

PROTECTION ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK FOCUS ON HUMAN RIGHTS LENS

Human rights analysis enables us to inform protection interventions by providing fundamental information on all key aspects of a human rights problem, including existing policies and legal framework; root causes of violations; power relations and influence of key actors; identification of the main responsibilities for violations at different levels; strengths and weaknesses of the affected individuals/groups/communities; and willingness and capacity of a State to redress the problem.

More information on the GPC Information Analysis and Information Management website



understand power structures, context and causes of human rights violations



know processes leading to the adoption and implementation of laws and policies





use a framework to identify actors bearing responsibilities



Carrying out a human rights analysis means to identify violations and risks which must be analysed through existing norms and indicators. This information must be combined with an understanding of the context and protection situation to inform broader protection strategies.

Follow these two steps to do a human rights analysis:

1 IDENTIFY

Violations

Guiding questions:

- Which rights are affected?
- Who is affected by the violation?
- What and who is the source of the problem?
- Are there specific patterns?
- Is there a geographic dimension?
- Is there a law or policy gap?
- What factors are encouraging or undermining protection against the violation?
- What is the role and strength of institutions?

Risks

The likelihood of a human right violation to occur.

Three factors determine risk:

- 1) Threat: what is the violation and who is responsible directly or indirectly (is it a person? A policy? A norm?)
- 2) Vulnerability: characteristics that make the threat more likely to take place (e.g. behavior, location...) or insufficient capacities to cope with or recover from the impact of the threat.
- <u>3) Capacity</u>: aspects that enable people and communities to cope with, mitigate, reduce, and respond to violations

2 ANALYSE

Norms

Analyse the situation using the applicable **national**, **regional**, and **international** human rights laws and norms

Intepretations

Use interpretations from human rights mechanisms to **explain**, **prioritize** and **contextualize**

Indicators

Among various sets of indicators, **OHCHR Human Rights Indicators** may help planning responsive, remedial and environment-building actions and to support your advocacy

Sources