

(FORCED) FAMILY SEPARATION

Contextual example: A family traveling from Northern Nigeria to Southern Nigeria has been stopped at a paramilitary checkpoint, the father has been detained but the mother and children were allowed to continue their way to the refugee camp they were initially headed to. The group gave no information on when or if the father would be able to join.

Possible relation between concept and protection risk

THREAT

Type of protection Threat

COERCION

Definition:

Issues related to separation of families - a family is defined as all those who consider themselves and are considered by each other, to be part of a family, and who wish to live together.

Human Right: Right to family

A family is defined as all those who consider themselves and are considered by each other, to be part of a family, and who wish to live together



**(FORCED) INTERNAL
DISPLACEMENT**

THREAT*Type of protection Threat***COERCION****Definition:**

Forced movement / displacement relates to situations when individuals and communities have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of events or situations such as armed conflict, generalized violence, human rights abuses, natural or man-made disasters. It both includes situations where people have fled as well as situations where people have been forcibly removed from their homes, evicted or relocated to another place not of their choosing, whether by State or non-State actors. The defining factor is the absence of will or consent.

International Humanitarian Law Consideration

Forced displacement of civilians for reasons related to an armed conflict: A. Parties to an international armed conflict may not deport or forcibly transfer the civilian population of an occupied territory, in whole or in part, unless the security of the civilians involved or imperative military reasons so demand. B. Parties to a non-international armed conflict may not order the displacement of the civilian population, in whole or in part, for reasons related to the conflict, unless the security of the civilians involved or imperative military reasons so demand.

Customary IHL Rule 129



**ABDUCTION, KIDNAPPING OR
ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCE**

THREAT*Type of protection Threat***COERCION****VIOLENCE****Definition:**

Unlawful taking or detention of one person by another. Enforced disappearance occurs when the deprivation of liberty is carried out by State agents, or by persons or groups of persons acting with the State's support or acquiescence or by a non-state armed group. Those responsible refuse to acknowledge the detention or they conceal the concerned person's fate and whereabouts, which places the person outside the protection of the law.

International Humanitarian Law Consideration

Enforced disappearance is prohibited.

Customary IHL Rule 98**Human Right: Right to life / Right to liberty**

Enforced disappearance has three required elements: 1. A person is detained or otherwise deprived of liberty. 2. The deprivation of liberty is carried out by State agents, or by persons or groups of persons acting with the State's support or acquiescence. And 3. Those responsible refuse to acknowledge the detention or they conceal the concerned person's fate and whereabouts, which places the person outside the protection of the law.



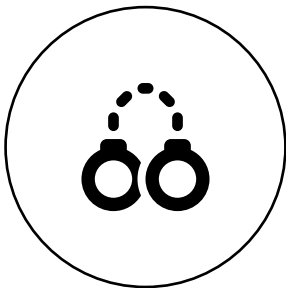
**ARBITRARY DENIAL
OR DEPRIVATION OF
NATIONALITY**

THREAT*Type of protection Threat***DELIBERATE DEPRIVATION****Definition:**

Access to nationality or citizenship is denied either because of a national law or because of particular circumstances. Denial of nationality can lead to statelessness. Deprivation of nationality takes place when a person loses or is striped of his or her nationality or citizenship as a result of discriminatory national legislations.

Human Right: Right to nationality / Civil status / Registration & Documentation

When access to nationality or citizenship is denied either because of a national law or because of particular circumstances. Denial of nationality can lead to statelessness status. Deprivation of nationality takes place when a person loses or is striped of his or her nationality or citizenship as a result of discriminatory national legislations



**ARBITRARY OR UNLAWFUL
ARREST AND/OR DETENTION**

THREAT*Type of protection Threat***DELIBERATE DEPRIVATION****Definition:**

All situations where a person has been deprived of his or her liberty as a result of unlawful arrest or detention. Arrest can be unlawful if for example it has been done without informing immediately of the reason for arrest, in a language one understands and/or not being brought promptly before a judge to confirm the lawfulness of arrest/detention

International Humanitarian Law Consideration

Arbitrary deprivation of liberty is prohibited

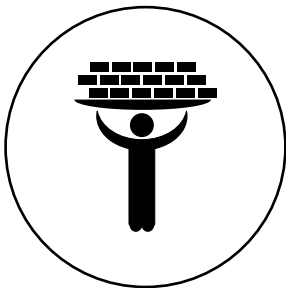
Customary IHL Rule 99**Human Right: Right to personal liberty**

All situations where a person has been deprived of his or her liberty as a result of arrest or detention, such as by the police or other agents of the State, or confinement to a certain location, institution or facility.

The right to liberty and security of person prohibits any form of deprivation of liberty that is either unlawful (i.e. not provided for by law or carried out in accordance with the law) and/or arbitrary (e.g. is unjust, unreasonable or disproportionate).

Arrest is the taking of a person into legal custody, as by officers of the law. Arrest can be unlawful if for example it has been done without informing immediately of the reason for arrest, in a language one understands and/or not being brought promptly before a judge to confirm the lawfulness of arrest/detention.

Detention is the maintenance of a person in custody or confinement, especially while awaiting a Court decision.



CHILD LABOUR

Possible relation between concept and protection risk

THREAT

Type of protection Threat

COERCION

Definition:

Any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with a child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development.

Any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with a child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development.



**CHILD TRAFFICKING,
ABDUCTION OR SALE**

Possible relation between concept and protection risk

THREAT

Type of protection Threat

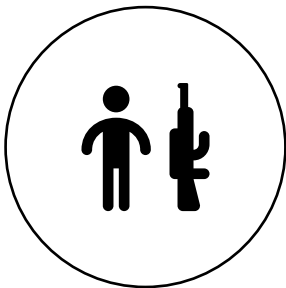
VIOLENCE

COERCION

Definition:

A child (person under the age of 18 years) has been trafficked if he or she has been moved within a country, or across borders, whether by force or not, with the purpose of exploiting the child. remo Abduction constitutes removal or retention of a child in violation of the custody rights of parents or other caregivers. Sale of a child means the transfer of a child "by any person or group of persons to another for remuneration or any other consideration

A child (person under the age of 18 years) has been trafficked if he or she has been moved within a country, or across borders, whether by force or not, with the purpose of exploiting the child. Abduction constitutes removal or retention of a child in violation of the custodial rights of parents or other caregivers. Sale of a child means the transfer of a child by any person or group of persons to another for remuneration or any other consideration



**CHILDREN ASSOCIATED
WITH ARMED FORCES OR
ARMED GROUPS**

Possible relation between concept and protection risk

THREAT

Type of protection Threat

COERCION

Definition:

Any recruitment or conscription, whether forced or voluntary, of children into any kind of regular or irregular armed force or group in any capacity.

International Humanitarian Law Considerations:

Children (under 15) must not be recruited into armed forces or armed groups

Customary IHL Rules 136 & 137 • Additional Protocol I Article 77(2) & Additional Protocol II Article 4(3)(c) • Additional Protocol I Article 77(3) & Additional Protocol II Article 4(3)(d)

Issues related to recruitment or conscription, whether forced or voluntary, of children into any kind of regular or irregular armed force or group in any capacity.



CONFISCATION OF PROPERTY

Possible relation between concept and protection risk

THREAT

Type of protection Threat

DELIBERATE DEPRIVATION

Definition:

Confiscation of property without alternative solution

International Humanitarian Law Considerations:

The destruction or seizure of the property of an adversary is prohibited, unless required by imperative military necessity.

Customary IHL Rule 50

Human Right: Land & Property Rights



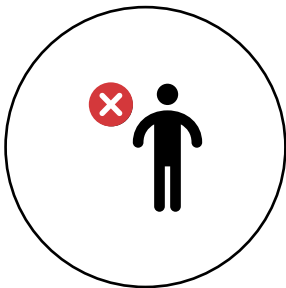
CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF PROPERTY/EXPROPRIATION

THREAT*Type of protection Threat***DELIBERATE DEPRIVATION****Definition:**

A prolonged occupation of private property directly or indirectly by Government or by armed forces.

Human Right: Land & Property Rights

A prolonged occupation of private property directly or indirectly by Government or by armed forces



DEATH OR INJURY
through deliberate or non-deliberate
attack by parties to the conflict

THREAT*Type of protection Threat***VIOLENCE****Definition:**

Death or injury that is caused to civilians in the course of an attack, either incidental or deliberately

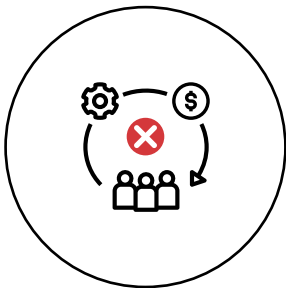
International Humanitarian Law Considerations

The parties to the conflict must at all times distinguish between civilians and combatants, and civilian objects and military objectives. Attacks may only be directed against combatants and military objectives.

• Customary IHL Rules 1 to 21 • Additional Protocol I Articles 48, 51, 52): & 57 • Additional Protocol II Article 13

Human Right: Right to life

The death or injury that is caused to civilians in the course of an attack, either incidental or targeted.



**DENIAL OF NEEDS OR
ENTITLEMENTS**

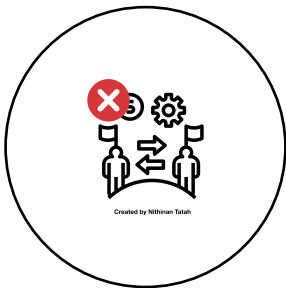
THREAT*Type of protection Threat***DELIBERATE DEPRIVATION****Definition:**

Refusal (normally by host government) to acknowledge humanitarian needs or the need for a humanitarian response (and/or appeal), AND/OR denial of assistance to certain communities (often based on a particular group trait, e.g. ethnicity, religion, or on their circumstances, e.g. having been displaced by a group/in a geographic area that is not recognised to be part of the conflict).

International Humanitarian Law Considerations

The parties to the conflict must allow and facilitate rapid and unimpeded passage of humanitarian relief for civilians in need, which is impartial in character and conducted without any adverse distinction, subject to their right of control. Rule 88. Adverse distinction in the application of international humanitarian law based on race, colour, sex, language, religion or belief, political or other opinion, national or social origin, wealth, birth or other status, or on any other similar criteria is prohibited.

Customary IHL Rule 55, on denial of needs Rule 88. Non-Discrimination



Created by Nithinan Tatah

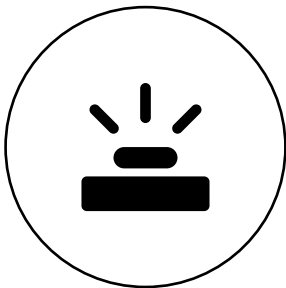
**DENIAL OF RESOURCES,
OPPORTUNITIES, SERVICES**

THREAT*Type of protection Threat***DELIBERATE DEPRIVATION****Definition:**

Denial of rightful access to economic resources or livelihood opportunities, education, health or other social services. Examples include a widow prevented from receiving an inheritance, earnings forcibly taken by an intimate partner or family member, a woman prevented from using contraceptives, a girl prevented from attending school, etc. Reports of general poverty are not captured here, but under 'access to needs and services - livelihoods - income'

Human Right: Freedom from gender-based violence

Denial of rightful access to economic resources/assets or livelihood opportunities, education, health or other social services. Examples include a widow prevented from receiving an inheritance, earnings forcibly taken by an intimate partner or family member, a woman prevented from using contraceptives, a girl prevented from attending school, etc. Reports of general poverty should not be recorded.



**MINES AND OTHER
EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE**

Possible relation
between concept
and protection risk

THREAT

Type of
protection
Threat

DELIBERATE DEPRIVATION

Definition: Explosive Ordnance (EO) (2018) interpreted as encompassing mine action response to the following munitions: · mines · cluster munitions · unexploded ordnance · abandoned ordnance · booby traps · other devices (as defined by CCW APII) · improvised explosive devices

* Note: improvised explosive devices (IEDs) meeting the definition of mines, booby-traps or other devices fall under the scope of mine action, when their clearance is undertaken for humanitarian purposes and in areas where active hostilities have ceased. If their presence has the potential to impede humanitarian activities, it should also be categorised under "Humanitarian access – presence of mines, explosive remnants of war and improvised explosive devices"

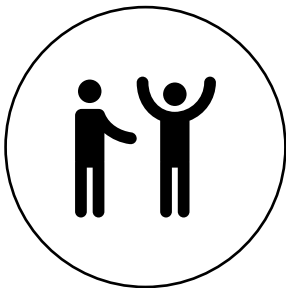
International Humanitarian Law Consideration

When landmines are used, particular care must be taken to minimise their indiscriminate effects. Victim assistance is a core component of mine action and an obligation of State Parties under the Antipersonnel Mine Ban Treaty. Article Six of the Treaty states that "Each State Party in a position to do so shall provide assistance for the care and rehabilitation, and social and economic reintegration, of mine victims and for mine awareness programmes." Protocol V on Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons contains a similar provision in Article 8. Also Article 5 in the Convention on Cluster Munitions sets out obligations regarding victim assistance for states members to the convention. Victim assistance is a set of concrete actions to meet the immediate and long-term needs of mine/ERW victims, their families, affected communities and persons with disabilities

Customary IHL Rule 81

Ottawa Convention on Anti-Personnel Mines

Act (=mutilation) or physical injuries (=maiming) that degrade the appearance or function of any living body, usually without causing death. Maiming and mutilation are often perpetrated during conflict against civilians. They often take the form of cutting off external facial features, appendages, or sexual organs. Maiming or mutilation may constitute torture or result from the presence of explosive ordnance.



EXTORTION

THREAT*Type of protection Threat***VIOLENCE****Definition:**

Wrongful use of actual or threatened force, violence or intimidation to gain money or property from an individual or entity, for instance at checkpoints or by levying informal 'taxes' in return for safety.

Human Right: Freedom from exploitation

Wrongful use of actual or threatened force, violence or intimidation to gain money or property from an individual or entity, for instance at checkpoints or by levying informal 'taxes' in return for safety.



**EXTRAJUDICIAL
EXECUTIONS, DELIBERATE
OR INDISCRIMINATE
ATTACKS ON CIVILIANS AND
OTHER UNLAWFUL KILLINGS**

THREAT*Type of protection Threat***VIOLENCE****Definition:**

A killing which is committed by, at the behest of, or with the acquiescence of State agents; "extrajudicial" refers to the absence of a judicial process. "Killing" is a broader term which can refer to deprivation of life by State as well as non-State actors, either as a result of the use of force or due to any other action or omission

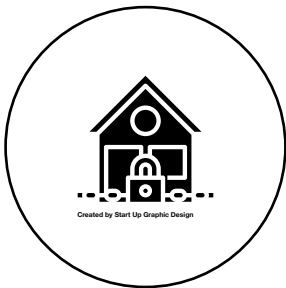
International Humanitarian Law Considerations

Murder is prohibited. Attacks against civilians are prohibited.

• Customary IHL Rule 89 • Common Article 3 to the Geneva Convention • Geneva Convention I Article 50, Geneva Convention II Article 51, Geneva Convention III Article 130, Geneva Convention IV Article 147 • Additional Protocol I Article 75(2)(a) & Additional Protocol II Article 4(2)(a) • Customary IHL Rules 1 to 21 • Additional Protocol I Articles 48, 51, 52): & 57 • Additional Protocol II Article 13

Human Right: Right to life

A killing which is committed by, at the behest of, or with the acquiescence of State agents; "extrajudicial" refers to the absence of a judicial process. "Killing" is a broader term which can refer to deprivation of life by State as well as non-State actors, either as a result of the use of force or due to any other action or omission



FORCED EVICTION OF PROPERTY

THREAT*Type of protection Threat***DELIBERATE DEPRIVATION****Definition:**

The permanent or temporary removal against their will of individuals, families and/or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy, without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protection.

Human Right: Land & Property Rights

Is the permanent or temporary removal against their will of individuals, families and/or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy, without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protection. Various elements, separately or combined, define a forced eviction:

- * A permanent or temporary removal from housing, land or both;*
- * The removal is carried out against the will of the occupants, with or*
- * without the use of force;*
- * It can be carried out without the provision of proper alternative housing*
- * and relocation, adequate compensation and/or access to productive land, when appropriate;*
- * It is carried out without the possibility of challenging either the decision or the process of eviction, without due process and disregarding the State's national and international obligations*



**FORCED LABOUR OR
SLAVERY**

THREAT*Type of protection Threat***COERCION****Definition:**

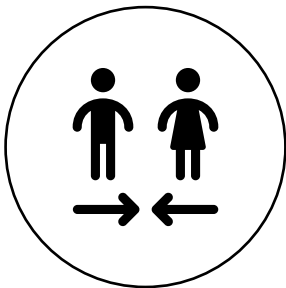
Forced labour refers to situations in which persons are coerced to work through the use of violence or intimidation, or by more subtle means such as accumulated debt, retention of identity papers or threats of denunciation to immigration authorities. This includes debt bondage and slavery. Slavery is the status or condition of a person or persons over whom any or all of the powers of ownership are exercised. It includes the purchasing, selling, lending or bartering of a person or persons, and other similar deprivation of liberty.

International Humanitarian Law Considerations

Slavery and the slave trade in all their forms are prohibited.

Customary IHL Rule 94**Human Right: Freedom from exploitation**

Forced labour refers to situations in which persons are coerced to work through the use of violence or intimidation, or by more subtle means such as accumulated debt, retention of identity papers or threats of denunciation to immigration authorities. This includes debt bondage and slavery



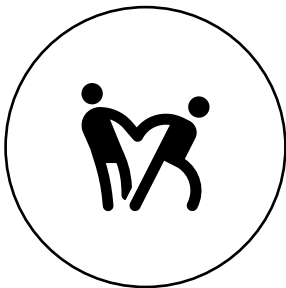
FORCED MARRIAGE

THREAT*Type of protection Threat***COERCION****Definition:**

The marriage of an individual against her or his will. Marriage involving a child (below 18 years old) is seen as always lacking his/her consent and is thus regarded as forced marriage.

Human Right: Freedom from gender-based violence

The marriage of an individual against her or his will. Marriage involving a child (below 18 years old) is seen as always lacking his/her consent and is thus regarded as forced marriage.



**FORCED RECRUITMENT INTO
ARMED FORCES / GROUPS**

THREAT*Type of protection Threat***COERCION****Definition:**

Any manner, in which an adult is forced, coerced, threatened or intimidated to join an armed force or group. If this involves individuals under 18 years of age, it is categorised as 'children associated with armed forces or armed groups'

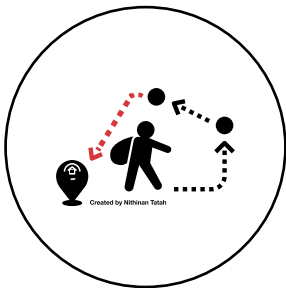
International Humanitarian Law Considerations

Protected persons cannot be forced to serve in the armed forces of the Occupying Power

- Customary IHL Rule 95 • Geneva Convention IV Articles 51 (only applicable in case of occupation)

Human Right: Right to personal liberty

Any manner, in which a person is forced, coerced, threatened or intimidated to join an armed force or group.



FORCED RETURN (IDP ONLY)

THREAT*Type of protection Threat***COERCION****Definition:**

All information to the attempted or successful coercion of IDPs to return to their areas of habitual residence, which places their lives, safety, liberty and/or health at risk. Coercion need not necessarily require the open use of force. IDPs can be coerced into return through any actions by responsible parties intended to result in return (for example halted provisions of essential utilities to camps or closure of existing shelters).

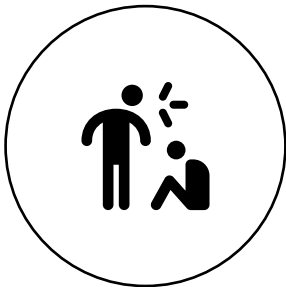
International Humanitarian Law Considerations

Displaced persons have a right to voluntary return in safety to their homes or places of habitual residence as soon as the reasons for their displacement cease to exist.

• Customary IHL rule 132 • Geneva Convention IV Article 45, 49

Human Right: Freedom of movement

The attempted or successful coercion of IDPs to return to their areas of habitual residence, which places their lives, safety, liberty and/or health at risk.

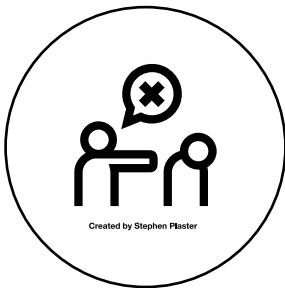


HARASSMENT

THREAT*Type of protection Threat***VIOLENCE****Definition:**

Harassment is the act of systematic and annoying actions of one party or a group, including threats and demands. The purposes may vary including racial prejudice, personal malice, an attempt to force someone to quit a job or grant sexual favors, apply illegal pressure to collect a bill, or merely gain sadistic pleasure from making someone fearful or anxious. It includes verbal harassment.

Harassment is the act of systematic and/or continued unwanted and annoying actions of one party or a group, including threats and demands. The purposes may vary including racial prejudice, personal malice, an attempt to force someone to quit a job or grant sexual favors, apply illegal pressure to collect a bill, or merely gain sadistic pleasure from making someone fearful or anxious.



HATE SPEECH

Possible relation between concept and protection risk

THREAT

Type of protection Threat

VIOLENCE

Definition:

Speech, for instance in the media and school curricula, which incites national, racial or religious discrimination, hostility or violence.

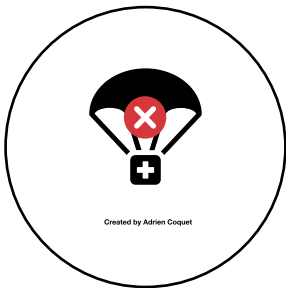


**IMPEDIMENTS TO ENTRY
INTO COUNTRY**
(bureaucratic and administrative)

THREAT*Type of protection Threat***DELIBERATE DEPRIVATION****Definition:**

Bureaucratic and administrative requirements for entry into the country of operation, such as registration for the organisation of visas and work permits for personnel, and/or constraints on import of equipment and relief items into the country

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INTERFERENCE INTO HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITIES

THREAT*Type of protection Threat***COERCION****Definition:**

Direct interference (usually by political or military actors) with humanitarian activities during or after their implementation. This may include pressure to work in specific geographic area or insistence to link humanitarian assistance to a specific political or military agenda.

International Humanitarian Law Considerations

The parties to the conflict must ensure the freedom of movement of authorized humanitarian relief personnel essential to the exercise of their functions. Only in case of imperative military necessity may their movements be temporarily restricted.

Customary IHL Rule 55, on denial of needs / impediment to humanitarian activities

Direct interference (usually by political or military actors) with humanitarian activities during or after their implementation. This may include pressure to work in specific geographic area or insistence to link humanitarian assistance to a specific political or military agenda.



MAIMING OR MUTILATION

THREAT*Type of protection Threat***VIOLENCE****Definition:**

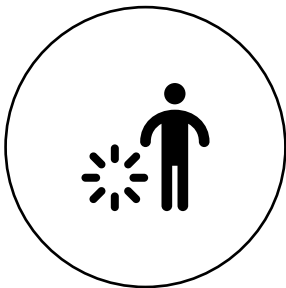
An act (=mutilation) or physical injuries (=maiming) that degrade the appearance or function of any living body, usually without causing death. Maiming and mutilation are often perpetrated during conflict against civilians. They often take the form of cutting off external facial features, appendages, or sexual organs. Maiming or mutilation may constitute torture or result from the presence of explosive ordnance

International Humanitarian Law Considerations

Mutilation, medical or scientific experiments or any other medical procedure not indicated by the state of health of the person concerned and not consistent with generally accepted medical standards are prohibited.

Geneva Convention IV and Customary IHL Rule 92

An act (=mutilation) or physical injury (=maiming) that degrades the appearance or function of any living body, usually without causing death. Maiming and mutilation are often perpetrated during armed conflict. They often take the form of cutting off external facial features, appendages or sexual organs. Maiming or mutilation may constitute torture or result from the presence of explosive ordnance



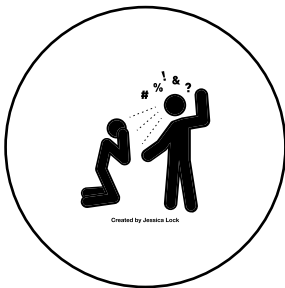
**PHYSICAL ASSAULT OR
ABUSE**
(not related to SGBV)

THREAT*Type of protection Threat***VIOLENCE****Definition:**

Acts of physical violence that are not sexual in nature. Examples include: hitting, slapping, choking, cutting, shoving, burning, or any other act that results in pain, discomfort or injury

Civilians and persons hors de combat must be treated humanely; Torture, cruel or inhuman treatment and outrages upon personal dignity, in particular humiliating and degrading treatment, are prohibited.

Customary law Rule 87 and Rule 90



PSYCHOLOGICAL/ EMOTIONAL ABUSE

THREAT*Type of protection Threat***VIOLENCE****Definition:**

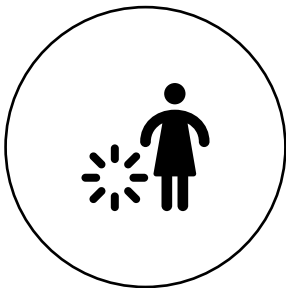
Infliction of mental or emotional pain or injury. Examples include: threats of physical or sexual violence, intimidation, humiliation, forced isolation, stalking, harassment, unwanted attention, remarks, gestures or written words of a sexual and/or menacing nature, destruction of cherished things, etc.

International Humanitarian Law Considerations

Civilians and persons hors de combat must be treated humanely; Torture, cruel or inhuman treatment and outrages upon personal dignity, in particular humiliating and degrading treatment, are prohibited.

Customary law Rule 87 and Rule 90**Human Right: Freedom from gender-based violence**

Infliction of mental or emotional pain or injury. Examples include threats of physical or sexual violence, intimidation, humiliation, forced isolation, stalking, harassment, unwanted attention, remarks, gestures or written words of a sexual and/or menacing nature, destruction of cherished things



SEXUAL AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

THREAT*Type of protection Threat***VIOLENCE****Definition:**

Any form of non-consensual sexual contact, including rape, the non-consensual penetration (however slight) of the vagina, anus or mouth with a penis or other body part. Examples also include attempted rape, as well as unwanted kissing, fondling, or touching of genitalia and buttocks. FGM/C is an act of violence that impacts sexual organs, and as such should be classified as sexual assault.

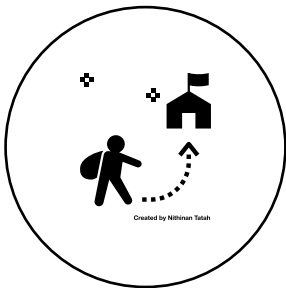
International Humanitarian Law Considerations

Rape and other forms of sexual violence are prohibited.

• Customary IHL Rule 93 • Geneva Convention IV Article 27(2) • Additional Protocol I Article 75(2)(b) • Additional Protocol I Article 76 & 77 • Additional Protocol II Article 4(2)

Human Right: Freedom from gender-based violence

Any form of non-consensual sexual contact, including rape, the non-consensual penetration (however slight) of the vagina, anus or mouth with a penis or other body part. Rape also includes penetration of the vagina or anus with an object. Examples also include attempted rape, as well as unwanted kissing, fondling, or touching of genitalia and buttocks. FGM/C is an act of violence that impacts sexual organs, and as such should be classified as sexual assault



REFOULEMENT

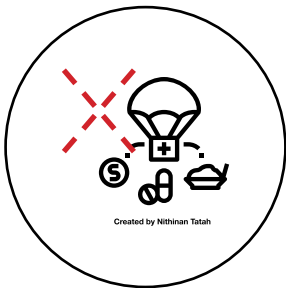
(Refugee/Asylum-seeker only)

THREAT*Type of protection Threat***COERCION****Definition:**

All information to the attempted or successful coercion of refugees to return to their areas of habitual residence, which places their lives, safety, liberty and/or health at risk. Coercion need not necessarily require the open use of force. Refugees can be coerced into return through any actions by responsible parties intended to result in return (for example halted provisions of essential utilities to camps or closure of existing shelters).

Human Right: Freedom of movement

Returning refugees in any manner whatsoever to countries or territories in which their lives or freedom may be threatened.



RESTRICTION AND OBSTRUCTION OF ACCESS TO AID

THREAT*Type of protection Threat***COERCION****Definition:**

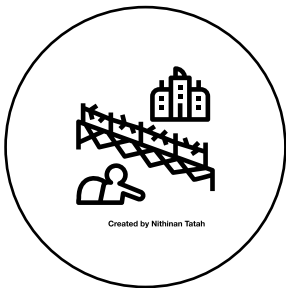
All events and practices which interfere with the ability of conflict-affected populations to access assistance and services. These may include forced population movement as well as physical or administrative restrictions that prevent affected populations (or specific individuals or groups) to access services and assistance.

International Humanitarian Law Considerations

The parties to the conflict must ensure the freedom of movement of authorized humanitarian relief personnel essential to the exercise of their functions. Only in case of imperative military necessity may their movements be temporarily restricted.

Customary IHL Rule 55, on denial of needs / impediment to humanitarian activities and Rule 56

All events and practices which interfere with the ability of conflict-affected populations to access assistance and services. These may include forced population movement as well as physical or administrative restrictions that prevent affected populations (or specific individuals or groups) accessing services and assistance



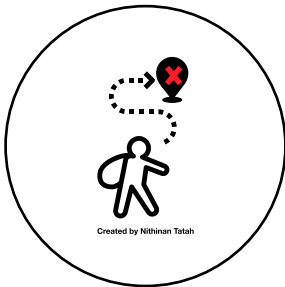
RESTRICTION OF MOVEMENT

**(impediments to freedom of
movement and/or administrative
restrictions)**

THREAT*Type of protection Threat***COERCION****Definition:**

Impediments to freedom of movement as experienced by humanitarian actors in-country in order to reach affected populations and transport essential relief. These could include either physical restrictions (such as security checkpoints) or administrative restrictions (e.g. restricted travel or project permits, arbitrary or illegal taxation, etc.)

Impediments to freedom of movement as experienced by humanitarian actors in-country in order to reach affected populations and transport essential relief. These could include either physical restrictions (such as security checkpoints) or administrative restrictions (such as restricted travel or project permits, arbitrary or illegal taxation)



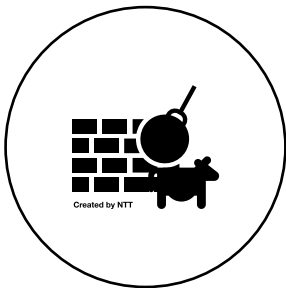
RESTRICTIONS ON INTERNAL MOVEMENT

THREAT*Type of protection Threat***COERCION****Definition:**

Ability to move and choose one's residence freely and in safety, without undue influence or interference. It also includes the right to leave any country (including to seek asylum abroad) and to return to one's own country at any time.

Human Right: Freedom of movement

The right to freedom of movement and choice of residence consists of the right (and ability) to move and choose one's residence freely and in safety within the territory of the State (including in and out of camps and settlements), without undue influence or interference, regardless of the length of stay or the reason or purpose of the move. It also includes the right to leave any country (including to seek asylum abroad) and to return to one's own country at any time.



**THEFT, EXTORTION OR
DESTRUCTION OF PERSONAL
PROPERTY**
(incl. livestock)

THREAT*Type of protection Threat***VIOLENCE****Definition:**

The willful partial or total destruction of property and/or livestock for development project or military purposes. This includes the deliberate destruction of civilian infrastructure by armed groups.

International Humanitarian Law Considerations

The destruction or seizure of the property of an adversary is prohibited, unless required by imperative military necessity.

Customary IHL Rule 50**Human Right: Land & Property rights**

The willful partial or total destruction of property and/or livestock for development project or military purposes



Created by Gan Khoo Lay

**TORTURE OR INHUMAN,
CRUEL OR DEGRADING
TREATMENT**

THREAT*Type of protection Threat***VIOLENCE****Definition:**

Acts that cause or result in severe physical and/or mental pain or suffering of a person for a specific purpose. Although physical assault or abuse can constitute torture, it is not always torture. Unlike in torture, the perpetrator needs not to have any particular purpose in inflicting the suffering. Torture requires the existence of a specific purpose behind the act – to obtain information, for example.

International Humanitarian Law Considerations

Civilians and persons hors de combat must be treated humanely; Torture, cruel or inhuman treatment and outrages upon personal dignity, in particular humiliating and degrading treatment, are prohibited.

Customary law Rule 87 and Rule 90**Human Right: Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment**

Any act that causes or results in severe physical and/or mental pain or suffering of a person. Although physical assault or abuse can constitute torture, it is not always torture. Unlike in torture, the perpetrator needs not to have any particular purpose in inflicting the suffering. Torture requires the existence of a specific purpose behind the act – to obtain information, for example.



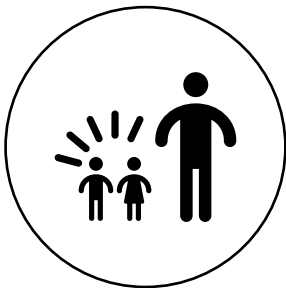
TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

THREAT*Type of protection Threat***COERCION****Definition:**

Recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons by threat or use of force, coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or vulnerability, or giving payments or benefits to a person in control of the victim for the purpose of exploitation.

Human Right: Freedom from exploitation

Recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons by threat or use of force, coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or vulnerability, or giving payments or benefits to a person in control of the victim for the purpose of exploitation



**VIOLENCE AGAINST
CHILDREN, ABUSE AND
NEGLECT**

THREAT*Type of protection Threat***VIOLENCE****Definition:**

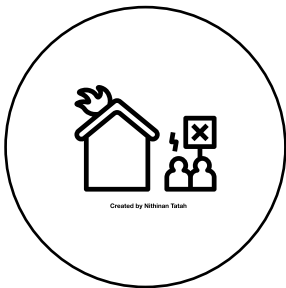
All forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse.

International Humanitarian Law Considerations

Civilians and persons hors de combat must be treated humanely; Torture, cruel or inhuman treatment and outrages upon personal dignity, in particular humiliating and degrading treatment, are prohibited.

Customary law Rule 87 and Rule 90

All forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse



VIOLENCE AGAINST PERSONNEL, FACILITIES AND ASSETS

THREAT*Type of protection Threat***VIOLENCE****Definition:**

Politically or economically motivated violence as well as exposure to incidental violence directly affecting humanitarian personnel, equipment and facilities. This may include threats of violence, coercion, theft or looting of aid supplies.

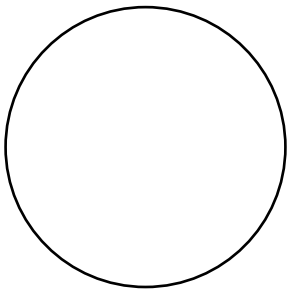
International Humanitarian Law Considerations

The parties to the conflict must ensure the freedom of movement of authorised humanitarian relief personnel essential to the exercise of their functions. Only in case of military imperative may their movements be temporarily restricted

Civilians and persons hors de combat must be treated humanely; Torture, cruel or inhuman treatment and outrages upon personal dignity, in particular humiliating and degrading treatment, are prohibited.

Customary IHL Rule 55, on denial of needs / impediment to humanitarian activities and Rule 56. Customary law Rule 87 and Rule 90.

Politically or economically motivated violence as well as exposure to incidental violence directly affecting humanitarian personnel, equipment and facilities. This may include threats of violence, coercion, theft or looting of aid supplies

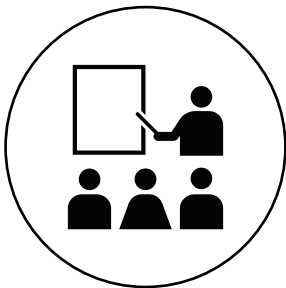


Contextual example:

Possible relation between concept and protection risk

THREAT

Type of protection Threat



ACCESS TO EDUCATION

VULNERABILITY**CAPACITY****Definition:**

All information related to equal access to quality and relevant education opportunities, including safe education facilities and secure learning environments

Human Right: Right to adequate standard of living

All information related to equal access to quality and relevant education opportunities, including safe education facilities and secure learning environments



ACCESS TO INFORMATION

VULNERABILITY**CAPACITY****Definition:***Level of access to information required to access basic goods, services and rights***Human Right: Right to adequate standard of living***Level of access to information required to access basic goods, services and rights*
Level of access to information required to access basic goods, services and rights.



**ACTIVE HOSTILITIES
(IMPEDING HUMANITARIAN
OPERATIONS AND
MOVEMENT OF AFFECTED
POPULATION TO AID)**

VULNERABILITY**Definition:**

Implications of the military activities of the parties to conflict and other weapon bearers for the movement of people and goods. Absence of arrangements to facilitate the passage of emergency relief supplies during active hostilities

Implications of the military activities of the parties to conflict and other weapon bearers for the movement of people and goods. Absence of arrangements to facilitate the passage of emergency relief supplies during active hostilities

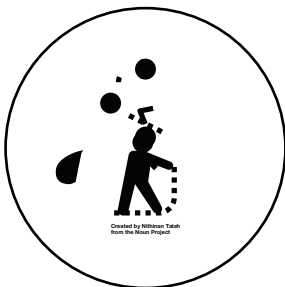


ACTIVITY OF ARMED GROUPS

VULNERABILITY**Definition:**

Activities of armed groups, including active fighting and presence of military installations

Activities of armed groups, including active fighting



ASYLUM-SEEKER ENTRY AND ACCESS TO ASYLUM PROCESS AFTER ENTRY

VULNERABILITY**Definition:**

When an asylum seeker is not granted entry into a state or denial, by a state, of protection/asylum on its territory who are fleeing persecution or serious harm

Freedom of movement

When an asylum-seeker is not granted entry into a state. Denial, by a state, of protection/asylum on its territory to persons outside their country of nationality or habitual residence who are fleeing persecution or serious harm.



COMMUNITY TENSIONS/ DISPUTES

VULNERABILITY**Definition:**

Disputes or violence within or between communities, for instance between host and IDP communities

Disputes or violence within or between communities



Created by Adrien Coquet
from the Noun Project

CONDITIONS OF DETENTION

VULNERABILITY**Definition:**

Hardship or constraint faced by persons deprived of liberty, whether held in a prison, hospital, detention camp, correctional facility or any other place of detention.

Conditions include the status of accommodation, access to food, medical treatment, recreation, and contact with the outside world

Human Right: Right to personal liberty

Hardship or constraint faced by people deprived of liberty, whether held in a prison, hospital, detention camp, correctional facility or any other place of detention. This includes status of accommodation, access to food, medical treatment, recreation, and contact with the outside world

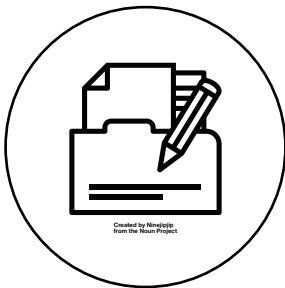


CONFLICT PREVENTION AND RESOLUTION MECHANISMS

VULNERABILITY**CAPACITY****Definition:**

Methods to prevent and address disputes and conflict, including through community watch groups

Methods the to prevent and address disputes and conflict, including community watch groups.



Created by Ninea1010
from the Noun Project

DOCUMENTATION

VULNERABILITY**CAPACITY****Definition:***Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity**Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity*



**EFFECTIVE REMEDY
(AS THE VICTIM)**

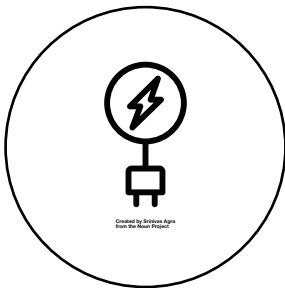
VULNERABILITY**CAPACITY****Definition:**

The extent to which authorities are willing or able to ensure access to courts, tribunals or compensation for the violation of a human right

Civil and political rights

The definition applies when a person is allegedly a victim of a violation of their right(s) but is not able to access any court or tribunal to have their case heard.

Denial of an effective remedy also means that a person is not able to ask for compensation for the violation of human rights they have been the victim of



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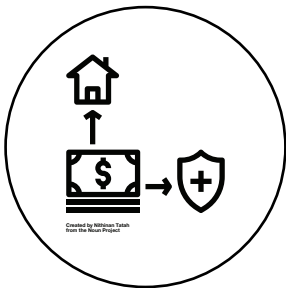
ENERGY

VULNERABILITY**CAPACITY****Definition:**

Cooking, lighting, heating and power needs of households and of institutional facilities such as schools and health centres

Human Right: Right to adequate standard of living

Cooking, lighting, heating and power needs of refugee households and of institutional facilities such as schools and health centres



EXPENDITURES

VULNERABILITY**CAPACITY****Definition:***Household expenditure on goods and services***Human Right: Right to adequate standard of living***Household expenditure on goods and services*



Created by Luis Prado
from the Noun Project

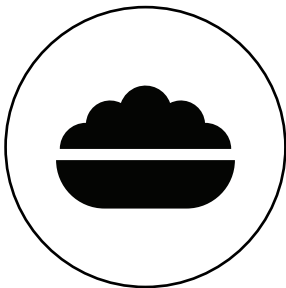
**FAIR TRIAL (AS THE
ACCUSED)**

VULNERABILITY**CAPACITY****Definition:**

The definition applies when an accused person is denied their right to be judged during a fair and impartial trial in a jurisdiction created by law. All people are presumed innocent until proved guilty. It requires people to have access to a competent, independent and impartial justice system. All legal procedures set by statute and court practice (including notice of rights, access to an interpreter, right to be judged without undue delays, access to a legal counsel) must be followed for each individual so that no prejudicial or unequal treatment will result

Civil and political rights

Access to a competent, independent and impartial justice system for a person who is accused, including access to a legal counsel, to an interpreter and the right to be judged without undue delays



FOOD ACCESSIBILITY

VULNERABILITY**CAPACITY****Definition:**

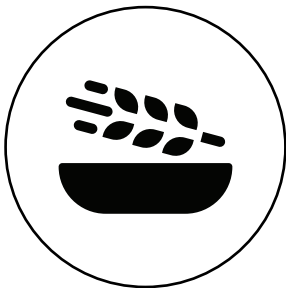
Household level access to food, either through purchases, own production, exchanges, gifts or safety nets

International Humanitarian Law Considerations

The use of starvation of the civilian population as a method of warfare is prohibited.

Customary IHL Rule 53

Human Right: Right to adequate standard of living



FOOD AVAILABILITY

VULNERABILITY**CAPACITY****Definition:**

Physical availability of food in a given area including local production, stocks, imports and food aid

Human Right: Right to adequate standard of living

Physical availability of food in a given area, including local production, stocks, imports and food aid.



Created by Paus05
from the Noun Project

FOOD UTILISATION

VULNERABILITY**CAPACITY****Definition:**

The extent to which the food consumed is effectively absorbed and assimilated by individuals, including the way food is processed, cooked and stored

Human Right: Right to adequate standard of living

The extent to which the food consumed is effectively absorbed and assimilated by individuals, including the way food is processed, cooked and stored



Created by terra nugraha
from the Noun Project

FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION/ PEACEFUL ASSEMBLY

VULNERABILITY**CAPACITY****Definition:**

Information related to freedom of peaceful assembly – an assembly is an intentional and temporary gathering which may take place in a private or public place and can be planned or spontaneous

Civil and political rights

An assembly is an intentional and temporary gathering which may take place in a private or public place and can be planned or spontaneous



**FREEDOM OF OPINION/
EXPRESSION/INFORMATION**

VULNERABILITY**CAPACITY****Definition:**

Ability to form and hold opinions without interference and seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds. This includes the right of individuals to seek and receive information from public bodies. Information related to accessing information on the humanitarian response falls under the sub-topic "Access to needs and services – access to information"

Civil and political rights

Forming and holding opinions without interference and seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds. Seek and receive information as an essential part of the right to freedom of opinion and expression. Access to information of public interest from a variety of sources, the right of the media to receive information, the right of the public to receive media output, and the right of individuals to seek and receive information from public bodies. Constraints to accessing information on the humanitarian response falls under 'access to information'



FREEDOM OF RELIGION/ THOUGHT/CONSCIENCE

VULNERABILITY**CAPACITY****Definition:**

Ability to have or profess a religion or belief of one's choice, and the right to manifest it, for example, the ability to establish and visit places of worship

International Humanitarian Law Considerations

Respect for convictions and religious practices

Customary IHL Rule 104

Right to have (or profess) a religion or belief of one's choice, and the right to manifest it

Civil and political rights



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from the Noun Project

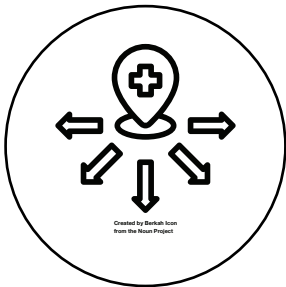
HEALTH STATUS AND RISK

VULNERABILITY**CAPACITY****Definition:**

The current health status of affected population groups (for example mortality, morbidity and their major causes) and health risks (for example, potential outbreaks or further interruption of services or critical disease control programmes)

Human Right: Right to adequate standard of living

Health status of the population (e.g. mortality, morbidity)



HEALTH SYSTEM PERFORMANCE

VULNERABILITY**CAPACITY****Definition:**

The coverage and quality (effectiveness) of the services currently available The access (physical and temporal access) that men, women, boys and girls have to those services and their use of them.

Human Right: Right to adequate standard of living



Created by Luis Prado
from the Noun Project

HOUSEHOLD (NEGATIVE) COPING MECHANISMS

VULNERABILITY**Definition:**

Mechanisms adopted by households to cope with deprivation or rights violations. Negative coping mechanisms, such as taking children out of school to work, should also be tagged under the relevant protection concern

Mechanisms adopted by households to cope with deprivation or rights violations. Negative coping mechanisms, such as taking children out of school to work, should also be tagged under the relevant protection concern



HYGIENE AND SANITATION

VULNERABILITY**CAPACITY****Definition:**

All information related to latrines and bathing. This includes the application of measures and techniques aimed at ensuring and improving general hygiene in the community, including the collection, evacuation and disposal of liquid and solid wastes, as well as measures for creating favourable environmental conditions for health and disease prevention

Human Right: Right to adequate standard of living

The application of measures and techniques aimed at ensuring and improving general hygiene in the community, including the collection, evacuation and disposal of liquid and solid wastes, as well as measures for creating favourable environmental conditions for health and disease prevention



**IDENTITY DOCUMENTS,
RESIDENCY AND OTHER
DOCUMENTATION RELATED
TO CIVIL STATUS**

VULNERABILITY**CAPACITY****Definition:**

All information on the possession and access to civil status documentation, including birth, death or marriage registration and/or certificates

Human Right: Right to nationality/civil status/registration and documentation

Including birth, death or marriage registration and/or certificates



INFANT FEEDING PRACTICES

VULNERABILITY**CAPACITY****Definition:***Infant feeding practices, including breastfeeding***Human Right: Right to adequate standard of living***Infant feeding practices, including breastfeeding*



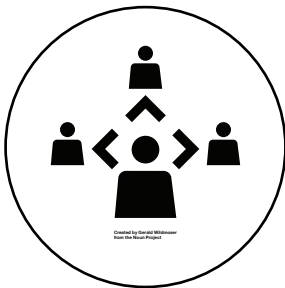
Created by Path Lord
from the Noun Project

INFRASTRUCTURE, SYSTEMS AND ASSETS

VULNERABILITY**CAPACITY****Definition:**

Status of the infrastructure, systems and assets to absorb current needs – except for those issues already captured under “Access to basic needs”

Status of the infrastructure, systems and assets to absorb current needs – except for those issues already captured under access to basic needs



LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE

VULNERABILITY**CAPACITY****Definition:**

Formal and informal leadership within the community, and level of participation of the community within the leadership structures

Formal and informal leadership within the community, and level of participation of the community within the leadership structures



MALNUTRITION

VULNERABILITY**Definition:**

All types of malnutrition, including stunting, wasting, acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies

Human Right: Right to adequate standard of living

All types of undernutrition, including stunting, wasting, acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies

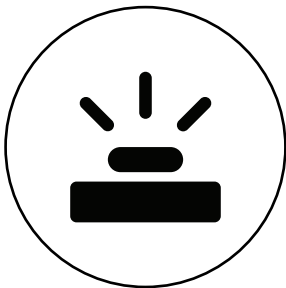


**PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT
(OBSTACLES RELATED TO
TERRAIN, CLIMATE, LACK OF
INFRASTRUCTURE)**

VULNERABILITY**Definition:**

Obstacles related to terrain, climate and lack of infrastructure, such as roads, bridges and airstrips

Obstacles related to terrain, climate and lack of infrastructure, such as roads, bridges and airstrips.



**PRESENCE OF MINES
AND OTHER EXPLOSIVE
ORDNANCE**

VULNERABILITY**Definition:**

Mines, explosive remnants of war, including cluster munitions, improvised explosive devices, inhibiting the movement of equipment, goods and personnel or otherwise impeding freedom of movement of populations, as well as humanitarian activities

Mines, explosive remnants of war, including cluster munitions and improvised explosive devices, inhibiting the movement of equipment, goods and personnel or otherwise impeding freedom of movement of populations as well as humanitarian activities



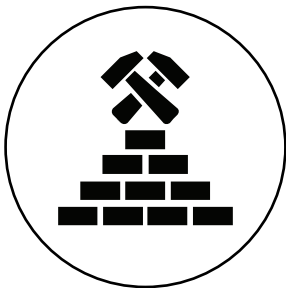
**RIGHT TO MARRY/
START A FAMILY**

VULNERABILITY**CAPACITY****Definition:**

Ability to marry and found a family. Permissible restrictions on the right to marry include restrictions with regard to marriage among relatives as well as the introduction of a minimum age of marriage

Human Right: Right to family life

Restrictions on marriage, based on ethnicity, national origin, religion or caste. Permissible restrictions on the right to marry include restrictions with regard to marriage among relatives as well as the introduction of a minimum age of marriage



SHELTER INFRASTRUCTURE AND MATERIAL

VULNERABILITY**CAPACITY****Definition:**

Including information on design, construction and material type. This includes the labour available to construct, repair and/or maintain infrastructure

Human Right: Right to adequate standard of living

Including design, construction and material type



Created by Adrian Coquet
from the Nexus Project

SHELTER/BUILDING CONDITIONS

VULNERABILITY**CAPACITY****Definition:**

Status and degree of damage to shelter. This include space available within shelter and level of privacy

Human Right: Right to adequate standard of living

Degree of damage of shelter (partially, totally)



Created by Daniel Falk
from the Noun Project

SOURCES OF INCOME

VULNERABILITY**CAPACITY****Definition:**

Household source of income, including salary, food produced for consumption, remittances etc.

Human Right: Right to adequate standard of living

Household source of income, including salary, food produced for consumption, remittances etc.



Created by Adrien Coquet
from the Noun Project

TEACHING AND LEARNING

VULNERABILITY**CAPACITY****Definition:**

Cultural, social and linguistic relevance of curricula, learning processes and training of teachers. Includes the methods used to evaluate and validate learning outcomes

Human Right: Right to adequate standard of living

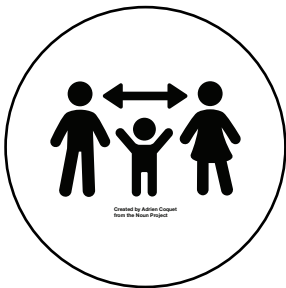
Cultural, social and linguistic relevance of curricula, learning processes and training of teachers. Includes the methods used to evaluate and validate learning outcomes



Created by Sheri Lynn Graphic Design
from the Master Program

TENURE

VULNERABILITY**CAPACITY****Definition:***Level of legal protection against forced eviction, harassment and other threats***Human Right: Land and property rights***Legal protection against forced eviction, harassment and other threats*



UNACCOMPANIED AND SEPARATED CHILDREN

VULNERABILITY**Definition:**

Separated children are those separated from both parents, or from their previous legal or customary primary caregiver, but not necessarily from other relatives.

Unaccompanied children are children who have been separated from both parents and other relatives and are not being cared for by an adult who, by law or custom, is responsible for doing so

Separated children are those separated from both parents, or from their previous legal or customary primary care-giver, but not necessarily from other relatives. Unaccompanied children are children who have been separated from both parents and other relatives and are not being cared for by an adult who, by law or custom, is responsible for doing so.



VOTING AND PARTICIPATION

VULNERABILITY**CAPACITY****Definition:**

All issues related to participation in public affairs, including voting in genuine periodic elections. Minorities and persons with disabilities often face barriers to participation in public life. Participation in informal leadership structures, such as traditional community governance, is captured under "Capacity and response – leadership and governance"

Human Right: Civil and political rights

All issues related to participation in conduct of public affairs, including voting in genuine periodic elections. Minorities and persons with disabilities often face barriers limiting their participation in public life.



Created by Adrien Coquet
from the Noun Project

WATER SUPPLY

VULNERABILITY**CAPACITY****Definition:**

All information related to the supply of water, including quality and quantity of water

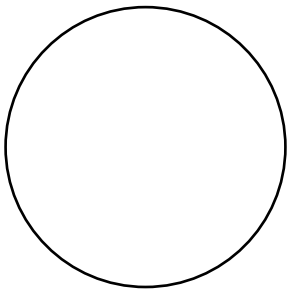
International Humanitarian Law Consideration

The principle of distinction between civilians and combatants. Attacking, destroying, removing or rendering useless objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population is prohibited

All issues related to the supply of water, including quality and quantity of water

Customary IHL Rule 1 (Distinction) and Rule 54 (Survival)

Human Right: Right to adequate standard of living

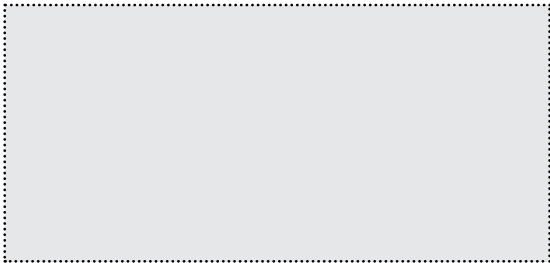


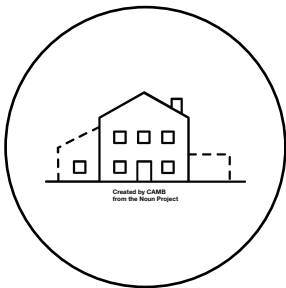
Contextual example:

Possible relation between concept and protection risk

VULNERABILITY

Definition:





SITE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

CAPACITY**Definition:**

Site planning and management for refugee, IDP settlements or camps

Human Right: Right to adequate standard of living

Site planning and management for refugee, IDP settlements or camps

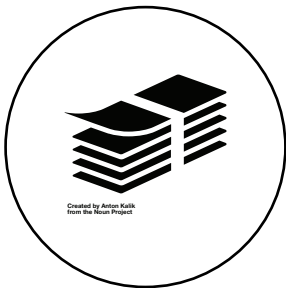


ADVOCACY

CAPACITY**Definition:**

Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity

Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity

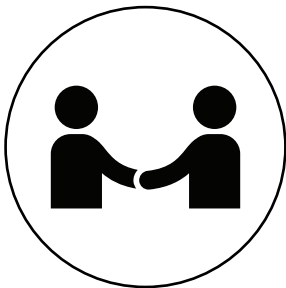


CASH ASSISTANCE

CAPACITY**Definition:**

Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity

Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity

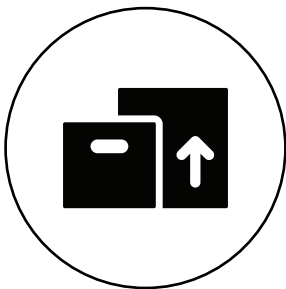


**COMMUNITY SUPPORT,
INFRASTRUCTURE AND
SERVICES**

CAPACITY**Definition:**

Support within the community, including community safety nets, support groups and centres. This support can also cause harm. Community power dynamics, exclusion and discrimination can harm, neglect and isolate people, increasing their vulnerability to protection problems. These problems should be captured within the relevant protection concern.

Support within the community, including community safety nets, support groups and centres. This support can also cause harm. Community power dynamics, exclusion and discrimination can harm, neglect and isolate people, increasing their vulnerability to protection problems. These problems should be captured within the relevant protection concern



**CORE RELIEF ITEMS/
NON-FOOD ITEMS**

CAPACITY**Definition:**

Items for shelter (tents, plastic sheeting, blankets, sleeping mats), cooking (stoves, pots, fuel), and health and sanitation (buckets, soap, jerry cans, sanitary cloths, mosquito nets)

Human Right: Right to adequate standard of living

Items for shelter (tents, plastic sheeting, blankets, sleeping mats), cooking (stoves, pots, fuel), and health and sanitation (buckets, soap, jerry cans, sanitary cloths, mosquito nets)



Created by Nithinan Tatah
from the Noun Project

CORE RELIEF ITEMS ASSISTANCE

CAPACITY**Definition:**

Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity

Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity



FOOD ASSISTANCE

CAPACITY**Definition:**

Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity

Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity

Customary IHL Rule 50 (both food and non-food items)



**HEALTH ASSISTANCE/
PROVIDER**

CAPACITY**Definition:**

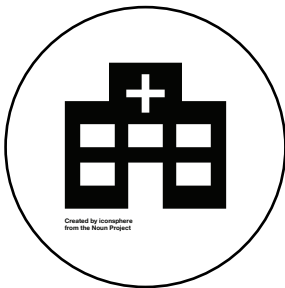
Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity

International Humanitarian Law Considerations

Treatment and care of the wounded, sick and shipwrecked: the wounded, sick and shipwrecked must receive, to the fullest extent practicable and with the least possible delay, the medical care and attention required by their condition. No distinction may be made among them founded on any grounds other than medical ones

Customary IHL Rule 110

Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity



HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES AVAILABILITY

CAPACITY**Definition:**

The facilities, personnel, supplies and services of national health authorities, other national and non-state actors, and international partners, management systems, financing, etc.

Human Right: Right to adequate standard of living

All information related to health systems performance, infrastructure, supplies and services



LAW ENFORCEMENT (POLICE/SECURITY)

CAPACITY**Definition:**

Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity

Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity



LEGAL/PROTECTION COUNSELLING

CAPACITY**Definition:**

Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity

Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity



LEGAL AID SERVICE

CAPACITY**Definition:**

Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity

Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity

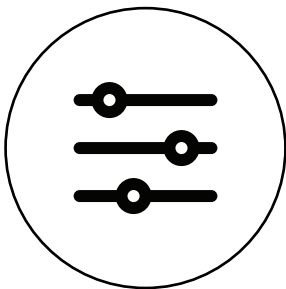


LIVELIHOODS/SERVICES

CAPACITY**Definition:**

Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity

Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity



PROTECTION INCIDENT MONITORING SYSTEM

CAPACITY**Definition:**

Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity

Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity

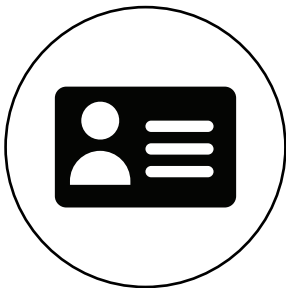


PSYCHO-SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

CAPACITY**Definition:**

Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity

Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity



**REGISTRATION UNHCR OR
GOVERNMENT**

CAPACITY**Definition:**

All information related to registration, the provision of a record of the status of refugees or IDPs by UNHCR, the Government or other duty bearers

Human Right: Right to nationality/civil status/registration and documentation

Provision of a record of the status of refugees or IDPs by UNHCR, the Government or other duty bearers



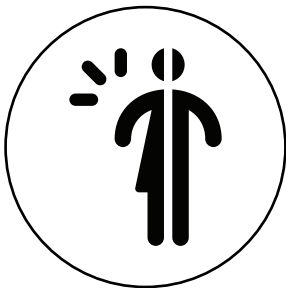
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from the Noun Project

SAFE HOUSING

CAPACITY**Definition:**

Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity

Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity

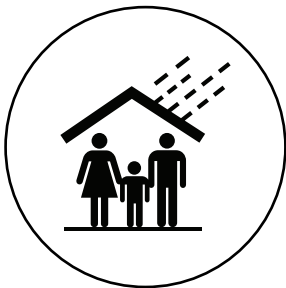


**SEXUAL AND GENDER-BASED
VIOLENCE REPORTING
MECHANISMS**

CAPACITY**Definition:**

Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity

Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity

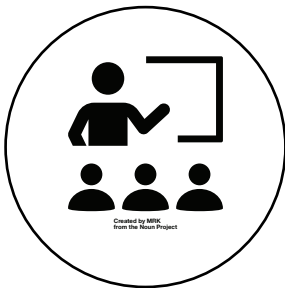


SHELTER ASSISTANCE

CAPACITY**Definition:**

Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity

Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity



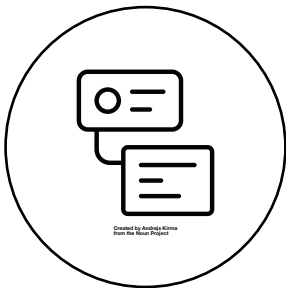
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SKILLS TRAINING

CAPACITY**Definition:**

Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity

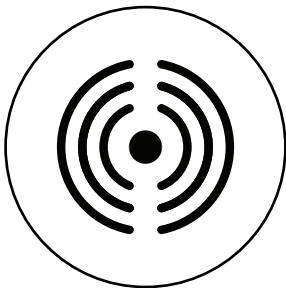
Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity



META-DATA

CAPACITY**Definition:**

All information that describes information about other data, including source of information, geographic area covered, time period, data collection technique etc.

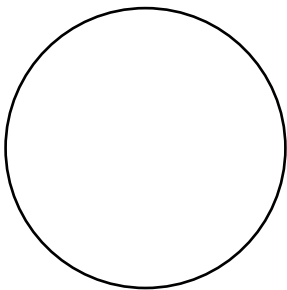


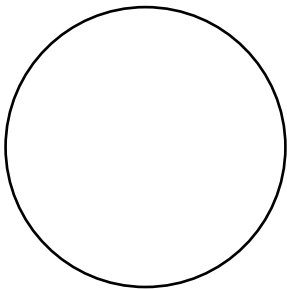
OTHER

CAPACITY**Definition:**

Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity

Coverage, adequacy and appropriateness of response activity





Contextual example: