# **Webinar: Measurement Framework for Implementing the Centrality of Protection**

## **Background Document**

This document provides an illustrative example for discussion during the workshop. The example includes:

1. **Scenario**: a fictional scenario in which a displaced community is experiencing a protection risk.
2. **Risk analysis**: a breakdown of the components of this risk into threats, vulnerabilities and pre-existing community capacities to mitigate the risk.
3. **Possible Theory of Change**: a possible set of activities and intended causal pathways to reduce the risk presented.
4. **Suggested measurement approach**: an outline of a measurement tool to be used when measuring change in the protection risk.
5. **Suggested progress markers to measure change**: a suggestion of some progress markers to be used when measuring change over time.

The webinar facilitator will walk through each of these elements during the webinar. However, if you are able to review the example set beforehand, it will better prepare you for the breakout exercise during the webinar.

### **Scenario**

* A rural community experiencing ongoing food insecurity, exacerbated by climate-induced shocks, has generated large numbers of internally displaced persons (IDPs), most of whom are living in displacement camps in a different region of the country where they are an ethnic and religious minority.
* The state-backed paramilitary group active in the area is hostile to the IDP population and considers them legitimate targets for attack.
* There are recorded incidents of violence including executions carried out against men and boys when collecting firewood and foraging for food outside the camp. As a result, IDP women have begun collecting firewood and foraging instead.
* High rates of sexual assault and rape are recorded against IDP women foraging and collecting firewood alone outside the camps at dawn or dusk.
* Attacks are committed by members of the paramilitary group. While the leaders of the armed group don’t actively encourage it, they tolerate sexual violence and fear that punishing perpetrators would diminish their control of their fighters.
* Some women have begun forming firewood collection groups, having observed that lone women experience higher levels of harassment and violence.
* Social status within the IDP community is also a factor, with the highest status households typically having the resources to purchase food and firewood at the local market, which has a good supply. However, access to the market is intermittently restricted by the paramilitary group, which forces more women to collect firewood and forage for food instead.

### **Risk Analysis**

### 

### **Theory of Change**

### 

### **Measurement Approach**

### 

### **Progress Markers**

