Annex 3.
Secondary data for PAF pillars

Context: This pillar can mostly be covered by secondary data sources, as most all sources provide some information on the context and operation, what is occurring in the country in terms of man-made and natural disasters. Information on conflict and hazard, history, political and socio-economic landscape, as well as the institutional, legal and normative landscape, are all available through secondary data sources. While the context does change overtime, a one-off in-depth secondary data review can cover many contextual factors that are important to capture.

Threats: Generally, secondary data sources can provide a lot of information on the threats, particularly in terms of conflict analysis, e.g. who are perpetrators of protection threats, why are they occurring, and what is at the origin of these threats. However, published reports may at time lack depth or information on real-time violations, as there can be many sensitivities in publishing reports on protection violations and perpetrators.

Threat effects: There is information on the characteristics of the affected population, the consequences of the threats, and coping mechanisms in secondary data. However, where data becomes more limited is to compare this information across all relevant administrative levels, and to have the same type of information available across areas.

Capacities: Secondary data on capacities, particularly as they pertain to communities and government is sparsely available, which is confirmed through DEEP which showed this category contained the least information from secondary sources. On the other hand, secondary data on response by the humanitarian community is more readily available.