

Key Elements of Results-Based Protection

Continuous, context-specific analysis 	Outcome-oriented methods 	Multi-disciplinary strategies 
<p>(1) Risk analysis is rooted in the experience of the affected population to identify specific threats, who is vulnerable to these threats, and why;</p> <p>(2) Analysis of existing capacities people bring to bear to reduce the threat and/or their vulnerability to said threat;</p> <p>(3) Disaggregated risk patterns beyond sex and age to include, for example: gender; ethnicity; time; location; political affiliation; religion; disability; economic status; and/or other factors which have implications for exposure to threats;</p> <p>(4) Identification of relevant protection laws and practices to help establish a benchmark for reducing risks;</p> <p>(5) Analysis of policies, practices, motivations, behaviors, attitudes, ideas, and beliefs that drive those responsible for the threats;</p> <p>(6) Contextualized analysis of risk patterns based on the historical and cultural environment;</p> <p>(7) Engagement with actors outside of the humanitarian community as relevant;</p> <p>(8) Identification of assumptions related to risks, capacities, and vulnerabilities and revision of assumptions as information emerges;</p> <p>(9) Adaptation of existing tools used for assessment or other information-gathering initiatives for continuous analysis</p>	<p>(1) Context-specific causal logic that describes the pathways and milestones between the risk people are experiencing and the desired outcome of reduced risk;</p> <p>(2) Continuously engage the affected population on potential steps to reduce risk and to ensure the response building on community-led solutions wherever possible;</p> <p>(3) Integrate methods that promote learning, flexibility, and adaptability in every aspect of the response;</p> <p>(4) Devote space and time for staff to regularly reflect on actions taken to reduce risk, review and adapt objectives and actions;</p> <p>(5) Use a fit-for-purpose protection information management system that is intentionally designed to monitor changes in risk patterns;</p> <p>(6) Establish relevant methods for communicating with affected people, including in a language they understand, and determine what flow of information is needed in order to support protection outcomes;</p> <p>(7) Avoid pre-defined activities, and use initial and interim activities to collect additional information, refine analysis, inform the causal logic, and build partnerships;</p> <p>(8) Use methods such as outcome-mapping, systems-thinking, design thinking, etc. to articulate the desired pathway for changing behaviour, attitude, policy, and practices</p>	<p>(1) Multi-sectoral and/or multi-disciplinary collaboration initiated at the early stages of analysis;</p> <p>(2) Engagement with organizations and individuals inside and outside of the humanitarian community to understand their values and perspectives, relevance of their mandates and capacities to address identified risk factors;</p> <p>(3) Collaborate strategically and intentionally by identifying stakeholders who have the greatest impact on achieving a protection outcome and deciding what form of collaboration should take place;</p> <p>(4) Analyse and differentiate between the levels of responsibility of various actors to collectively address a protection issue;</p> <p>(5) Establish incentives for collaborative and coordinated efforts to comprehensively reduce risk;</p> <p>(6) Use a causal logic to establish the pathways, sequence of actions, the roles of different actors, and level of engagement needed to reduce risk;</p> <p>(7) Monitor the assumptions articulated in the causal logic with a view to adjusting the roles and contributions of different actors over time to achieve the desired protection outcomes;</p> <p>(8) Elaborate how the contributions of different actors are tracked in relation to other contributing factors</p>

