



KEY ELEMENTS OF RESULTS-BASED PROTECTION

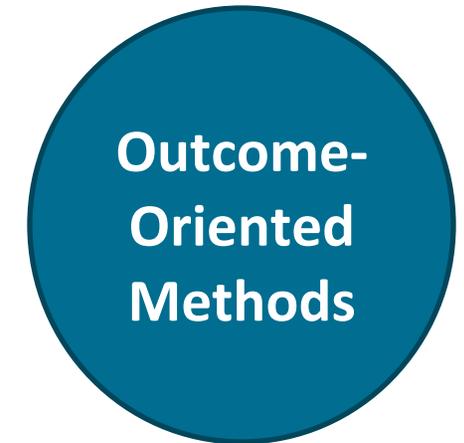
A key element is a necessary action to achieve measurable results.

Why?

A response should arise out of methods that inform the appropriate action to reduce risk not designed based on pre-defined activities or pre-determined vulnerabilities but. Results-based methods are characterized by high adaptability and enable multiple actors, including affected people, to inform and shape the response.

How?

- **The development of a causal logic** should be used to describe the pathways and milestones between the risk people are experiencing and the desired outcome of reduced risk. This also helps to describe the roles of various actors to contribute to the desired protection outcome, determine the sequencing and level of intervention, identify assumptions made about the intervention and its limitations, and yield a collective vision shared by multiple actors.
- Ensure appropriate **methods and means for the continuous engagement of the affected population** as far as is safely possible regarding the steps taken to reduce risk and to ensure the intervention **builds on community-based protection mechanisms and community-led solutions**.
- Ensure that **flexibility and adaptability underpin every aspect of the response** including: funding, the different roles performed by the organization, actions taken, location, timeline, sequencing, staffing, partnerships and alliances, and other aspects of program design and strategy.
- Devote space and time for personnel to **regularly reflect** on the actions taken to reduce risk, and to review and adapt goals, objectives, and actions as it relates to achieving the desired protection outcome.
- Use a **fit-for-purpose information management system** that is intentionally designed to monitor and detect changes in risk patterns as well as track the causal logic, including underpinning assumptions.
- Establish relevant **methods for communicating with affected people** and determine what flow of information is needed in order to support protection outcomes; this includes understanding the gatekeepers of information that may support or become barriers to the reduction of risk.
- Rather than use pre-defined activities, develop and use initial and **interim activities** to collect more information, develop a more refined analysis, inform a causal logic to reduce risk, and build partnerships and alliances.
- Use methods, such as **outcome mapping**, that may support better articulation of the **desired pathway for changing behavior, attitude, policy, and practice** towards the achievement of a protection outcome.
- **Establish relationships and partnerships** that support the actions targeted to reduce risk factors and achieve the desired protection outcome. Articulate the necessity, opportunity, and value of a partnership (among different actors, including local civil society, humanitarian, development, peacekeepers, and others) in this regard.

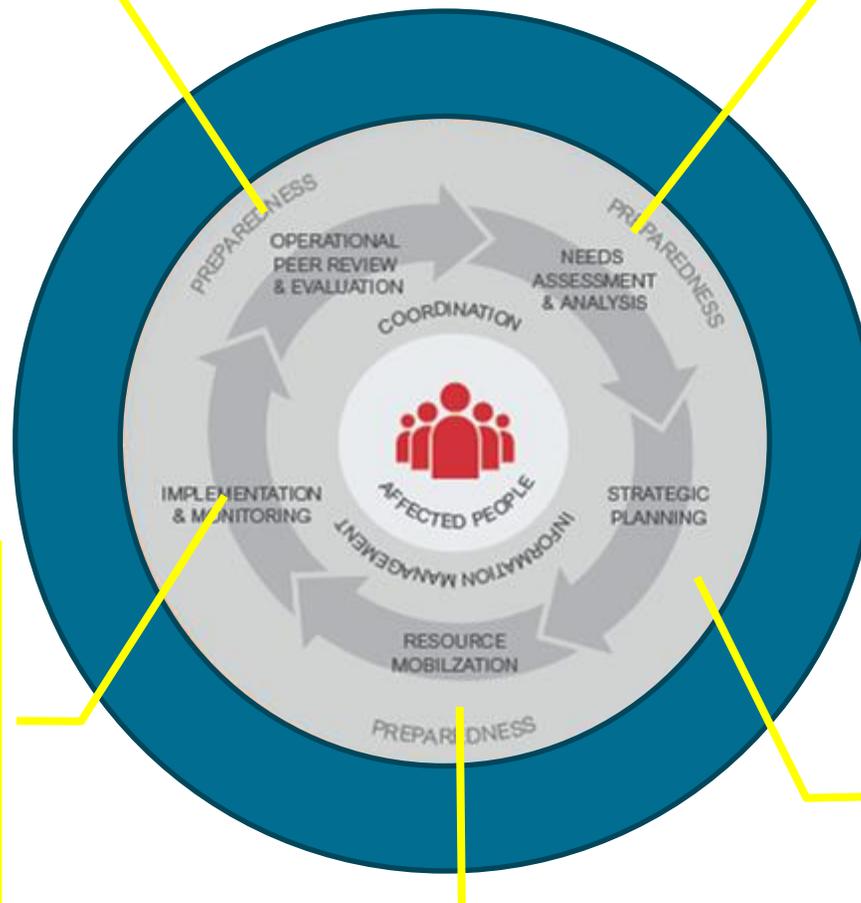


Outcome-oriented methods

The Ground Truth program collects real-time evidence on the effectiveness of the Ebola response. **Surveys capture community and aid worker perceptions** on the effectiveness of the response, willingness to follow protocols to slow the spread of disease, and potential gaps in program design and implementation. The information is then used to facilitate opportunities to influence senior-decision making.

A key benefit of this approach is that it provides regular opportunities for **collecting evidence of community perceptions that can then be used to adapt and change programming** to better address protection issues.

In South Sudan, humanitarians recognized that formal feedback mechanisms were rarely used to seek assistance or advice except under extreme circumstances. In response to this, they established additional **informal meeting spaces** to address issues and concerns from a wider group. For example, they set up informal spaces with tea to create a more welcoming and casual atmosphere for community members to discuss a variety of issues. This allowed different members of the affected population to raise concerns, both big and small. **Rather than use pre-set methods—like focus groups—to gather information, alternative (more appropriate to the context) methods** were used.



One organization utilizes a **systematic process of analysis and reflection** to ensure that ongoing assessment and analysis is captured and reflected upon by the entire program staff. Through the use of **reflection journals**, activity reports and regular opportunities for staff at all levels to come together, the organization is able to inform and update the protection analysis, better understand what works and adjust accordingly.

In Uganda, an organization engaged several young girls who had escaped from the Lords Resistance Army in strategic planning by building on a youth counseling program. The psychosocial program taught a few of the girls' communication skills to support other children returning from captivity. During the process, the girls were able to engage with former child soldiers in a manner that many social workers and INGO staff were not able to. Their **involvement in this youth counseling program helped them to instrumentally play a role in the future design** of an awareness-raising program.

In Iraq, growing needs and funding constraints forced the HCT to go through a **process of prioritization**. The process required humanitarian actors in each cluster to confirm and reconfirm their needs against international standards, identify a minimum package of support, noting the "ethical gap" between those commitments and the international standards, and sequence into first, second, and full response. Each cluster then had to reflect and defend this plan to a peer group made up of NGOs, UN agencies, donors, and others.