

Protection during displacement



Objectives

- **Identify risks and needs facing IDPs during displacement**
- **Review the standards for protection during displacement in the GP**
- **Describe different modes of action for protection programming**
- **Outline priorities for a protection response**

Case study: Introduction

Steps to follow:

1. **A situation analysis: an assessment of the needs and threats facing IDPs**
 - Identify problems
 - Determine relevant legal standards
 - The actors involved
2. **Designing a response:**
 - What is the capacity of IDPs
 - Adequate protection modes



Case study: Part one

- 1. Who are the groups at risks?
(Identify specific and distinct groups or individuals).**
- 2. What are their needs?**
- 3. What are the threats they are facing?
From whom?**

Case study: Part two

- 4a. Identify the Guiding Principles which correspond to the needs/threats.**

- 4b Identify other possible threats/needs: use the Guiding Principles as check list**

Defining Protection

“all activities aimed at ensuring full respect for the rights of the individual in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the relevant bodies of law”

***From: “Humanitarian protection
– an ALNAP guidance booklet”***

Assistance and protection: two sides of the same coin

Guiding Principle 27:

Organisations “when providing assistance should give due regard to the protection needs and human rights of IDPs and take appropriate measure”

The approach of humanitarian agencies:

“Assistance and protection are the two indivisible pillars of humanitarian action.”

From: The Sphere Handbook



Protection in practise

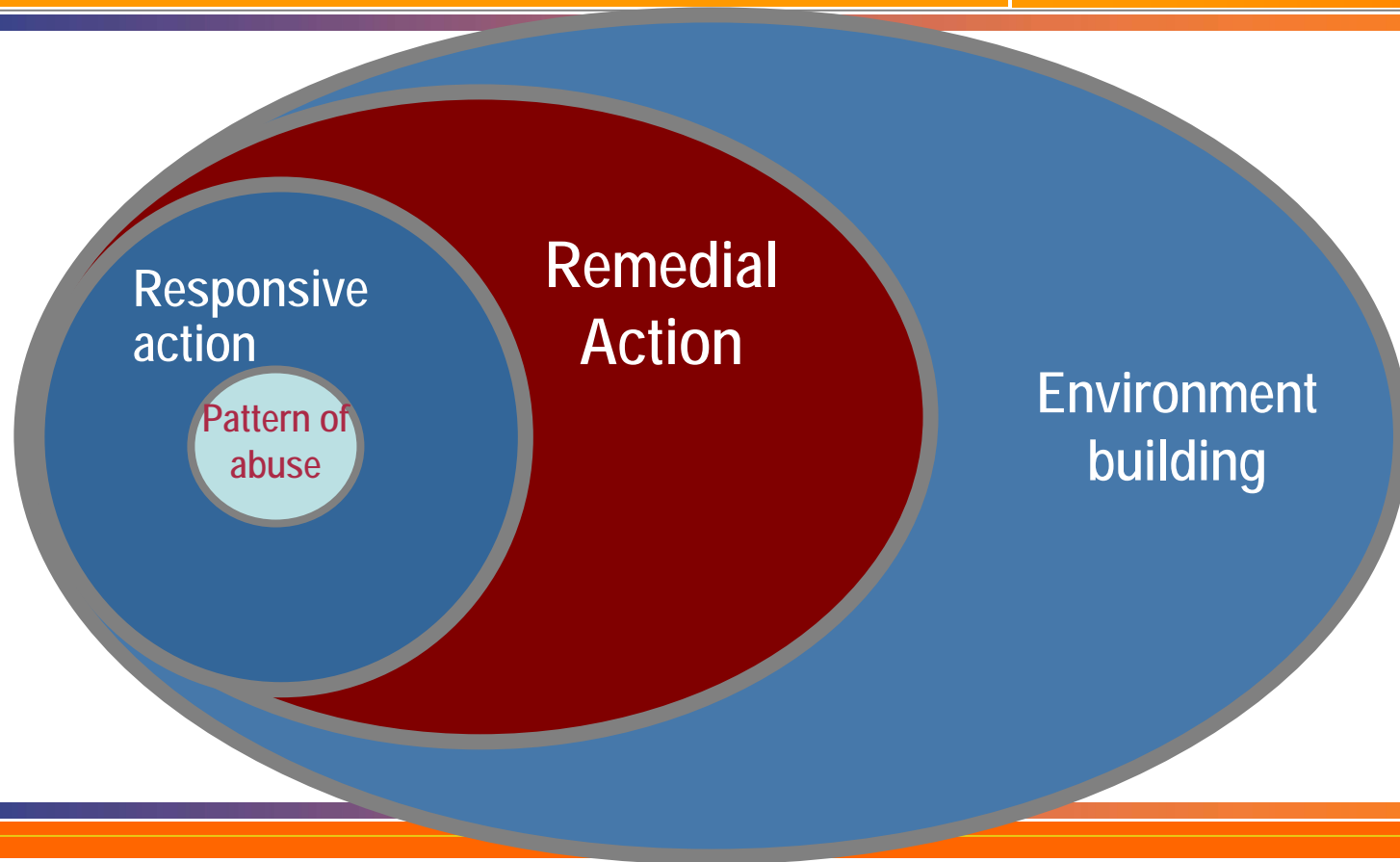
- **Providing humanitarian assistance**
- **Maintaining humanitarian presence and accompaniment**
- **Monitoring and reporting on human rights and international humanitarian law**
- **Humanitarian advocacy**



Case study: Part three

5. **Decide on what protective action should be taken**
6. **By whom?**

The 'Egg'



Responsive action

Preventing its recurrence, stopping it, alleviating its immediate effect e.g.:

- Monitor, investigate, share information on protection issues
- Refer people to assistance/support
- Cooperate with other humanitarian agencies
- Be present!
- Provide assistance to ensure that urgent needs are met, especially for vulnerable groups
- Support strategies of self-help

Remedial action

Restoring dignity, recuperation of health, family tracing, livelihood support e.g.:

- Reunite families separated during displacement
- Promote economic security through assisting with livelihoods
- Support traditional coping mechanisms
- Help to return housing to the rightful owner following displacement

Environment building action

Creating or consolidating an environment that is conducive to the full respect for the rights of the individual (such as political values, improvements in law, non-violent public culture etc.) e.g.:

- Empowering/Capacity building
- Training on rights for state and non-state authorities
- Conducting public advocacy on behalf of IDPs
- Mainstream protection through assistance programmes – to increase awareness internally.
- Build links between authorities and beneficiaries

Modes of protection



Involving IDPs: a requirement

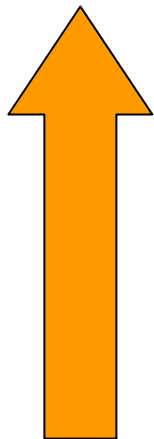
- **GP 3: IDPs have a right to request assistance**
- **GP 7: Information to IDPs; involve IDPs in planning and management of relocation**
- **GP 18: Participation of women in planning and distribution of supplies**
- **GP 28: Participation on IDPs in planning and management of durable solutions**

Involving IDPs: what to assess

- **The nature and timing of the threats confronting them**
- **The resources within displaced communities**
- **The practical possibilities and opportunities for resisting these threats**
- **The history of previous threats and the coping mechanisms**
- **The optimal linkage between their own response and that of an agency**

The participation ladder

High level
of participation



Low level
of participation

- **Collective action:** local people set their own agenda and mobilise to, carry it out in the absence of outsiders
- **Co-learning:** local people and outsiders share their knowledge to create new understanding and work together plans, to form action with outside facilitation
- **Cooperation:** local people work together with outsiders to determine priorities; responsibility remains with outsiders for directing the process
- **Consultation:** local opinion are asked; outsiders analyse and decide on a course of action
- **Compliance:** Tasks are assigned with incentives; outsiders decide agenda and direct the process
- **Co-option:** Token representatives are chosen, but have no real input or power

Case Study: part four

- 7. What are the practical possibilities and opportunities within displaced communities to resist threats and answer needs?**

Best Principles to Protect IDPs

- **Think about law, violation, rights, responsibility**
- **Aim to ensure respect (of the law) as well as providing assistance**
- **Build on people's own self-protection capacity**
- **Prioritise inter-agency complementarity**
- **Prevent counter-protective programming or behaviour (GP 27)**
- **Be realistic about the limits of your organisation**

Questions?