census/population registers Profiling or Survey Triangulation of sectoral and other data sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary data collection at individual, household, community and institution level Observation Key informant interviews Focus group discussions Profiling Survey Participatory assessment methods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observation Key informant interview Focus group discussion Individual/household interview Profiling Survey Referrals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observation Individual/household interview Incident / case report Focus group discussion Referral 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observation Survey Key informants interview Focus groups discussions Pre- and post- action / activity/assistance monitoring Iterative review Logic models and frameworks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observation Key informant interview Focus group discussion Individual/household interview Social media monitoring News media monitoring Open and closed sources Remote sensing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Referral system Profiling or Survey Observation Key informant interview Focus group discussion Individual/ household interview 	<p>a. Humanitarian methods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observation Profiling or Survey Reports Referrals Focus group discussions Interview: Key informant, individual or household Monitoring: internet, media, or social platforms used by the affected population or communities <p>b. Community methods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observation or face to face communication Monitoring: internet, media, or social platforms used by humanitarians or affected population or communities
SPECIFIC EXAMPLES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM) SCOPE (WFP) Operational and population data portals (UNHCR) ProGres (UNHCR) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child Protection Rapid Assessment Protection Cluster RPAT (Rapid Protection Assessment Tool) MIRA (OCHA) NARE (UNHCR) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GBVIMS (UNICEF/IRC/ UNHCR) CPIMS (UNICEF) Primero (UNICEF) Human Rights Case Database, HRDB (confidential - OHCHR) Human rights monitoring systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human Rights Case Database, HRDB (confidential - OHCHR) Comc (IRC) Inter-Agency Child Protection Database (UNICEF) Primero (UNICEF) CPIMS+ (UNICEF) GBVIMS (UNICEF/IRC/ UNHCR) Tracing Database (ICRC) ProGres and RAIS (UNHCR) Pro6 (ICRC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ActivityInfo (inter-agency) 3, 4, 5 and 6 Ws (why, what, where, when, with whom, how) In general, agency and inter-agency monitoring systems would be an example 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security Database (UNMAS) Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) Database (UNMAS) Security incidents & humanitarian access database (OCHA) Early warning systems (Govt, UN, NGOs, community level) Systems tracking security, access and safety (UNDSS) Early warning matrices (UN DPKO) Geographic Information Systems (GIS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NFI and Core Relief Supply and Distribution Systems TWINE (UNHCR and partners) Global Health Observatory Data (WHO) Mortality Database (WHO) PAHO Regional Core Health Data Initiative SCOPE (WFP) LENS (various partners) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internet: YouTube, Facebook, Twitter etc. Telephone (hotlines, direct calls, SMS) Broadcasts: radio or tv Print media: leaflets, posters
OUTPUT (DATA AND INFORMATION) <i>Row can not be modified</i>	<p>The output of population data systems are: Snapshot or reoccurring information on population figures, preferably disaggregated by age, sex and location (where people are or were located). It can also include: data on the humanitarian profile typology, specific needs, vulnerabilities, or other demographic characteristics including education, skills, occupation, and living conditions.</p> <p>Data needed for decision-making:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population figures (demographics of those affected) Age and sex disaggregation (including 'as of' date) Location Sources of and methodologies used for gathering population figures Life-saving assistance or support needed <p>Common units of analysis:</p> <p>Population groups, locations, time.</p>	<p>The output of protection needs assessment systems are: Quantitative and qualitative data and information on the protection situation (threats, capacities, vulnerabilities) at a specific time and place (as defined by the scope and scale of the assessment), providing info on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection risks Protection needs Capacities and coping strategies Life-saving assistance or immediate support needed <p>Data needed for decision-making:</p> <p>See above bullet points.</p> <p>Common units of analysis:</p> <p>Specific population group; locations; sectors/sub-sectors, time, and the focus/purpose of the assessment.</p>	<p>The output of protection monitoring systems are: Quantitative and qualitative data and information on the protection environment, protection trends over time, rights violations, and /or risks (threats, vulnerabilities, and capacities) of the affected population.</p> <p>Data needed for decision-making:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection risks Protection needs Capacities and coping strategies Life-saving assistance or immediate support needed Trends for what the monitoring systems is designed for <p>Common units of analysis:</p> <p>Location; protection risk, population group, community, time.</p>	<p>The output of case management systems are: Information on protection needs, risks and incidents at the individual level protection response, and the corresponding actions needed and taken by whom, and when, subject to the principles of confidentiality and consent.</p> <p>Data needed to inform decision-making:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information on case management activities, disaggregated by age and sex, as related to purpose and per informed consent (anonymous v. personally identifiable data) Trends for those within the case mgmt. system Statistics about populations (vulnerabilities, age, gender, locations, risks) Life-saving assistance or immediate support <p>Common units of analysis:</p> <p>Individual, case, risk / need, response / action, partner / actor, time.</p>	<p>The output of response monitoring and evaluation systems are: Qualitative and quantitative data and information related to the actual outcomes and outputs of the protection response against the planned activities/expectations.</p> <p>Data needed to inform decision-making:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data on specific output (performance) and outcome (impact) indicators. <p>Common units of analysis:</p> <p>Location, operation, time, response objective, analytical framework.</p>	<p>The output of security and situational awareness systems are: Qualitative and quantitative data and information on the overall security situation and operational environment. Includes information on humanitarian access, security for all stakeholders, context and conflict analysis, risk indicators, and information on the country's political, military, social and economic situation.</p> <p>Data needed to inform decision-making:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Context analysis Conflict analysis Statistics about security incidents Physical access to areas Mines locations and demined areas Status of humanitarian or community infrastructures Locations or presence of armed elements Staff security, safety, and access reporting (incl. stats on staff threats/attacks) <p>Common units of analysis:</p> <p>Location, time, incident type, sector/sub-sector, partner/actor.</p>	<p>The output of sectoral systems / Other are: Data which pertains directly to the sector's operational data requirements and can provide protection specific/relevant data on needs, protection risks, vulnerability, required response in requisite sectors (for ex: indicators used in sector information systems which provide critical protection information).</p> <p>Data needed to inform decision-making:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data for prioritizing and coordinating life-saving protection support amongst partners, by location, type and need. Fundamental Operational Data Sets (FODS) <p>Common units of analysis:</p> <p>Location, sector, actor, populations groups, priority, time.</p>	<p>The output of communicating with(in) affected communities' systems are: Data and information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Common and appropriate sources of information and communication channels within communities; Community capacities, needs, resources, skills; Local contextual information (e.g. cultural sensitivities, languages used); Priority information needs and concerns of the affected populations; Updates on factors which affect the protection nature of the response (such as context, logistics, political, social and economic information) <p>Data needed to inform decision-making:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Situational awareness Understanding, tracking and possibly responding to community-driven data and info needs <p>Common units of analysis:</p> <p>Location, population group, information needs partners / actors.</p>
SHARED DATA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population figures (demographics of those affected) Age and sex disaggregation and 'as of' date Location Sources of and methodologies for gathering population figures 	<p>As much as possible, and based on an analysis and assessment of protection needs data outputs should be shared with the humanitarian community, in a structured format, and with personally identifiable information removed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information on need of life-saving assistance or immediate support Protection trends Population's coping mechanisms & capacities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population figures disaggregated by age and gender, related to case management and its purpose, as well as substantive information on collected data to identify protection trends and human rights violations. Statistics on vulnerabilities. Bio data, in specific cases where case management sharing protocols have been established, (depending on the use of the data and existing SOPs) (anonymous v. personalized data). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data on specific output (performance) and outcome (impact) indicators. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Context analysis Conflict analysis Statistics about security incidents Physical access to areas Mine locations and demined areas Status of humanitarian or community infrastructures Locations or presence of armed elements Staff security, safety, and access reporting (incl. statistics on staff threats/attacks) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritizing and coordinating life-saving protection support among partners, by location, type and need 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Situational awareness (feeding into Protection Monitoring for example e.g. about which information could cause anxiety / panic / psychological harm to individuals or compromise humanitarian corridors and access Priority data and information needs of affected populations, and their preferred communication channels and modalities Community-identified protection priorities & concerns, incl. their data & information needs
SOURCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population census / national registries National and local government Affected and host populations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community leaders Affected and host populations National and local government National protection actors and civil society International protection organizations International protection agencies UN agencies and organizations Social media/news media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community IDP leaders Refugee leaders National and local governments National and international protection organizations Social media/news media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Case management partners (including implementing partners) Affected populations and host communities Sectoral partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any person targeted by the protection response People not targeted by the response but affected by it, directly or indirectly (e.g., local communities) Staff of respective organizations and agencies Implementing partners National and local governments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affected populations and host communities National and local civilian authorities, police, military Humanitarian actors Peace-keeping forces, incl. international police forces Research institutions, academia Development actors Staff of respective organizations and agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affected populations and host communities Sectoral partners National and local governments Development actors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities (individuals, households, specific groups) Established committees, incl. groups of community leaders Community-Based Organizations, civil society and local NGOs National social networks (e.g., youth groups; scouting groups) Private sector (e.g., media and telecommunication companies) Social media/news media