

ANNEX 1: Yangon Workshop Agenda

Results-Based Protection
Workshop: The Key Elements in Practice
Yangon, Myanmar

Thursday, June 1, 2017

Time: 9:00am – 3:00pm

Location: Reno Hotel (No.123, Kaba Aye Pagoda Road, Bahan Township)

Convened by: InterAction

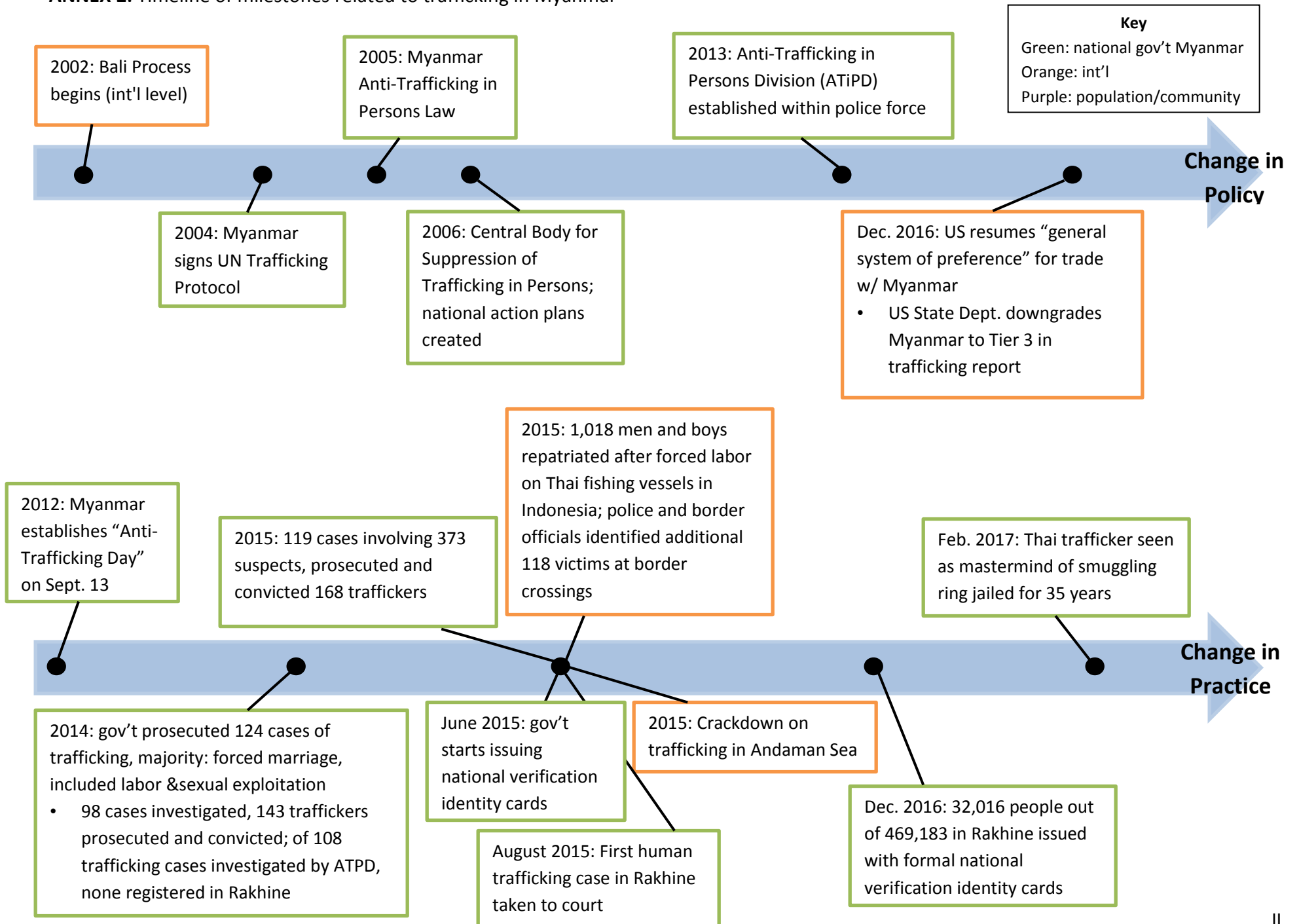
Objectives:

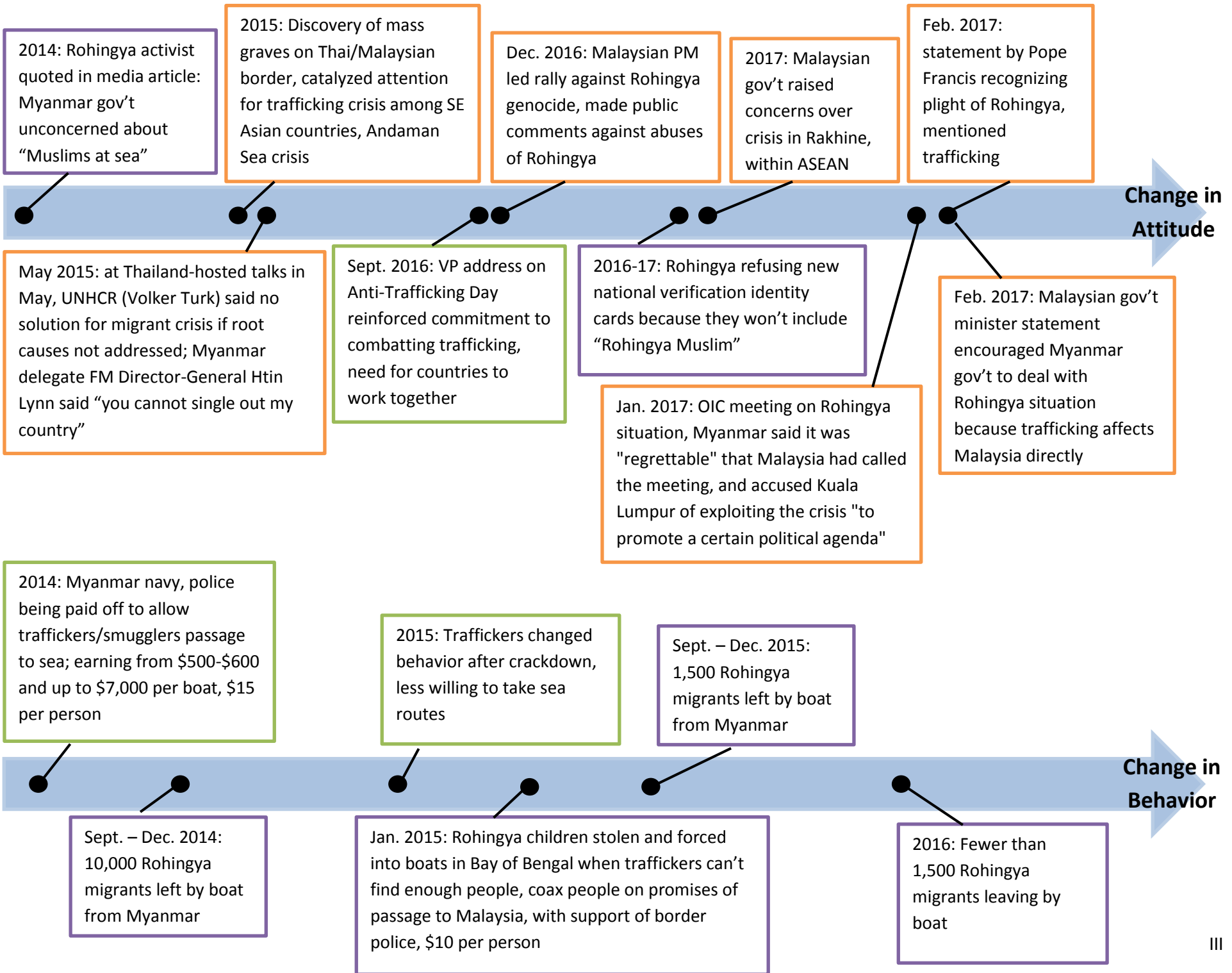
- Reflect on the context specific issues within Myanmar and identify opportunities to strengthen results-based protection to address protection issues (e.g. human trafficking)
- Articulate how multiple actors at multiple levels across multiple disciplines can contribute to the achievement of protection outcomes
- Explore how results-based protection can support the development of national strategies and contingency planning

Agenda:

Time	Session
9:00am	Welcome/Introduction Jessica Lenz-Sr. Program Manager-Protection at InterAction Kelsey Hampton-Policy Coordinator-Protection, InterAction
9:15am-9:45am	Session 1: Simple vs Complex Problems Exploring a Systems-Practice and how it relates to Results-Based Protection
9:45am-10:45am	Session 2: Results-Based Protection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Background • A Framework <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Element 1: Continuous Context-Specific Protection Analysis • Key Element 2: Outcome-Oriented Methods • Key Element 3: Design for Contribution
10:45am-11:00am	Tea Break
11:00am-12:30pm	Session 3: Applying a Results-Based Approach: Human Trafficking in Rakhine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploring the use of the key elements of RBP to achieve a protection outcome
12:30pm-1:30pm	Lunch
1:30pm-2:30pm	Session 4: Designing for Contribution & Exploring how results-based protection can support national protection strategies
2:30pm-2:50pm	Reflection and comments
2:50pm-3:00pm	Conclusion

ANNEX 2: Timeline of milestones related to trafficking in Myanmar





Annex 3: Chart of responses to trafficking/general programming in Rakhine State

Activities could contribute to reducing risk of human trafficking, however not all of these actors are thinking about addressing human trafficking as an outcome – identified as possibly contributing to protective environment (those activities that specifically target trafficking are highlighted in blue)

- *Based on our analysis of issues contributing to risks of human trafficking: lack of livelihoods, lack of documentation/citizenship/access to state, perceptions of future, intercommunal violence and conflict, poverty, lack of freedom of movement*

Humanitarian actors/inter-agency

Action	Threat/Vulnerability/Capacity	Level/Target	Change in...
Strengthening community protection, establishing community committees	Capacity	Community	Attitude Behavior
Empowerment and raising voices of those trafficked – survivor gathering event every year	Capacity	Individual	Attitude Behavior
Establishing child protection groups in camps	Capacity	Community	Attitude Behavior
Establishing children’s groups in camps	Capacity	Community	Attitude Behavior
Establishing peer to peer groups	Capacity	Individual	Attitude Behavior
Legal awareness raising, assessment to prepare for HLP and legal assistance which will include migration questions and other protection issues	Vulnerability	Individual	Attitude Behavior
Awareness raising and information sharing on risks of trafficking	Vulnerability	Individual	Behavior
Training civil society groups, women’s organizations on labor, migration, trafficking	Capacity	Community	Behavior
Safe migration module for youth	Vulnerability	Individual	Behavior
Advocacy with authorities on protection issues	Vulnerability	Sub-national	Behavior Practice
Advocate for policies that increase protection of victims and vulnerable people	Vulnerability	Sub-national, National	Policy
Working with civil society organizations on messaging & advocacy strategies	Capacity	Community	Practice
Strengthening coordination and functioning of NGO and government responses to trafficking	Capacity	Sub-national, National	Practice
Supporting national government in developing cross-border and national referral mechanisms	Capacity	Sub-national, National, International	Practice
Child protection information management system	Capacity	Sub-national, National	Practice

Contributing to CCCM's work on CMC reform	Threat	Sub-national	Practice
Establishing civil society working group of CSOs in Sittwe, to include mapping of CSOs	Capacity	Sub-national	Practice
Survey and analysis of 6,000 households, including migration issues, livelihoods, etc. that could help understand motivations and patterns of trafficking issues	Threat, Vulnerability, Capacity	Sub-national, National	Practice
Linking referral pathways across sectors for protection issues	Vulnerability	Community, Sub-national	Practice
Trafficking identified as one of top 5 priorities within interagency protection work	Threat, Vulnerability, Capacity	National	Practice
Study on youth patterns of movement, informal movement	Threat, Vulnerability, Capacity	Sub-national, National	Practice
Reintegrating victims, providing psychosocial services	Vulnerability	Individual	Practice/well-being
Support victims in giving court evidence, going through with prosecution	Vulnerability	Individual	Practice/well-being
Rehabilitation and reintegration programming for victims of trafficking in Bay of Bengal (past, early 2015)	Vulnerability	Individual	Practice/well-being
Case management	Vulnerability	Individual	Practice/well-being
GBV services for women in Bay of Bengal crisis in 2015	Vulnerability	Individual	Practice/well-being
Vocational and life skills training – effects of alcohol, small skills for men (machine maintenance), food preservation for women, small business basics for youth, tailoring (young women) - Also building trust and communication through joint activities - Receive startup kit at the end of livelihoods training	Vulnerability	Individual	Practice/well-being
Emergency response school programs for children who are out of school due to flooding, building school structures and providing furniture	Vulnerability	Individual	Practice/well-being
Family tracing activities that could identify children unaccompanied or possibly trafficked	Vulnerability	Individual	Practice/well-being

Civil society organizations

Action	Threat/Vulnerability/Capacity	Level/Target	Change in...
Trainings/education for Rakhine and Muslim populations on social sciences, dialogue, professional development; includes peacebuilding, respect for diversity messages, reflecting on participation in conflict	Vulnerability	Individual	Attitude Behavior
Trainings on project design, vocational skills, income generation for both Rakhine and Muslim populations	Vulnerability	Individual	Attitude Behavior
Building capacity of local CSOs on livelihoods, organizational skills, vocational training, etc.	Capacity	Community	Attitude Practice
Establishing resource center on social progress, peacebuilding	Vulnerability	Community	Attitude
Social cohesion, interfaith dialogue between Rakhine and Muslim youth, working with other ethnic minorities	Capacity	Community	Attitude Behavior
Trainings on conflict analysis, negotiation skills, trust building, cultural sharing	Capacity	Individual	Attitude Behavior
Women's empowerment, livelihoods trainings	Vulnerability, Capacity	Individual	Attitude Behavior
Leadership building, promote diversity and pluralism, empowerment, self-protection, conflict mitigation – goal is to have unified voice, shared value and message, leadership, community change agents	Capacity	Individual	Attitude Behavior
Training police on trafficking risks	Capacity	Sub-national	Behavior Practice
Establish emergency hotline for reporting trafficking cases	Vulnerability	Individual	Behavior Practice
Coordinating local CSOs in Sittwe, advising on coordinated responses	Capacity	Community	Practice
Coordination/network building of Rohingya in Yangon to discuss long term strategy and contributions to society	Capacity	Community, Sub-national	Practice
Shelter construction and food distribution	Vulnerability	Family	Practice/well-being

Myanmar government, police – state/local and national

Action	Threat/Vulnerability/Capacity	Level/Target	Change in...
Awareness raising on risks of trafficking for youth, children through partnerships with NGOs - Through posters, billboards, trainings, workshops, education sessions in schools	Vulnerability	Individual	Behavior

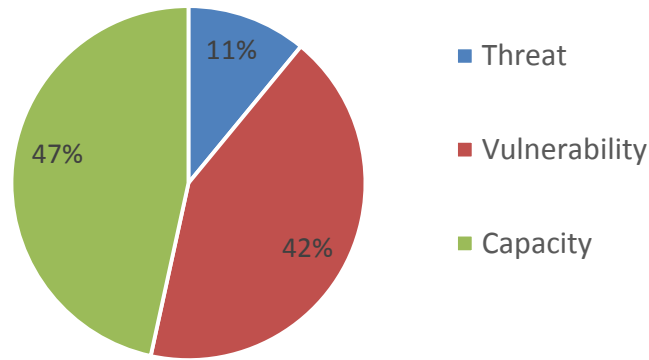
- Sometimes direct engagement in camps, with those looking for work - Annual anti-trafficking day			
Documenting trafficking issues	Capacity	Sub-national, National	Practice
Improving efficiency and information during prosecution of trafficking cases	Capacity	Sub-national, National	Practice
Strengthening cooperation among actors for stronger criminal cases/prosecution	Capacity	Sub-national, National	Practice
Investigating smugglers	Threat	Sub-national	Practice
Investigate and make arrests of perpetrators – responding to reports/allegations	Threat	Sub-national	Practice
Developing code of conduct and ToR for CMCs	Threat	Sub-national	Practice
Increase economic opportunities for vulnerable people	Vulnerability	Family, Community	Practice/well-being
Service provision to victims, reintegration, support from government for victims – referrals to other organizations	Vulnerability	Individual	Practice/well-being

Peacebuilding/development actors

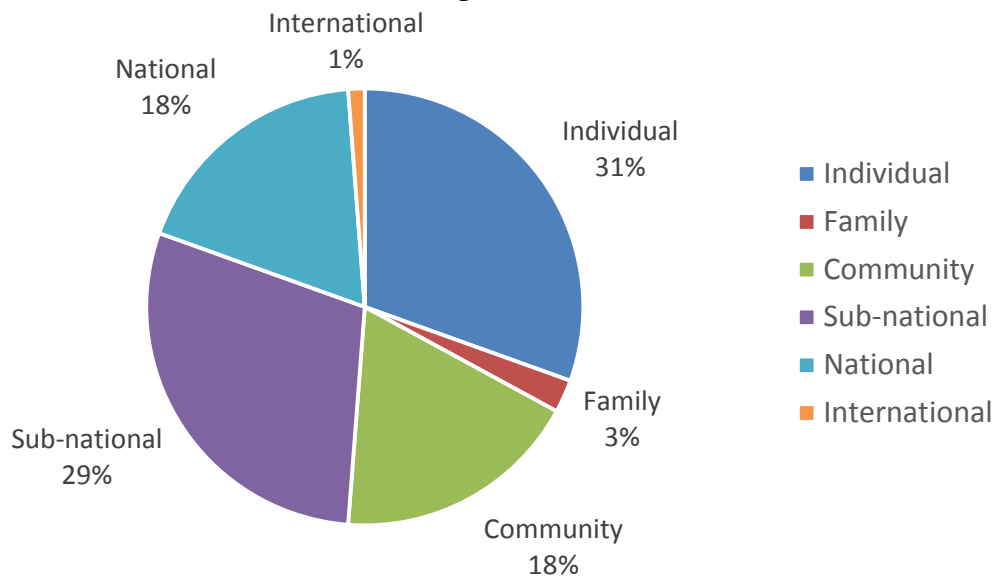
Action	Threat/Vulnerability/Capacity	Level/Target	Change in...
Dialogue and discussions with communities on peaceful coexistence, cultural programs for intercommunal harmony	Capacity	Individual, Community	Attitude Behavior
Awareness raising and prevention through radio programs and comic books – not in Rakhine	Vulnerability	Individual	Behavior
Complaints mechanism for trafficking and forced labor	Vulnerability	Community, Sub-national, National	Behavior Practice
Conflict sensitivity in humanitarian response	Capacity	Sub-national	Practice
Community-based approaches to resilience in fragile settings – co-developed methodology between 3 INGOs	Vulnerability, Capacity	Sub-national	Practice
Safe migration KAP surveys	Threat, Vulnerability, Capacity	Sub-national, National	Practice
Market development programming	Vulnerability	Individual	Practice/well-being

Annex 4: Breakdown of programs in Rakhine

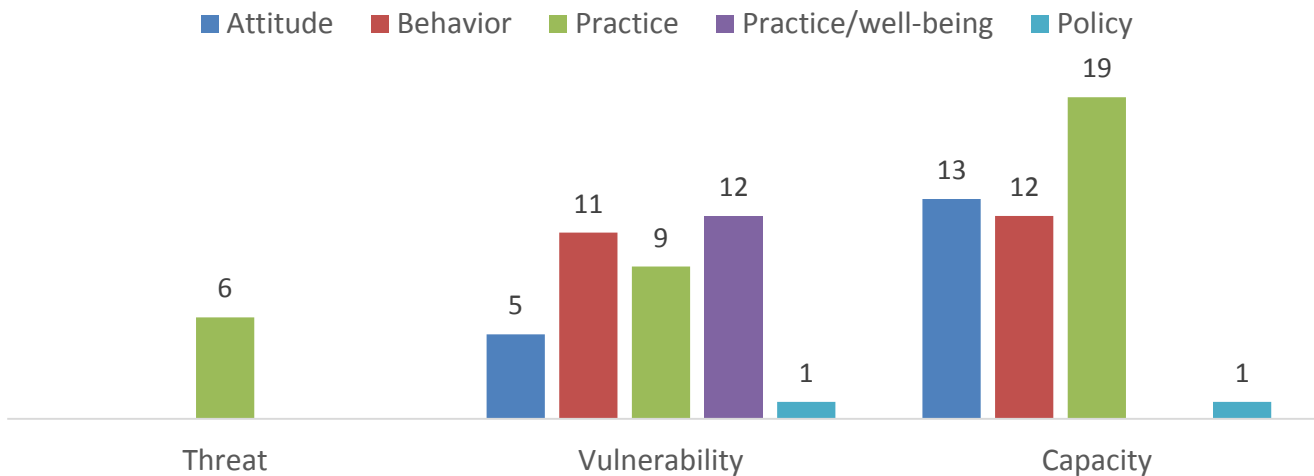
Assessing threat, vulnerability, & capacity in relation to human trafficking



Levels/targets of actions



Looking at change within threat, vulnerability, & capacity





Annex 5: Workshop group exercise on articulating a causal logic

Breakout Group: Articulating the causal logic that underpins the response to prevent human trafficking (of men, women, boys, girls) in Rakhine, Myanmar

Instructions:

To think through a theory of change/causal logic, discuss within your group each of the following questions. Using a visual diagram as illustrated in the example, highlight the key steps and assumptions in your theory of change.

(Disaggregated)Protection Issue: Human Trafficking (be specific)

Step 1: What is the protection standard you are trying to address? (refer to International Humanitarian Law, National Law, Human Rights Law; i.e. Palermo Protocol)— (est. 3 mins)

Step 2: On a flip chart paper, break down the threat, vulnerability, and capacity for this risk. Use an ecological framework (individual, family, community, national, etc.) to explore these factors. – (est. 15 mins)

Step 3: Based on the analysis above, using a diagram, illustrate what changes are needed in terms of policy, practice, behavior, and attitudes. – (est. 20 mins)

Step 4: On flip chart paper describe what assumptions you are making about the changes (policy, practice, behavior, and attitudes)—(est. 15 mins)

Step 5: Using post-it papers, what are the actions needed that can influence the change? (as seen at multiple levels)— (est. 20 mins)

Step 6: List the assumptions about your proposed actions. — (est. 15 mins)

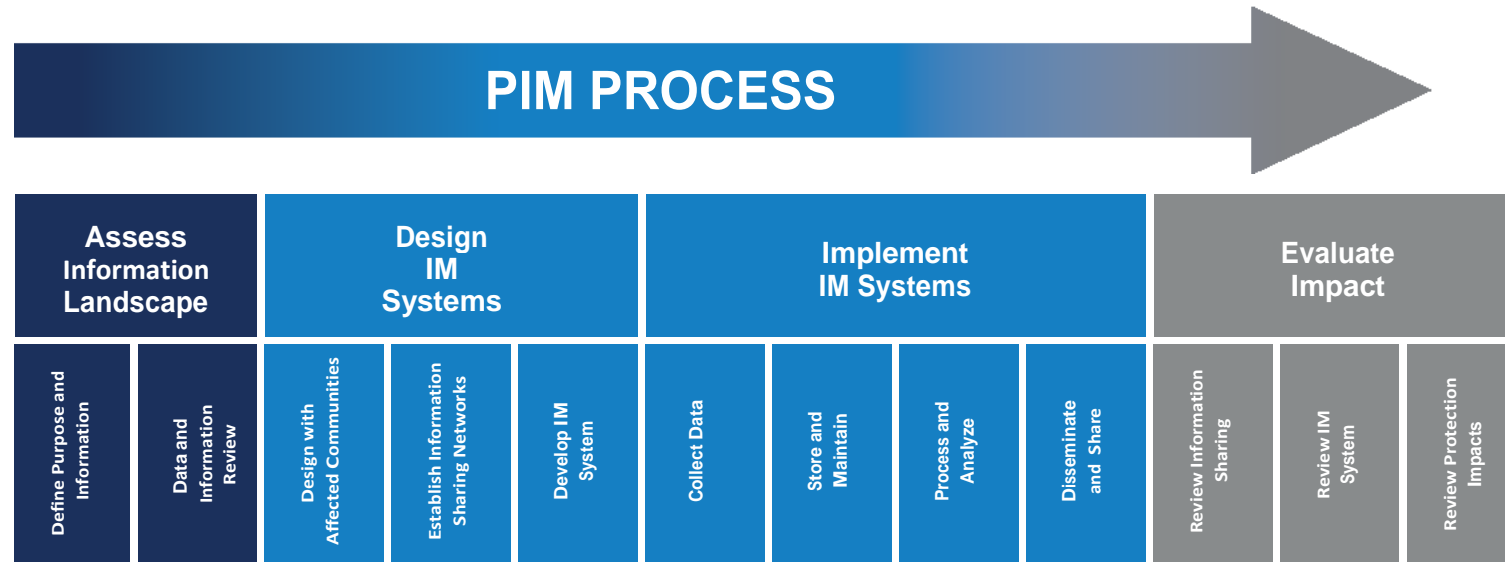
Annex 6: PIM Matrix and Process

PROTECTION INFORMATION MANAGEMENT MATRIX

	POPULATION DATA	PROTECTION NEEDS ASSESSMENTS	PROTECTION MONITORING	CASE MANAGEMENT	PROTECTION RE-SPONSE MONITORING AND EVALUATION	SECURITY & SITUATIONAL AWARENESS	SECTORAL SYSTEMS / OTHER	COMMUNICATING WITH (in) AFFECTED COMMUNITIES
DEFINITION <i>Row can not be modified</i>	Population data systems record the number and characteristics, disaggregated by sex, age, demographics and diversity, of a population in a specific place and time period, for the purpose of programming effective prevention and response.	A data-collection exercise usually conducted at a single point in time to gain an understanding of the protection issues, availability of resources, sources of problems and their impact on the affected population ('snapshot'). This is done in order to identify protection needs, risks, and solutions, and to inform programme interventions and response activities that are complementary with positive community coping mechanisms. Protection needs assessment should be carried out periodically and after substantial changes in the context.	Protection monitoring is defined as 'systematically and regularly collecting, verifying and analyzing information over an extended period of time in order to identify violations of rights and protection risks for populations of concern for the purpose of informing effective responses.	Protection case management information systems support the provision of protection and/or targeted interventions to identified individuals or groups through the management of data – from case identification to case closure – related to a specific case	Continuous and coordinated review of implementation of response to measure whether planned activities deliver the expected outputs and protection outcomes and impact, both positive and negative. Evaluation is distinct, but compliments monitoring by asking questions around causal linkages, looking at intended and unintended results. Evaluation is not continuous, but rather periodic and targeted.	Security and incident systems that monitor both the affected population and the ability of humanitarian actors to physically and securely reach people affected by crisis. Such systems would make available information on the overall security situation, issues of humanitarian space and access (including the safety of staff), and other concerns. A key difference between these systems and protection monitoring is in this aspect of humanitarian access.	Sectoral IM Systems/ Other are information management systems that support assessment, monitoring and reporting on services, infrastructure, material, and physical protection support that support legal and physical protection outcomes, but are not managed directly or solely by protection actors.	Communicating with(in) communities refers to communication between, among, and with communities and/or community members with the aim of supporting participation, decision-making, access to services, feedback/com-plaints, transparency, monitoring and evaluation, and leadership/com- munity capacities.
SUB-CATEGORY EXAMPLES	There are no sub-categories for this, there is only one system in this category - 'population data management'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapid protection assessments In-depth protection assessments Specialized protection assessments Coordinated needs assessments (joint, harmonized) Uncoordinated assessments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal, Material and Physical Protection Needs Monitoring Detention Monitoring Durable Solutions Monitoring Housing, Land and Property Rights Monitoring Return Monitoring Border Monitoring Child Protection Monitoring Gender Based Violence Monitoring Situation Monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incident management Assistance and service management Registration and status determination case management Provision of solutions (return, integration, resettlement) Tracing and family unification Support for vulnerable individuals (children, women, persons with physical or mental disabilities, survivors of torture and gender based violence) Fraud management systems Human rights case management (includes urgent action requests) Legal case management (includes HLP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme / Response/ Results monitoring Process monitoring Evaluation (summative, formative) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conflict, situational analysis & assessment/Sit Repts Situational monitoring & context analysis (social, political economic analysis, incl. scenario building & contingency planning) Security risk assessment & security incident reporting / updates incl. hotspot mapping; mine and UXO survey / assessment (number of mines & UXOs, known and / or reported locations, demined areas, mine incidents) Small arms & light weapons (SALW) assessment Actor mapping (incl. parties to the conflict) areas of control of armed elements, locations, movements, numbers, configurations, clashes and other security incidents) Safety (attacks on or threats against staff) Analysis / update on status of humanitarian or community infrastructure and physical access of humanitarian actors and/ or peacekeeping forces Community safety assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health WASH Core Relief Items/ Material Assistance Food and supplementary feeding Shelter Camp Coordination and Camp Management 	<p>a. Humanitarian systems (owned and operated by Humanitarians)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accountability humanitarian- an activities: complaints and feed-back (positive/negative feedback), services, activities Fraud reporting and tracking systems (humanitarians or com-munity members) General information systems (on humanitarian objectives or activities) Security & safety systems (operated by humanitarians or gov't) <p>b. Community systems (owned and operated by the community)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facebook, Twitter etc. Misc. apps developed by the community, for community/individual decision-making
METHODS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimation - remote (satellite, aerial, key informant, social media, communications data, statistical projections, delphi method) Estimation - on site (flow-monitoring & movement tracking, headcount, shelter count, key informant, community lists) Registration (prima facie, household or individual) or Census/population registers Profiling Survey Triangulation of sectoral and other data sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary data collection at individual, household, community and institution level Observation Key informant interviews Focus group discussions Profiling Survey Participatory assessment methods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observation Key informant interview Focus group discussion Individual/household interview Profiling Survey Referrals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observation Individual/household interview Incident / case report Focus group discussion Referral 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observation Survey Key informants interview Focus groups discussions Pre and post action / activity/assistance monitoring Iterative review Logic models and frameworks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observation Key informant interview Focus group discussion Individual/household interview Social media News media Open and closed sources Remote sensing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Referral system Profiling/ Survey Observation Key informant interview Focus group discussion Individual / household interview 	<p>a. Humanitarian methods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observation Profiling/survey Reports and referrals Focus group discussions Interview: Key informant, individual or household Monitoring: internet, media, or social platforms used by the affected population or communities <p>b. Community methods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observation or face to face communication Monitoring: internet, media, or social platforms used by the affected population or communities
SPECIFIC EXAMPLES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM) SCOPE (WFP) Operational Webportals (UNHCR) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child Protection Rapid Assessment Protection Cluster RPAT (Rapid Protection Assessment Tool) MIRA (OCHA) NARE (UNHCR) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GBVIMS (UNICEF/IRC/ UNHCR) CPIMS (UNICEF) Human Rights Case Database (confidential) (OHCHR) Human rights monitoring systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human Rights Case Database, HRDB (confidential - OHCHR) Comc (IRC) Inter-Agency Child Protection Database (UNICEF) Primo (UNICEF) Tracing Database (ICRC) ProGres and RAIS (UNHCR) Prot6 (ICRC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ActivityInfo (inter-agency) 3, 4, and 5 Ws (why, what, where, when, with whom, how) Agency and Inter-Agency monitoring systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security Database UNMAS Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) Database UNMAS Security incidents & humanitarian access database OCHA Early warning systems (Govt, UN, NGOs, community level) Systems tracking security, access and safety, early warning matrices, UNDPKO Global Information Systems (GIS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NFI and Core Relief Supply and Distribution Systems TWINE (UNHCR and partners) Global Health Observatory Data (WHO) Mortality Database (WHO) PAHO Regional Core Health Data Initiative SCOPE (WFP) LENS (various partners) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internet: YouTube, Facebook etc. Telephone (hotlines, direct calls, SMS) Broadcasts: radio or tv Print media: leaflets, posters
OUTPUT (DATA AND INFORMATION) <i>Row can not be modified</i>	<p>The outputs of population data systems are:</p> <p>Snapshot or reoccurring information on population figures, preferably disaggregated by age, sex and location (where people are or were located). It can also include: humanitarian profile typology, specific needs, vulnerabilities or other demographic characteristics including education, skills, occupation, and living conditions.</p> <p>Data needed for decision-making:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population figures (demo-graphics of those affected) Age and sex disaggregation (including as of date) Location Sources of and methodologies used for gathering population figures Life-saving assistance or support needed <p>Common units of analysis:</p> <p>Population groups, locations, time.</p>	<p>The output of protection needs assessment systems are:</p> <p>Quantitative and qualitative data and information on the protection situation (threats, capacity, vulnerabilities) at a specific time and place (as defined by the scope and scale of the assessment), providing info on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection risks Protection needs Capacities and coping strategies Life-saving assistance or immediate support needed <p>Data needed for decision-making:</p> <p>As much data as possible from any primary data collection should be shared in a structured format, removing personally identifiable information. This may include priorities for response (remove this- as this is Process/Analysis).</p> <p>Common units of analysis:</p> <p>Specific population groups; locations; sectoral/sub-sectors, time and the focus/purpose of the assessment.</p>	<p>The output of protection monitoring systems are:</p> <p>quantitative and qualitative data and information on the protection environment, protection trends over time, rights violations, and / or risks, threats, vulnerabilities, and capacities - of the affected population.</p> <p>Data needed for decision-making:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection risks Protection needs Capacities and coping strategies Life-saving assistance or immediate support needed Trends for what the monitoring systems is designed for <p>Common units of analysis:</p> <p>Location; protection risk; population group; community, time.</p>	<p>The output of case management systems are:</p> <p>Information on protection needs, risks and incidents at the individual level protection response, and the corresponding actions needed and taken by whom, and when, subject to the principles of confidentiality and consent.</p> <p>Data needed to inform decision-making:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information on case management activities, disaggregated by age and sex, as related to purpose and per informed consent (anonymous, personally identifiable data) Trends for those within the case mgmt. system Statistics about populations (vulnerabilities, age, gender, locations, risks) Life-saving assistance or immediate support <p>Common units of analysis:</p> <p>Individual, case, risk / need, response / action, partner / actor, time.</p>	<p>The output of response monitoring and evaluation systems are:</p> <p>Qualitative and quantitative data and information related to the actual outcomes and outputs of the protection response against the planned activities/expectations.</p> <p>Data needed to inform decision-making:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data on specific output (performance) and outcome (impact) indicators. <p>Common units of analysis:</p> <p>Location, operation, time, response objective, analytical framework (delete?)</p>	<p>The output of security and situational awareness systems are:</p> <p>Qualitative and quantitative data and information on the overall security situation and operational environment. Including information on humanitarian access, security for all stakeholders, context and conflict analysis, risk indicators, and information on the country's political, military, social and economic information.</p> <p>Data needed to inform decision-making:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Context analysis Conflict analysis Statistics about security incidents Physical access to areas Mines locations and demined areas Status of humanitarian or community infrastructures Locations of presence of armed elements Staff security, safety, and access reporting (incl. stats on staff threats/attacks) <p>Common units of analysis:</p> <p>Location, time, incident type, sector, actor</p>	<p>The output of sectoral IM systems are:</p> <p>Data which pertains directly to the sector's operational data requirements and can provide protection specific/relevant data on needs, protection risks, vulnerability, required response in requisite sectors (for ex: indicators used in sector information systems which provide critical protection information).</p> <p>Data needed to inform decision-making:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data for prioritizing and coordinating life-saving protection support amongst partners, by location, type and need. Fundamental Operational Data Sets (FODS) (delete?) <p>Common units of analysis:</p> <p>Location, sector, actor, populations groups, priority, time.</p>	<p>The output of communicating with (in) affected communities' systems are:</p> <p>Data and information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Common and appropriate sources of information and communication within communities; Community capacities, resources, skills; Local contextual information (e.g. cultural sensitivities, languages used by affected populations); Priority information needs and concerns of the affected populations; Updates on factors which affect the protection nature of the response (such as context, logistics, political, social and economic information) <p>Data needed to inform decision-making:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Situational awareness Understanding, tracking and possibly responding to community driven data and info needs <p>Common units of analysis:</p> <p>Location, population group, information needs, community engagements, partners / actors.</p>
SHARED DATA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population figures (demo-graphics of those affected) Age and sex disaggregation and 'as of date' Location Sources of and methodologies used for gathering population figures 	<p>Based on the assessment & analysis of protection needs should be shared with the humanitarian community.</p> <p>As much data should be shared in a structured format (with personally identifiable information removed).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information on need of life-saving assistance or immediate support Protection trends Population's coping mechanisms & capacities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population figures disaggregated by age and gender, related to case management and its purpose. But also substantive information on collected data to help identify protection trends and human rights violations. Statistics on vulnerabilities. In specific cases where case management sharing protocols have been established person of concern bio data could be shared (dependent on the use of the data and existing SOPs between the partners. (anonymous v. personalized data) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data on specific output (performance) and outcome (impact) indicators. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistic about security incidents Statistic about attacks on or threats to staff Physical access to areas Mines locations and demined areas Status of humanitarian or community infrastructures Locations of presence of armed elements Staff security, safety, and access reporting Context analysis Conflict analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritizing and coordinating life-saving protection support among partners, by location, type and need*FOD's 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Situational awareness (feeding into Protection Monitoring for example) which information could cause anxiety / panic / psycho-logical well-being of individuals or compromise humanitarian corridors and access Community identified protection priorities & concerns, incl. data & info needs
SOURCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population census / national registries National and local government Affected and host populations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community leaders Affected and host populations National and local government National protection actors and civil society International protection organizations International protection agencies UN agencies and organizations Social media/news media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community IDP leaders Refugee leaders Other protection agencies Government National protection organizations International protection organizations UN agencies and organizations Social media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Case management partners (IP's) Affected people Sectoral partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any person targeted by the protection response People not targeted by the response but affected by it, directly or indirectly (e.g., local communities) Staff Implementing partners Government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities, affected people Authorities, police, military Humanitarian actors Peace-keeping forces, international police Research institutions, academia Development actors Staff of respective organizations and agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sectoral programmes and interventions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community (individual, household, specific groups) Established committees- including refugee/IDP leaders Community Based Organizations, civil society and NGOs National networks (for example youth groups; Scouting groups) Business (particularly media and telecommunication companies) Local media - newspaper radio, television, online Social Media

PIM Process

The PIM Process captures the overview of the steps to be followed when implementing a PIM system or following a PIM cycle.



Assess Information Landscape

Define purpose and information needs: Define the purpose of the information system and related information needs (assess and organize information on and understand your environment, sources of info and specific context)

Data and information review: Undertake a secondary data review/desk review (an analysis of existing data which will inform and build upon context, sources, objectives, further articulate information needs)

Design IM Systems

Design with affected communities: Work with the community to identify, gather and understand protection priorities

Establish information sharing networks: Establish and maintain a coordination and information sharing network with stakeholders

Develop IM system: Design methodology to collect, analyse, share, store and disseminate protection data and information based on the defined purpose and proportionality

Implement IM Systems

Collect data: Collect data based on defined purpose

Store and maintain: Store, maintain and decommission or archive protection data and other components, such as secondary data reviews, information sharing protocols and reports

Process and analyze: Interpret, analyze and review data and information to inform planning, response and strategy development

Disseminate and share: Safely disseminate findings, data and methods in accordance with information sharing approach and the project design, in accordance with protection data guidance

Evaluate Impact

Review protection impacts: Consider and review protection impacts in terms of informed decision-making, and advocacy

Review IM system: Review data and information to determine if it corresponds to defined purpose, and is proportional to outcomes

Review information-sharing: Review and maintain compliance with data-sharing protocols, procedures, networks, and agreements

It is important to note that the higher-level steps of the PIM Process - assess information landscape, design IM systems, implement IM systems, evaluate impact - are prescriptive. The sub-steps falling under these steps may be followed in a prescriptive or a non-prescriptive manner, however, and may not necessarily require step-by-step implementation/adherence.

What is PIM

“Principled, systematized, and collaborative processes to collect, process, analyze, store, share and use data and information to enable evidence-informed action for quality protection outcomes.”

PIM Principles

The below principles underlie and characterize all PIM systems, regardless of their purposes, methods, or products:

People-centred and inclusive: PIM activities will be guided by the interests and well-being of the population, which must participate and be included in all relevant phases of PIM. PIM activities must be sensitive to age, gender, and other issues of diversity.

Do no harm: PIM activities must include a risk assessment and take steps, if necessary, to mitigate identified risks. The risk assessment must look at negative consequences that may result from data collection and subsequent actions or service delivery as long as the PIM activity is being carried out.

Defined purpose: Given the sensitive and often personal nature of protection information, PIM must serve specific information needs and purposes. The purpose must be clearly defined, communicated, be proportional to both the identified risk and costs vis-à-vis the expected response, and be aimed at action for protection outcomes, including the sharing and coordination of protection data and information.

Informed consent and confidentiality: Personal information may be collected only after informed consent has been provided by the individual in question and that individual must be aware of the purpose of the collection. Further, confidentiality must be clearly explained to the individual before the information may be collected.

Data protection and security: PIM activities must adhere to international law and standards of data protection and data security.4 Persons of concern have a right to have their data protected according to international data protection standards.

Competency and capacity: Actors engaging in PIM activities are accountable for ensuring that PIM activities are carried out by information management and protection staff who have been equipped with PIM core competencies and have been trained appropriately.

Impartiality: All steps of the PIM cycle must be undertaken in an objective, impartial, and transparent manner while identifying and minimizing bias.

Coordination and collaboration: All actors implementing PIM activities must adhere to the principles noted above and promote the broadest collaboration and coordination of data and information internally – both between humanitarian actors and externally – with and among other stakeholders. To the extent possible, PIM activities must avoid the duplication of other PIM efforts and instead build upon existing efforts and mechanisms.

How to use the PIM Matrix

The PIM Matrix can be used by anyone who is seeking to map, understand, or identify PIM systems, either in general or for a specific operation. This includes protection officers, IMOs, registration officers, senior management, implementing partners, and more. The PIM Matrix also can be used at any phase of the response, from preparedness to solutions.

There are a number of ways to get started using the Matrix:

- You can start at the top with a PIM category, reading through the definition and explanations.
- You can start at the left with a criteria, in the rows. If you are interested in learning more about the different methods that can be used to collect data in PIM systems, you can start with that row and read about which methods are used for each PIM category.
- You also can start specifically with the Output row. This is especially helpful if you know what you need (as an output) but you do not know which PIM system would be best suited to achieve the objective. Likewise, if you have used the Matrix to map and categorize the types of systems that are being used by colleagues within your operation or context, you may be able to identify what organization could be a source for the data or information you are looking for.

You may customize the PIM Matrix to map or track the PIM systems that exist in your operation or context. The Definition and Outputs rows will not change, since these are characteristics that distinguish the PIM categories from each other. For all other rows in the PIM Matrix, colleagues may adapt, add to, or remove existing examples to reflect their content.

Additional resources can be found online at: pim.guide

ANNEX 7: Myanmar Missions Terms of Reference

InterAction Missions to Myanmar

February & April 2017

Terms of Reference

Background

In Myanmar, the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) highlights the 244,336 people specifically in need of protection support across Kachin, Shan and Rakhine¹, and one of the four objectives of the HRP is focused on ensuring the protection of civilians. This objective states that the HCT will ‘contribute to the protection of civilians from violence and abuse by reducing exposure to harm, mitigating its negative impact and responding to serious protection needs; and advocate for full respect for the rights of individuals in accordance with international humanitarian and human rights law.’²

InterAction protection missions seek to examine critical protection issues and trends, and how they are being addressed by humanitarian actors, in order to highlight key issues and recommend possible strategies and measures to address them to practitioners, policymakers, donor governments, and humanitarian leaders. In particular, InterAction seeks to support the increased emphasis throughout the humanitarian community on the centrality of protection in humanitarian action, more outcome-oriented and results-based approaches to protection, including collective outcomes.

For example, the [Inter-Agency Standing Committee \(IASC\) Policy on Protection in Humanitarian Action](#), endorsed by the IASC Principals in October 2016, sets out how the 2013 IASC Principals Statement on the [Centrality of Protection in Humanitarian Action](#) will be fulfilled in practice. The policy seeks to address the multi-faceted character of protection in crisis and provides an overarching framework for a multi-disciplinary response to achieve protection outcomes. The [Global Protection Cluster Guidance Note on HCT Protection Strategy](#) complements the IASC Protection Policy with guidance for Humanitarian Coordinators (HCs) and Humanitarian Country Teams (HCTs) to develop a comprehensive and humanitarian system-wide protection strategy in a manner that is light and enhances the effectiveness and performance of country-level humanitarian responses.

Complementing these, InterAction’s work on [results-based protection](#) has resulted in the identification of three [key elements](#) that support the achievement of measurable results and protection outcomes manifested as reduced risk:

- 1) [Continuous context-specific protection analysis](#);
- 2) [Designing for the contributions](#) of multiple actors, at multiple levels, and through multiple sectors and disciplines;
- 3) [Outcome-oriented methods](#)³.

¹ Ibid.

² Ibid: 15.

³ Further information on the key elements that support a results-based approach to protection can be found on <http://protection.interaction.org>

A critical component of results-based protection and collective efforts to achieve protection outcomes is strong protection information management (PIM). Designing information management systems, the collection, analysis and use of quality protection data and information is a pre-requisite to the strategic and iterative design of strategies to reduce risk, adaptive management, and measurable results.

Purpose

InterAction is undertaking two complementary missions in support of humanitarian NGOs protection strategies in Myanmar. The first mission in March, focused on NGO roles in relation to the overall protection leadership, coordination, and strategies while the second taking place in April, will focus on critical methods and approaches actors can use to achieve protection outcomes.

Building on the recommendations coming from the first mission (more information on this mission can be found at the end of this document), the second mission⁴ in May 2017 (22 May – 2 June 2017) will prioritize Rakhine state and will:

- Retrace the analysis, decisions, and actions undertaken in assessment, design, implementation, and monitoring from the perspective of implementing organizations to achieve a protection outcome.
- Retrace the logic and steps from the perspective of the affected population in order to test the assumptions underpinning the programs and the relevance to the affected population's own assessment of their threat environment.
- Identify and document the practical application of the key elements of results-based protection.
- Document and support humanitarian actors' use of protection information management (PIM) for continuous protection analysis, development of strategies, and monitoring.
- Provide recommendations to strengthen the use of the key elements of results-based protection and PIM to enhance sub-national and national protection strategies to achieve protection outcomes.

Methodology & Outputs

Mission 2⁵

The following methods will be used to document how the elements of a results-based approach to protection have been applied in practice:

1. **Pre-trip desk review and outreach:** Prior to the trip, InterAction will reach out to key actors to obtain and review relevant protection strategy and program materials. Additional, more general background materials will be reviewed that include historical and context specific analysis of the protection issue within Myanmar. Findings and recommendations coming from the first mission will further inform the understanding of the context, core challenges and gaps, and specific opportunities.
2. **Recreate the causal logic:** Based on current protection strategy/work plans and relevant programming, the RBP Program team will:
 - Rebuild a causal logic for one protection issue;

⁴ Jessica Lenz (Senior Program Manager – Protection at InterAction), Kelsey Hampton (Policy Coordinator – Protection at InterAction), and Brennan Webert (Protection Advisor at Danish Refugee Council).

⁵ The methodology used for this mission is based on the methods and approach of InterAction's support mission to [Colombia](#) (May 2016).

- Use the PIM Principles to assess how data was / is being collected and used;
- Use the PIM matrix to determine how data is being used /collected;
- Use the PIM Process to explore what steps have been undertaken to inform the information requirements of the protection analysis;
- Map and identify pathways, linkages and gaps within the response;
- Establish where various actors contribute to achieving the desired outcome.

The causal logic and use of PIM will also be explored with actors in Rakhine, Myanmar to understand their logic behind the response. A **meeting on Thursday May 25th** at the beginning of the visit will take place with key actors of the protection cluster at the sub-national level in addition to a **full day meeting/workshop on Monday May 29th**. This information will be cross-checked and analyzed against the reconstructed causal logic. Additional questions, challenges, and issues the protection cluster members raise will be used to help refine a more complete picture of the causal logic and use of PIM.

3. **Key stakeholder consultations:** Meetings will take place with a range of actors to explore multiple perspectives on how the results-based approach has been applied in practice:
 - Bi-lateral meetings: to explore how individuals are contributing to the outcome;
 - Stakeholder focus groups: to gather the perspective from the affected population;
 - Community **PRA exercises** to help retrace the causal logic from the perspective of the affected population.

A range of techniques will be used to build an illustrative case study, including (as/if security and sensitivities allows) audio recordings, videos, and photographs. Engagement with affected populations and the use of any content will follow strict ethical procedures including informed consent, confidentiality, and security protocols.

4. **End of trip meeting with key stakeholders:** A meeting will be convened with key actors in-country (Yangon) on **Wednesday May 31st** to share key findings on positive steps already being taken to achieve protection outcomes.

The end of trip meeting will be done in conjunction with a workshop on results-based protection to provide an overview of the key elements and how results-based protection can be used to achieve protection outcomes. The meeting will use the findings from the Kachin documentation process to illustrate how agencies are applying results-based approaches and how they can further strengthen these efforts to better support protection outcomes.

5. The **expected outputs** of Mission 2 include:
 - A written report highlighting recommendations for strengthening and incorporating the key elements of results-based protection and the use of PIM to support in-country protection strategies;
 - Several documented examples, utilizing different media (including voice recordings, video and photographs) to illustrate the practical application of key elements of a results-based approach to protection.

Mission 1 overview

The objectives of the first mission⁶ from 24 February - 9 March 2017 were:

- Develop an understanding of context-specific risk patterns in Myanmar, including particularly threats facing civilian populations, people's vulnerabilities and capacities in relation to these threats, and NGO strategies to reduce these risks.
- Examine and make recommendations on the implementation of the recently endorsed *HCT Statement of Commitment on Protection*, including opportunities to increase awareness of protection amongst non-protection actors and expand engagement to all sectors and clusters, with particular focus on the NGO role in this process;
- Discuss with NGOs how new tools, such as the [IASC Protection Policy](#) and [Global Protection Cluster Guidance Note on HCT Protection Strategy](#), could be implemented in support of achieving protection outcomes;
- Provide observations, reflections and recommendations to donor governments, diplomatic missions and the humanitarian community on the response to critical protection issues and the collective achievement of protection outcomes.

Preliminary Recommendations from Mission 1 (24 February - 9 March 2017)

- Build a **common sense of purpose** on the positioning of protection within the humanitarian response
- Establish **dynamic mechanisms** for generating options, making decisions and providing feedback
- Clarify what **information and analysis the HCT needs and expects** by sending clear demand signals
- **Deepen protection analysis** and fully **consider the range of options** to address a problem that will open up as a result of strengthened analysis
- **Empower field colleagues** and communicate to the field that they are expected and encouraged to take initiative
- Adopt an iterative approach and move away from **binary success/failure thinking**
- **Discuss concerns relating to local/national actors and take steps** to address or mitigate
- Design and implement an **HCT Protection Strategy**

⁶ Jenny McAvoy (Director of Protection at InterAction) and Liz Bloomfield (Program Manager–Protection at InterAction).