## Framework for Protection Risk Analysis

### Types of Threats (This is what people are exposed to)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threats</th>
<th>Vulnerabilities</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
<th>Risk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Violent threats</td>
<td>Violence as a pathway to protection risk.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coercion threats</td>
<td>Coercion as a pathway to protection risk.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Deliberate Deprivation threats</td>
<td>Deliberate deprivation as a pathway to protection risk.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Example

**Coercion: Forced recruitment of children into armed groups**

- Northern Uganda, Lords Resistance Army (LRA), tactic:
  - abduction, torture, use of physical threats such as sexual violence and disfiguration;
  - chain of command operates within each 'military cell';
  - Motivated by political and religious beliefs of leader (Kony);
  - order and structure operate based on cultural and traditional beliefs of Acholi population mixed with Islamic traditions;
  - operations generally happen at night;
  - children are recruited to build the armed forces;
  - girls recruited to "rebirth" a new generation of Acholi people following Kony;
  - Children used as spies, carry weapons, front-line battles

### Information sources for continuous analysis

- Information collection, management systems, and analysis should be purposefully designed to capture disaggregated information for protection risk analysis.
- Responsible data management is essential to protect the privacy of individual personal and other sensitive information.
- Media reports
- In-depth studies
- Human rights monitoring/reports
- Direct engagement and observation with the actors concerned
- Security analysis
- HH interviews / surveys
- Community level focus group discussions and participatory assessment/mapping
- Perception surveys
- Sectoral needs assessments
- Anonymised and aggregated information from intake interviews when accessing health or other services
- Direct observation
- Media reports
- In-depth studies
- HH interviews / surveys
- Community level focus group discussions and participatory assessment/mapping
- Perception surveys
- Sectoral needs assessments
- Issue-focused surveys, such as driving factors and triggers of displacement
- Anonymised and aggregated information from intake interviews when accessing health or other services
- Direct observation
- Media reports
- In-depth studies

*Source: InterAction*