

KEY ELEMENTS OF RESULTS-BASED PROTECTION

A key element is a necessary action to achieve measurable results.

Why?

Detailed understanding of the risk patterns people experience, as far as possible from their own perspective, is the basis for targeted efforts to measurably reduce risk and avoid interventions based on generalizations.

How?

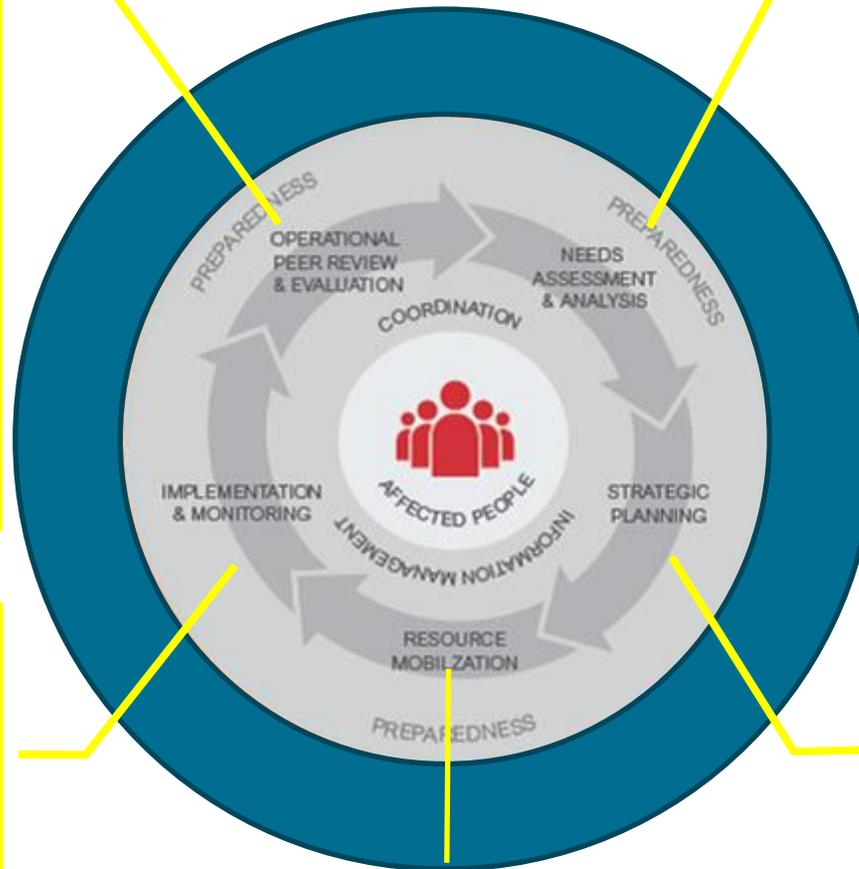
- Start with the **experience of the affected population** to identify specific threats, who is vulnerable to these threats, and why. Avoid pre-defining “most vulnerable” criteria, groups, or individuals.
- Identify what capacities people can bring to bear to reduce the threat and/or their vulnerability to a threat. Engage the affected population as far as is safely possible. Identify what **community-based solutions and coping mechanisms** already exist
- **Disaggregate the risk patterns** beyond sex and age to include gender, ethnicity, time, location, political affiliation, religion, disability, economic status, and other factors which have implications for exposure to threats.
- Identify the relevant **protection norm** at stake to help establish a benchmark to address the problem and set objectives for risk reduction. Relevant norms include national law, international humanitarian law, human rights law, and refugee law as well social, cultural, and religious norms which may be protective.
- **Examine the policies, practices, motivations, behaviors, attitudes, ideas, and beliefs** that drive those responsible for the threats, and at what level, and their aptitude to comply with fundamental norms and legal obligations. A similar examination should explore these same drivers for a person’s vulnerability and capacity to overcome a particular threat.
- Ground analysis of the risk patterns identified within a **historical and cultural context**.
- **Engage multiple actors** (within and outside of the humanitarian community) to contribute to data sets and analysis from multiple disciplines and perspectives.
- Use existing knowledge and experience to establish **assumptions** and then **continuously examine and revise assumptions** as more information emerges.
- Strategy development, program design, implementation, and M&E are informed by analysis carried out **on a continuous basis**. Ensure **analysis is carried out independently** of program cycle, funding cycles, reporting requirements.
- Purposefully design **information management** to enable continuous analysis, including to monitor disaggregated risk factors and track critical milestones in the causal logic underpinning the intervention.
- Use **initial or interim response activities** to deepen analysis and understand the nuances of risk to inform more comprehensive causal logic and program design. These could include, for example, capacity building exercises, dialogue with local actors, a one-off distribution, a community mobilization activity, etc.

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Continuous
context-specific
protection
analysis

Continuous context-specific protection analysis

Do you have an example?



The Syrian American Medical Society (SAMS) identified several examples of **protective solutions by communities living under siege**. Some types of community-based solutions that should be understood in a protection analysis in this example may include:

- People have created small gardens in spaces like rooftops, courtyards, and alleyways to provide residents with a small alternative food source
- Communities have developed sustainable energy production methods including one local council establishing a small solar project and others using bicycles to generate electricity to power small devices
- Medical centers have moved underground and separated into different buildings to limit the impact of airstrikes or barrel bomb attacks

In the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) an organization established **community-level protection committees** in a context of ongoing armed conflict. The committees served as an entry point to identify and address protection issues. When populations were displaced and dispersed as a result of armed clashes and attacks on civilians in their villages, the committee structures were able to regroup and network with other members. This created conditions for affected populations to mobilize, update and inform the protection analysis, and adapt programming to address prioritized protection issues.

A group of international humanitarian protection practitioners has developed a reference group on protection information management. This global initiative is an example of an effort to better use protection information management to **inform continuous analysis and mobilize collective efforts** towards the purposeful use of information to monitor disaggregated risk factors and track critical milestones.

In Kenya, an organization engaged multiple actors at various levels to inform a strategic response. The program **engaged a diverse group of stakeholders** from the refugee community, local partners, UNHCR, and the Kenyan Department of Refugee Affairs (DRA) to feed into the analysis of the situation and shape a strategic response. This example illustrates how critical engagement with multiple actors is (both within and outside of the humanitarian community) to contribute to data sets and analysis from multiple perspectives to understand comprehensive analysis and response.