

INTER-AGENCY STANDING COMMITTEE
PRINCIPALS MEETING

**Cluster Working Group on
Protection
Progress Report**

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Subsequent to the September meeting of the IASC Principals, the Protection Cluster Working Group met three times on 7, 21 and 31 October. All meetings were chaired by UNHCR. Participants included: OCHA, OHCHR, UNDP, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNMAS, UNICEF, UNRWA, WFP, the RSG-IDPs, ICRC, NRC, Human Rights Watch, InterAction and ICVA.

It will be recalled that in the lead up to the September meeting of the IASC Principals, the Working Group focused on the issue of primary managerial responsibility and accountability for the protection of the internally displaced. The principal outcome was agreement that with the exception of internal displacement situations exclusively caused by natural or human-made disasters, UNHCR should, as a rule, assume primary managerial responsibility and accountability for the protection of the internally displaced and affected populations.

In line with the humanitarian reform process, the Working Group recognized the need to address also the broader dimension of protection response (not just with regard to the internally displaced). Thus, during October the Working Group focused on the question of the broader protection framework. It also sought to finalise the matrices contained in Annexes 2-4 of the September (and present) report, concerning responsibility-sharing (Annex 2), actionable recommendations to improve the predictability, speed and effectiveness of the protection response (Annex 3) and the global protection response capacity (Annex 4).

Discussion of the broader protection framework was based on a draft paper prepared by OCHA and UNICEF that deliberately mirrored the framework that had been agreed in regard to the protection of the internally displaced in terms of dividing protection into areas of activities with focal point agencies for each of these areas. The paper did not address the role of non-humanitarian actors in protection, such as DPKO and DPA, though it acknowledged that such actors have a role to play. It also stressed the importance of ensuring that work in other clusters and sectors of the overall humanitarian response is carried out with a "protection lens".

As concerns leadership and accountability, the paper proposed that in a given situation the three protection mandated agencies (UNHCR, UNICEF and OHCHR) would consult closely and agree among themselves on which agency would assume primary responsibility and accountability for protection in the broad sense. In the event that such agreement is not forthcoming, it was recommended that the capacity of the HC/RC be strengthened in order for him/her to assume this responsibility. During the discussions it was noted that this approach had been applied in regard to the South Asia earthquake with UNICEF acting as Cluster Lead for protection. While it was too early to draw lessons from this it was agreed that it would be important to do so in the future.

OHCHR welcomed the approach of the OCHA-UNICEF paper but felt that there was still need to define more clearly what protection means in operational terms, as did several other cluster members. Given the swift pace of the humanitarian reform process and the varied agency perspectives on providing operational content to the IASC definition of protection, it was agreed that such a discussion would best be pursued in the IASC Task Force on Human Rights and Humanitarian Action.

In the meantime, the Cluster Working Group continued to work towards consensus on the issue of primary managerial responsibility and accountability for protection in its broader sense, based on the approach proposed in the OCHA-UNICEF paper. To this end, the Chair produced a "merged paper" that outlines the framework for UN managerial responsibility and accountability for protection in humanitarian emergencies and that brings together the elements agreed in the *Framework for UN Managerial Responsibility and Accountability for the Protection of Internally Displaced Persons and Affected Populations in Complex Emergencies* (as presented to the IASC Principals on 12

September and contained in Annex 1) with the relevant sections of the OCHA-UNICEF paper. The merged paper is reproduced as section II below.

II. IMPROVING THE PROTECTION RESPONSE IN HUMANITARIAN EMERGENCIES

The present section outlines the recommendation of the Working Group to the IASC Principals on UN agency designation for management and accountability for protection in humanitarian emergencies – both complex emergency situations¹ and situations of natural or human-made disasters.² It builds on the initial report and annexes of the Working Group, as submitted to the IASC-WG at the beginning of September 2005 and endorsed by the IASC Principals on 12 September 2005, and should be read in conjunction therewith.

1. Defining Protection

The Working Group recognizes that the agencies participating in this process do not necessarily share a common interpretation of what constitutes *protection*. Some agencies consider all their activities to be protection activities, whether preventative, responsive, remedial/curative or environment building; others have specific, delineated actions which qualify as protection, which are also either preventative or curative. For the purpose of this framework, *protection* is defined in general terms in accordance with the most widely accepted definition of protection – i.e. as encompassing “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 (i.e. human rights law, international humanitarian law and refugee law.”³ The Working Group has requested the IASC Task Force Human Rights and Humanitarian Action, chaired by OHCHR, to examine whether this definition of protection, as agreed upon at the inter-agency level, may be given specific operational content using RSG Kålin’s four-part protection framework. Reference is also made in this context to the ECHA process concerning the protection of civilians in armed conflicts and the need to maintain consistency in approach and avoid duplication.

2. Enhancing the Predictability, Accountability and Effectiveness of the Protection Response

The main purpose of the humanitarian reform process is to ensure a more predictable, accountable, and effective response to all persons affected by humanitarian crises, whether displaced or not, by strengthening the collaborative response, under the overall leadership and guidance of the HC/RC. This entails more effective management arrangements for HCs/RCs and donors, as well as a significantly strengthened global capacity to respond to protection needs in a timely and effective manner. In order to foster a comprehensive approach, significant inter- and intra-institutional capacity gaps will need to be addressed on a longer-term basis, which will also require robust donor support.

The Working Group recognizes there are limitations on what the humanitarian community, and the international community more broadly, can do to keep populations safe in conflict when their death or abuse are deliberate, not simply a side effect. Given these limitations, the present process does not comprehensively address – but will seek to promote and influence – aspects related to physical security or political dialogue. This process recognizes that there are important links to be made with peace-support missions, political processes falling under the responsibility of relevant actors such

¹ In 1994, the IASC defined the term “complex emergency” as “a humanitarian crisis in a country, region or society where there is total or considerable breakdown of authority resulting from internal or external conflict and which requires an international response that goes beyond the mandate or capacity of any single agency and/ or the ongoing United Nations country program.”

² Situations of human-made disasters would, for instance, include ecological calamities, famine, etc.

³ See IASC, *Protection of Internally Displaced Persons – Inter-Agency Standing Committee Policy Paper Series, No.2* (2000) at 2. This definition was originally agreed in the context of the ICRC Workshop Process. See further ICRC, *Strengthening Protection in War – A Search for Professional Standards* (May 2001).

as peace forces, donors, other political actors, regional organizations, the Security Council, DPKO, DPA (etc.), and activities carried out by humanitarian actors. It also recalls the primary responsibility of States with regard to the protection of all persons on their territory.

The Working Group also recognises that all humanitarian actors share responsibility for ensuring that activities in each cluster and other areas of the humanitarian response are carried out with “a protection lens”. Each of the Cluster Working Groups and Cluster Leads are responsible for ensuring that the protection concerns related to their respective clusters are addressed including, in particular, ensuring that activities carried out under their cluster responsibility do not lead to or perpetuate discrimination, abuse, violence, neglect or exploitation. Furthermore, at their September meeting, the IASC Principals requested the Clusters to incorporate several cross-cutting issues, including gender, age and diversity, HIV/AIDS and human rights, into their work. The Working Group is available, upon request, to liaise with the other clusters on the incorporation of human rights protection in their work.⁴ Additionally, it is understood that the Task Force on Human Rights and Humanitarian Action is prepared, in conjunction with its examination of human rights protection, to provide guidance to the cluster working groups on the incorporation of human rights in the form of human rights checklists in the short term; and operational guidelines in the longer term. Meanwhile, where there are persistent or serious gaps in the provision of services, the Protection Cluster may be required to address such issues as protection needs.

3. Agency Designation as Cluster Lead

In terms of agency designation, the Working Group recommends a number of different options to the IASC-WG and Principals depending on the nature of the situation that provoked the need for a humanitarian response.

(a) Protection of internally displaced persons and affected populations⁵ in complex emergencies

As agreed at the IASC Principals’ meeting on 12 September 2005, as cluster lead, UNHCR should as a rule assume primary managerial responsibility and accountability for the protection of the internally displaced persons and affected populations in complex emergency situations.⁶

This recommendation is subject to the understanding that UNHCR’s involvement in the protection of the internally displaced should not and could not be undertaken in a manner that might undermine the right to asylum or the protection of refugees in countries facing a situation of internal displacement. In such circumstances, the protection-mandated agencies (OHCHR, UNICEF and UNHCR) will consult closely and propose in a timely manner to the HC/RC (through the Country Team (CT)) an alternative agency for the assumption of managerial responsibility and accountability for the protection of the internally displaced. In the interests of ensuring the predictability of the response and at the request of the Working Group, UNHCR developed in September 2005 criteria for the determination of those situations in which it would not assume primary managerial responsibility and accountability for the protection of the internally displaced (see Annex 1 to the present report). The IASC Principals also agreed on 12 September 2005 that this designation of UNHCR as Cluster Lead on protection of internally displaced persons and affected populations in complex emergencies does not preclude an extraordinary finding by the CT, following a joint needs

⁴ Eventually, the IASC may wish to formalize a mechanism for inter-cluster cooperation on cross-cutting matters across all clusters. The arrangement in the South Asian Earthquake Response – where the clusters are reportedly working together in an integrated and cooperative manner, both through the cluster leads and the individual cluster members serving as focal points to other clusters – appears to be working well.

⁵ For the purpose of this framework, affected populations comprise the following categories of persons: host communities where internally displaced persons are living; host communities in areas of return of internally displaced persons; and persons or communities at risk of displacement if their protection problems are not addressed.

⁶ See Annex 1 to the present report - “*Framework for United Nations Managerial Responsibility and Accountability for the Protection of Internally Displaced Persons and Affected Populations in Complex Emergencies*” (“*Framework for Protection of Internally Displaced Persons in Complex Emergencies*”) endorsed by the IASC Principals on 12 September 2005.

assessment and the development of a protection strategy, that in a particular country context, another agency may be better placed to assume this role.

OHCHR, UNHCR and UNICEF, in consultation with other agencies, will also endeavor to establish more formal arrangements in terms of identifying areas of support and cooperation with regard to the protection of the internally displaced and affected populations. ICRC has also expressed a willingness to consider a more prominent role in those situations where the UN might lack the necessary capacity and resources.

(b) Protection in disasters and in regard to other situations/groups requiring a protection response

The Working Group considered it important that a mechanism be established for the protection of all persons displaced as a result of, or affected by, disasters as well as for populations/persons facing acute protection needs that require an international response (even if no displacement has occurred). In such situations, the Working Group recommends the following options to the IASC-WG and Principals:

- Under the overall leadership of the HC/RC, the three protection-mandated agencies (OHCHR, UNHCR, and UNICEF) would consult closely and agree which of the three would assume the role of Cluster Lead for protection, either on the basis of existing arrangements or after conducting a common assessment to determine the required operational capacity. This option would enable the HC/RC to rely on one protection agency to lead the response for the cluster.

UNHCR has indicated that, given its own specific mandate, its role in the response in such situations would normally necessarily be limited but that it would always participate in the CT's need assessment, planning and strategy formulation process.

OHCHR has indicated that it is ready to take an active role in the Protection Cluster and, where capacity permits, is prepared to take the lead in protection. The Working Group recognizes that OHCHR's current field deployment capacity is significantly more limited than that of UNHCR and UNICEF. However, it is hoped that subject to OHCHR's internal reforms, this capacity will increase in the near future.

Given the global gap in agency mandates and capacity to provide broader protection as identified above, notably in situations of natural disaster, and given its global field presence, UNICEF will accept to play a lead role in broader protection as an agency of last resort in a given situation, within the limits of its capacity and depending on financial resources made available to carry out this function effectively and accountably. While doing so, UNICEF will maintain its own focus and leadership in Child Protection.

- In the unusual event that none of the three protection mandated agencies are able to assume the lead role, the fall-back option would be to strengthen the capacity of the HC/RC to define an overall strategy and programme to enhance protection, in close collaboration with the focal point agencies (see below). This option would provide a coordination solution for situations in which none of the three protection-mandated agencies is able to assume the cluster lead role. However, it may still be difficult for the HC/RC, even with a strengthened coordination capacity, to respond operationally and be accountable for the protection response.

The roles and responsibilities of Cluster Lead were stipulated in the *Outcome Document* endorsed at the IASC Principals meeting of 12 September 2005 and are as follows:

- **The cluster lead, at the global level**, will take all necessary actions to ensure adequate and effective responses to new crises, as well as to certain current crises (including essential support for local and national risk assessment, vulnerability reduction and preparedness).
- **The cluster lead at the global level** is responsible for (a) taking forward capacity assessments and developing capacity within the cluster, (b) securing and following up on commitments to contribute to these functions, and (c) sustaining mechanisms through which the cluster as a whole can deliver on its overall commitments, and the contribution of individual entities within it.
- **Functions at global level** include up to date assessments of the overall needs for human, financial and institutional capacity in the cluster area, and in linkages with other cluster areas – including preparedness measures and long term planning, standards and best practices, advocacy and resource mobilization; reviews of currently available capacities and means for their utilization; taking action to ensure that vitally needed capacities and mechanisms (including rosters for surge capacity) are put in place (through training and system development) at local, national, regional and international levels as appropriate, with the use of existing resources where possible.
- **The cluster lead, at the country level**, will take all necessary actions to ensure fulfillment of commonly accepted standards for timely, adequate and effective humanitarian action that achieves the required impact in relation to the specific cluster area. This must be done in ways that ensure the complementarities of the various stakeholders' actions, strengthen the involvement of national and local institutions, and make the best use of available resources for adequate and effective results - in ways that are well coordinated, do no harm and are complementary.
- **These obligations** imply that the cluster lead would be responsible for (a) predictable action within the cluster for analysis of needs, addressing priorities and identifying gaps in the cluster area, (b) securing and following up on commitments from the cluster to contribute to responding to needs and filling the gaps, (c) sustaining mechanisms through which the cluster as a whole, and individual participants, both assesses its performance and delivers effectively.
- **The cluster lead** ensures that needs assessments and responses are based on participatory and community based approaches which integrate cross cutting issues (such as human rights; gender, age and diversity; and HIV/AIDS), ensuring synergies and effective links with other clusters, risk reduction, monitoring and adjustment of the response, and acting as the provider of last resort.
- **Overall commitments:** Cluster leads should commit to fulfill their functions in a way that contributes to the overall effectiveness of the cluster, and is additional to their work as humanitarian agencies. Participants within each cluster are encouraged to work collectively - building the operational capacity for the functions agreed within each cluster.
- **Accountability:** Participants working within each cluster area have obligations to each other relating to the fulfillment of their commitments. In addition, the cluster leads also have mutual obligations, and are accountable to HCs (at the country level), and globally to the ERC – in his or her capacity as chair of the IASC.

The Working Group recognizes that the relationship between the accountability for the protection of internally displaced persons and affected populations in complex emergencies and accountability

for the protection needs of other populations may pose **coordination challenges** at the country level that will need to be addressed on a case-by-case basis. There may be situations in which there are different types of population groups in the same crisis setting with similar or distinct protection needs – conflict-generated IDPs and affected populations; disaster-generated IDPs and affected populations; and non-displaced populations in need of protection. In such cases the protection cluster will strive, in so far as is possible, to avoid the duplication of cluster structures and in principle agree to have one protection cluster lead that will coordinate the overall protection response for all populations with the assistance of the other protection-mandated agencies. Standard operating procedures for consultation and coordination will be developed so as to ensure the effectiveness of the protection response. In addition, the “focal point” approach (see below) is intended to promote coherence in the protection response for the various groups.

The Working Group also recognizes that the coordination mechanisms established for protection should be field-oriented and provide for the active participation of NGOs and other relevant actors. Such mechanisms should avoid overlap and unnecessarily bureaucratic structures and wasting valuable resources. They should also be designed so as to avoid any fragmentation of the protection response, or dilution of the accountability and responsibilities of all involved actors.

4. “Areas of Responsibility” and “Focal Point” Agencies

In the interests of further ensuring predictability and accountability, the Working Group agreed that the protection response would benefit from being divided into overarching and generally applicable “functional components” or “**areas of responsibility**” under the coordination of the cluster lead. The Working Group has defined nine “areas of responsibility” and their associated activities (see Annex 2⁷). These are: rule of law and justice; prevention of and response to GBV; protection of children; protection of other persons or groups of persons with specific needs (including IDPs, older and disabled persons etc.); prevention of and response to threats to physical safety and security and other human rights violations; mine action; land, housing and property issues; promotion and facilitation of solutions; and logistics and information management support for the cluster.⁸

Each of these areas of the protection response may be applicable to all populations in need of protection in humanitarian emergencies or in varying measures. Other areas of responsibility may arise in particular circumstances. Priorities should be determined on the basis of an assessment undertaken to identify critical issues and gaps that need to be addressed. Emphasis could also shift from one situation to another (e.g. in situations of transition, the focus on land, housing and property rights, rule of law and justice and promotion and facilitation of solutions is likely to be stronger), but the delineated areas of responsibility for protection would still apply.

While the Working Group believes that these areas of responsibility cover a wide range of protection activities, they are flexible and subject to revision should any gaps be identified. Furthermore, if the Country Team or the protection cluster at the national level identifies gaps that are not covered by these areas, they may revise them as required by the conditions on the ground.

The Working Group also agreed that, under the coordination and primary responsibility of the cluster lead, it was important to identify “**focal point**” agencies (including in some situations the cluster lead) that would assume responsibility and accountability for these *specific* areas of responsibility in accordance with their expertise. Under the coordination of the cluster lead, the “focal point” agency would be responsible for ensuring an effective response, in its particular area(s) of responsibility, in collaboration with other participating agencies. The Working Group agreed that this was a necessary step to strengthen predictability and accountability in the protection response.

⁷ Annex 2 - *Responsibility-Sharing for the Enhancement of Protection in Humanitarian Emergencies*

⁸ The list of activities identified under the different areas of responsibility in Annex 2 are not exhaustive and may have to be further adapted at the country level.

It would also allow “focal point agencies” to build up specific response capacity in their area of responsibility, including through arrangements with participating agencies.

The Working Group agreed that applying the responsibilities of the “focal points” beyond the protection of the internally displaced and affected populations in complex emergencies to encompass other persons in need of protection would help to ensure a more consistent protection response. Agencies have been encouraged to signal their predisposition to undertake the role of “focal point” for a particular component and/or to undertake specific activities as a participating agency with the understanding that the cluster lead would assume focal point responsibilities, as a provider of last resort, if no other agency was willing to do so.

Consideration has been given by the Working Group to the specific **responsibilities and accountabilities of a “focal point agency”**. As is the case in relation to the overall Cluster Lead for protection, acting as “focal point” does not mean that the agency would be expected to undertake all protection activities within the specific area of responsibility. Rather, the focal point would be responsible to the cluster lead for ensuring that those activities are undertaken, irrespective of the fact that the agency is implementing the activities or had delegated this role to a partner. As part of their responsibility, focal point agencies will, in particular:

- Assist the cluster lead in the needs assessments to map out priority protection gaps and develop area-specific needs assessment tools;
- Avoid duplication of activities with other focal point and participating agencies;
- Develop field-oriented and flexible implementing mechanisms to partner locally with NGOs, CBOs and local governments;
- Address through projects/activities issues related to the capacity of partners participating in the protection response;
- Develop benchmarks to plan response and measure its impact and provide to the cluster lead regular feedback;
- Establish, where they are lacking, generic area-specific core commitments and standards to anticipate response in the sector at the onset of the emergency.
- Act as provider of last resort within its given area of responsibility.

III. CAPACITIES AND GAPS

The Working Group is focusing its mapping of capacities and gaps at two levels:

- Protection capacity and preparedness at the global level, to respond to an emergency of 500,000 persons.
- Protection capacity and protection gaps in the countries to be selected for priority implementation on the cluster approach.

With regard to the former, Annex 4 provides an overview of the current level of protection capacity that exists within the cluster and among standby partners, to the extent to which the Cluster Working Group has been able to map this. In short:

- It has not at this stage been possible to quantify the number of staff with protection expertise within UN agencies that could be deployed in response to a sudden onset emergency. Work on this is ongoing.
- During a sudden onset emergency, five UN agencies/programmes indicated that they would be in a position to make an unspecified number of staff with protection expertise available from either headquarters and/or through redeployment from country offices. Average time that it would take to deploy staff ranges anywhere from 72 hours to 5 days, 15 days, 30 days and up to 90 days depending on the agency concerned. The average length of deployment is yet to be determined.

- Approximately 110 staff with protection expertise are available through the main standby partners (DRC, Austcare, NRC and Save the Children – Norway). However, the numbers given reflect the roster profiles and should not be taken as an indication of *actual availability* since this changes regularly. During 2006 standby partners will be revising their rosters in order to bring greater clarity in terms of their actual versus potential roster capacity.
- An additional 100 protection staff will be available through PROCAP during 2006.

Mapping the protection capacity and gaps in countries to be selected for priority implementation of the cluster approach awaits a decision by the IASC Principals on country selection, but several agencies have started reviewing their operations (needs, gaps, partnership options etc).

IV. RESPONSE IN SELECTED EXISTING EMERGENCIES

The working group has not yet dealt with issues concerning the support to ongoing emergencies and awaits a final decision by the IASC Principal on the modalities, priorities and timing for unrolling the cluster approach in ongoing emergencies. In the meantime, cluster members have informed their field representatives in DRC, Liberia and Uganda to participate actively in the ongoing consultations led by the respective HCs with support from IDD/OCHA on the possible implementation of the cluster-leadership approach in these countries, beginning in early 2006. In addition, the Working Group has requested UNICEF to undertake a lessons-learned review of their leadership of the Protection Cluster in the context of the South Asia earthquake response.

V. NON-UN ACTOR INVOLVEMENT

A key feature of the Working Group's discussions has been the involvement of non-UN actors. More precisely, the following non-UN actors have participated in the Working Group's discussions, albeit to varying degrees: ICRC; members of the NGO community represented by the consortia groups, specifically InterAction and ICVA, as well as individual NGOs: the Norwegian Refugee Council, Human Rights Watch and Oxfam.

Increased NGO and ICRC participation in the activities of the Working Group at the global level is envisaged in the actionable recommendations and will be pursued by the Chair. At the same time, however, attempts by the Chair to more fully reflect the role and capacities of NGOs with regard to Annexes 2 (responsibility-sharing) and 4 (global capacity mapping) have met with very limited success. These efforts are ongoing and increased NGO involvement is strongly encouraged.

At the national level, provision has been made in the actionable recommendations for the development of national and local protection capacities, including among displaced communities, including the routine identification of existing national and local protection capacities during needs assessments.

VI. CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

As indicated in section II above, the Working Group recognises that all humanitarian actors share responsibility for ensuring that activities in each cluster and other areas of the humanitarian response are carried out with "a protection lens". Each of the Cluster Working Groups and Cluster Leads are responsible for ensuring that the protection concerns related to their respective clusters are addressed including, in particular, ensuring that activities carried out under their cluster responsibility do not lead to or perpetuate discrimination, abuse, violence, neglect or exploitation. Furthermore, at their September meeting, the IASC Principals requested the Clusters to incorporate several cross-cutting issues, including gender, age and diversity, HIV/AIDS and human rights, into their work. The Working Group is available, upon request, to provide guidance to the other clusters on the incorporation of protection mechanisms in their work. Meanwhile, where there are persistent or serious gaps in the provision of services, the Protection Cluster may be required to address such issues as protection needs.

The Working Group has, in addition, identified a number of issues that were originally discussed in relation to the actionable recommendations in the protection cluster but which, on reflection, are of concern to all clusters and as such warrant discussion at the inter-cluster level. Specifically:

- The need to establish a mechanism for systematic reporting by all cluster leads to the HC/RC on the implementation of the cluster strategy.
- The need to ensure that protection and other needs of IDPs and other groups of persons with specific needs are properly reflected in humanitarian and development strategy instruments, for instance, CHAPs, CAPs, CCAs, UNDAFs, and PRSPs.
- In view of the likely increase in staff presence in the field, the need to establish measures for ensuring staff security at the field level and which should include, in the first instance, undertaking a review of current security training programmes, particularly with regard to UN secretariat staff, with a view to identifying areas for improvement and inter-agency collaboration.
- Again, in view of the likely increase in staff presence in the field, there is a need to better address the impunity of those involved in violence against and intimidation of field staff.

VII. RESPONSE PLANNING AND PREPAREDNESS MEASURES

The generic roles and responsibilities of the cluster lead in response planning are outlined in the *Outcome Document* agreed by the IASC Principals on 12 September 2005 (see Section II(3)(b) above). Additional guidance with regard to the protection of internally displaced persons is provided in the *Framework for Primary UN Managerial Responsibility and Accountability for the Protection of Internally Displaced Persons and Affected Populations in Complex Emergencies*, as endorsed by the IASC Principals on 12 September 2005 (Annex 1). The specific roles and responsibilities in the protection response of the focal point agencies are outlined in section II(4) above.

As concerns preparedness measures, among the actionable recommendations identified by the Working Group is the need to increase the global standby protection capacity among members of the Working Group (particularly focal point agencies) in order to respond to two to three new emergencies of up to 500,000 beneficiaries each during 2006. To this end the Working Group will:

- seek to provide systematic training on protection issues for headquarters staff (see below) with a view to possible and temporary deployment to the field in the event of sudden onset emergencies or the deterioration of existing situations.
- support the establishment and implementation of PROCAP, including the provision of protection training to NGO stand-by roster members.
- develop MOUs between different operational agencies on the use of logistics and other field assets to increase the speed of deployment of protection staff and facilitate their work once on the ground.

As indicated, the Working Group plans to increase the number of staff trained in protection issues in each agency as well as among authorities, local partners (including NGOs) and other relevant actors in order to respond to two or three new emergencies with up to 500,000 beneficiaries each during 2006. This will entail:

- the development of a protection training programme for headquarters and field staff, including a module on coordination, as well as training within areas of responsibility in natural and human-made disasters.
- working with DPKO on introducing and implementing standardised protection training for all DPKO staff in the field (civil and military, national and international).
- working with regional organisations to introduce and implement standardised protection training for all civilian and military peacekeeping personnel.
- developing and implementing a programme for protection training for national authorities, beginning with the IDD's 8 priority countries.

Emphasis has also been placed on the need for improved early-warning and response, both at the global and national levels (see Annex 3, recommendations 11, 12 and 17).

VII. PLAN FOR A PHASED INTRODUCTION AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR 2006 IMPLEMENTATION

As per the actionable recommendations (see Annex 3), priority actions for 2006 will be undertaken in the following areas:

Establishment and effective functioning of the protection cluster at the global level.

- Maintain the cluster working group and seek stronger NGO and ICRC participation in order to ensure global oversight of protection responses
- Establish support cell for the cluster.

Systematic attention to protection in needs assessments and strategy development.

- Ensure systematic and timely participation of agencies and other relevant protection actors in CT needs assessments and development of operational protection strategies.

Improved and systematic protection coordination.

- Provide guidance to HCs/RCs and CTs on implementing the cluster lead approach to protection.
- Develop generic TORs for the establishment of country protection working groups (national and local).
- Systematic establishment and convening in all country situations of protection working groups, especially at the local level.

Increased and meaningful presence on the ground.

- Increase the global protection standby capacity among members of the working group (particularly focal point agencies) in order to respond to two or three new emergencies with up to 500,000 beneficiaries each during 2006.
- Ensuring compliance with MOSS, systematically enhance presence of protection staff and/or staff with protection knowledge outside capitals and among vulnerable populations, in particular in IDP camps or settlements.
- Encourage the participation of representatives of the donor and diplomatic community in missions to areas where violations are ongoing or anticipated.

Enhanced monitoring, reporting and response.

- Establish in all countries monitoring, reporting and information management mechanisms (to identify individual cases/trends and patterns) coupled with prompt and effective responsive and remedial action as required. Particular attention must be paid to disaggregation of information by sex and age; identification of specific concerns relating to marginalized groups/persons with specific needs.⁹

Effective early-warning and response.

- Establish early-warning mechanisms with a view to preventing further/secondary coerced displacement and to allow for contingency planning.
- Develop rapid response capacity for emergency deployment of staff to affected areas of the country in an effort to deter coerced displacement and other human rights violations or to provide an initial response to the needs of the affected population.

Enhanced training and capacity development.

⁹ Such monitoring, reporting and information management mechanisms must be consistent with – and advance the aims of – UNSC Resolution 1612 (2005) of 26 July 2005.

- Increase the number of specifically trained staff in each agency as well as among authorities, local partners (incl. NGOs) and other relevant actors in order to respond to two to three new emergencies with up to 500,000 beneficiaries each during 2006.
- Develop the capacity of HCs/RCs to actively support strategies aimed at promoting more sustained and assertive advocacy in support of the protection of IDPs and affected populations.
- Identify and support the development of local protection capacity through technical assistance.

IX. RECOMMENDATIONS ON OUTSTANDING CLUSTER-SPECIFIC ISSUES

- Review cross-cutting issues with other clusters (including HIV/AIDS issues, responsibility for care and maintenance for IDPs in situations of protracted displacement, etc.
- Review existing standards for the registration of refugees and develop standards and guidelines for registration of IDPs that ensure their security, protection and freedom of movement.
- Establish criteria for determining when displacement ends.
- Elaborate terms of reference for the Cluster Support Cell.
- Identify cluster-specific resource requirements in situations of natural or human-made disasters or in other situations where UNHCR will not assume leadership of the protection cluster.

X. CLUSTER-SPECIFIC RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

The Working group has only been able to provide an estimate of the overall costing for global preparedness for the protection cluster in the following areas:

Headquarters support

- It is anticipated that the establishment of a support cell for the Protection Cluster which will also be responsible for the implementation of recommendations at the global level will be partially met through prioritisation of functions among existing posts and continued OCHA-IDD support to UNHCR as cluster lead for conflict-generated IDPs and affected populations.¹⁰
- Limited support cell (administration and temporary staffing), as well as implementation of fifteen Actionable Recommendations at the global level (including preparation and dissemination of guidelines and best practices) is estimated at \$200,000.
- **Total: US\$200,000**

Capacity building at the national and local level

- Standby capacity from PROCAP (already funded; managed by OCHA-IDD and NRC) is costed at \$4,434,800.
- Pending the selection of countries by the IASC Principals, the Working Group is not in a position to approximate the costs required in terms of capacity building at the national and local level.

Training at the national and global levels

- Priority will be given to training on protection at the national level. It is envisaged that 5 country-level protection workshops will be held in 2006 at an approximate cost of

¹⁰ While this assessment covers UNHCR's global responsibility and accountability, alternatives for Headquarters support may need to be considered in situations of natural or human-made disasters, or where UNHCR otherwise is not in a position to assume managerial responsibility and accountability in a country-specific setting.

US\$200,000 (US\$40,000/workshop), as well as an additional cost of US\$50,000 for the development of training materials.

- At the global level, the Working Group envisages two protection workshops in 2006 at a total cost of US\$80,000.
- **TOTAL: US\$330,000**

Core facility costs

- IT support is estimated at \$40,000. It is assumed that telecoms costs will be reflected by the telecoms cluster for all clusters.
- **TOTAL: US\$40,000**

Global stockpile

- Registration for non-camp (dispersed populations) is estimated at \$3,184,123, including \$260,000 for production of identity cards.
- **Total: US\$3,184,123**

Preparedness and contingency planning

- For one emergency of 500,000 persons, deployment for six months of multi-disciplinary protection teams to implement response in nine areas of responsibility is estimated at \$2,040,000.
- **Total: US\$2,040,000**

PROTECTION WORKING GROUP

**FRAMEWORK FOR UNITED NATIONS MANAGERIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY
FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS AND AFFECTED
POPULATIONS IN COMPLEX EMERGENCIES**

(presented to the IASC Principals' meeting on 12 September 2005)

This paper outlines the Protection Working Group's recommendation to the IASC Principals on UN agency designation for management and accountability for the protection of the internally displaced and affected populations. It also indicates the specific roles and responsibilities of the designated agency as agreed by members of the Working Group.

At this stage the Working Group is in a position to make such a recommendation only in relation to the protection of the internally displaced persons and affected populations in complex emergencies. While the group recognizes the importance of considering protection in broader terms, it notes that in view of the particularly complex nature of protection this will require more time. In addition, the group considered it important to first conclude a series of bilateral discussions on the sectoral leadership for the protection of the internally displaced that OCHA/IDD had initiated with UNHCR, UNICEF and OHCHR at the request of the ERC. To this end, the Working Group recommends that the eight priority countries identified by OCHA/IDD¹ (and any emerging crises of internal displacement) should be used to pilot this new arrangement².

1. AGENCY DESIGNATION

The Working Group recommends to the IASC WG and Principals that in complex emergency situations UNHCR should, as a rule, assume primary managerial responsibility and accountability for the protection of the internally displaced persons and affected populations.

This recommendation is, however, subject to the understanding that UNHCR's involvement in the protection of the internally displaced should and could not be undertaken in a manner that might undermine the right to asylum. In such circumstances, the protection-mandated agencies will propose in a timely manner to the HC/RC (through the CT) an alternative agency for the assumption of managerial responsibility and accountability for the protection of the internally displaced³. In the interests of ensuring the predictability of the response, UNHCR has developed criteria for the determination of those situations in which it would not assume primary managerial responsibility and accountability for the protection of the internally displaced (see addendum 1, below).

In situations of natural disasters, while UNHCR will participate in needs assessments and the development of protection strategies, the designation of another agency with primary managerial responsibility and accountability for the protection of the internally displaced persons should take place within the CT.

The Working Group agreed that the protection of internally displaced persons and affected populations should be broken down into overarching "functional components" or "areas of responsibility". The Working Group also agreed that, under UNHCR's overall coordination and primary responsibility, it was important to identify "focal point" agencies (including UNHCR) that would be able to assume responsibility for these *specific* areas of protection in accordance

¹ Burundi, Colombia, (DR) Congo, Liberia, Nepal, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda.

² It was also recommended that the present framework be tested in a situation of displacement caused by natural disaster

³ The Working Group also agreed that this recommendation does not preclude an extraordinary finding by the country team (CT), following a joint needs assessment and a protection strategy development exercise, that in a particular country context, another agency may be better placed to assume this role.

with their expertise. Under the cluster coordination of UNHCR, the “focal point” agency would be responsible for ensuring an effective response, in its particular area(s) of responsibility, in collaboration with other participating agencies. The Working Group agreed that this was a necessary step to strengthen predictability and accountability in the protection response for internally displaced persons and affected population. It would also allow “focal point agencies” to build up specific response capacity in their area of responsibility, including through arrangements with participating agencies. Undertaking the “focal point” role does not mean that the agency would be expected to undertake all protection activities within the specific area of responsibility. Rather, the focal point agency would be responsible to UNHCR, as the primary managerial agency for the protection of internally displaced persons and affected populations, for ensuring that those activities are undertaken.

The Working Group developed a matrix setting out these functional components of protection / areas of responsibility, as well as a number of protection activities. Agencies have been encouraged to signal their predisposition to undertake the role of “focal point” for a particular component and/or to undertake specific activities as a participating agency with the understanding that UNHCR would assume focal point responsibilities if no other agency was willing to do so. One of the future priorities of the Working Group will be to work out further details of what being a focal point for an area of responsibility would entail in terms of responsibility and accountability and what will be the relationship between the sectoral lead and the “focal point” agency.

UNHCR, OHCHR and UNICEF, in consultation with other agencies, will also endeavor to establish more formal arrangement in terms of identifying areas of support and cooperation with regard to the protection of the internally displaced and affected populations. ICRC has also expressed a willingness to consider a more prominent role in those situations where the UN might lack the necessary capacity and resources.

2. ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES

In line with the IASC *Guidance to HCs/RCs on Implementing the Collaborative Response* and the *Revised Terms of Reference for Humanitarian Coordinators* the HC/RC, with the support of OCHA, retains overall responsibility for the implementation of the collaborative response to situations of internal displacement. This includes ensuring that the different sectors of the response, including protection, are effectively managed by the designated agencies. Under the overall leadership and direction of the HC/RC, and in support of the collaborative response, the role of the agency designated responsible and accountable for managing protection for the internally displaced is to:

- Work towards ensuring that national authorities respect the rights of the internally displaced and affected populations.
- Ensure the most efficient use of the protection capacities and expertise of all protection-mandated agencies and actors in civil society, especially NGOs.
- Ensure that humanitarian and development assistance is directed in a non-discriminatory manner towards mitigating the effects of violations and preventing their occurrence or recurrence; and towards promoting and supporting sustainable solutions.
- Support efforts to strengthen the capacity of the national authorities and judicial institutions and civil society.

Pursuant to the IASC concept note on *Developing Cluster Responsibilities and Accountability* (12 July 2005), and in line with the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and relevant elements of international humanitarian, human rights, refugee and criminal law, the main responsibilities of the sector-designated agency will include:

- **Planning and strategy development** – with due priority given to age and gender mainstreaming, ensure that needs assessments are undertaken for cluster and establish

priority actions, develop cluster implementation plan, contribute on behalf of cluster to country strategies.

- **Identification and coordination of key partners** – including the identification of private sector, national and local capacities.
- **Standard-setting** – promote best practice within cluster and ensure establishment of appropriate technical standards for the crisis.
- **Monitoring and reporting** – ensure appropriate monitoring and reporting mechanisms (including in the area of age and gender mainstreaming) are in place to review impact and progress against implementation plans, and to keep the HC fully apprised of all developments.
- **Advocacy** – identify core advocacy concerns and contribute key messages to broader advocacy initiatives.
- **Training** – ensure a thorough understanding of, and building expertise on, protection coordination.

In the specific context of the protection of the internally displaced persons and affected populations, these responsibilities are interpreted as follows:

- Undertake **protection needs assessment** (including ensuring that protection concerns are adequately reflected in general humanitarian needs assessments in all sectors) in conjunction with relevant national and local authorities, **planning and solutions-oriented strategy formulation**, in cooperation with relevant UN, NGO and other partners (including where relevant protection and/or human rights sections of DPKO missions). This includes the development of a national protection strategy for the internally displaced that outlines clear objectives in terms of prevention, responding to existing protection needs and working towards solutions, with due regard to the protection concerns of the broader affected civilian population.
- In cooperation with relevant UN, NGO, other partners, and wherever possible relevant national and local authorities, **establish a national monitoring and reporting framework and undertake monitoring** based on international human rights and humanitarian law standards, including the *Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement*, as well as relevant national standards.
- On the basis of information gathered through the national monitoring framework and from other sources, **advise the HC/RC and ensure that the necessary interventions are undertaken to respond to and prevent the recurrence of specific protection concerns**, as well as more generally working with the authorities and other agencies and organizations on improving respect for human rights and humanitarian law and on the steps required to address gaps in the response.
- **Establish and lead coordination mechanisms, such as protection working groups** at the capital and, to the extent possible, local levels, to ensure a coordinated and complementary response to protection concerns among key partners.
- **Ensure that appropriate protection activities and response to protection concerns** such as legal/social counseling, access to redress mechanisms, registration/profiling of the displaced, provision of documentation etc., are planned and undertaken by partners with the required capacity.
- **Build/support national and local protection capacities** of partners, both governmental and non-governmental.
- **Develop and support an appropriate and consistent advocacy platform** for the HC/RC and CT to encourage recognition of and reinforce the primary responsibility of the national authorities (it being understood that this advocacy platform does not restrict in any way the independent role that protection-mandated agencies retain under their individual mandates).
- **Establish mechanisms to monitor implementation** of the responsibilities outlined above and ensure accountability to the HC/RC.

In recognition of the cross-cutting nature of protection and the imperative of rights-based, solutions-oriented programming, in undertaking these responsibilities the designated agency would need to be able to advise the HC/RC about the protection implications of activities in all other sectors. It would not however, be necessarily accountable for the implementation and coordination of activities in these other sectors.

3. RESOURCE AND CAPACITY IMPLICATIONS

Strengthening the humanitarian response for protection of the internally displaced persons and affected populations in complex emergencies will inevitably have resource and capacity implications, at the coordination and operational levels, for the designated agency as well as for other key agencies and partners. It will, for instance, require the establishment of a secretariat and appropriate management structures and coordination mechanisms for planning and strategy development, as well as for monitoring, reporting and information management. This, in turn, has significant implications in terms of capacity and is likely to necessitate the training and deployment of additional international protection staff, including at the senior level, as well as the recruitment of national officers and support staff. It will also have important implications in terms of additional office space, logistics and communications support.

With regard to resources, specific efforts will need to be undertaken, including through and by the ERC, to increase the capacity of agencies and raise the required funds from donors. As regards the need for additional short-term temporary capacity, this may be met through existing standby arrangements as well as through PROCAP.

Taking into account existing resources and capacities, it is proposed that OCHA/IDD will support the Working Group in quantifying more precisely what this approach could actually require in terms of extra resources and capacity (both for the designated agency and other key agencies and partners), including with a view to providing donors with advanced notice of the potential resource implications for agencies participating in the protection response.

ADDENDUM

IMPACT ON REFUGEE PROTECTION: SITUATIONS IN WHICH THE INSTITUTION OF ASYLUM COULD BE UNDERMINED BY UNHCR PARTICIPATION IN, OR LEADERSHIP OF, CLUSTER OPERATIONS IN FAVOUR OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS AND AFFECTED POPULATIONS

- Where involvement with internally displaced persons and affected populations is part of an overall national or regional strategy, including framework agreements, to contain displaced persons within the borders of their country, in contravention of the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.
- Where UNHCR's involvement with internally displaced persons and affected populations poses a serious risk that countries of asylum may renounce protection obligations toward refugees and asylum seekers on the basis that the United Nations protection response in the country of origin would constitute an "internal flight alternative".
- Where the perception of UNHCR's impartiality would be negatively impacted, to the extent that humanitarian access to refugee populations in need would be seriously jeopardized/diminished; or where involvement with internally displaced persons and affected populations would compromise relationships with host governments or parties to a conflict to the extent that there would be a substantial negative impact upon protection and assistance activities for refugees.
- Where involvement with internally displaced persons and affected populations within a collaborative inter-agency framework could lead to a conclusion or an interpretation by countries of asylum that Article 1D of the 1951 Convention⁴ is applicable.

⁴ This Convention shall not apply to persons who are at present receiving from organs or agencies of the United Nations other than the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees protection or assistance.

RESPONSIBILITY-SHARING FOR THE ENHANCEMENT OF PROTECTION IN HUMANITARIAN EMERGENCIES*

*Applicable in regard to (a) protection of IDPs and affected populations in complex emergencies and (b) protection in natural and human-made disasters and in regard to other situations/groups requiring a protection response.

AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY ¹	AGENCY(IES) ²	MAIN PROTECTION ACTIVITIES (NON-EXHAUSTIVE LIST)	RELATIONS WITH OTHER CLUSTERS
Rule of Law and Justice	Focal points: UNDP/OHCHR Participating agencies: UNICEF, NRC Cluster coordination: UNHCR (a)	Promotion/dissemination/operationalization of guiding principles <i>vis-à-vis</i> all protection “actors” Lobbying/intervention on national administrative/legal framework Technical support to competent local/national authorities Assist in review camp governance mechanisms on issues related to administration of justice Capacity building in security sector reform and judicial administration	Early Recovery Camp Coordination
Prevention and Response to GBV	Focal point: UNFPA/UNICEF Participating agencies: OHCHR, WFP, OCHA Cluster coordination: UNHCR (a)	Prevention activities Medical support Social counseling and support (incl. trauma relief) Legal counseling and support (incl. referrals) Building protection capacity among IDP community and local authorities Prevention of SEA by aid workers	Health Watsan Nutrition Emergency Shelter Camp Coordination
Protection of Children	Focal point: UNICEF Participating agencies: OHCHR, OCHA, NRC (for education) Cluster coordination: UNHCR (a)	Tracing and family reunification Care arrangements and preserving family unity Protection and care of UAMs and other women and children at risk Information activities Psychosocial care Legal counseling and support (incl. referrals) Building protection capacity among IDP population and host communities Prevention of recruitment, release, demobilization and reintegration Prevention and response to child trafficking	Health Watsan Camp Coordination Early Recovery
Protection of Persons or Groups of Persons with specific protection needs (e.g., IDPs, single-headed households, minorities, older persons, disabled persons etc.	Focal point: UNHCR Participating agencies: OHCHR, UNICEF, OCHA, NRC Cluster coordination: UNHCR (a)	Information activities Psychosocial care (incl. trauma relief and appropriate medical support) Legal counseling and support (incl. referrals) Building protection capacity among IDP population and host Communities Prevention of recruitment, release, demobilization and reintegration	Health Watsan Camp Coordination Early Recovery

¹ As initially defined in the *Framework for United Nations Managerial Responsibility and Accountability for the Protection of Internally Displaced Persons and Affected Populations in Complex Emergencies*

² Some agencies have indicated their readiness to assume primary responsibility as a focal point for specific areas of protection. Others have requested more time for internal/bilateral discussions before committing either as a focal point or participating agency.

RESPONSIBILITY-SHARING FOR THE ENHANCEMENT OF PROTECTION IN HUMANITARIAN EMERGENCIES*

*Applicable in regard to (a) protection of IDPs and affected populations in complex emergencies and (b) protection in natural and human-made disasters and in regard to other situations/groups requiring a protection response.

Prevention and Response to Threats to Physical Safety and Security and other Human Rights Violations	Focal points: OHCHR/UNHCR Participating agencies: UNICEF, NRC Cluster coordination: UNHCR	Prevention activities (incl. dissemination, promotion, conflict analysis, capacity building, training) Monitoring activities (incl. fact finding, investigation) Interventions Reporting activities Prevention of forced return/relocation	Health Watsan Nutrition Camp Coordination
Mine Action	Focal point: UNMAS Participating agencies: WFP, UNDP, UNICEF Cluster coordination: UNHCR (a)	Implement the inter-agency policy on <i>Mine Action and Effective Coordination</i> Mine awareness activities Victim assistance Humanitarian de-mining Local capacity development Mine risk education	Early Recovery Camp Coordination
Land, Housing and Property Issues	Focal points: UN-HABITAT Participating agencies: OHCHR, NRC Cluster coordination: UNHCR (a)	Housing, land and property rights promotion Information on HLP rights Land and property restitution policies and mechanisms Documentation and legal assistance to IDPs Referral mechanisms Property repossession issues and procedures Land administration practices Secure tenure policies and implementation instruments Capacity and institution building for <i>ad-hoc</i> restitution mechanisms	Early Recovery
Promotion and Facilitation of Solutions	Focal point: UNDP Participating agencies: UNICEF, OCHA Cluster coordination: UNHCR (a)	Information activities Peace dialogue and promotion of tolerance (including dialogue with host communities). Confidence-building measures Programme support to implement solutions (voluntary returns, integration <i>sur place</i> , relocations)	Early Recovery
Logistics and Information Management Support for the Cluster	Focal point: UNHCR Participating agencies: WFP, UNICEF, NRC Cluster coordination: UNHCR (a)	Registration Data profiling Statistical reporting Logistic support for initial emergency response & eventual relocation (transport, provision of NFIs)	Camp Coordination

Actionable Recommendations to Improve the Predictability, Speed and Effectiveness of the Protection Response

SHORT-TERM				
LEVEL	RECOMMENDATION	RELATED ACTIONS	AGENCY(IES)¹	INDICATOR
ESTABLISHMENT AND EFFECTIVE FUNCTIONING OF THE PROTECTION CLUSTER				
Global	1. Maintain the cluster working group and seek stronger NGO and ICRC participation in order to ensure global oversight of protection responses	(a) Agree revised terms of reference for the CWG. (b) Convene regular meetings of the CWG to discuss issues of concern with the possibility of ad hoc meetings to address specific and urgent concerns. (c) In addition to the NGO consortia, open participation in the CWG to specific and key protection field-based and advocacy NGOs (e.g. Oxfam, IRC, NRC, Save the Children, Amnesty, HRW).	UNHCR (with assistance of the NGO consortia)	Revised terms of reference for the CWG by January 2006. Regular meetings of the CWG with increased and regular participation of NGOs and ICRC.
Global	2. Establish support cell for the cluster.	(a) Agree structure/location of support cell.	UNHCR OCHA-IDD	Establishment of support cell (OCHA-IDD currently providing secretariat support).
SYSTEMATIC ATTENTION TO PROTECTION IN NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT				
Global/ National	3. Ensure systematic and timely participation of agencies and other relevant protection actors in CT needs assessments and development of operational protection strategies.	(a) Provide inter-agency staff support (with protection expertise in particular) to CTs in undertaking needs assessments and developing operational protection strategies.	UNHCR UNICEF OHCHR OCHA-IDD	Establishment by end of March 06 of a roster of protection staff available for immediate deployment – if required – to assist CTs with needs assessments.
IMPROVED AND SYSTEMATIC PROTECTION COORDINATION				
Global	4. Provide guidance to HCs/RCs and CTs on implementing the cluster lead approach to protection.	(a) Develop specific guidance to HCs/RCs and CTs on the modalities of implementing the cluster lead approach and its expected impact on existing institutional arrangements for protection at the field level.	OCHA UNHCR UNDP (re. RCs)	Development of a guidance note for HCs/RCs and CTs by February 2006.
Global	5. Develop generic TORs for the establishment of country protection working groups (national and local).	(a) Review existing approaches to PWGs and on the basis of this review, draft generic TOR for consideration and endorsement by the CWG. (b) Dissemination of final document to the field with guidance note for adaptation/application.	OCHA-IDD	Development of generic TOR by January 2006. Dissemination of generic TOR and guidance note to the field by February 2006.
National	6. Systematic establishment and convening in all country situations of protection working groups, especially at the local level.	(a) Protection cluster lead, in consultation with relevant actors, to establish protection working group at the capital and, to the extent possible, local level.	UNHCR	Establishment of PWGs in all concerned countries by March 2006.

¹ Agencies will be designated in terms of “responsible” and “participating” agencies – i.e., which agency has overall responsibility for implementation of the recommendation and which agencies will participate in implementing one or more of the related actions.

Actionable Recommendations to Improve the Predictability, Speed and Effectiveness of the Protection Response

INCREASED AND MEANINGFUL PRESENCE				
Global	7. Increase the global protection standby capacity among members of the working group (particularly focal point agencies) in order to respond to two to three new emergencies with up to 500,000 beneficiaries each during 2006.	<p>(a) Provide systematic training on protection issues for headquarters staff issues with a view to possible and temporary deployment to the field in the event of sudden onset emergencies or the deterioration of existing situations (should be read in conjunction with recommendation 13(a)).</p> <p>(b) Support establishment and implementation of PROCAP, including the provision of protection training to NGO stand-by roster members.</p> <p>(c) Develop MOUs between different operational agencies concerning use of logistics and other field assets to increase the speed of deployment of protection staff and facilitate their work once on the ground.</p>	All agencies.	<p>Implementation of PROCAP by January 06.</p> <p>Conclusion by March 06 of MoUs between agencies concerning access to logistical support and field assets to support protection work.</p>
National	8. Ensuring compliance with MOSS, systematically enhance presence of protection staff and/or staff with protection knowledge outside capitals and among vulnerable populations, in particular in IDP camps or settlements.	<p>(a) Deploy protection staff and/or staff with protection knowledge to all field offices and sub-offices.</p> <p>(b) Negotiate increased access and presence with national authorities and non-state actors.</p> <p>(c) Implement regular missions by capital-based staff to the field and particularly IDP camps/settlements.</p> <p>(d) Ensure consistent compliance with the SG's Bulletin on SEA.</p>	All agencies. UNDSS	Deployment of at least 1 protection officer/staff member trained in protection in each field office and sub-office by end of March 2006.
National	9. Encourage the participation of representatives of the donor and diplomatic community in missions to areas where violations are ongoing or anticipated.	(a) Organise regular field missions for in-country donor and diplomatic representatives, particularly to areas where violations are ongoing or anticipated.	OCHA	Beginning in February 06, in all concerned countries, undertaking of at least one donor mission every two months.

Actionable Recommendations to Improve the Predictability, Speed and Effectiveness of the Protection Response

ENHANCED MONITORING, REPORTING AND RESPONSE				
National	<p>10. Establish in all countries monitoring, reporting and information management mechanisms (to identify individual cases/trends and patterns) coupled with prompt and effective responsive and remedial action as required. Particular attention must be paid to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dis-aggregation of information by sex and age. - Identification of specific concerns relating to marginalized groups/persons with specific needs. 	<p>(a) Establish a central unit/database for the collection of information pertaining to trends and patterns of abuses, as well as individual cases (with due consideration to maintaining confidentiality for victims and witnesses).</p> <p>(b) Establish systems which allow all partners to contribute to information collection.</p> <p>(c) Provide training for all field staff (national/international, UN/non-UN) on the need to and process for providing information on protection issues, including appointment of protection focal points within agencies and organisations who can receive such information. Ensure feedback to staff on action taken.</p> <p>(d) Compilation of monthly and <i>ad hoc</i> field protection reports for the attention of the HC/RC with specific recommendations for response actions by the HC/RC and other relevant actors, both in-country and at headquarters, donor/diplomatic community etc.</p> <p>(e) Transmittal of field protection reports to the CWG with recommendations for response actions by the CWG and other actors (see 11(d) above).</p>	<p>UNHCR OHCHR</p>	<p>Establishment of monitoring, reporting and information management mechanisms in all concerned countries by March 2006</p> <p>Establishment in all concerned countries by March 06 of a central unit/database for the collection of information pertaining to trends and patterns of abuses, as well as individual cases (with due consideration to maintaining confidentiality for victims and witnesses).</p> <p>Number of staff trained in protection issues.</p> <p>Appointment of protection focal points within agencies and organisations by March 2006.</p> <p>Percentage of protection focal points within agencies & organisations.</p> <p>Development of a standard format for monthly field protection reports by March 2006.</p> <p>Submission of field protection reports to the CWG as of April 2006.</p>

Actionable Recommendations to Improve the Predictability, Speed and Effectiveness of the Protection Response

MEDIUM-LONG TERM				
LEVEL	RECOMMENDATION	RELATED ACTIONS	AGENCY(IES)	INDICATOR
EFFECTIVE EARLY-WARNING AND RESPONSE				
National	11. Establish early-warning mechanisms with a view to preventing further/secondary coerced displacement and to allow for contingency planning.	(a) Analyse information gathered through monitoring and reporting and from other sources to identify potential crisis areas. (b) Undertake necessary contingency planning, including undertaking and seeking appropriate advocacy interventions to ameliorate the situation, and deployment of rapid response capacity (see 15(a) below).	UNHCR OCHA	Establishment of an early-warning mechanism in all country situations by July 06.
National	12. Develop rapid response capacity for emergency deployment of staff to affected areas of the country in an effort to deter coerced displacement and other human rights violations or to provide an initial response to the needs of the affected population.	(a) Establish a stand-by roster or team of in-country staff (UN and non-UN) available for rapid deployment to areas of potential or new displacement with a view to deterring coerced displacement or to provide an initial response to the needs of the affected population.	All agencies.	Establishment of rapid response capacity in all concerned countries by July 2006. Deployment within 24 hours in response to credible information pertaining to potential or new displacement.
ENHANCED TRAINING AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT				
Global	13. Increase the number of specifically trained staff in each agency as well as among authorities, local partners (incl. NGOs) and other relevant actors in order to respond to two to three new emergencies with up to 500,000 beneficiaries each during 2006.	(a) Develop and implement an inter-agency programme for the training headquarters and field staff on protection issues, including a module on coordination. (c) Work with DPKO on introducing and implementing standardised protection training for all DPKO staff in the field (civil and military, national and international). (d) Work with regional organisations to introduce and implement standardised protection training for all civilian and military peacekeeping personnel. (f) Develop and implement programme for protection training for national authorities, beginning with the IDD's 8 priority countries.	UNHCR OCHA OHCHR RSG-IDPs NRC	Development and implementation of a training programme on protection for headquarters and field staff - 5 workshops at the national level and 2 at the global level during 2006. Implementation of protection training for DPKO staff and members of regional organisations by July 2006. Training on protection for government officials in concerned countries by December 2006.

Actionable Recommendations to Improve the Predictability, Speed and Effectiveness of the Protection Response

Global	<p>14. Develop the capacity of HCs/RCs to actively support strategies aimed at promoting more sustained and assertive advocacy in support of the protection of IDPs and affected populations.</p>	<p>(a) Develop appropriate materials for HCs/RCs on advocacy and the options and strategies that can be pursued to respond to protection concerns, including recourse to external actors such as the ERC, High Commissioner for Human Rights, special procedures of the Commission on Human Rights, etc.</p> <p>(b) Using these materials, provide specific advocacy training to HCs/RCs (either stand-alone or in the context of induction courses and the annual HC retreat). Make such training mandatory for all current and future HCs/RCs.</p> <p>(c) Monitor ongoing efforts within the IASC to improve the selection of HCs and strengthen the HC system as a whole to ensure incorporation of advocacy and other forms of protection training.</p> <p>(d) Engage the Administrative Committee on Coordination to either revise the current Guidelines on the Functioning of the RC System or provide supplementary guidance to more adequately and expressly reflect the role of RCs in advocating on IDP protection concerns.</p> <p>(e) Ensure inclusion of protection issues</p>	<p>OCHA UNDP (re. RCs)</p>	<p>Development of manuals/materials for HCs/Rcs on protection issues by July 2006.</p> <p>Inclusion of protection issues into the Resident Coordinator Competency Assessment Programme for 2006.</p> <p>Revision of Guidelines on the Functioning of the RC System by July 2006.</p>
National	<p>15. Identify and support the development of local protection capacity through technical assistance.</p>	<p>(a) Assess local protection capacities and identify areas for support.</p> <p>(b) Pay particular attention to identifying and further supporting protection capacities and mechanisms that exist within displaced communities.</p>	<p>UNHCR (should be systematically included in the initial needs assessment)</p>	<p>Formulation of specific programmes for building local protection capacities, including within displaced communities.</p>

Actionable Recommendations to Improve the Predictability, Speed and Effectiveness of the Protection Response

LONG-TERM				
LEVEL	RECOMMENDATION	RELATED ACTIONS	AGENCY(IES)	INDICATOR
ENHANCED MONITORING, REPORTING AND RESPONSE				
Global/ National	16. Systematic reporting and feedback to relevant actors (including donors/diplomatic community) on protection of IDPs to generate support for the sector, including protection advocacy demarches.	<p>(a) Establish a system of regular, two-way reporting on protection concerns from the field to the CWG; and from the CWG to the field.</p> <p>(b) Develop user-friendly format for (a) field protection reports, including ongoing/anticipated concerns, steps taken to respond and outcome thereof, additional support required and from whom, recommendations for additional action; and (b) reports from the CWG to the field detailing steps taken to respond to concerns raised in field protection reports.</p> <p>(c) Establish a complementary system for onward dissemination of the field protection reports (or compilations/excerpts thereof, bearing in mind confidential nature of some information) to relevant external (i.e. non-field based) actors, with express recommendations for action where appropriate.</p> <p>(d) Supplement reporting to donors and other actors with oral briefings if deemed necessary.</p>	UNHCR OCHA	<p>Development by August 06 of user-friendly format for (a) field protection reports and (b) reports from the CWG to the field.</p> <p>Establishment of a two-way reporting system by August 2006.</p> <p>Establishment of a complementary system for onward dissemination of field protection reports by December 2006.</p>
EFFECTIVE EARLY-WARNING AND RESPONSE				
Global	17. Regularly review situations that may lead to displacement to facilitate appropriate intervention and contingency planning.	<p>(a) Engage with early warning-mechanisms within UN system and, to the extent possible, regional organisations.</p> <p>(b) Ensure that countries/situations of concern identified by such mechanisms – as well as field protection reports (see above) and other sources – are brought to the attention of the IASC and ERC, and if necessary the SG, for response on the political level.</p> <p>(c) Monitor CTs and provide support as necessary to ensure that appropriate steps are implemented to prepare for and respond to deteriorating situations on the ground, as identified by early-warning mechanisms, field protection reports etc.</p>	IASC Task Force on Early Warning	Establishment of a cooperation system within UN system and other regional organisations on engaging with early warning mechanisms by December 2006.

Actionable Recommendations to Improve the Predictability, Speed and Effectiveness of the Protection Response

POLICY DEVELOPMENT				
Global	18. Development of operational guidelines for implementing selected key protection activities.	<p>(a) Review of scope and adequacy of existing operational guidelines, including identification of key gaps in existing materials.</p> <p>(b) Revise existing/develop new guidelines and tools as required.</p> <p>(c) Dissemination of operational guidelines and other tools to the field and incorporation in training programmes as appropriate.</p> <p>(d) Make relevant guidelines and tools available to field staff via the web (see 20(c) below).</p>	<p>RSG-IDPs</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>OHCHR (re. IASC TF on HR-HA)</p> <p>OCHA</p> <p>Sub-cluster focal points.</p>	<p>Revision of existing operational guidelines on protection activities by November 2006.</p> <p>Dissemination of revised & new operational guidelines and other tools to the field by December 2006.</p>
Global	19. Document best practices/lessons learnt through regular independent and joint inspection and/or evaluation (including with donors if appropriate) and establish a central repository for the collection of such information.	<p>(a) Commission independent reviews/undertake inter-agency (including donor and NGO participation) reviews of ongoing protection operations in order to evaluate and document best practices and lessons-learned.</p> <p>(b) Support systematic reviews of ongoing protection operations every 12 months.</p> <p>(c) Establish (in the support cell/an agency), a central repository for the collection of best practices and lessons-learned (as well as operational guidelines and other tools – see 22 above) and make this information available to field staff, through the web and regular email updates.</p>	<p>UNHCR</p> <p>OCHA-IDD</p>	<p>At least one Independent review/evaluation per year of protection operations in concerned countries, beginning December 06.</p> <p>By December 06, establishment of central, web-based repository for the collection of best practices, lessons-learned, operational guidelines & tools.</p>
National	20. Development and promotion of national legislation/policy on internally displaced persons based on the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement.	<p>(a) Engage national authorities on the development of national legislation/policy on the internally displaced.</p>	<p>OHCHR</p> <p>RSG-IDPs</p>	<p>Development of national IDP policy and/or legislation/harmonisation of domestic law with international standards in concerned countries by January 07.</p>

Actionable Recommendations to Improve the Predictability, Speed and Effectiveness of the Protection Response

OUTSTANDING/INTER-CLUSTER ISSUES				
IMPROVED AND SYSTEMATIC PROTECTION COORDINATION				
National	21. Establish a mechanism for systematic reporting by the cluster lead to the HC/RC on the implementation of the protection strategy.	(a) Establish a mechanism for systematic reporting to the HC/RC on implementation of the protection strategy and fulfilment of cluster lead responsibilities (as outlined in the <i>Framework for UN Managerial Responsibility and Accountability for Protection of Internally Displaced Persons and Affected Populations in Complex Emergencies</i>).	OCHA	Establishment of a mechanism for systematic reporting by the cluster lead to the HC/RC on the implementation of the protection strategy by March 06.
SYSTEMATIC ATTENTION TO PROTECTION IN NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT				
Global	22. Ensure that protection needs of IDPs are properly reflected in, for instance, CHAPs, CAPs, CCAs, UNDAFs, and PRSPs.	(a) Undertake review of existing instruments/tools to assess extent to which protection needs of IDPs are properly reflected. (b) Through ongoing agency bilateral contacts (e.g. UNHCR, IDD) and through the CWG, engage development actors, in particular the World Bank, on inclusion of protection needs in relevant instruments, including revision of existing guidance on the development of UNDAF's, CCAs, PRSPs and I-PRSPs to reflect need to ensure incorporation of protection needs. (c) Establish a system whereby draft instruments are systematically audited from a protection perspective. (d) Through OHCHR, engage CT Human Rights Advisors (where deployed) on the need to ensure incorporation of IDP protection needs in relevant instruments. (e) Further pursue this objective through the Cluster Working Group on Early Recovery.	OCHA (re. CAP/CHAP) UNDP (re. CCA/UNDAF) <i>World Bank (re. PRSPs)</i>	Review of existing instruments/tools by March 2006 to assess extent to which protection needs of IDPs are properly reflected. Establishment of a mechanism for systematic protection auditing of draft instruments by July 06.
INCREASED AND MEANINGFUL PRESENCE				
Global	23. Establish measures for ensuring staff security at the field level.	(a) Review current security training programmes, particularly with regard to UN secretariat staff, with a view to identifying areas for improvement and inter-agency collaboration.	UNDSS UNHCR (to share security guidance note with the cluster)	Review of existing security training programmes by August 06.

Actionable Recommendations to Improve the Predictability, Speed and Effectiveness of the Protection Response

Global/ National	24. Address impunity of those involved in violence against and intimidation of field staff.	<p>(a) Pursue appropriate action by various actors, including HCs/RCs, SRSGs, ERC, SG and Security Council, of acts of violence/intimidation perpetrated against field staff.</p> <p>(b) Engage the Security Council, donors and diplomatic community to actively encourage the states concerned to apprehend and punish perpetrators of such acts.</p>	HC/RC UNDSS	<p>Number of acts of violence/intimidation perpetrated against field staff.</p> <p>Number of cases where perpetrators have been brought to justice.</p> <p>Number of interventions of HCs/RCs, SRSGs, ERC & SG on acts of violence/intimidation against field staff.</p>
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GLOBAL PROTECTION RESPONSE CAPACITY

AGENCY	NUMBER OF EXPERIENCED IDP PROTECTION STAFF AVAILABLE FOR DEPLOYMENT ¹	AV. TIME FOR / LENGTH OF DEPLOYMENT (FOR ¹ & ²)	OPERATIONAL SUPPORT FOR PROTECTION STAFF (INTERPRETERS, IT, LOGISTICS, ADMIN) ²	OPERATIONAL TOOLS AND GUIDELINES ³	TRAINING SUPPORT ⁴	OVERSIGHT TOOLS (INCL. EVAL & INSPEC CAPACITY) ⁵
UNHCR	<p>1. Experienced senior staff with a protection profile (including community services staff) listed on the emergency roster.</p> <p>2. Protection Surge Capacity roster and other standby arrangements.</p> <p>3. Five Senior Registration Officers (4 based in Africa).</p>	<p>1. 72 hours</p> <p>2. The identification of candidates and the deployment processing takes an average of 30 days.</p> <p>3. 72 hours</p>	Receiving and country offices provide the necessary administrative and logistical support.	<p>Statute of the Office – GA Res. 428(V) of 14 December 1950 (Art 9)</p> <p>IOM/FOM/33/93 – UNHCR role with IDPs</p> <p>IOM/FOM/87/97 UNHCR role with IDPs</p> <p>UNHCRs role - 6 March 2000</p> <p>IOM/FOM/77/2001 – Operational Guidelines for UNHCRs Involvement with IDPs</p> <p>IOM/FOM 046-47/2004 Involvement with IDP Situations: A Process for Decision-Making</p> <p>The UNHCR Tool for Participatory Assessment in Operations</p> <p>Several pertinent GA resolutions and EXCOM Conclusions.</p> <p>Registration Handbook 2003 (under review)</p>	No specific IDP training . It is however provided in the context of broad protection training.	<p>UNHCR's Evaluation and Capacity Unit (EPAU) assesses UNHCR policies, programmes, projects and practices.</p> <p>Inspector General's Office (IGO) provides comprehensive assessments of the management of UNHCR operations and review of the impact in given countries and regions.</p>
WFP	N/A - WFP targets IDPs on the basis of food needs rather than displacement status; as such, there are no specific staff for issues of IDP protection.	N/A. As WFP is not a protection-mandated agency, it does not have posts related specifically to protection issues or targeting specific	Country Offices and Regional Offices have necessary staff support based in main and some larger field offices. These can be augmented if necessary in emergencies through stand-by agreements or (limited) advance funding	<p>Policies: Humanitarian Principles (http://docustore.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/eb/wfp030144.pdf)</p> <p>WFP IDP Review (http://docustore.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/other/wfp002574.pdf)</p> <p>Support for IASC IDP policy</p>	N/A	<p>Senior Operational Adviser on Refugees and IDP Programming.</p> <p>Regular assessments of WFP programmes are used to adjust food rations, improve targeting and reduce risk of dependency of IDPs. Regular monitoring of population</p>

¹ Indicate the number/function/area of expertise of experienced protection staff immediately deployable for emergencies.

² Indicate what operational support might be available for emergency deployment in addition to protection staff.

³ List existing policy/operational guidelines developed by your agency in the area of protection of IDPs and affected populations (incl. inter-agency policies).

⁴ Indicate the nature/type of internal IDP-specific protection training support. Also indicate what external specific training support your agency may offer.

⁵ Indicate internal available inspection, evaluation, investigation, audit capacity of your agency and what it may offer externally in the area of IDP protection.

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		vulnerable groups.	mechanisms.	http://docustore.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/other/wfp002575.pdf); Guidelines: WFP Framework for Action: Reaching People in Situations of Displacement http://docustore.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/eb/wfp004639.pdf)		movements, location changes of IDPs, conditions affecting access to vulnerable groups, security situation in place of origin and factors influencing a quick and viable return.
UNICEF	<p>No distinction made between IDP and other populations in need of protection.</p> <p>Existing Country Office staff can be re-deployed and supported with HQ staff deployment at onset of emergency to provide initial HQ support in policy development, programme planning and coordination in four child protection emergency priority areas:</p> <p>a) Separated and unaccompanied children</p> <p>b) GBV and HIV/Aids in emergencies</p> <p>c) Children associated with armed forces</p> <p>d) Psychosocial support.</p> <p>EMOPS also has protection focused staff who are fielded at the onset of an emergency.</p>	<p>1. 72 hours, depending on location and visa requirements</p> <p>2. 30 days</p>	<p>At the onset of an emergency, existing Country Office resources are re-deployed to the emergency area. Emergency section (EMOPS) also has logistician available to be fielded at onset of emergency.</p>	<p>1. Policies (all populations in emergencies, including IDPs):</p> <p>a) UNICEF's Core Commitments to Children (CCC) in Emergencies,</p> <p>b) UNICEF Medium-Term Strategic Priorities (MTSP)</p> <p>2. Key Guidelines:</p> <p>Inter-Agency Guiding Principles on Unaccompanied and Separated Children</p> <p>IASC Guidelines on GBV in Emergencies</p> <p>IASC Guidelines on HIV in Emergencies</p> <p>Interagency DDR System-Children and DDR module (2005)</p> <p>The Lost Ones: Emergency Care and Family Tracing for Children from Birth to 5 years (2005);</p> <p>UNICEF Emergency Field Handbook and CD ROM (2005)</p> <p>Ethical Approaches to Gathering Information from Children and Adolescents in International Settings (2005)</p> <p>Technical Notes: Special Considerations for Programming in Unstable Situations (2001)</p>	<p>No specific IDP training. Specific protection training in emergencies:</p> <p>1. UNICEF 5- day training for UNICEF and partners - Target: programme design for survivors of rape: "Caring For Us" (on legal, psychosocial and medical support).</p> <p>2. UNICEF 2-day Training on humanitarian code of conduct for prevention and response to GBV and Exploitation - Target: establishing referral and complaints mechanisms to prevent and respond to abuses by humanitarian workers.</p> <p>3. UNICEF: 3 day training on Emergency Preparedness and Response - Target: UNICEF Staff (possible to extend partners).</p> <p>4. Interagency: Alliance for the Rights of the Child –Critical issues and Foundations. (Save alliance, UNHCR and UNICEF).</p>	
OCHA-IDD	PROCAP	5-15 working days.	Responsibility of the receiving agencies.	IASC Policy Package on Internal Displacement (to be revised).	Inter-agency training for PROCAP staff, including	Review missions by IDD's Protection and Policy

GLOBAL PROTECTION RESPONSE CAPACITY

					on protection monitoring and reporting and institutional set-up.	Section. PROCAP Steering Committee
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GLOBAL PROTECTION RESPONSE CAPACITY

<p>OHCHR</p>	<p>Have a number of experienced staff with legal and human rights protection backgrounds deployable for emergencies.</p> <p>Staff rosters are currently being reviewed and updated to increase this number.</p> <p>Rapid Response Capacity is currently being developed in order to deploy staff more swiftly.</p>	<p>Very limited number of staff available for deployment within 5-10 days notice.</p> <p>Identification of larger numbers of deployable staff currently takes 30-90 days.</p> <p>Rapid Response Capacity is currently being developed in order to deploy staff more swiftly.</p>	<p>Where protection staff are deployed to countries with OHCHR field presences, these resources are available.</p> <p>OHCHR has very limited IT, admin and logistics capacity to provide to protection staff in other locations.</p>	<p>1) Policies: <u>OHCHR's Mandate</u> GA Resolution 48/141 of 20 December 1993.</p> <p><u>The OHCHR Plan of Action: Protection and Empowerment</u>, May 2005.</p> <p><u>Mandate of the RSG on the human rights of IDPs</u> Resolution 2004/55 of the Commission on Human Rights establishing</p> <p><u>The Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement</u> (E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2)</p> <p><u>Annotations to the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement</u>, authored by Walter Kälin, the RSG on Internally Displaced Persons. These indicate the legal sources that provide the basis for the Guiding Principles.</p> <p><u>Security Council (SC) resolutions on the protection of civilians</u> S/1999/1265 and S/2000/1296.</p> <p><u>SC resolution on women, peace and security</u> SC/2000/1325</p> <p><u>SC resolutions on Children and Armed Conflict</u> – 2/1999/1265; S/2000/1296; S/2001/1379; S/2005/1621</p> <p><u>SC resolutions and SG instructions for the prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse</u> – ST/SGB/2003/13; S/PRST/2002/6; S/2003/1460; S/2005/1621</p>	<p>1) Internal Training Support: Training Manual on Human Rights Monitoring, <i>contains a chapter on IDPs</i> (Ch. 4K2). (This is an operational methodology manual as well as a training tool.)</p> <p>Training Module on IDPs for Peacekeepers.</p> <p>NRC / OHCHR IASC Training Modules on Internally Displaced Persons (5 modules are available on-line http://www.idproject.org/training.htm)</p> <p>2) External Training Support: Human Rights in the Administration of Justice: A Manual on Human Rights for Judges, Prosecutors and Lawyers.*</p> <p>Human Rights and Law Enforcement: A Manual on Human Rights Training for the Police.*</p> <p>Training Package on Human Rights for Prison Officials.*</p> <p>Training Module: The rights of refugees and IDPs (tailored towards civil society).</p>	<p><u>Human Rights Monitoring:</u> mechanism for investigation of human rights violations and the assessment of the overall human rights situation in a given location. Wherever OHCHR is deployed / has field offices, human rights monitoring is implemented.</p> <p><u>Policy, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Unit (PPMEU)</u> within OHCHR is currently under development. Will provide support at headquarters to field presences engaging in human rights monitoring.</p> <p><u>RSG on Internally Displaced Persons</u>, Walter Kälin, appointed at the request of the Commission on Human Rights, to address the human rights issues of IDPs. Mandate of the RSG on IDPs: http://www.ohchr.org/english/issues/idp/index.htm</p> <p><u>Special procedures:</u> mechanisms (special rapporteurs (SR), independent experts (IE), and working groups (WG)) established by the Commission on Human Rights to address either specific country situations or thematic issues. (List of country situations: http://www.ohchr.org/english/bodies/chr/special/countries.htm; List of thematic issues:</p>
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GLOBAL PROTECTION RESPONSE CAPACITY

				<p>2) Operational Guidelines: <u>Training Manual on Human Rights Monitoring</u>, contains a chapter on IDPs (Ch. 4K2). (*This is an operational methodology manual as well as a training tool.)</p> <p><u>Handbook for Applying the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement</u> (http://www.brookings.edu/dybdocroot/fp/projects/idp/resources/HEnglish.pdf)</p> <p><u>IASC Working Group- Manual on Field Practice in Internal Displacement</u></p> <p><u>IASC – Growing the Sheltering Tree: Protecting Rights Through Humanitarian Action</u></p>		<p>http://www.ohchr.org/english/bodies/chr/special/theme_s.htm).</p> <p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SR on torture - SR on Women - IE on Human Rights & Extreme Poverty - SR on Sudan - SR on the DRC
UN-HABITAT	<p>Experienced senior agency staff in the area of housing, land and property issues and rights.</p> <p>(Housing, land and tenure experts and disaster management experts)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 72 hours depending on visa requirements and location. 2. From 2-4 weeks depending on type of expertise needed. 	<p>Provided by UN-HABITAT regional offices, agreements with UNDP country offices and existing UN-HABITAT field project managers.</p> <p>Note: UN-HABITAT is planning to deploy permanent representation in select IDD priority countries.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. United Nations Habitat Agenda. 2. The Pinheiro Principles - UN Principles on Housing and Property Restitution for Refugees and Displaced Persons. 3. Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme: Resolution on Post-Conflict, Natural and Human-Made Assessment and Reconstruction. 4. OIOS Report Recommendations 2005. 	<p>Training strategies and tools for property restitution instruments.</p> <p>Series of handbooks on land administration and land tenure.</p> <p>Global experts network on land tenure.</p>	
UNFPA	<p>Existing Country Office staff can be deployed and supported with regional and HQ staff deployment at the onset of emergency to provide initial HQ support in policy development, program planning, coordination in protection priorities of UNFPA in emergencies</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existing Country office staff can be deployed within the 48 hours to 72 hours 2. Limited number of staff from the regional offices or HQ within 72 hours, 	<p>Existing Country offices have necessary staff support, in an emergency we provide seed money for our country offices to hire additional staff and can augment additional staff from neighboring countries from the same region to provide additional administrative</p>	<p>UNFPA core commitment to ICPD program of Action</p> <p>UNFPA core commitment to address the reproductive health needs and protection of the rights of women and girls in emergency setting to such services</p> <p>SC resolution on women, peace and security SC/2000/1325</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. UNFPA training on Reproductive Health that include Gender based violence in emergencies 2. UNFPA: 5 days training on Emergency Preparedness and Response targeting – UNFPA staff and counterpart 	<p>UNFPA Division of Oversight Services conduct regular evaluation and audit services regularly assess the operation – CO and HQ units and divisions</p> <p>Regular assessment, monitoring and follow-up from Humanitarian</p>

GLOBAL PROTECTION RESPONSE CAPACITY

	<p>such as gender based violence, reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, women needs in DDR and Psychosocial support</p> <p>Have a number of experienced staff with human rights protection, gender and reproductive health, backgrounds deployable for emergencies at the regional and global level Staff rosters are being reviewed and updated to increase this number</p>	<p>depending on location and visa requirements</p> <p>Identification of larger numbers of deployable staff currently takes between 3 weeks to six weeks</p>	<p>and logistical capacity</p>	<p>SC resolution 1308/2000 on HIV/AIDS and peacekeeping missions</p> <p>The guiding principles on Internal displacement</p> <p>SC resolutions and SC instructions for the prevention of sexual exploitation and Abuse</p> <p>An interagency field manual on Reproductive Health in refugee situations</p> <p>IASC Guidelines on GBV in Emergencies</p> <p>IASC Guidelines on HIV/AIDS in Emergencies</p> <p>Interagency DDR manual 2005</p>	<p>Training on clinical management of rape survival</p>	<p>response unit at HQ to CO in crisis situation</p>
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GLOBAL PROTECTION RESPONSE CAPACITY**Standby Arrangements**

In addition to the capacity existing among UN agencies, additional protection personnel exist through NGO standby partners, specifically:

AustCare	19
Danish Refugee Council	36
Norwegian Refugee Council	20
Save the Children (Norway)	30
TOTAL	110

It should be noted that the numbers given reflect the roster profiles and not necessarily current availability since this changes regularly.

During 2006 standby partners will be revising their rosters in order to bring great clarity in terms of their actual versus potential roster capacity.