



# UKRAINE

## HRP 2016: A GENDER AND PROTECTION LENS FOR ALL ACTORS

The IASC guidance on the Centrality of Protection lays out how all humanitarians are responsible for ensuring protection. The Ukraine Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) decided that the 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) will promote a concept of a '**Protection Lens**'. This is in addition to the IASC '**Gender Marker**' which is required for all programming and mandatory in the Online Project System (OPS) where you have to upload your projects.

### PLANNING PHASE: GENDER AND PROTECTION MATTERS TO CONSIDER

- **Gender, protection and vulnerability** concerns should be part of your planning phase – you are not likely to reach everyone at the same time: consider who (by gender and age) are the most vulnerable and what assistance is most appropriate when prioritizing your work (\* see box on people affected/people in need).
- **Communication with the community** about (a) their needs and (b) for information sharing about options is crucial for designing appropriate responses. It is important to meet not only with traditional community leaders who are often men, but also women, youth, children, elderly, and disabled who may not regularly be part of the decision making process. This helps to *minimize the risks that the project may miss its target*.
- **Do no harm:** The way you provide assistance must not expose people to danger. Avoid unintended consequences for instance by supporting social cohesion when also assisting the communities (in GCA and NGCA) surrounding your main beneficiaries. Some areas like the contact line may have both IDPs and local population in equal need.

Ask if the location for your activity is suitable or if you can find a better site to conduct your work, i.e. ask is it a good idea to provide services near the contact line at logistics centres where there is an increased risk for shelling, Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) or in an area with a high degree of military presence which may put some vulnerable groups at further risk, for instance adolescent and young women who may be exposed to sexual violence.

How do you ensure that the staff hired under your project has been properly trained to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse, or on behavior related to ERW? Men and boys are particularly at risk of ERW concerns and you should consider how to address this.

- **Non-discrimination:** Ensure that all vulnerable groups of women and girls, men and boys, have access to the assistance. E.g. if Non Food Items (NFIs) are handed out in a place where a person in a wheel chair cannot enter, then in practice this means that the service has not been provided.
- **Prioritization:** Are you supporting those most in need? E.g. are you starting with those it is easier to reach or those who need it the most?
- **Coordination of the response:** To ensure accountability to the affected population it is important that you have coordinated with the local community and the local authorities. Do you have a mechanism in place to avoid duplication with other providers and organizations working on related issues, such as responding to needs in institutions where WASH, Health, Food, Shelter and NFI actors may all be engaged?

### 2016 HRP STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

1. To advocate for and respond to the protection needs of conflict-affected people with due regard to International norms and standards.
2. Provide emergency assistance and ensure non-discriminatory access to quality essential services for populations in need.
3. Improve the resilience of conflict-affected people, prevent further degradation of the humanitarian situation and promote recovery and social cohesion.

### PEOPLE AFFECTED/IN NEED

1. **CONTACT LINE: 750,000**  
All in need (200 000 GCA and 550 000 NGCA).
2. **NGCA: 2.7mIn** All in need. Main needs are in WASH, Health and Protection.
3. **GCA: 831,000** IDPs  
Affected 30% in need of assistance.

**If you are aware of someone in need of protection assistance or you notice a protection risk (child who may be abused/and older woman with a disability/military presence in an institution) contact the Protection Cluster, GBV sub-cluster, Child Protection sub-cluster or the Mine Action sub-cluster who can advise of a relevant partner for referral. Contact details on the following website:**

<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/ukraine/document/cluster-contact-information-updated-3-august-2015>

## ASK QUESTIONS WHEN DRAFTING THE PROJECT SHEET FOR OPS

Protection is central to all humanitarian action. To consider elements regarding risk, needs and vulnerability is a way to ensure that your project supports this.

### Needs analysis

- Goal of the project: Where are the **needs the greatest**? Consider submitting projects that respond to needs (by gender and age) in NGCA and near the contact line even if you do not have access now – you may have it in the future and this is where some of the people most in need are located.
- **Protection analysis** is the basis of the project; this means identifying needs of vulnerable groups; prioritization of assistance; risk analysis and ensuring that you do no harm (e.g. have you identified and addressed **safety and security risks** for women and girls?) Have you reflected **protection needs** for particular groups of men and women, boys and girls?
- Is **sex and age disaggregated data** available? If so, analyze and use it. Highlight specific protection risks and concerns for different groups by gender and age.
- Are there particular **groups at more risk** because of their gender, age, geographic location, disability or time they have been displaced (newly displaced have different needs than long term displaced).

### Activities

- The activities should be **accessible** to all.
- The activities should ensure **equal opportunities** for participation. For people who **cannot access services**, can you ensure special arrangements (e.g. home visits)?
- **Have the activities** been designed to mitigate any identified protection risks for vulnerable individuals, particularly those most in need, including addressing age, gender and special risks of women and girls, boys and men? Can you find a way to **fast-track vulnerable individuals and families**?
- Have you considered how particular groups will have **access** to your assistance/programme/protection? Will women and men, boys and girls have equal opportunity? Will mobility (older persons and disabled persons) impact access? Will geographical location (urban/rural) affect the assistance?

### Outcomes

- Do the intended outcomes **promote protection** in an even way for women and girls, as well as men and boys?
- Do the planned outcomes respond to the needs of the most vulnerable? Do you have a mechanism where individuals can **raise concerns** about the assistance delivered?
- Can you **measure** this?
- Discuss with protection colleagues in your organizations how you can work together.

## CHECK LIST – MAKE SURE YOU CAN ANSWER YES TO THESE FIVE QUESTIONS

Have you conducted a protection specific needs analysis, including consulting with the community about what different groups need and want?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are you prioritizing the most vulnerable? E.g if a response has been focused on a geographic area – who are most in need in this area? Is the area you focus on where people are most in need?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is your planned response appropriate to protection concerns; gender needs; age needs; climate and people's preference?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are you addressing the protection issues related to your cluster and the conflict affected population? [crowded living space; child protection concerns; gender-based violence; sexual exploitation; access for disabled people; lack of legal papers]	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have you addressed the protection aspects identified in the <b>Ukraine Protection cluster guidance</b> , specifically on vulnerability, older persons and disabled persons <a href="https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/ukraine/protection">https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/ukraine/protection</a>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## The IASC Gender Marker

- The **IASC Gender Marker is a mandatory tool** to help humanitarians track how well gender has been taken into account in projects submitted through OPS by (i) conducting gender analysis and identifying the distinct needs of women and girls, and boys and men, (ii) illustrating that all activities and interventions take account of gender, are accessible and that women and men, girls and boys have equal opportunities to participate, and (iii) highlighting that outcomes are equitable for women and girls, and boys and men of different ages and abilities.
- The Inter Agency GenCap Adviser will analyze all projects according to this marker and provide feedback to the cluster vetting committees. Projects without gender analysis will NOT be accepted.

## A protection lens for all HRP projects

- In practical terms a Ukraine protection marker means that all projects to be included in the Ukraine 2016 HRP must include protection analysis and outcomes, and all vetting committees are encouraged to be assessing this.
- Protection actors may be even more restricted from conducting work in the Non-Government Controlled Areas than other actors, making it crucial that all humanitarian actors ensure a risk analysis, a protection focus and protection outcomes as part of their projects.
- It is crucial that all humanitarian actors inform protection actors of protection and human rights related concerns they come across in their work. You may have access where protection actors do not.