



Step 8: Comprehensive analysis of the findings and prioritization

This step requires organizing and analysing the information gathered for each subgroup as noted on the systematization form, near the end of the participatory assessment exercise. While Step 6 consists of recording the information largely from the refugees' point of view, the analysis undertaken in Step 8 is carried out by the entire multifunctional team from a holistic perspective and is supported by triangulation methods, which involve comparing the data from different groups and diverse sources.

Team members will analyse the information provided in the different systematization forms and prioritize the most urgent protection risks raised and solutions proposed in order to produce an overall synthesis report by age and sex on priorities emanating from the participatory assessment (Prioritization Report, see Annex 5). So that neither gets lost in the process of producing an overall synthesis, multifunctional teams must capture priorities which reflect both refugees' priorities by age, gender and diversity and **UNHCR's priorities**, as UNHCR has the responsibility to uphold individual rights. Many times the priorities that people of concern themselves pinpoint coincide with upholding individual rights. When they do not, teams must ensure that UNHCR takes action to address rights violations or to act when rights are otherwise not being met (for example, violence, SGBV, unaccompanied and separated minors or older persons left unattended, early marriage, etc.). Part of

UNHCR's work entails mobilizing communities of persons of concern on certain issues to which they may not attach particular importance (see the *Manual for Applying a Community-based Approach in UNHCR Operations*).

There should be one form for each subgroup (age and sex) and teams must ensure that diversity issues are reflected under the subgroups.

1. Protection risks by subgroup (age and sex)

All systematization forms need to be analysed by subgroup as identified during the mapping exercise and listed according to age and sex as per the table in Step 2.

- **Analyse protection risks:** teams will need to examine the risks identified by each subgroup from an age, gender, and diversity perspective. They must consider how women, girls, boys and men of different ages and backgrounds are affected differently by the violations of rights. Specific risks facing particular groups (e.g. socio-economic, ethnic, linguistic or religious minorities) also need to be examined. They will also look for trends, common problem areas and danger spots and agree on follow-up visits. Teams should also analyse the information gathered according to rights violated or rights not respected, even if people of concern did not identify those issues as pressing/important issues to follow up.

√ An in-depth analysis of protection risks and priorities will facilitate the prioritization of the most pressing protection risks for each subgroup (age and sex). Teams list these in the **second** column of the Participatory Assessment Prioritization Report form (see Step 9).

- **Review rights violated:** teams should identify immediate protection needs and which rights have been violated or otherwise not met. For example, an insufficient number of schools obstructs the right to education, and physical assault at a food-distribution site violates the right to physical integrity;

√ Multifunctional teams should list the rights violated in the **first** column of the Participatory Prioritization Report form.

- **Analyse causes:** teams should review the causes of protection risks as identified by the refugees, including which actors may be responsible, interpersonal behaviour and group dynamics, as well as programme gaps and inadequately designed sectoral activities. Teams should analyse trends in the refugees' answers to identify recurring causes for each subgroup (age and sex). It is also important to analyse which causes result in the systematic exclusion of certain groups from protection and assistance and, in particular, which ones are the result of age and gender inequalities or other forms of discrimination. Some causes may lie in traditional community practices or in institutional biases; refugees and multifunctional teams must be prepared to look at these causes to eliminate discrimination and associated protection risks.

√ In the **third** column of the Participatory Assessment Prioritization Form, teams should record the causes of the protection risks.

2. Capacities and solutions proposed by subgroups (age and sex)

- **Analyse capacities:** teams must consider the capacities that refugee women and men of all ages have identified to see how they could be enhanced to address the protection risks and their causes. In some cases, the refugees may have the capacity to resolve the problem, but they may need mobilizing, capacity building or some additional resources, which may be particularly pertinent for girls, women, adolescents and other groups that are discriminated against, in order to ensure that they are able to participate. Partners already working with the refugees may have the expertise and resources to address the problems identified, by further involving the community;
- **Analyse solutions:** the solutions proposed by the persons of concern should be examined in light of how these suggestions could address the protection risks and causes they report. Where refugees can support themselves, limited community mobilization may be the only intervention needed. In some cases, refugees are already mobilized to address a protection risk but may need supplementary support from UNHCR, partners or other agencies on the ground to be effective. However, it is important to monitor closely to avoid exploitation, and rights violations, e.g. traditional justice systems, harmful traditional practices or exclusion. In other cases, there may be a problem in the delivery of assistance and services to particular groups. For example, the elderly and sick may be unable to make the trip to a health facility for treatment, or children may miss school to provide an income for the family. UNHCR, partners, and other agencies on the ground must determine with refugees the most appropriate solution to a given protection risk and how best to provide protection and support to the community. In either case, it is important not to substitute the community in the delivery

of solutions, as doing so weakens the capacities of community members. Conversely, UNHCR should not devolve its responsibility to the community, but take steps to empower its members properly.

√ Multifunctional team members will record capacities in the **fourth** column of the Prioritization Report form and in the **fifth** column record solutions proposed by refugee women, girls, boys, and men.

3. Protection objectives

Multifunctional teams should begin to formulate protection objectives based on the protection risks/incidents highlighted, causes, rights violated (or otherwise not met) and capacities and solutions proposed by subgroups.

√ In the **sixth** column, under protection objectives, teams should record protection objectives formulated in preparation of the participatory planning workshop.

Step 8 will prepare multifunctional teams for the participatory planning workshop, during which all actors will examine the protection risks with a view to revising/ updating existing programme documents and/or developing the Country Operations Plan.

The information in the Prioritization Report in Annex 5 will be used as the baseline for developing operational strategies (protection and assistance) at the participatory planning workshop with partners and refugees. It should inform operational objectives and programme design for the year to come and will be finalized at the participatory planning meeting.