PROTECTION CLUSTER APPROACH TO JOINED-UP PROTECTION ANALYSIS

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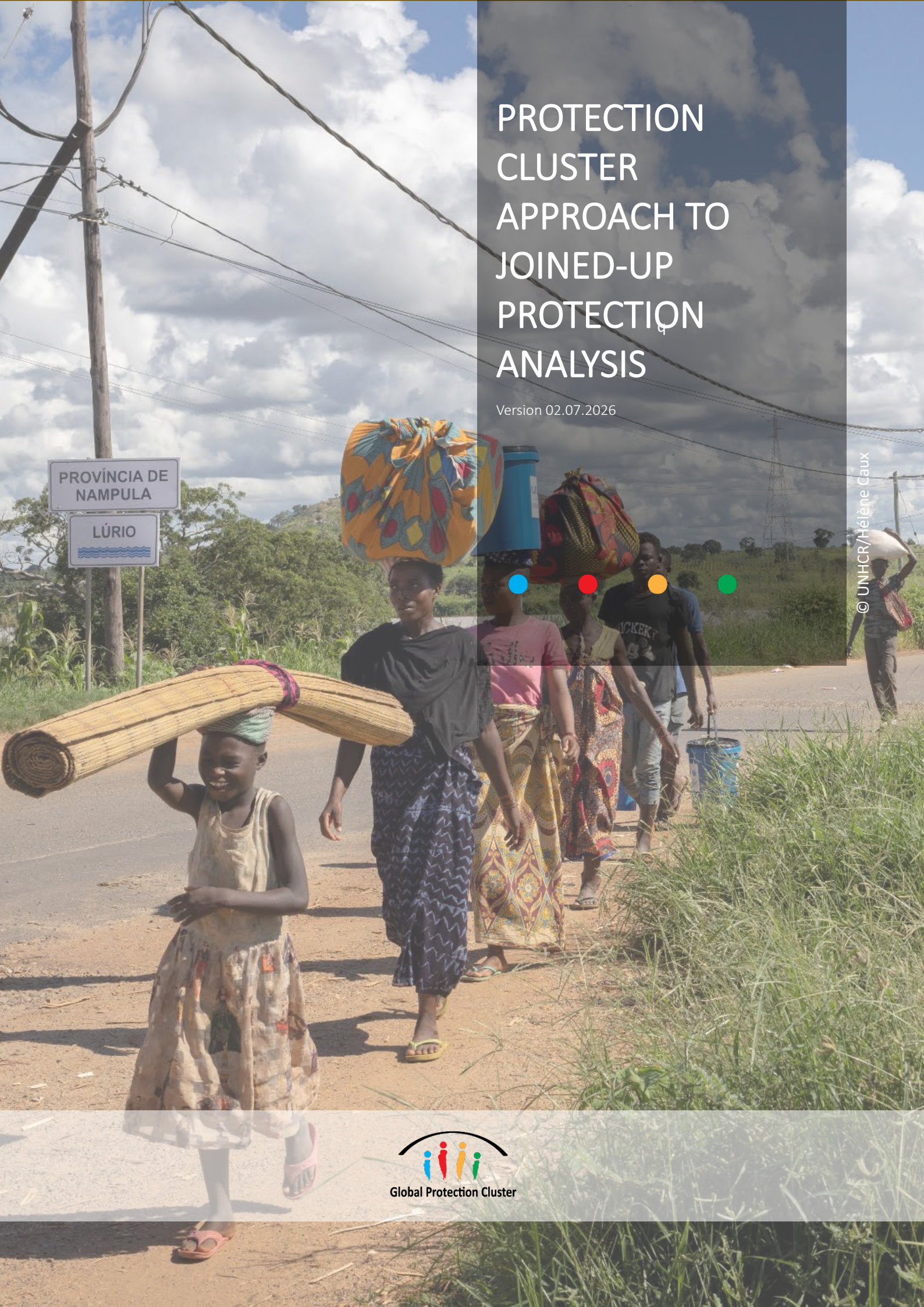

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Global Protection Cluster

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Introduction & background

The Protection Cluster coordinates joined-up protection analysis of the crisis and risks environment as foundational to its core functions. To better inform protection service delivery, protection analysis is the starting point for designing multi-stakeholder operational response strategies that are context-specific, localized, and prioritized. The response strategy's design hinges on a contextual analysis of the severity of risks, considering the capacities and constraints of stakeholders, including access and existing response coverage, to ensure interventions are tailored and effectiveness maximized.

In the face of escalating humanitarian and protection crises worldwide, identifying drivers and factors exposing individuals and communities to harm is critical to the Protection Cluster response. Protection risks encompass a spectrum of threats and vulnerabilities faced by populations, including exposure to violence, abuse, exploitation, discrimination, and deprivation of basic rights. It is essential to recognize the multifaceted nature of these risks and their profound impact on individuals and communities, often exacerbating pre-existing vulnerabilities and inequalities. Prioritizing protection risks is a fundamental prerequisite for Protection Clusters to provide well-coordinated humanitarian and protection response and uphold human rights, dignity, integrity, and safety in crisis-affected contexts.

Based on this analysis, the Protection Cluster response brings together core programming modalities to address priority protection risks. It involves assessing, preventing, and responding to immediate harm and abuse, restoring people's dignity and living conditions, and fostering an environment conducive to the full respect of individual rights, considering the operating environment, capacities, and context.

In humanitarian crises, the overarching aim is to reduce or halt harm and abuse, where clusters play a pivotal role in defining early action and rapid response. It is critical that protection response strategies ensure a robust focus on responsive and remedial measures for high-severity risks, including through direct assistance and service delivery, as opposed to solely environment-building efforts.

To this end, Protection Clusters coordinate continuous protection analysis to assess the severity of 15 protection risks to define with respective partners the best strategy, approach, and method to identify who is most in need of protection services. This approach supports the isolation of additional drivers and effects of protection risks that need environmental building or other types of action beyond the provision of protection services.

Josep Herreros
Global Protection Cluster Coordinator

2. Objective and analytical outputs

The Protection Cluster[1] approach to coordinate joined-up protection analysis aims at identifying protection risks to inform strategies and responses, and directly contribute to three objectives:

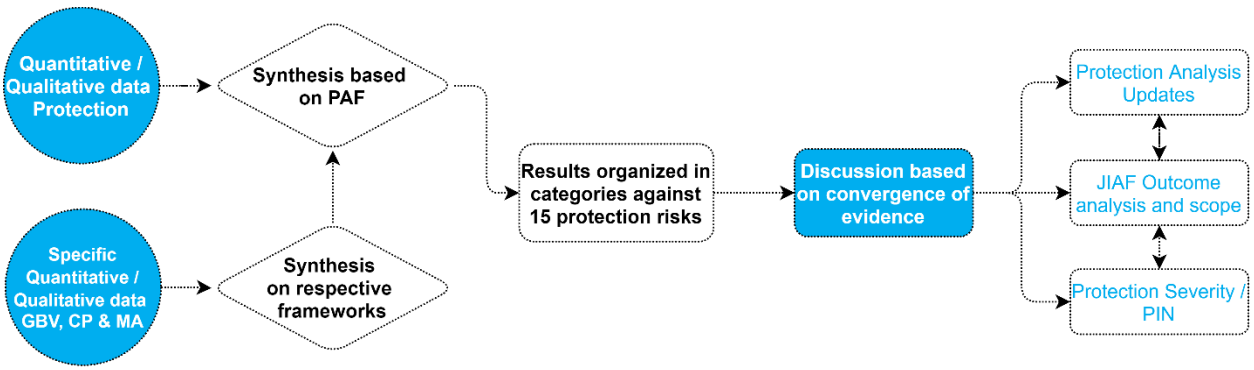
- **Assess the severity of protection risks over time for each administrative unit relevant to the context**
- **Identify the most severe protection risks**
- **Determine the severity of resulting protection needs and People in Need (PiN) of protection**

The analytical outputs inform specific Protection Cluster products and inter-agency mechanisms, such as HCT protection strategies, Humanitarian Needs and Response Plans (HNRP). These include:

- Protection risks severity assessment (quarterly)
- Protection Analysis Update (PAU)
- Most severe protection risks to identify levels of violence, coercion and deliberate deprivation to inform proxy analysis for Human Rights and IHL violations.
- Protection risks and protection need severity estimation by administrative units, overarching / and specific per each response type (only if the IM capacity is available on ground).
- PiN and Target figures by administrative units

3. Methodological approach

The process of analysis is continuous. It is governed by value judgement elicitation combined with a convergence of evidence from protection partners, and other sectors / disciplines relevant in the context.



The Protection Cluster methodology builds on the Protection Analytical Framework (PAF) for organizing protection data and information for analysis, integrating specific response type analytical conclusions. The approach aims to leverage the detailed and specific analysis of each area to present joined up protection situational analyses in crises

[1] Throughout this document, the term "Protection Cluster" refers to the consolidated cluster, including all the response types such as GBV, Child Protection, Mine Action and, according to country specific arrangements, Housing, Land and Property, reflecting the cluster's unified approach following the consolidation.

To this end, the Protection Cluster utilizes 15 standard protection risks[2], defined together with all areas of protection which interrelate with specific areas of risks and violations for each respective area. The table below provides an example of the interrelation between the protection risk categories for analysis and **core child protection risks, Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action[3] (CPMS)** and the **Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM)[4] on grave violations against children** in situations of armed conflict.

PROTECTION RISKS CATEGORIES FOR AGGREGATED ANALYSIS	Main child protection risks and grave violations against children (CPMS/MRM)
Abduction, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary or unlawful arrest and/or detention	Abduction of children | Physical and emotional maltreatment
Attacks on civilians and other unlawful killings, and attacks on civilian objects	Killing and maiming of children | Dangers and injuries
	Attacks on schools or hospitals
Child and forced family separation	Unaccompanied and separated children
Child, early or forced marriage	Sexual and Gender based violence
Discrimination and stigmatization, denial of resources, opportunities, services and/or humanitarian access	Denial of humanitarian access for children
Disinformation and denial of access to information	Denial of humanitarian access for children
Forced recruitment and association of children in armed forces and groups	Recruitment or use of children in armed forces and armed groups
Gender-based violence	Sexual and gender-based violence
Impediments and/or restrictions to access to legal identity, remedies and justice	
Presence of Mine and other explosive ordnance	Dangers and injuries
Psychological/emotional abuse or inflicted distress	Physical and emotional maltreatment
Theft, extortion, forced eviction or destruction of personal property	
Torture or cruel, inhuman, degrading treatment or punishment	Physical and emotional maltreatment
Trafficking in persons, forced labour or slavery-like practices	Child labour
Unlawful impediments or restrictions to freedom of movement, siege and forced displacement	Denial of humanitarian access for children

Similarly, the analytical outputs of each response type analysis will contribute to and inform the in-depth understanding of each protection risk.

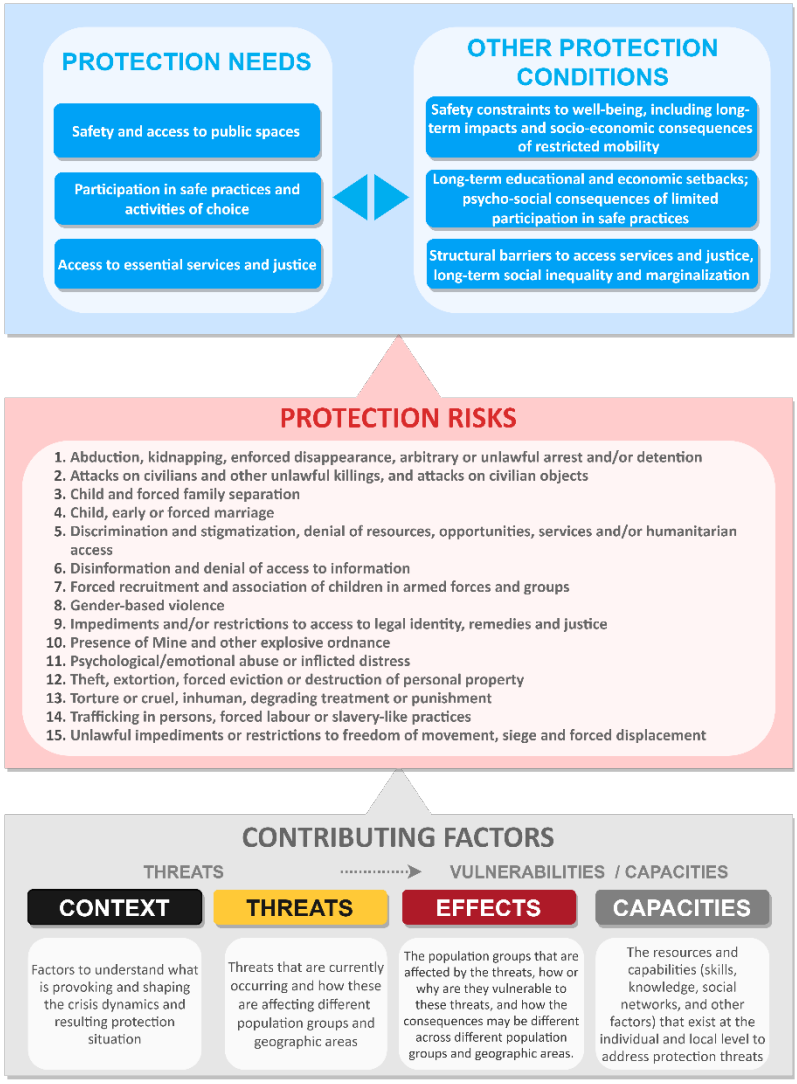
For example, **Gender-based violence (GBV)** is a stand-alone protection risk, but it also serves as an umbrella term encompassing the other 14 protection risks, particularly when they disproportionately affect women and girls. If affected women and girls resort to negative coping strategies, leading to increased exposure to trafficking in persons, the related analysis will inform more specifically on trafficking, forced labour, or slavery-like practices and will generally be reported as part of GBV. It is important to note that the presence of one or more of the other fourteen protection risks can indicate and trigger GBV-related protection risks. Likewise, the presence of mines and other explosive ordnance, and impediments and/or restrictions to access to legal identity, remedies, and justice are informed by dedicated analyses from the respective response type (**Mine Action** and **Housing, Land, and Property**). These specific analyses for instance can provide critical indications of the effects of attacks on civilians or clear drivers

[2] The Protection Cluster will review regularly the standards used on the basis of lessons learned and application of those in the field.
[3] The Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action, *Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action, 2019 Edition*.
[4] https://childrenandarmedconflict.un.org/tools-for-action/monitoring-and-reporting/

for the denial of resources, opportunities, and services. This is fundamental for prioritizing and geographically understanding the impacts on the affected population.

3.1. Analytical Approach

The Protection Cluster harnesses partners data and analysis using a unified approach to identify protection needs through protection analysis. The framework builds upon the analysis and understanding of protection risks that people affected by conflict and disaster face.



Contributing Factors, guided by the [Protection Analytical Framework](#) – **PAF** –, encompass the understanding of the crisis dynamics, current threats, their impact on various groups and regions, vulnerability factors, differential consequences, and available resources. The PAF guides the analysis synthesis, while the Child Protection Needs Identification and Analysis Framework[5], GBV Analytical Framework, and Mine Action and HLP frameworks deepen comprehension in their respective protection areas.

Protection Risks, in the scope of Protection Cluster analysis, correspond with the intensity and damage or harm (violence, coercion, or deliberate deprivation) affecting an individual or group of individuals. The harm may negatively affect the physical or mental integrity of persons, their material safety and/or violate their rights. The human activity is a direct act, measure or policy, but it may include situations of inaction as well by duty-bearers.

Protection Needs are defined by 3 pillars to measure the most immediate humanitarian needs resulting from the population exposure to protection risks (on the basis of available data and information). The three dimensions guide the selection of CORE indicators for the severity of protection needs and PiN.

Other protection conditions refers to the consequences of population exposure to protection risks that fall outside the scope of immediate humanitarian needs. They pertain to the prevailing circumstances within a context, related

[5] Need Identification and Analysis Framework, Child Protection AoR

to constraints on well-being, including mobility restrictions and socio-economic consequences; the broader impact of limited participation in safe practices on education, economics, and social well-being; and systemic issues such as barriers to justice and services, along with social inequality and marginalization.

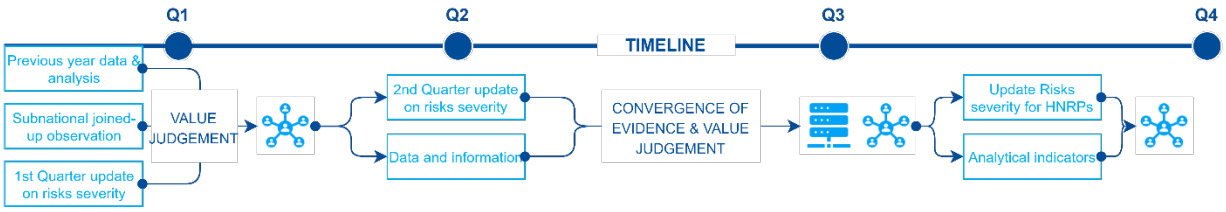
3.2. Severity of protection risks

The severity is guided by the weighted aggregation of severity of 15 protection risks. Five variables guide the converge of evidence, considering geographic impact, occurrence rate, accumulated cases, state involvement, and group targeting. The overall criteria below provide the conceptual approach to define the severity of protection risks per geographic areas.

PHASE 1	PHASE 2	PHASE 3	PHASE 4	PHASE 5
Situations where there is minimal harm or damage resulting from direct actions or indirect influences from non-state and state actors, including state's failing to prevent violations. These risks are not targeting specific groups, isolated and little to no immediate impact on the safety or well-being of individuals or groups.	Some harm or damage caused by direct actions or indirect influences from non-state and state actors, including state's failing to prevent violations. It is relatively minor, does not target specific group or pose a significant threat to the safety or well-being of individuals or groups. Human rights are generally protected. National mechanisms are partially functioning with some challenges to access justice and remedies	Notable degree of harm or damage resulting from direct actions or indirect influences from non-state and state actors, including state's failing to prevent violations. While they may not pose an immediate life-threatening danger, they have a tangible impact on the safety and well-being of those affected, including some level of targeting specific population groups. Human rights are generally protected. National mechanisms are partially functioning with some challenges to access justice and remedies	Substantial harm or damage caused by direct actions or indirect influences from non-state and state actors, including state's failing to prevent violations. These risks present a significant threat to the safety and well-being of individuals or groups and require urgent attention and intervention. No guarantee of rights due to breakdown of the rule of law, protracted impunity and/or systematic failure to ensure accountability, remedy/redress, prevent, and protect	Most severe situations, characterized by extreme harm or damage resulting from direct actions or indirect influences from non-state and state actors, including state's failing to prevent violations. These risks pose an imminent and grave threat to the lives, safety, and well-being of individuals or groups, demanding immediate and comprehensive action to mitigate their impact. No guarantee of rights due to breakdown of the rule of law, protracted impunity and/or systematic failure to ensure accountability, remedy/redress, prevent, and protect

The severity is elaborated based on the continuous joined-up protection analysis undertaken by the Protection Cluster, together with the partners, which results in the identification of the most critical protection risks in a given period of time covered by the analysis and summarized in **Protection Analysis Updates**. A detailed set of qualitative severity criteria for each of the 15 protection risks are used to guide the value judgement[6].

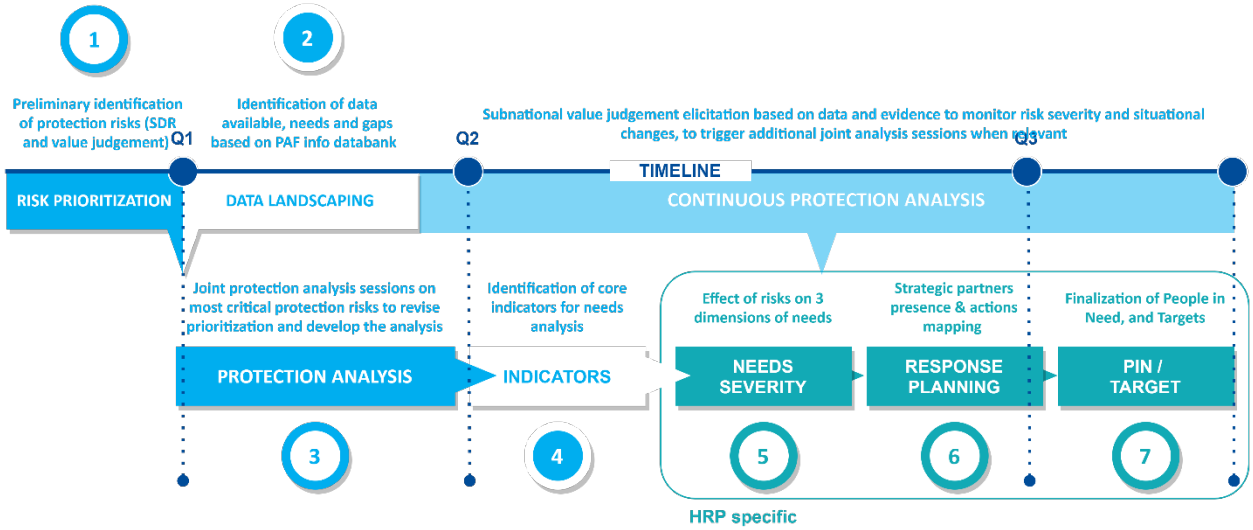
[6] At the time of the elaboration of this note, the severity criteria are being tested in field operations to gather contextual inputs and feedback for further future revisions, together with the core protection partners.



While protection analysis and prioritization should be a continuous and iterative process, adapting to each context, the flowchart shows the minimum steps to ensure protection analysis informs the HPC cycle. In the first six months of the year, protection partners engage in secondary data review (SDR) and value judgment, assessing and weighing the significance of various protection risk factors. This involves considering contextual nuances, stakeholder perspectives, observations, and available data. Subsequently, in preparation for the HNRP, a convergence of evidence occurs using a common framework. Partners analyze data, incidents, and trends from multiple sources to objectively define the severity of protection risks. This dual approach ensures the inclusion of partners' direct observations, addresses the challenge of missing data, and guides the use of available information. At all stages it is fundamental that both the actors involved and the coordination process firmly include engagement and joint analysis with affected communities, ensuring their participation not only during the data collection, but as well in analysis and prioritization.

3.3. Implementation process

The protection analysis process comprises milestones to ensure predictability and planning with partners. Its implementation is contextually defined based on available resources and capacities, data and information availability, safety and security of protection partners, and additional strategic considerations.



The Protection Clusters ensure a collective joined up analysis inclusive of key partners and other sectors critical to a protection analysis. The analytical approach builds on a combination of value judgement elicitation and convergence of evidence, to adapt to context and ensure comparability of the analytical results. The process is defined in country and it is not linear in sequence. Conditions in the context, capacities and availability of data define the approach to ensure a solid situation analysis, capture protection risks patterns and resulting protection consequences.

VALUE JUDGEMENT ELICITATION. The process relies on an independent survey conducted with experts at the subnational level to assess the severity of 15 protection risks. This survey is discussed jointly at both

subnational and national levels, depending on security and other do-no-harm considerations. Aggregated survey results are then supplemented with additional information, data, community engagement and additional analysis from partners and other stakeholders involved.

CONVERGENGE OF EVIDENCE. Data and information on protection vary widely from year to year. In parallel and guided by prioritization, evidence from quantitative and qualitative sources is gathered against common variables and criteria. This information feeds selected analytical indicators used to inform the HNRP process.

3.3.1. Protection risks prioritization

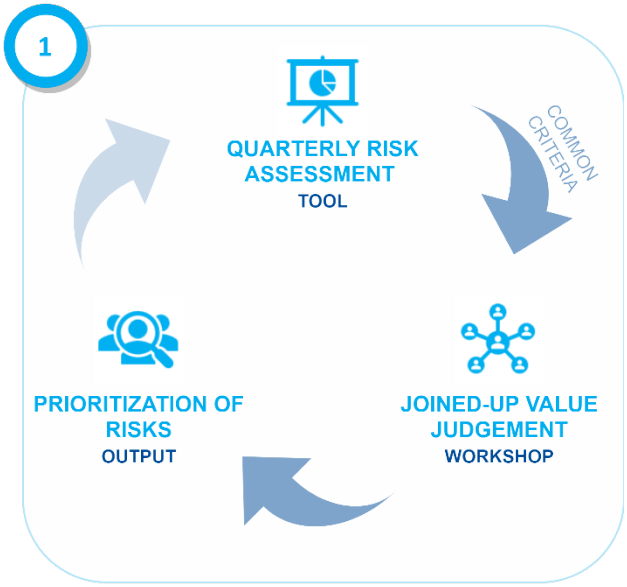
OBJECTIVE

Protection risks prioritization builds on the monitoring of severity of 15 protection risks to identify the most critical patterns of risks to which the population is exposed to.

PROCESS

Risk prioritization should rely on thorough data landscaping. At the beginning of the year, data informing the previous HPC cycle should guide initial prioritization. This helps streamline data landscaping for the upcoming HNRP scope definition and facilitates monitoring of risk patterns and variations thereafter.

It is governed by an iterative joined-up value judgement, which must be adapted to contextual factors and capacities. The value judgement soundness builds on common mechanisms, consisting of:



1. A **quarterly risk assessment** coordinated at sub-national level by the Protection Cluster.
2. A **joint-analysis process** consisting of one or multiple workshops, involving protection partners, and other sectors, when relevant (See protection analysis).
3. **Common protection risks severity criteria** developed by the Protection Cluster [7], together with guidance for the converge of evidence.

ANALYTICAL OUTPUTS

The protection risks prioritization provides: **1. A general assessment of the 15 protection risks severity across the country** and **2. The identification of most critical 5 to 7 protection risks.**

[7] The criteria are revised each year on the basis of the collective learning during protection risks prioritization and severity measuring in operations.

The prioritization does not intend to determine a hierarchy of importance of the protection risks. Protection risks impact population simultaneously and produce differential impacts. The prioritization serves the purpose to collectively identify the most critical patterns of protection risks to guide collective actions within and beyond the protection response.

CONTRIBUTION TO JOINT AND INTERSECTORAL ANALYSIS FRAMEWORK (JIAF)

The protection risks prioritization takes places between the finalization of a HPC cycle and the start of the following. At this stage, the analytical outputs are critical to provide an update on protection risks patterns and contribute to the definition of the HNRP scope, starting during Q2-Q3. Specifically, the following outputs can support the JIAF collective process:

- **Severity of the 15 protection risks** data can be provided to JIAF coordination to inform the **scope of HNRP** and **provide critical inputs for IHL and Human Rights violation outcome indicator analysis.**
- The **protection risks prioritized,** can be shared with JIAF coordination body and/or the ICCG to collect relevant inputs and reflections from other sector to incorporate in the protection analysis.

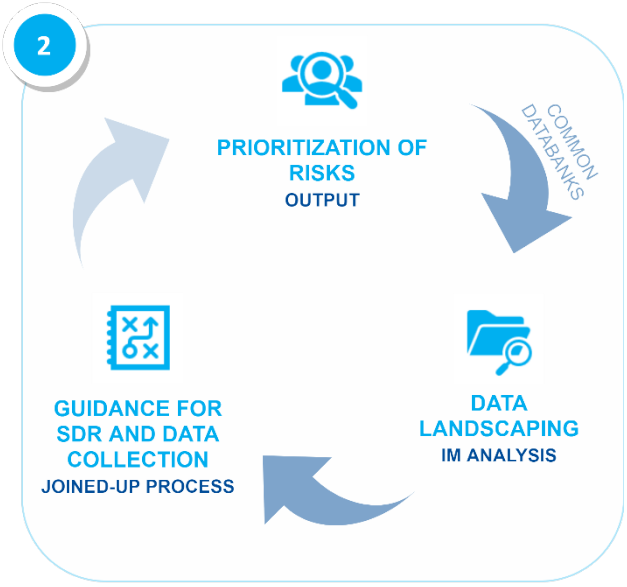
3.3.2. Information and data landscaping

OBJECTIVE

Streamline and rationalize data and information needs (including gaps and available mechanisms) for the protection analysis of the most critical protection risks.

PROCESS

Data landscaping and SDR should be continuous and adapt to changing circumstances during the whole year. In the 1st yearly quarter however, it is important to coordinate with partners and identify the most relevant data and information to avoid multiple and unnecessary data collection exercises and assessments. The Protection Cluster carry out a data and information harmonization exercise, engaging partners and several data providers to facilitate the process.



An **information needs databank**[8] has been developed to guide contextual identification of the most critical information needs, based on protection risks prioritization as well as other variables to inform upcoming HPC processes. The databanks are based on the **Protection Analytical Framework – PAF –,** and include an organized set of information and data tagged against:

- Each of the 15 protection risks,
- The PAF categories
- The 3 pillars to identify people in need during the needs analysis stage of the HNRP.

ANALYTICAL OUTPUTS

[8] The databanks are meant not to be exhaustive, in order to allow proper contextualization, add or revise suggested information. They are revised on yearly basis on the basis of lessons learned and use in operations. Here the most updated available databank. Here the guidance on the data harmonization.

The data landscaping aims to provide: **1. A standardized critical set of data and information needs:** What are the core questions and indicators needed to analyze the protection risks? **2. An expanded set of data and information needs:** What is the full scope of questions and indicators we should ideally have? To address the increasing challenges related to primary data collection and better harness available mechanisms and analyses from multiple actors, this mechanism provides a unique, coherent framework to streamline resources, adapt to contexts, and simplify the use of specific actors' systems and data sources.

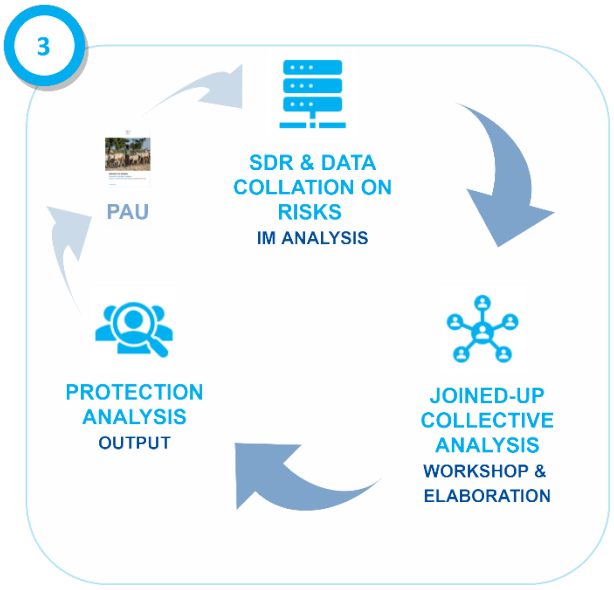
CONTRIBUTION TO JOINT AND INTERSECTORAL ANALYSIS FRAMEWORK (JIAF)

The data landscaping is a process internal to the Protection Cluster and does not directly contribute to the JIAF. However, both the **databanks** and **the identification of data and information needs** should support proactive engagement with JIAF coordination, ICCG and other sectors to identify common areas of information and data needs, as well as availability of assessment and monitoring mechanisms. The data landscaping can support joined-up exercise and avoid multiple data collection, and assessment fatigue.

3.3.3. Joined-up protection analysis

OBJECTIVE

Recognizing that protection analysis is *"a process undertaken to identify protection risks with the aim of informing strategies and responses"*[9], the Protection Cluster objective is to coordinate a joined-up approach to identify the most critical protection risks, to inform protection strategies, planning and the Humanitarian Programme Cycle.



PROCESS

Joined-up protection analysis is carried out continuously by the Protection Cluster, to identify changes in protection risks patterns. This process should be embedded in regular Protection Cluster meetings as standard agenda point as a minimum, when conditions do not allow for the establishment of a dedicated Analysis Working Group. During the 1st and 2nd yearly quarters, the process has the specific objective to collate primary and secondary data for the collective and joint analysis by Protection Clusters partners. The process builds on the following steps and mechanisms:

1. Two iterations (March and June) of the **quarterly risk assessments**
2. When possible, **sub-national joint analyses sessions** to revise quarterly risk assessments.
3. A **joint-analysis process** consisting of one or multiple workshops, involving protection partners, and other sectors, when relevant.
4. Elaboration of a **Protection Analysis Update – PAU –**

ANALYTICAL OUTPUTS

[9] Protection Analytical Framework, 2021, p.6

The primary output of the protection analysis process is a **Protection Analysis Update – PAU – published** ahead of the HPC cycle. The protection analysis provides more granular data analysis, concrete strategic and planning recommendations, and guidance for prioritization and targeting. Complementary PAUs can be published to capture changes in patterns of risks or to present more focused analyses on an area, thematic or relevant protection situation in the crisis.

CONTRIBUTION TO JOINT AND INTERSECTORAL ANALYSIS FRAMEWORK (JIAF)

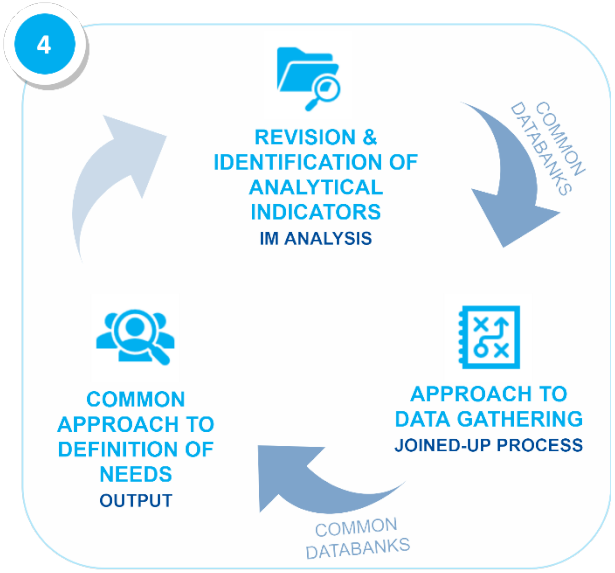
The PAU and the related results of the protection analysis should be proactively presented to the JIAF coordination team, the ICCG, the HCT and any relevant inter-sectoral coordination mechanism. The PAU supports the collective efforts to understand and respond to a humanitarian crisis. Specifically, the following outputs can support the JIAF collective process:

- Data and analysis of priority protection risks, including multisector drivers and effects
- All iterations of the risk assessment, including results of the value judgements per area.
- Contribution to the Outcome Indicator on IHL. /HR violations

3.3.4. Selection of HNRP analytical indicators

OBJECTIVE

Define the selection of HNRP CORE indicators to ensure coherence with the protection situation in a crisis and clear identification of most critical protection needs resulting from the affected population exposure to protection risks.



PROCESS

Both the **information needs databank**[10] and **HNRP indicators databank** provide a common approach and standards to adapt the most relevant indicators for a context. More specifically, the indicators are organized against **3 pillars of protection needs**[11] to isolate specific consequences for each of the protection risks monitored by the Protection Cluster in terms of life saving situations and critical needs. While the process must be adapted to contextual factors and capacities, during the 2nd yearly quarter the following mechanisms are common:

1. Protection Cluster: starting **identification and revision of indicators related to the priority protection risks** isolated during the protection analysis (following by all other suggested indicators).
2. Protection Cluster (including the Response Types): **identify core indicators (9) under the 3 pillars of need**.
3. Assess the **availability of data and information** (data landscaping) to determine a) type of approach (quantitative, qualitative, mix-method), b) level of data (primary, secondary or mixed).
4. Define together with partners, data providers and sectors, the level of data gathering and the best method.

ANALYTICAL OUTPUTS

[10] The databank are meant not to be exhaustive, in order to allow proper contextualization, add or revise suggested information. They are revised on yearly basis on the basis of lessons learned and use in operations.

[11] For more detailed information on the 3 pillars please look at *the Methodology for calculating Protection Severity and Estimating PIN*

The main output to be obtained as early as 2nd yearly quarter is a set of **suggested analytical indicators for HNRP** for data rich, partial available data (area level tool) and data poor scenario. The objective is to anticipate data needs to better harness and leverage on existing protection or multisector data and information.

CONTRIBUTION TO JOINT AND INTERSECTORAL ANALYSIS FRAMEWORK (JIAF)

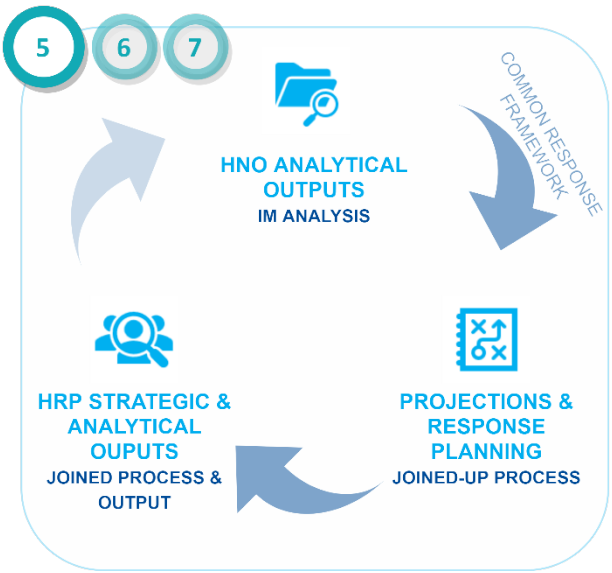
While the selection of protection specific HNO indicators is a process internal to the Protection Cluster, the initial reflection based on protection risks together with the indicators databank serve the purpose to proactively engage the JIAF coordination team, the ICCG, the HCT and any relevant inter-sectoral coordination mechanism. The goal is to build reflection and consultations for joined-up data collection and analysis, to reduce assessment fatigue. Specifically, the following outputs can support the JIAF collective process:

1. Methodological note on the approach to analytical indicators.
2. Value judgement reflection on indicators relevance.
3. Data gaps

3.3.5. Definition and contribution to HNRP (Response Planning)

OBJECTIVE

Provision of protection data, analysis and outputs in contribution to the response planning in the HNRP, including severity of needs, PIN, Target and HRP specific objectives, indicators and activities.



PROCESS

For the needs related outputs (of the HNRP) please refer to **Methodology for Calculating Protection Severity and Estimating PiN** and **Severity and PiN Calculation Tool.** The Protection Cluster revised analysis approach is designed to anticipate several analytical steps earlier in the year, with the objective of allowing **more dedicated efforts and consultation to a joined-up approach for strategic and operational planning to develop the HNRP.** The planning process is considered part of the overall protection analysis, in that protection risks patterns and resulting needs in different geographic areas are used as reference to assess a) the most critical protection services needed and, b) the level of contribution of protection response to the reduction of protection risks. While the process must be adapted to contextual factors and capacities, during the 3rd and 4th yearly quarters the following mechanisms are common:

1. A **joined-up consultation with partners to identify projected presence**, through a standardized 5Ws.
2. **Joined-up revision of projected presence against analytical results**, including severity of protection risks and final needs severity.
3. **Assessment of the level of access to the affected population.**
4. **Existing response coverage.**
5. **Assessment of targets, budget requirements and funding levels.**
6. Strategic definition of objectives and related response indicators, against most severe protection risks

ANALYTICAL OUTPUTS

The analytical outputs are specifically geared to contribute to the Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF) and the overall HNRP. When relevant, a revised PAU can be produced along a methodology note on both the analytical approach for the needs analysis and the strategic approach for HNRP.

CONTRIBUTION TO JOINT AND INTERSECTORAL ANALYSIS FRAMEWORK (JIAF)

This step is specifically focused to provide all analytical outputs required by the JIAF, and the subsequent process of HRP finalization, and include:

1. Protection severity of needs
2. Protection PIN / Target
3. Specific analysis for the JIAF outcome indicator on Human Rights and IHL violations, agreed with JIAF team during the HNRP scope setting.
4. Updated PAU or brief PAU focused on sudden changes in risks patterns.
5. HNRP Objectives and indicators

4. References

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