**Protection Analytical Framework – Myanmar**

**Introduction**

The Protection Analytical Framework (PAF) *[[1]](#footnote-1)* is a structured approach to analysing protection risk. It guides robust, context-specific protection analysis. The PAF helps anyone undertaking protection analysis to answer the following questions: a) *How should data and information be organised and structured to support an in-depth and integrated analysis? and b) What information is needed to undertake a protection analysis?* To have a contextual impact at the operational level, Myanmar protection cluster intends to develop an operational analytical framework in order to make the operational framework more contextual, relevant and specific to the operational needs and priorities.

This framework outlines the key indicators, potential information/data sources and analysis plan so that the Protection Analyses Update (PAU) will be produced regularly and fully informed by the evidence on the ground.

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| **Context** |
|  | **Key areas** | **Potential indicator** | **Source** |
| Political landscape | * Key political development (including alignment/realignment, positioning/re-positioning
* Key engagement relating to the ongoing crisis
 |  | Secondary and reliable sources including related studies, assessment, analysis,  |
| Conflict and/or Hazards situation/history | * Conflict trends and parties to the conflict
* Presence of the armed groups (military, EAOs, PDF groups and their presence
 | Secondary and reliable sources including related studies, assessment, analysis,  |
| Socio-economic landscape  | * Overall socio-economic situation and likelihood of the impact on people that partners serve
* Market price and inflexion
* Availability and supply of the essential good
* Livelihood situation
 | Secondary and reliable sources including related studies, assessment, analysis |
| Institutional normative and legal landscape  | * Changes in the law/policies (that affects to the people we serve)
* Procedural changes
 | Secondary and reliable sources including related studies, assessment, analysis |
| **Current threats to population** |
| Protection threats  | * Loss of life, injuries, maiming, physical assault and abuse
* Freedom of movement
* Arbitrary or unlawful arrest and detention
* Destruction of property and household items
 | # of civilian death through deliberate or non-deliberate attack by parties to the conflict# of arbitrary or unlawful arrest and/or detention# of forced recruitment into armed forces/groups (including children) # of destruction of personal property (incl. livestock)# of communities reporting restriction of movement (impediments to freedom of movement and/or administrative restrictions) | * PIMS (Protection Incident Monitoring System)
* Landmine incident & monitoring system
* OHCHR monitoring reports
* MSNA (Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment)
* UNICEF access to justice
*
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| Main actors responsible to the threats  | * + Members of family
	+ Members of community/host community
	+ Members of government authorities or military forces
	+ Members of Non-State Armed Groups
	+ Members of international organizations
* Characteristics of the perpetrators/parties involved
* Identification whether the actors committing the protection threat are a duty-bearer.
* Identification of the actors enabling the perpetrator
 | # of protection incidents reported # of conflict between the parties to the conflict affecting civilians# of landmine incidents  | * PIMS
* Landmine incident & monitoring system
* MSNA
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| Origins of the threats  | * + Deliberate action
	+ Planned action
	+ Opportunistic
	+ Negligence
	+ Recklessness
	+ Unwillingness (specifically for environmental issues)
	+ Lack of capacity of duty-bearer

• Discriminatory action* Socio-economic, environmental, ethnic (according to UN definition), political and belief (or combination of those) drivers
 | # of airstrikes and shillings  |  |
| **Threats effect to the population** |
| Characteristics of the affected population  | * Age and Sex and Other Characteristics (disability, identity and ethnicity)
* Displacement Status
* Other Population Groups relevant in a context
* Geographic location data (Administrative level, Urban, Rural, IDP/Refugee Camp, others)
* Movements of affected population identified (locations, time, frequency, seasonal or other triggers (e.g., seasonal natural hazards)
* Time of year/seasons, time of month
 | # of people displaced internally living in camps or sites (disaggregated) # of HH affected by the threats and shocks # of IDPs found solutions through returned/resettlement/local integration (disaggregated) | * Displacement tracking system (UNHCR)
* CCCM disaggregation
* Durable solution tracking system and intention survey findings
*
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| Consequences of the threats  | * Loss of life or physical injury or disability
* Recruitment in Armed Forces
* Detention or Incarceration
* Psychosocial Impacts
* Separation from Family
* Forced or child marriage
* Loss of property/assets/livelihood
* Loss of legal documentation
* Access to essential services (legal, health, education, livelihood, nutrition, markets, etc.)
 | % of people reporting physical safety concerns % of people reporting loss of documentation# of communities reporting family separation # of communities reporting presence of UASC# of communities reporting early or child marriage % of people reporting accessing essential services % of HHs reporting sign of psychosocial impact  | * PIMS (Protection Incident Monitoring System)
* Landmine incident & monitoring system
* OHCHR monitoring reports
* MSNA (Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment)
* UNICEF access to justice
 |
| Affected population coping strategies  | * Affected population escaping from the threat or avoiding the threat
* Affected population accepting the threat or adapting to the threat
* Affected population adopting other types of coping strategies
 | % of HH reporting harmful coping mechanism # of communities reporting harmful coping mechanism% of HH reporting needs on psychosocial support***# of communities reporting neglect and abandon of older persons and/or persons with disability*** | * MSNA
* Protection monitoring
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| **Existing capacities to address protection threats** |
| Capacities of the affected population  | * Physical capacities of individual, household or family to withstand the identified threat
* Psycho-social, moral, social, religious, human, political and knowledge capacities of individual, household or family to withstand the identified threat
* Identification on whether capacities are used, changed over time, specifically after new shocks, including access to resources.
 | % communities where people are aware about the protection issues  | * MSNA
* Protection monitoring
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| Local mechanism system and actors  | * Active protection/social networks and services
* Safe places and areas
* Community-based Protection Networks
* Actors with positive impact or deterring threats
* Presence of human rights defenders
* Humanitarian presence (not humanitarian services but presence of humanitarian personnel)
* Safety and security networks, services or action
* Traditional, ethnic or religious leadership
 | # of community-based mechanism used by the affected communities  | * Protection cluster 5W
* Situation monitoring (at the township level)
* Protection cluster 5W
* Service mapping and referral pathways
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| Institutional other mechanism and response capacities  | * Specific mechanisms to ensure IHL, IHRL and IRL compliance (not laws)
* Specific safety nets and other social protection mechanisms protecting from identified threats and/or providing specific response to the threat.
* Humanitarian response capacities and mechanisms
* Developmental, peace and/or other response capacities and mechanisms
* International political and/or legal active support mechanisms
* Restriction to humanitarian access and/or to aid delivery
 | # of independent partners operating in the localities for responses % of funding received | 5W (Quarterly report) + Response gaps analysisFTS (financial tracking system) Service mapping and referral pathways  |

1. <https://www.globalprotectioncluster.org/2021/08/11/protection-analytical-framework/> (to facilitate this process GPC has developed a global tool and guidelines). [↑](#footnote-ref-1)