



GPC PROTECTION MAINSTREAMING

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Wednesday
21
June 2017
08:30 - 09:45

SIDE EVENT

PROTECTION MAINSTREAMING SIDE-EVENT - 21ST JUNE 2017



The Global Protection Cluster Operations Cell organised a side event on Protection Mainstreaming facilitated by the Task Team on Protection Mainstreaming (GPC TPPM). The first part of the workshop focused on presenting the Protection Mainstreaming tools and guidance available globally (i.e. Training Package, Guidance Notes/App, upcoming E-Learning Course). This side-event was also an opportunity for the Coordination Team of the GPC TPPM to present the Protection Mainstreaming Toolkit currently under development and to obtain feedback and collect good practices from Cluster Coordinators. A discussion around the roles and responsibilities of the Protection Cluster and OCHA/Inter-Cluster Coordination Group followed the presentation. Views and experience shared by participants will be reflected in the final version of the Protection Mainstreaming Toolkit.

The second part of the workshop focused on engaging a discussion on the coordination of Global Cross-Cutting Issues. Several representatives from cross-cutting issues join the workshop to present the tools and guidance available on cross-cutting issues with the objective of highlighting complementarities and good practice of a collaborative approach to cross-cutting issues. The need for improved communication and messaging on how protection mainstreaming relates to other cross-cutting issues was expressed by participants who raised the issue of the “cross-cutting issues fatigue” and the proliferation of tools and guidance. The question of how to address this in a meaningful way without overwhelming field practitioners with standards led to an open-discussion and some recommendations for this piece of work going forward.

Key points from the session:

- While implementing protection mainstreaming initiatives at the cluster level, the development of a Protection Mainstreaming Action Plan should be comprehensive and inclusive of cross-cutting issues, such as gender and GBV, child protection and disability mainstreaming (ex: Myanmar). “New” cross-cutting issues could be added to the Protection Mainstreaming Action Plan, which could potentially be renamed as a joint “Comprehensive Action Plan [for cross-cutting issues]”.
- At the field level, establish networks and strengthen the coordination and linkage of representatives/ appropriate agencies working on cross-cutting issues (e.g. organize regular meetings, especially at the onset of the crisis).
- Improve the understanding and strengthen the capacity of staff to successfully promote and integrate cross-cutting issues within their programs through the dissemination of the *GPC Infographic on Cross-Cutting Issues* and the *GPC Mapping of Cross-Cutting Issues Guidance and Tools*.

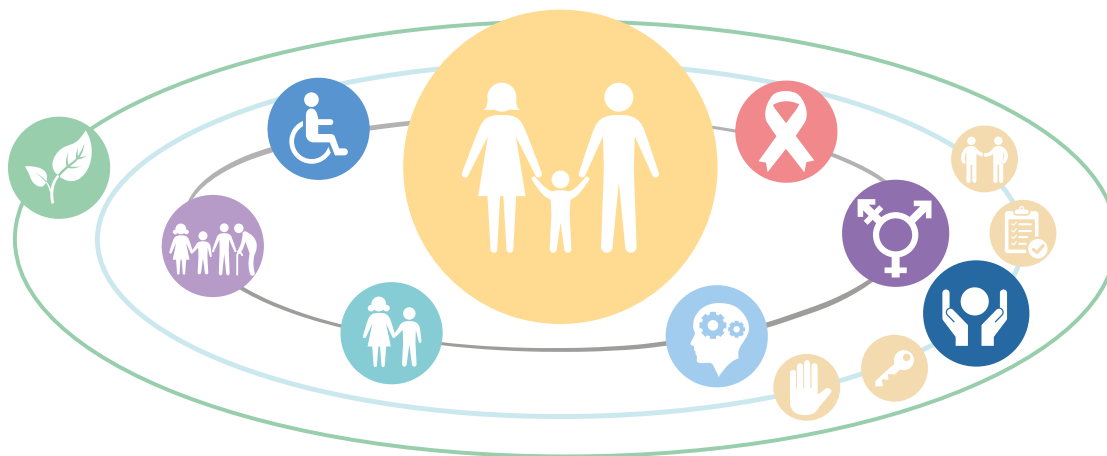


- Lower expectations put on Cluster Coordinators to mainstream cross-cutting issues and adapted them to the capacity, time and resources available.
- Conduct a mapping of training opportunities inclusive of all cross-cutting issues through the development of one comprehensive capacity-building strategy and training plan at the ICCG level and prioritize as much as possible joint training and action planning

A total of 52 participants took part in this event with the representation of a wide spectrum of actors (Field Protection Clusters Coordinators, UN Agencies and NGO representatives).

Next steps: The TTPM is constantly looking at ways to improve how Protection Mainstreaming is communicated to and implemented by humanitarian operations. This side-event constitute a starting point for better coordination and messaging on cross-cutting issues and complementarities between approaches. This work stream will be reflected in future priorities and work plans of the TTPM.

MAINSTREAMING CROSS CUTTING ISSUES IN HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE



Age, Gender and Diversity mainstreaming	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support mainstreaming	Disability mainstreaming	PROTECTION MAINSTREAMING PRINCIPLES Prioritize safety & dignity, and avoid causing harm Accountability Meaningful Access Participation and empowerment
Child Protection mainstreaming	Gender-Based Violence mainstreaming	HIV/AIDS mainstreaming	
Affected Populations	Protection mainstreaming	Environment	

Developed by IOM in support of the GPC Task Team for Protection Mainstreaming



The goal of this infographic is to support a better understanding of the links between the different cross-cutting initiatives and how they contribute to the protection of affected populations.

INTERPRETATION OF THE INFOGRAPHIC

The infographic illustrates the following messages:

- **Affected populations** are at the center of humanitarian action
- Mainstreaming seeks to address a particular issue or contribute to achieve a particular outcome without creating a specific sector, program or project for it
- Affected populations' different needs and capacities as well as their exposure to risks must be taken into account during the humanitarian response.
- Cross-cutting issues focus on particular areas of concern in humanitarian response and address individual, group or general vulnerability issues.
- Some of these issues are:
 - o Age, Gender and Diversity
 - o Child Protection
 - o Gender-Based Violence
 - o Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
 - o Disability
 - o HIV/AIDS
- Protection Mainstreaming comprises the four key principles of **prioritizing safety and dignity and avoid causing harm**, ensuring **meaningful access**, **accountability**, and **participation and empowerment**. The application of these principles allow for all the above described issues to be reflected during the response.
- Finally humanitarian practitioners must consider and respect the **environment** where the humanitarian response takes place to ensure contextually appropriate action which avoids environmental degradation putting a strain on affected populations' exposure to risks.

On 21 June, field colleagues, AoRs, and members of the GPC Task Teams attend a half-day protection mainstreaming event to introduce the various protection mainstreaming tools – the Protection Mainstreaming Toolkit and protection mainstreaming e-learning. A cross cutting issues training was also delivered.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS



❓ 1. Are best practices available on the GPC website? Is there a Community of Practice?

There is the Global Protection Cluster [Community of Practice](#) which is a forum for discussing and sharing existing approaches, techniques, and ideas about our work. This space is for problem solving, seeking experience, coordination, discussions and lessons learnt. A guide is available to help you navigate the platform and make use of its feature. In addition, the Protection Mainstreaming Toolkit contains a series of example of good practice from Protection Clusters, other Clusters, ICCG, HCT, donors and operational organizations.

❓ 2. Remote management: Are there examples of how to make Protection Mainstreaming work?

The Protection Cluster in Gaziantep (Turkey) worked with national actors to train focal points who had access to humanitarian actors in Syria. In addition to being focal points and carrying out Protection Trainings, they contextualized the generic GPC Protection Mainstreaming Tip-Sheets to their context. Such an approach does require coordination and follow-up, especially when focal points only have a percentage of their time dedicated to Protection Mainstreaming.

❓ 3. What do we do if there's no HLP sub-cluster lead in our country? Others put pressure on us as protection cluster lead to play this role.

The GPC Housing, Land and Property Area of Responsibility (HLP AoR) is available to provide support and guidance on HLP issues and coordination. For further information, please refer to the dedicated page of the GPC website ([available here](#)) or contact the HLP AoR Coordinator (shobha.rao@nrc.no).

❓ 4. What are we supposed to do with this cross-cutting document?

The *GPC Infographic on Cross-Cutting Issues* and the *GPC Mapping of Cross-Cutting Issues Guidance and Tools* are two documents that can be used to improve the understanding and communication around cross-cutting issues and highlights the complementarities between concepts and approaches. Those documents can be disseminated to strengthen the capacity of staff to successfully promote and integrate cross-cutting issues within their programs. It can also be used as a reminder for the ICCG for who to have around the table when conducting coordinated assessments, or developing capacity building priorities and action plans.

❓ 5. Do you consider that ageing is really considered in the Protection Mainstreaming approach? I see a huge gap in seeing this as a concern. Is this being thought about?

One early finding during the development of the GPC approach was that age is often equated with children, and that specific attention needs to be made to highlight the issue of ageing. The Protection Mainstreaming Training and Tip Sheets refer to the need to consider access for the elderly, and reference is made to resources such as the ADCAP Minimum Standards for Age and Disability Inclusion. HelpAge was a contributor towards the development of the Protection Mainstreaming Training Package and the Tip Sheets, however any gaps should be reported to the TTPM and can be included in future-regular updates of the materials.

❓ 6. Are we represented in the Grand Bargain discussion and designing a new way of working that puts protection as a top priority?

The GPC is engaged in the WHS GB commitment on localization, and putting protection at the center of that process. Although not directly related to the GB, the Global Cluster Coordination Group has also established “Protection” as one of their work streams, which will contribute to promoting the Centrality of Protection (also beyond Mainstreaming).

❓ 7. Why are we talking about mainstreaming GBV, child protection etc separately? Isn't this all protection mainstreaming? Are we creating more confusion and complication?

Protection Mainstreaming can be seen as an umbrella comprising of the four key principles of prioritizing safety and dignity and avoid causing harm, ensuring meaningful access, accountability, and participation and empowerment. The application of these principles include GBV and child protection mainstreaming and those concepts are not considered separately, they both contribute to mainstreaming protection with a specific focus.

❓ 8. Protection and inclusion go hand in hand so why do we not strengthen this through our work?

They do, and issues of inclusion are central to the Protection Mainstreaming approach, especially around participation and consultation of potentially vulnerable or marginalized groups. Specific recommendations on how to strengthen this are welcome.

❓ 9. There seems to be a need to have better SADD data and analysis. Is this a common area to discuss in more depth?

Probably. Perhaps this could be something to raise in the future GPC Task Team on Information Management.

❓ 10. As practitioners, we all recognize the cross-cutting issues fatigue and the proliferation of tools and guidance: how can we address this in a meaningful way?

This is the key question that these discussions around cross-cutting issues are trying to address. See points of discussion in the main report on this side-event.

❓ 11. The accumulation of standards to promote is becoming difficult/impossible to manage.

Protection Mainstreaming is not the only cross-cutting issue promoted globally at an inter-agency level. It is a crowded field with several initiatives operating in parallel to improve the quality of humanitarian responses. The “fatigue” and “proliferation of tools” is well-understood and captured at the global level leading to confusion about the multiple types of mainstreaming guidance that field actors receive through the GPC, AoRs and other sources. This issue was raised at the last GPC Task Team on Protection Mainstreaming Annual Retreat in December 2015 and was put as a priority item on the GPC TTPM 2016 and 2017 Work Plan. In 2016, the GPC TTPM developed a visual on Protection Mainstreaming and other cross-cutting issues that shows the links and complementarities between existing concepts (i.e. age, gender and diversity, child protection, disability, gender-based violence, mental health and psychosocial support, HIV, environment). The infographic represents a first step to improve the communication and understanding of mainstreaming concepts. The need to strengthen the coordination efforts around those issues is acknowledged. As such, the GPC TTPM proactively engage with other cross-cutting initiatives to develop a mapping of tools, guidance and support available at the global level to ensure a better coordination for field support. The workshop organized on the 21st June 2017 provided an opportunity to discuss the complementarities between cross-cutting issues and come up with some recommendations for this piece of work going forward.

❓ **12. Are markers also supporting to capture impact, beyond tagging funds dedicated to a cross-cutting issue?**

N/A

❓ **13. Are the Sphere Protection Principles different to the ones that Protection Mainstreaming promotes?**

The Protection Principles in the revised Sphere Handbook have been rewritten and offer clearer guidance for all practitioners. Sphere reaffirms that protection must be central to our preparedness efforts, as part of immediate and life-saving activities, and throughout the duration of humanitarian response and beyond to recovery. The Protection Principles make a strong link to the Professional Standards for Protection Work (led by the International

Committee of the Red Cross) which are designed for protection specialists and to the Protection Mainstreaming approach. Both sets of guidance are intended to be coherent and complementary.

The four Sphere Protection Principles can contribute to effective and principled action in three ways: mainstreaming, integration and specialization. Many similarities can be found with the Protection Mainstreaming principles as they refer to the safety and dignity, access and rights of people affected by disaster or conflict.

- **Protection Principle 1:** Enhance the safety, dignity and rights of affected people and avoid exposing people to further harm.
- **Protection Principle 2:** Ensure people's access to impartial assistance.
- **Protection Principle 3:** Help reduce the impact of physical and psychological harm arising from violence, coercion and deliberate deprivation.
- **Protection Principle 4:** Assist people to claim their rights and access available remedies.

❓ **14. CHS: why (dis)ability and not disability?**

N/A

❓ **15. What is the minimum knowledge required for protection mainstreaming trainer.**

It is recommended that a trainer be previously trained on Protection Mainstreaming. However the training itself is comprehensive and a complete facilitator's guide. Anybody with basic training skills should be able to deliver the training, though understanding the technical material, and having experience in Protection or Protection Mainstreaming programs will increase the quality of that training.

❓ **16. There must be other ways, beyond toolkits and score cards?**

The Training and the Toolkit offers a variety of guidance, indicators, and tools. Very few are required. The focus should always be on how interventions can positively impact the Protection situation of affected populations. Any way to improve the safety and dignity of affected populations and their access to basic services is good.

❓ **17. Does the Toolkit take gender into account - beyond GBV? Which agencies inputted into this?**

Yes, the Protection Mainstreaming Toolkit reflects gender as a key element within the methodology and the tools proposed in this document. The Tool #B3 - Project Design Assessment also provides a Gender Marker Code (for the old Gender Marker. Discussion are ongoing on how to reflect the new GAM). The GenCap Advisor provided inputs throughout the development of the Toolkit.

18. I'm not clear on role of OCHA in protection mainstreaming vs. role of protection cluster lead. Who is responsible?

The Protection Cluster has a leading role in conducting a Protection Risk Analysis identifying protection threats, vulnerable groups and coping mechanisms of affected populations. This Protection Risk Analysis informs joint analysis and joint planning of other Clusters' strategy to address risks that may occur in their specific sector. OCHA and the ICCG have a leading role in ensuring that there is a common understanding of protection risks among all clusters as well as ensuring that protection is mainstreamed within the response. The ICCG has the overall responsibility to monitor the process and impact of protection mainstreaming.

19. How does the Protection Analysis Report template related to the HCT Protection Strategy Analysis?

The template is not a template per se, but rather a reflection of key information that should be included in a Protection Analysis and made available to non-Protection actors with regards to Protection Mainstreaming. Any protection analysis conducted for an HCT Protection Strategy should include this information.

20. What is the role of host community in implementing protection mainstreaming?

A key element of Protection Mainstreaming is the participation of affected populations to identify Protection issues and solutions. Affected communities include displaced and host communities, and even if a program is specifically targeting one, all should be consulted for transparency's sake and to promote sustainability/good relations/avoid doing harm/etc.

21. Where will the video on Protection Mainstreaming be translated to French?

The video on Protection Mainstreaming is already available in English, Arabic and Spanish ([available here](#)). It is currently being translated in French and Burmese. It will be made available on the GPC website in the coming weeks. Stay connected.

22. Was there any Mine Action AoR input to the toolkit design?

The Protection Mainstreaming Toolkit was distributed to all GPC AoRs for inputs and comments. The Mine Action AoR did not provide any input.

23. Do you have a library of tools available?

All the Protection Mainstreaming Tools and Guidance are available on the dedicated page of the GPC website ([available here](#)). For additional support, please contact the GPC Task Team on Protection Mainstreaming:

- Marie-Emilie.Dozin@rescue.org (Task Team Coordinator)
- Gergey.Pasztor@rescue.org (IRC Co-Chair)
- Murphyd@un.org (OCHA Co-Chair)

ANNEX 1:

CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES POWERPOINT PRESENTATIONS



The Core Humanitarian Standard
A tool for continuous improvement.

Presentation at the GPC Task Team on Protection Mainstreaming
21 June 2017

Content of the presentation

1. The Core Humanitarian Standard on Quality and Accountability – *Where does it come from? What is it?*
2. What is the link between the CHS and the cross-cutting issues ?
3. How does the CHS work in practice? – *CHS Alliance membership and tools.*
4. Some resources

INFO@CHSALLIANCE.ORG WWW.CHSALLIANCE.ORG

1. The Core Humanitarian Standard on Quality and Accountability

Where does it come from? What is it?

Standards, accountability & the aid sector

- Rwanda genocide pushes for more professional response
- People in Aid, Sphere, HAP created as a response.
- Number of standards and guidelines explodes.
- World Humanitarian Summit states AAP to be central to the evolution of the sector
- Question changed from “should we be accountable?” to “how can we be accountable?”

QUALITY. ACCOUNTABILITY. PEOPLE MANAGEMENT

Multiplication of Q&A initiatives...

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...and consolidation of initiatives

December 2012 – March 2013: the Joint Standard Initiative

- The Joint Standards Initiative aimed to improve humanitarian action through the convergence of quality standards.
- Initiative by HAP, People in Aid and Sphere, involving +2'000 people in 114 countries
- Geneva Standard Forum in June 2013: agreement to work towards a common standard, the CHS

The CHS is expected to be:

- Complete, clear and concise, build upon/improve the existing
- Verifiable, be universally applicable and promote inclusion
- Practical, to help organisations put core principles into practice

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The CHS puts people and communities at the centre of humanitarian affairs...

The nine CHS commitments focus on results, rights and relationships with affected people

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Processes and results

Mastering processes to deliver results with the CHS

4. Transparency, participant and feedback	7. Learning and improvement	1. Appropriate and relevant
5. Complaints handling	8. People management	2. Timely and effective
6. Coordination	9. Resource management	3. Supports local capacity, no negative effects

Processes → Results

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CHS structure

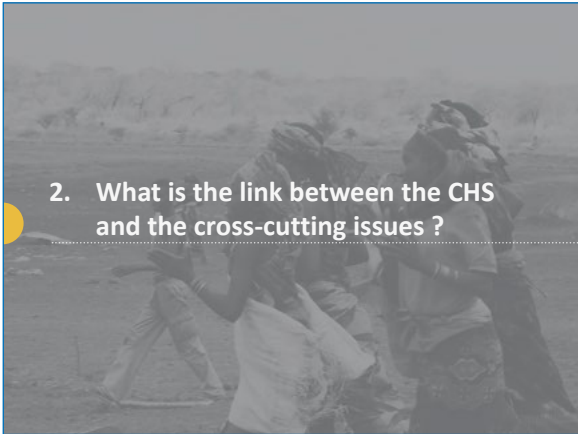
Based on the humanitarian principles, the CHS is structured as follows:

- The **Nine Commitments**
- Supporting **Quality Criteria**
- **Key Actions** to be undertaken in order to fulfil the Commitments
- **Organisational Responsibilities** to support the consistent and systematic implementation of the Key Actions throughout the organisation

The Key Actions and Organisational Responsibilities, respectively, describe:

- What staff should do to deliver high-quality programmes consistently and to be accountable to those they seek to assist
- The policies, processes and systems organisations need to have in place

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2. What is the link between the CHS and the cross-cutting issues ?

CHS and cross cutting issues

What part of the Core Humanitarian Standard makes specific reference to cross-cutting themes?

CHS quality criteria for humanitarian response	Resilience	Protection mainstreaming	Gender	Age (disability)	PSEA	Environment
1. Appropriateness & relevance	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2. Timeliness & effectiveness	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3. Support to capacity, avoid the negative effect	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4. Transparency, accountability & feedback	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5. Complaints are welcomed & addressed	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6. Coordination is complementary	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7. Continuous learning & improvement	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8. Staff is supported & recruited fairly & equitably	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9. Resources are managed & used responsibly	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

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3. How does the CHS work in practice?

CHS Alliance membership and tools

What does it mean to be verifiable ?

- ✓ CHS Alliance has developed **Self-Assessment tools** to allow organisations to measure the quality and accountability of their programmes:
 - Key actions & organisational responsibilities have been translated in 80+ indicators
 - Multi-Stakeholder approach that uses triangulation of information from different sources:
 - Reports, policies and guidelines
 - Staff interviews
 - Feedback from communities

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At what level can the CHS be used?

	Key actions	Organisational Responsibilities	Performance indicators (Feedback from communities)
Project	✓		✓
Organisation	✓	✓	✓
Clusters	✓		✓

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CHS toolbox

Clarifying CHS system offer along program cycle

Partner assessment	Proposals	Implementation	Evaluation	Learning
<p>CHS value Allows to assess and benchmark a partner's systems, capacity and track record.</p> <p>Tools • CHS verification framework</p> <p>Support & training • E-learning on CHS self-assessment</p>	<p>CHS value Offers criteria to assess reliability of processes & ability to deliver results.</p> <p>Tools • CHS quality criteria</p> <p>Support & training • E-learning on CHS self-assessment</p>	<p>CHS value Allows to plan and monitor projects with a people centred approach and manage risks.</p> <p>Tools • Sphere handbook • CHS Compass</p> <p>Support & training • CHS e-learning • CHS training of trainers</p>	<p>CHS value Ability to assess impact in line with objectives, monitoring framework and OCHA/CHC criteria.</p> <p>Tools • CHS Compass</p> <p>Support & training</p>	<p>CHS value Simplifies data collection, benchmarking and learning against familiar framework.</p> <p>Tools • Verification framework, results dashboard & improvement plan.</p> <p>Support & training • Community of practice</p>

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4. Some resources

Main tools and resources on CHS

Awareness

Animation video

Users

CHS Guidance Notes and Indicators

Experts

Improvement plan

Self assessment tool

E-learning

Communities de pratique

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Main tools and resources on CHS

- The standard
<https://corehumanitarianstandard.org/the-standard>
- Guidance notes and indicators
<http://www.corehumanitarianstandard.org/resources/chs-guidance-notes-and-indicators>
- CHS animation
<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCn6wiv057bhuf81z-IEQ>
- CHS e-learning
<https://kayacnect.org/course/info.php?id=260>
- Training calendar
<http://chsalliance.org/news-events/events>
- CHS training handbook
<http://chsalliance.org/news-events/news/training-manual>
- Self assessment and improvement guidance
<http://www.chsalliance.org/what-we-do/verification/self-assessment>
- Community of practice
<http://www.chsalliance.org/what-we-do/networks/chs-alliance-community-of-practice>
- Our latest learning event
<http://www.chsalliance.org/news/latest-news/chs-learning-event-shares-case-studies-and-ideas-for-rethinking-humanitarian-response>

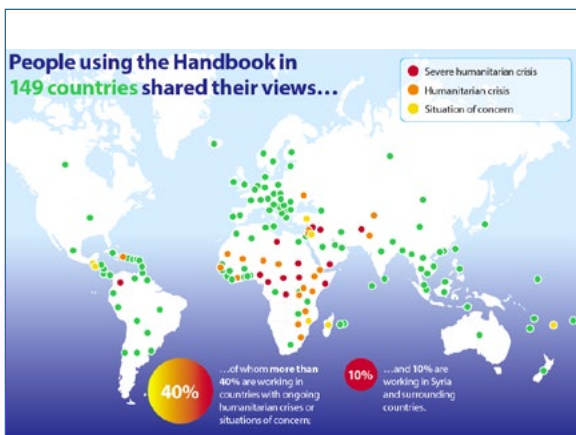
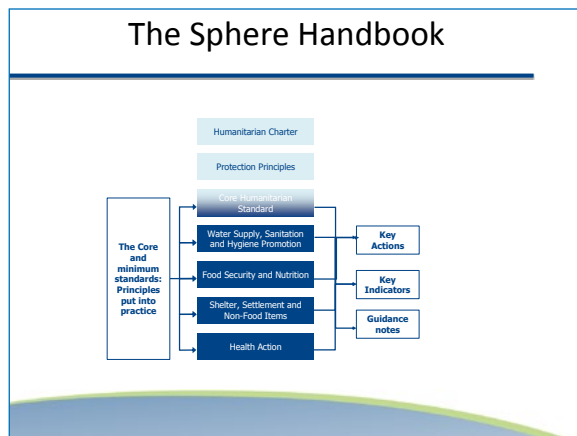
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Sphere and Protection Mainstreaming

PMTT meeting
Geneva, 21 June 2017



Protection Principles

- Authors: Simon Russell (GPC), Kate Sutton (HAG) + Cat Crowley and Paul White
- Streamlined, increased clarity
 - Simplified and condensed language
- Accessibility
 - For non-protection specialists
- Linkages
 - With IRCR professional protection standards
 - With IASC Protection Policy

Sphere Protection Principles

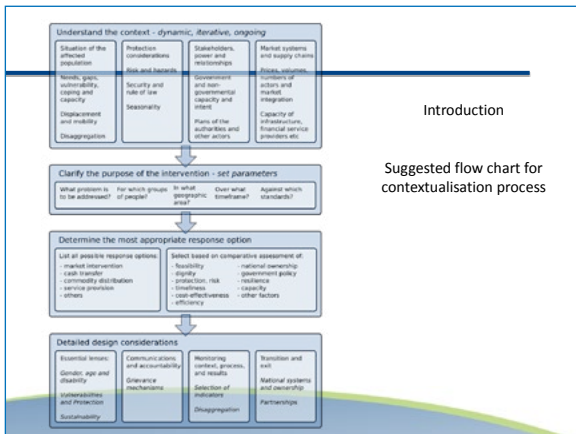
- PP1: Avoid harm
 - Proposed: Enhance the safety, dignity and rights of affected people and avoid exposing people to further harm as a result of your actions
 - Current: Avoid exposing people to further harm as a result of your action
 - PP2: Access
 - Unchanged: Ensure people's access to impartial assistance
 - PP3: Protect from harm
 - Proposed: Help reduce the impact of physical and psychological harm arising from violence, coercion and deliberate deprivation.
 - Current: Protect people from physical and psychological harm due to violence or coercion
 - PP4: Rights, remedies and recovery
 - Proposed: Assist people to claim their rights and access available remedies.
 - Current: Assist with rights claims, access to remedies and recovery from abuse
- ➔ Draft at www.sphereproject.org/revision

Presentation title — optional
Event title — optional

Protection Mainstreaming in Sphere

- Focus themes
 - Inclusion
 - Older people, Persons with disabilities, Gender, Children
 - Specific vulnerabilities
 - GBV, Child protection, psycho-social support, HIV
 - Environment, CCA, DRR
 - Specific contexts and modalities: civ-mil, urban, protracted settings, cash transfers
- Protection mainstreamed in the 2004 and 2011 editions
- Principles developed in 2009/10
- Examples of linkages: Child Protection MS / ADCAP standards

Presentation title — optional
Event title — optional



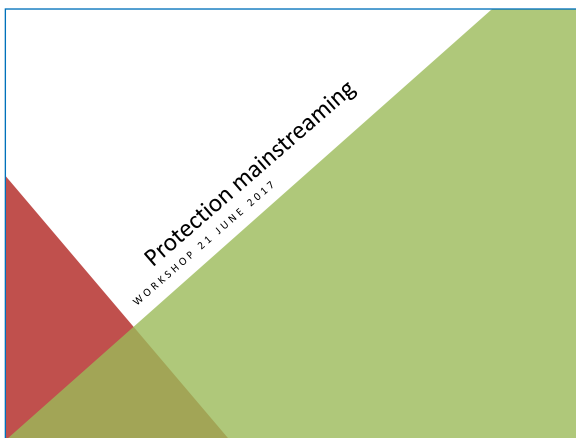
Thank you!



SphereProject.org/revision
Revision@sphereproject.org

Facebook: SphereProject
Twitter: @SpherePro
YouTube: TheSphereProject

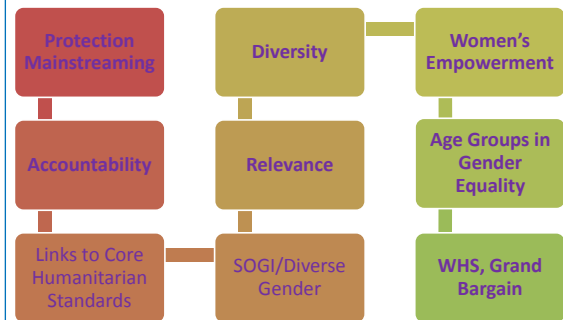
eLearning: www.SphereProject.org/e-learning



Piloting the Gender & Age Marker

- **2015 GAM M tested**
 - ☐ Jordan: Education, Food Security and Protection (Child Protection, SGBV, Protection)
 - ☐ CAR: Health, Food Security, Nutrition, Protection and WASH
 - ☐ Yemen: WASH, NFIs, Education and Protection
- **2016 GAM M piloted**
 - ☐ Yemen & CAR: Humanitarian Pooled Funds
 - ☐ Jordan: Education, Health & WASH
- **2016 GAM D&M piloted**
 - ☐ WFP: DRC & Myanmar
 - ☐ Global clusters, Geneva: Protection, GBV, CCCM, Education, Intercluster
 - ☐ ECHO, Brussels
- **2017 GAM D&M piloted**
 - ☐ Early Recovery Cluster: Pakistan & Haiti
 - ☐ WFP: Myanmar & DRC
 - ☐ Ukraine

Issues Addressed



Disability Mainstreaming in Humanitarian Action Protection Mainstreaming
June 21, 2017

Ricardo Pía Cordero, Handicap International
Co-chair IASC Task Team on Disability Inclusion in Humanitarian Action
Sphere Thematic Expert on Persons with Disabilities



Key Concepts & Points of Departure

- ▶ "Persons with disabilities" include individuals "who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others"
- ▶ Recognizes that disability is not a narrowly defined medical issue as traditionally emphasized, but a manifestation of social and environmental barriers that inhibit inclusion and participation, including in development.
- ▶ Diversity of disability recognizes that disability is not restricted to one type of impairment, such as physical disability. Disability is heterogenous and persons with disabilities have differentiated needs in relation to barrier-free access.
- ▶ Disability is intersectional.
- ▶ Source: Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, art. 1. See also World Report on Disability (2011)

Background on Disability Mainstreaming in Humanitarian Action

- ▶ Persons with disabilities face higher rates of poverty compared to other persons.
- ▶ Significant over-representation of persons with disabilities among the extreme poor.
- ▶ Stigma and discrimination writ large – lack of participation
- ▶ Disproportionately impacted by personal violence
- ▶ Facing multiple barriers to accessing services
- ▶ Serious obstacles in attaining the benefits of economic development and escaping poverty on account of:
 - ▶ discrimination in education and employment;
 - ▶ limited access to transport; and
 - ▶ lack of access to resources that facilitate self-employment & livelihoods.

▶ Risks are reinforced during humanitarian crisis.

How to account for enhanced risk to persons with disabilities in humanitarian crises?

EXISTING FRAMEWORKS

Accounting for Persons with Disabilities in IHL

Law of the Hague

- ▶ Early IHL instruments prohibiting certain weaponry on the basis of unnecessary suffering - Left out attention to supporting survivors.
- ▶ Later gave way to treaties that couple Hague prohibitions with protections and support for survivors, along with access to information (e.g. mine risk education) that can prevent traumatic injury – Mine Ban Treaty (6.3)

Law of Geneva

- ▶ Persons with disabilities are recognized as a specifically protected group in IHL
- ▶ Recognizes that special respect and protection are to be accorded to persons with disabilities (and other vulnerable or disadvantaged groups)
- ▶ Language used to describe disadvantage on the basis of disability is not uniform and, not surprisingly generally, depart from modern conceptualizations of disability under human rights law.

CRPD Article 11 – Risk & Protection Frame

- ▶ Derives from the risk management – now risk reduction – frame.
- ▶ Full and effective participation & inclusion in society - Consultation and active involvement of persons with disabilities in decision-making.
- ▶ Identify and modify or abolish practices that constitute disability discrimination.
- ▶ Access, on an equal basis with others, to the physical environment, to transportation, to information and communications, and to other facilities and services open or provided to all in humanitarian action, both in

Charter on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities: a multistakeholder commitment



Disability Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction/Humanitarian Action Principles

- ▶ Non-discrimination and Equality
- ▶ Accessibility and Universal Design
- ▶ Participation



NGO Initiatives

- Minimum Standards for Age and Disability in Humanitarian Action
- Pilot 2015
- Revised version 2017
- Applying for Sphere's Humanitarian Standards Partnership



UN Initiatives: UNICEF Including Children with Disabilities in Humanitarian action



Series of **six** booklets:

- General guidance
- Child Protection
- Education
- Health and HIV/AIDS
- Nutrition
- WASH
- "How-to"?

UNICEF for every child

Inter-agency initiatives



To make people count, we have to count people right: sex, age and disability disaggregation



Other Developments Relevant to the Disability Inclusive Humanitarian Action

- ▶ Other disability policies, guidelines strategies, frameworks
 - ▶ WRC (Intersectionality)
- ▶ Impetus for bilateral and multilateral donors to adapt disability policies, guidelines strategies, frameworks
 - ▶ USAID Disability Policy (2004) and currently under review
 - ▶ DFID Disability Framework
 - ▶ DFAT Strategy for Disability Inclusive Development
 - ▶ BMZ Strategy Paper
 - ▶ Italian Cooperation Disability Action Plan, 2013, Chapter 4. Humanitarian Aid and Emergency Situations Including Persons with Disabilities and Vademecum on inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action

Discussion



Notes


- ▶ This PPT has been adapted from the presentation given by Janet Lord to the IASC Task Team on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian action as part of a desk review on existing frameworks, documents and guidance existing on the topic as a basis for the development of IASC Guidelines. More information at <https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/iasc-task-team-inclusion-persons-disabilities-humanitarian-action>
- ▶ Link to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities: <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CRPD/Pages/ConventionRightsPersonsWithDisabilities.aspx>
- ▶ Link to the Geneva Conventions: <https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/applic/ihl/ihl.nsf/vwTreaties1949.xsp>

Notes

- ▶ Link to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities: <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CRPD/Pages/ConventionRightsPersonsWithDisabilities.aspx>
- ▶ Link to the Charter on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action: <http://humanitarian.org/disabilitycharter.org/>
- ▶ Link to Minimum Standards for Age and Disability Inclusion in Humanitarian Action: <http://www.helpage.org/what-we-do/emergencies/adcap-age-and-disability-capacity-building-programme/>
- ▶ Link to UNICEF Guidance: <http://training.unicef.org/disability/emergencies/index.html>

Notes

- ▶ Link to the IASC Task Team on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities (information on the development of the guidelines and first drafts will be available there): <https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/iasc-task-team-inclusion-persons-disabilities-humanitarian-action>
- ▶ Link to the Washington Group Website: <http://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/>
- ▶ Link to e-learning on the Short Set of Questions: <https://filecamp.handicap-international.org/worksplaces/174/open/tool/home#/tab/1>
- ▶ Link to HI project on Disability Statistics in Humanitarian Action (gathers evidence on the use of the questions in humanitarian settings: <https://www.handicap-international.org.uk/page/disability-statistics-in-humanitarian-action>)



2017 Global Protection Cluster Retreat

Protection Mainstreaming Event
21st June 2017

Mainstreaming Mine Action

- Enabling protection and outcomes of other sectors
 - Clearance
 - Routes, schools, water points, hospitals, camps, farms, private property...
 - Risk education for UN/NGO staff
 - Threat assessments (Iraq, South Sudan)
 - Damage assessments (Syria, Iraq)
 - Inclusion in Safety Guidelines for NFI Distributions (Iraq)
 - "Prior to a distribution, make sure that distribution sites and routes to/from distribution sites are free from explosive hazards by consulting security forces, local authorities and mine action organizations."






Photo: UNMAS/ Andrew Steele, South Sudan



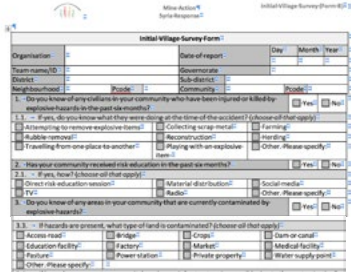
Mainstreaming Mine Action

If shooting takes place, five minutes later you will see all the children rushing toward the shooting area and start fighting over collecting the empty bullet shells. These shells are made of copper and copper is sold for 700 - 800 pounds a kilo


- Integration of risk education
 - School curriculums
 - Training of community police, midwives, mullahs
 - FGD with women in Dar'a Governorate, Syria
 - Emergency response minimum package
 - Encashment centres
 - Alongside NFI distributions
 - Adapting materials for particular groups



Tools to mainstream Mine Action




Mainstreaming data collection on explosive hazards and casualties



Tools to mainstream Mine Action


- Landmine and ERW Safety Handbook
 - General landmine and ERW awareness and safety information to minimize the risk of accidents.

www.mineaction.org/resources/training

- Reactivation of Mine Action Helpdesk in Geneva



Tools to Mainstream Mine Action

UNMAS Landmine & ERW Safety
By United Nations
Open iTunes to buy and download apps.



Description
This application is designed to be used by the United Nations. Its objective is to provide general information on the safety of individuals working in the sector. This application allows users to report incidents, make referrals to existing individuals who will be issued the UNMAS app and allow individuals or hazardous items or areas directly related to UNMAS and personnel involved in UNMAS and other related mine action.

Includes a function to enable the reporting of UXO / ERW by anyone possessing a smart phone.



Tools to Mainstream Mine Action




www.mineaction.org/lsp/unmas/



Informed Mine Action

- Recognition that Mine Action activities
 - Alter HLP values
 - Impact on HLP access and use
- Need to clarify the operational context
 - Who has what right to a land, house or property?
 - How is the land, house or property used by different individuals or groups?
 - What are the local power dynamics?
- HLP considerations and risks vary among different mine action activities.
 - Risk education and CLO: Need for awareness and referral when existing/potential HLP issues are discovered
 - Surveying and marking
 - Clearance and land release





Protection Mainstreaming Housing, Land and Property

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What are Housing, Land and Property (HLP) rights?

- HLP rights are about having a home, free from the fear of forced eviction; a place that offers shelter, safety and the ability to secure a livelihood.
- The concept of HLP includes the full spectrum of rights to housing, land and property held according to statutory and customary law or informally.
- HLP cuts across various sectors

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HLP rights: beyond 'ownership'

- HLP rights go beyond 'ownership'
- They include other forms of rights such as user rights (e.g. rights held by tenants) or easement rights (e.g. traditional passage through a piece of land or through neighbour's land).
- HLP rights can be held on an individual basis or collectively
- Prevention and response to forced evictions – key protection activity

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HLP mainstreaming: examples of best practices

- Security of Tenure in **Shelter** Responses
- Access to Land for **Food Security** and Livelihood Responses
- Inclusion of HLP considerations in **Mine Action** Interventions
- Understanding the linkages between HLP and **GBV**

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HLP Area of Responsibility



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Resources and Support

HLP AoR – Shobha.rao@nrc.no
HLP AoR website (country pages)
HLP partners' tools and publications
Shelter Cluster HLP page
HLP sub-clusters / working groups



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Any questions? Get in touch!

Thank you

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Protection Mainstreaming in Cash-Based Interventions

Dana Cristescu, GPC Cash and Markets Technical Advisor / CashCap
21 June 2017

Why Protection Mainstreaming in CBIs?

- Not different from protection mainstreaming in any humanitarian program;
- Remember CBIs are a program delivery modality /a tool
- CBIs are growing; expected to be used at scale in humanitarian response, whenever possible
- CBIs are considered to have more protection benefits than in-kind assistance, in same conditions – if PM is correctly done

Existing tools

- Broader than PM; it also looks into using cash in programs having specific protection objectives
- The Guide for Protection in CBIs
- The Protection Risks and Benefits Analysis Tool – a single simple tool for PM in CBIs
- Protection in CBIs training rolled out by the GPC
- Available under “CBIs and Protection” on both the GPC and CaLP websites



PM in humanitarian responses using large scale CBIs

- Multipurpose cash grants or sectoral cash
- The drive for increased use of MPGs
- How to improve the process, building on the strengths of protection-mandated organizations?
- Examples of current practices: in the preparedness project; UNHCR + WFP + partners collaboration; other examples?

Questions?



Global Protection Cluster

www.globalprotectioncluster.org

