Analysis Tools for Protection

• Frameworks for Analysis
• Risk Factors analysis tool
Analysis Models

• Models are ways of organising information
  – They help us be rigorous, avoid prejudgments
  – We may see things we might have missed

• Models complement and strengthen judgment and intuition

• Many different models available
  – No single model is best
  – Worth the trouble to experiment
  – Risk Equation is one…
RISK FACTORS

THREAT, VULNERABILITY, CAPACITY

Reduce Threats

Reduce Vulnerabilities

Increase Capacities
How to apply Risk Factor Analysis

• Consider a specific violation or damage
• With a causal agent
  – a perpetrator, or a decision-maker whose actions lead to the violation
• We should think of our protection impact as something incremental to:
  – reduce the severity or level of damage;
  – reduce the frequency or number of people affected;
  – reduce the probability of the violation affecting a certain group.
Identify Threats

• Who is responsible for the violation/abuse?
  – perpetrators
  – decision-makers
  – Who influences/supports them?

• Why are they doing it?
  – Intentions, motivations, attitudes
  – What do they gain?
Reduce Threats

• Change the abuser’s mind/behavior
• Persuasion
• Change the cost/benefit of the attack
• Coercion
• Alliances – demonstrating power
What makes someone vulnerable to this threat

• Their work? Their organization?
• Their location?
• Their routes of movement?
• Their relationships?
• Their identity (gender, ethnic, etc.)?
Reduce Vulnerabilities

• Get out of the way
• Change your behavior – reduce activities that might motivate the threat
• Comply with an abuser’s demands
Recognising Existing Capacities

• Most of the time communities use their own resources:
  – Community strength; unity; leadership
  – Contingency plans
  – Political capacity to react quickly
  – Alliances
  – Communication and ability to persuade
  – Access to justice – state capacity to protect
  – Ability to defend oneself
Increase capacities

• Facilitate alliances
• Support access to justice
• Support community organizing/mobilization
• Leadership training
• Other…
Example: Women being raped while collecting firewood

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reduce threats?</th>
<th>Action which changes the motivation or capacity of rapists: sensitization campaigns, prosecutions, community pressure, etc.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reduce vulnerability?</td>
<td>Reducing the need or frequency of collecting firewood; changing patterns or routes; etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase Capacity?</td>
<td>Facilitating communication and early warning systems; Going out in groups;</td>
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Risk Factors interact

• Reducing threats might reduce capacity
• Reducing vulnerability might reduce capacity
• Increasing capacity could increase threat
• Reducing one kind of risk can create new risks.
## Exercise

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue 3</th>
<th>Issue 2</th>
<th>Issue 1</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Threat</td>
<td>↓Threat</td>
<td>Vul. Factors</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Capacities</td>
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