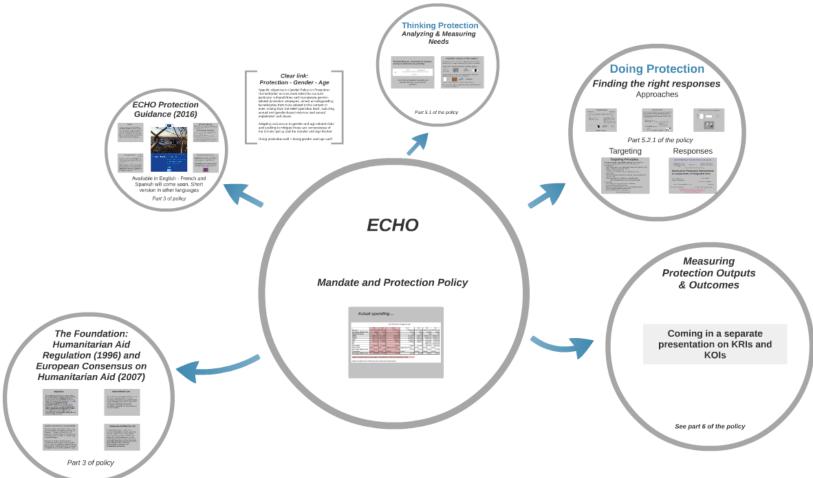


ECHO and Protection



ECHO and Protection



ECHO

Mandate and Protection Policy

			ECHO Protection Fu	nding 2011-2017			
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Amount	101,237,220	81,026,438	147,501,005	115,889,185	150,915,730	294,627,736	181,743,01
Percentage of ECHO total	9.84%	6.51%	11.83%	10.01%	8.98%	12.69%	13.64
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Other (ERC)	1,200,688	3,159,249	2,502,544	1,155,866	2,113,900	4,049,047	1,000,00
Top country	Ubya	DRIC	Regional Syria Crists	Regional Syria Crbis	Jordan	Turkey	Greese
Percentage of PROT total	24,49%	12.19%	49.73%	33.61%	13.27%	27.27%	22,70
Top partner	UNHER	UNHER	UNHOR	UNHCR	UNHCE	UNHOR	UNHER
Percentage of PROT total	32.51%	38.115	40.14%	52.83%	48.06%	39,789	46.01
Percentage of PROT total Figures no longer change or					48.06%	39,78%	46.0

The Foundation: Humanitarian Aid Regulation (1996) and European Consensus on Humanitarian Aid (2007)

Objective

The objective of EU humanitarian aid is to provide a needs-based emergency response simed at preserving flee, preventing and alleviating human suffering and maintaining human dignity wherever the need arises if governments and local actors are overwhelmed, unable or unwilling to act. EU humanitarian aid encompasses assistance, relief and protection operations to sake and preserve life in humanitarian operations to sake and preserve life in humanitarian aimed at facilitating or obtaining access to people in need and the free flow of assistance. EU humanitarian assistance is provided in response to man-made crises (including complex emergencies) and to natural disasters as needed.

Quality, effectiveness & accountability

Therefore, humanitarian action should follow a set of internationally recognised standards and principles. ... Widely recognised minimum standards in Disaster Response have been set out in general and per sector including through the Sphere Project

Policies in the different sectoral areas of humanitarian aid intervention, such as health, nutrition, water and sanitation, livelihood support and protection, must be adapted to context and to recipients in order to have maximum impact.

International Law

The EU will advocate strongly and consistently for the respect of international Law, including International Humanitarian Law, Human Rights Law and Refugee Law. In 2005, the EU adopted Guidelines on promoting compliance with international humanitarian law. The EU is committed to operationalising these Guidelines in its external relations.

Adequate & Effective Aid

In responding to humanitarian need particular vulnerabilities must be taken into account. In this context, the EU will pay special attention to women, children, the elderly, sick and disabled people, and to addressing their specific needs. Moreover, protection strategies against sexual and gender based violence must be incorporated in all aspects of

Part 3 of policy

ECHO Protection Guidance (2016)

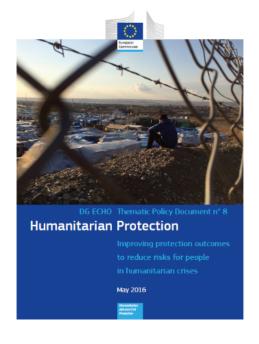
Definition

Addressing violence, coercion, deliberate deprivation and abuse for persons, groups and communities in the context of humanitarian crises, in compliance with the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence and within the framework of international law and in particular international human rights law (IHRL), International Humanitarian Law (IHL), and Refugee Law

The Legal Framework

DG ECHO follows a "needs-based approach". However, it is fundamental that DG ECHO's partners are familiar with human rights and fully respect them. Humanitarian agencies have obligation to provide assistance in a manner that is consistent

International law, as well as, in some cases, national law and regional legal farmeworks, provides important benchmarks for the regional legal farmeworks, provides important benchmarks for the treatment populations can expect, shows who is formally responsible and anticulates the deligiations of the signaturies. Those suffering insecurity are not just victims, they are rights-holders whose rights are being violated and whose national authorities are unable and/or unwilling to fulfil their obligations to protect them.



Principal Objective

prevent, reduce/mitigate and respond to the risks and insequences of violence, coercion, deliberate deprivation and use for persons, groups and communities in the context of manifarian crises.

Three Specific Objectives

 A. To prevent, reduce, mitigate and respond to protection threat against persons, groups and communities affected by on-going, protection of the physical properties.

B. To reduce the protection vulnerabilities and increase the protection capacities of persons, groups and communities affer on-quing, imminent or future humanitarism crises;

C. To strengthen the capacity of the international humanitarian aid system to enhance efficiency, quality and effectiveness in reducing protection risks in on-going, imminent or future humanitarian orises.

Protection in Humanitarian Crises

Ensuring protection of populations is a core objective of humanitarian action. In humanitarian crises, people need material assistance, such as food, water, shelter and medical assistance, as well as physical integrity, psychological wellbeing and dignity.

Protection activities in the context of humanitarian crises seek to address fundamental protection needs, rather than the broad spectrum of political, economic and social rights, without damying that these are all of the utmost importance—this can also be illustrated by the Protection Eco.



Available in English - French and Spanish will come soon. Short version in other languages

Part 3 of policy

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Addressing violence, coercion, deliberate deprivation and abuse for persons, groups and communities in the context of humanitarian crises, in compliance with the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence and within the framework of international law and in particular international human rights law (IHRL), International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and Refugee Law

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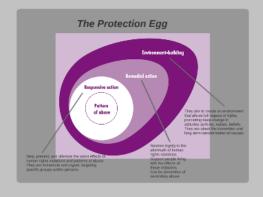
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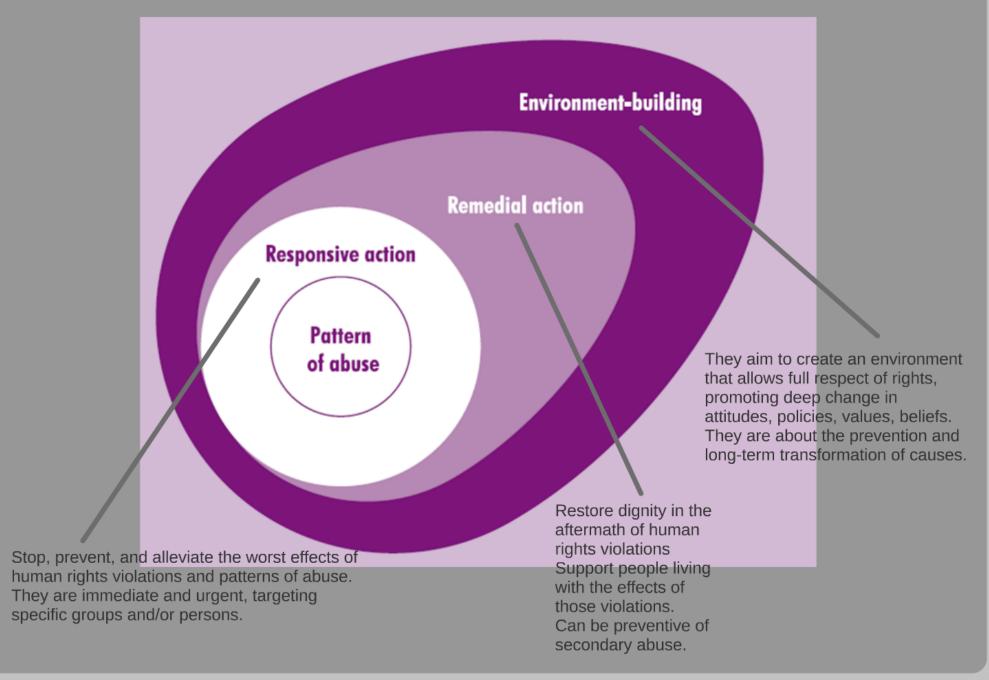
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The Protection Egg



The Legal Framework

Being needs-based and rights-based at the same time

In accordance with the principle of impartiality, the Commission follows a needs-based approach and allocates its resources to those with the greatest needs and highest levels of vulnerability in an unbiased manner and enabling beneficiaries to maintain their dignity. The needs-based approach is informed by rights and therefore it is NOT in contradiction with the rights-based approach to guide the design and implementation of humanitarian assistance in a manner that, consistent with human rights principles, those in need of assistance are respected as indisch-biolders.

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Clear link: Protection - Gender - Age

Specific objective in Gender Policy on Protection: Humanitarian actions must take into account particular vulnerabilities and incorporate gender-related protection strategies, aimed at safeguarding beneficiaries from risks related to the context or even arising from the relief operation itself, including sexual and gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse

Adapting assistance to gender and age related risks and seeking to mitigate these are cornerstones of the Gender policy and the Gender and Age Marker

Doing protection well = doing gender and age well!

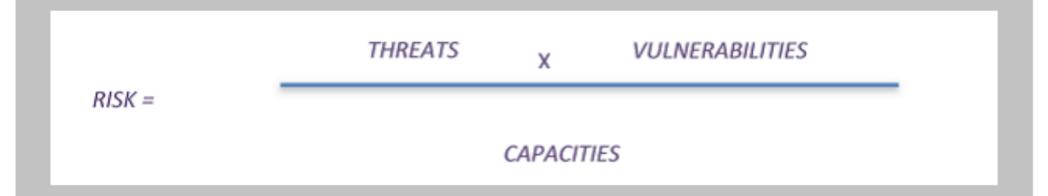
Thinking Protection Analyzing & Measuring Needs





Part 5.1 of the policy

The Risk Equation - framework for decisionmaking on protection programming



Using the risk equation translates into specific objectives 1 and 2 of the guidance

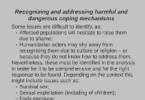
Important aspects of the analysis

Structural needs vs. Crisis needs: Often interlinked - the role of protection is to mitigate and respond to effects of violations

Issues often forgotten/ignored in protection analysis









No expectation to always cover both objectives, but not all activities is protection in and by themselves



OR





Protection

...nor are all crimes committed in conflict protection violations.....

The lack of specificity in analysis; the myths; and the reluctance to address "heavy" issues

Freedom of Movement

Restrictions in Freedom of Movement (often in combination with Segregation and/or Confinement) – Deconstructing by intent in order to better shape potentiality and approach of response....

A strategy: Freedom of movement restrictions and segregation are deliberately used as a "weapon of war" either to A) "Starve out" a specific population group/make their life so difficult that they die or leave; and/or B) Isolation/collective punishment/control of a population with religious, ethnic, political, security, economic motive in order to get them to do something or stop doing something. Externally imposed, no 'compensation' is put in place – and compensation by humanitarian organizations is made difficult.

An instrument: Freedom of movement restrictions and segregation are used following a somewhat military logic – these groups of population do not like each other, so let us separate them in order to protect them (and make our own lives easier). It is a substitution to rule of law. Externally imposed; sometimes 'compensation' is put in place.



A consequence: Freedom of movement restrictions are a consequence of generalized insecurity and violence with people being afraid of being in the wrong place at the wrong time; in other word individuals are being targeted "just" because they are there, not because who they are. This often manifests itself in self-imposed limitations due to fear and in preventive protective actions (some of which might be dangerous).



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Social Exclusion/Structural Discrimination

Social exclusion: a process/state that prevents individuals or groups from full participation in social, economic and political life and from asserting their rights. It derives from exclusionary power relationships resulting from social identity (e.g. race, gender, ethnicity, caste/clan/tribe or religion) and/or social location (areas that are remote, stigmatized or suffering from war/conflict) or a combination of those. While who is ignored will depend on the specific context it is good to keep in mind that certain groups tend to be overlooked to a larger degree. These include amongst others:

- Persons with disabilities
- Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Intersex (LGBTI) persons
- Very marginalised social groups, such as the untouchables (Dalits) in South Asia; the Roma in Europe; the Pygmies, San or Bella in Africa; and other indigenous populations.

Recognizing and addressing harmful and dangerous coping mechanisms

Some issues are difficult to identify, as:

- Affected populations will hesitate to raise them due to shame;
- Humanitarian actors may shy away from recognising them due to culture or religion – or because they do not know how to address them.
 Nevertheless, these must be identified in the analysis in order for it to be comprehensive and for the right response to be found. Depending on the context this
 - Survival sex;
 - Sexual exploitation (including of children);
 - Early marriage;
 - Child labour, etc.

might include issues such as:

Different people – different threats - no cookie-cutters and no discrimination please....

Person	Young Nuer (12- 25 years) boy/man in PoC camp in Juba – came to camp alone	Minority (incl. foreign migrants) in PoC camps in Juba	Adolescent girl in PoC camps in Juba
Main protection threats	Pressure to join opposition forces Alcohol and drug abuse prompting violent behaviour No freedom of movement out of camp	Retaliatory violence by majority community who feel the minorities may support the GoSS Discrimination in access to services and involvement in camp issues	Engagement in transactional sex for survival SGBV in and outside (fetching water, firewood, etc) of camp

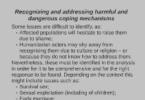
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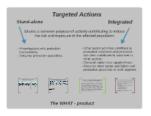
Protection

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Doing Protection Finding the right responses

Approaches







Part 5.2.1 of the policy

Targeting

Targeting Principles Protection-sensitive vulnerability targeting entails taking into account the combined effect risks and needs arising as a consequence of. Risk of exposure to harm, exploitation, harassment, deprivation and abuse, in relation to identified threats; Limibity to meet basic needs; Limibity to meet basic needs; Limibity to meet basic needs; Ability of the person/population to cope with the consequences of this harm, and Due consideration for individuals with specific needs. This Information comes from the risk analysis Do not forget: Use of negative/dangerous coping mechanisms Social exclusion and discrimination The role of social (state) and/or community welfare systems Risk of targeting specific groups/persons Self-protection strategies and capacities

Responses

USE THE RESPONSE	TYPOLOGY (Par	t 5.2.3 and Annex 5)			
Assistance to victims of violence (including GBV)	Child Protection	Documentation, Status, Protection of Individuals			
Evidence	e-based and focused	advocacy			
Stand-alone Protection Interventions or components of Integrated ones					
,	ts of Integ				
Or component					
Community-based	1	Durable solutions			
Community-based Protection interventions	tructure	Durable solutions			



Targeted Actions

Stand-alone

Integrated

Shares a common purpose of actively contributing to reduce the risk and exposure of the affected population

- Encompasses only protection interventions;
- · Requires protection specialists.

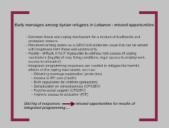
- Other sector activities contribute to protection outcomes and protection activities contributes to outcomes in other sectors;
- · Demand- rather than supply-driven;
- Requires other sector specialists and protection specialists to work together;





Safer access to education facility prevents and reverses forcible transfer in the WB

Construction and establishment of a school in Birin in the WB resulted in 12 families returning to the community – having left because the access and movement restrictions with daily harassment at the checkpoint meant that parents delayed in sending children to school (preferring that they be a bit older) and stopped sending girls at the age of 13-14 years (because of the danger).



Protection Objectives and activities – Food Security Outcomes

Protection Objectives	Protection Activities	Food Security Outcomes
Changes in the behaviour	Advocacy with national	Increased freedom of
of perpetrators results in	army to remove illegal	movement improves access
a reduction in the number	road blocks or stop	to fields, livelihoods, and
of threats, casualties,	extortion at road blocks.	markets where goods and
sexual abuses,		services can be bought and
disappearances, and		sold, thus minimising
other measurable human		damage to food production
rights abuses over time.		and marketing systems.

Food Security Objectives and Activities – Protection Outcomes

Food Security Objectives	Food Security Activities	Protection Outcomes
Safeguard the availability of, access to, and consumption of adequate, safe and nutritious food for affected populations so as to avoid excessive mortality, acute malnutrition, or other lifethreatening effects and consequences.	Food assistance is provided to hh who are experiencing gaps in their food needs due to lost livelihoods and/or cannot meet hh food needs without engaging in risky behaviours.	Vulnerable hhs and individuals within them needn't expose themselves to protection threats to access food & livelihoods.

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Early marriages among Syrian refugees in Lebanon - missed opportunities

- Common threat and coping mechanism for a mixture of livelihoods and protection reasons
- Perceived among actors as a GBV/child protection issue that can be solved with responses from these sub-sectors only
- Reality difficult, if NOT impossible to address root causes of coping mechanism (legality of stay, living conditions, legal access to employment, access to education).
- Integrated programming responses are needed to mitigate the harmful effects of this coping mechanism, such as:
 - Obtaining marriage registration (protection)
 - Access to RH care (health)
 - Birth registration for children (protection)
 - Sensitization on consequences (CP/GBV)
 - Psycho-social support (CP/GBV)
 - Improve access to education (EiE)

Silo'ing of responses ———— missed opportunities for results of integrated programming....

Targeted Actions

Stand-alone

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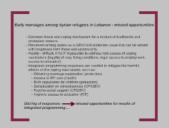
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Mainstreaming

Protection mainstreaming is protection as a cross-cutting theme, which implies incorporating protection principles and promoting meaningful access, safety and dignity in humanitarian aid. It refers to the imperative for each and every humanitarian actor to prevent, mitigate and respond to protection threats that are caused or perpetuated by humanitarian action/inaction by ensuring the respect of fundamental protection principles in humanitarian programmes – no matter what the sector or objective.

4 key aspects:

- Prioritise safety and dignity and avoid causing harm;
- Ensure meaningful access;

- - Available in sufficient quantity and quality
 - Provided on the basis of need and without discrimination
 - Within safe and easy reach
 - Known by people potentially accessing services
 - · Physically and financially accessible
 - · Culturally relevant and socially acceptable



Ensure participation and empowerment.

Energency response to nearly arrived IDPs in Arthur IDP camp in Softenmany - Assurant 2015.

NET last distributed did not contain items (Joshing and Ingeres for different these was especied in the Ingeres for different these was especied in the Ingeres for the Ingeres of Ingeres for Ingeres and Ingeres of Ingeres and Ingeres of Ingeres and Ingeres and

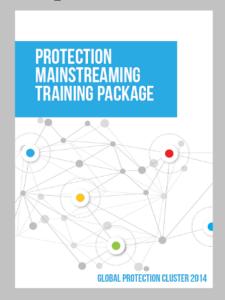
The HOW - process

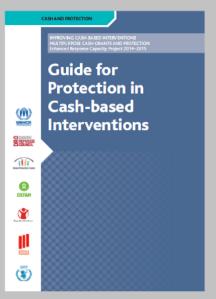


Emergency response to newly arrived IDPs in Arbat IDP camp in Suleimanya - January 2015

- NFI kits distributed did not contain items (clothing and hygiene for children. These were supposed to be distributed in separate kits; that had not happened, and as such children were e.g. running barefoot or in sandals in the snow 5-10 days after arriving in the camp.
- Women did not feel comfortable accessing the health centre as there were no female staff; nor could they be heard about priorities and concerns in general as partners only had male arabic-speaking staff present on the ground.
- Holes for latrines were being dug with an excavator no security parameter was kept around while excavation was ongoing, nor were the holes that were dug sealed off afterwards to prevent children from falling in.

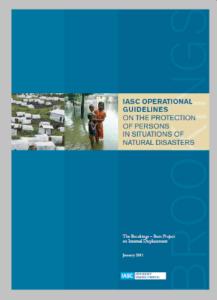
Inspiration for Protection Mainstreaming













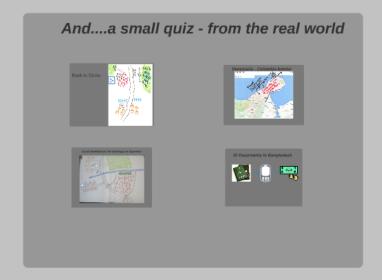
Don't get confused - remember 4 key aspects

Integrated thinking and programming

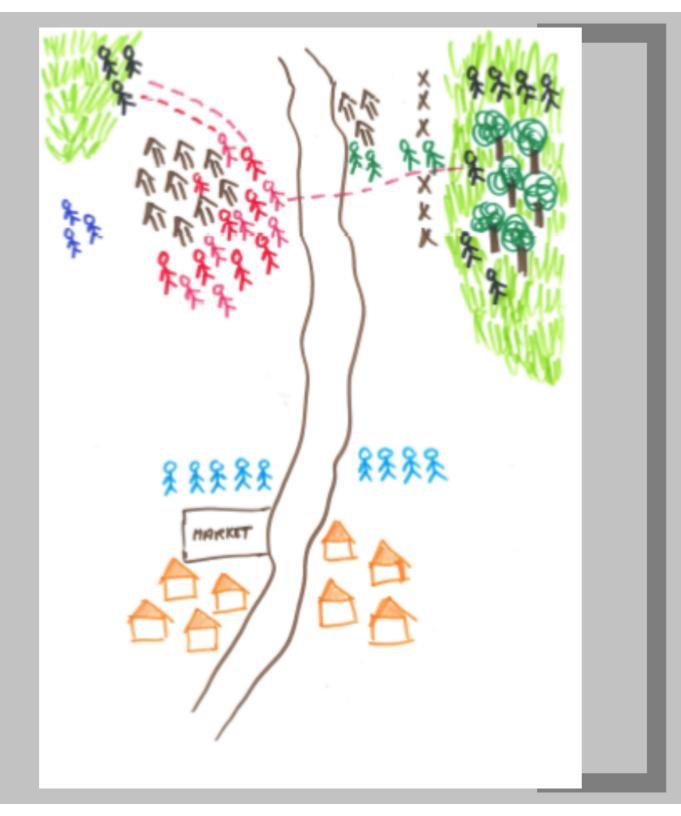








Let's visit Oicha



Getting the response right

Threats

- Kidnapping, killing
- Extortion
- Discrimination

.

Vulnerabilities

- Not able to produce food, not able to earn an income
- Displaced
- Unpredictable access to land (ownership & distance)

Risk
Food insecurity &
no access to basic
services

Capacities

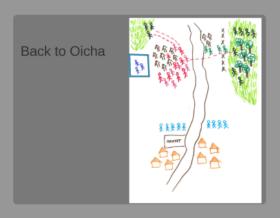
- Basic agricultural knowledge/farming experience
- Small business experience
- Community sense (except exclusion of one group)
- Analyze own security environment

Never Forget

I am hungry I am afraid

or I need access to health, education, water, etc.

And....a small quiz - from the real world

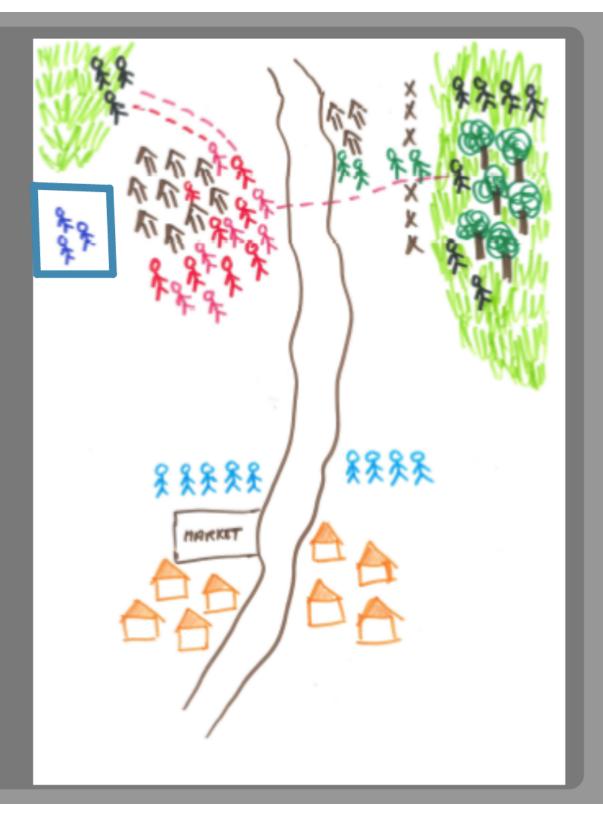




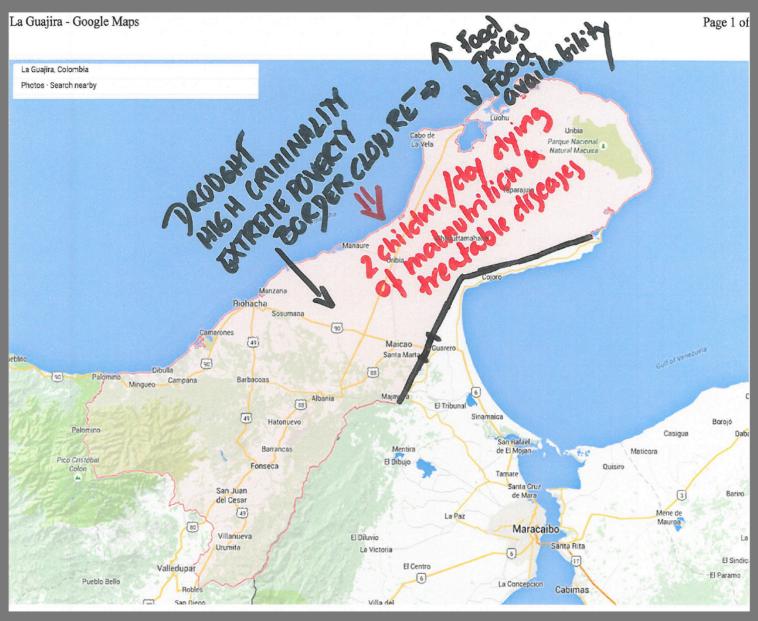




Back to Oicha



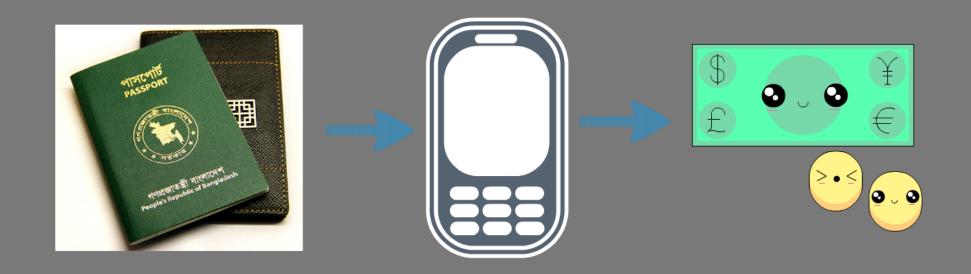
Venezuela - Colombia border



Food distributions for Rohingya in Myanmar



ID Documents in Bangladesh



Targeting Principles

Protection-sensitive vulnerability targeting entails taking into account the **combined effect** risks and needs arising as a consequence of:

- Risk of exposure to harm, exploitation, harassment, deprivation and abuse, in relation to identified threats;
- Inability to meet basic needs;
- Limited access to basic services and livelihood/income opportunities;
- Ability of the person/population to cope with the consequences of this harm; and
- Due consideration for individuals with specific needs.

This information comes from the risk analysis

Do not forget:

- Use of negative/dangerous coping mechanisms
- Social exclusion and discrimination
- The role of social (state) and/or community welfare systems
- Risk of targeting specific groups/persons
- Self-protection strategies and capacities

Part 5.2.4 of the policy

USE THE RESPONSE TYPOLOGY (Part 5.2.3 and Annex 5)

Assistance to victims of violence (including GBV)

Child Protection

Documentation, Status, Protection of Individuals

Evidence-based and focused advocacy

Stand-alone Protection Interventions or components of Integrated ones

Community-based Protection interventions

Durable solutions

Information Management

Protection hardware/infrastructure

Mine Action

Information dissemination

Housing, land and property rights

Cash-based interventions for protection outcomes - should always be an accompanying modality, NEVER a stand-alone activity

Measuring Protection Outputs & Outcomes

Coming in a separate presentation on KRIs and KOIs

See part 6 of the policy



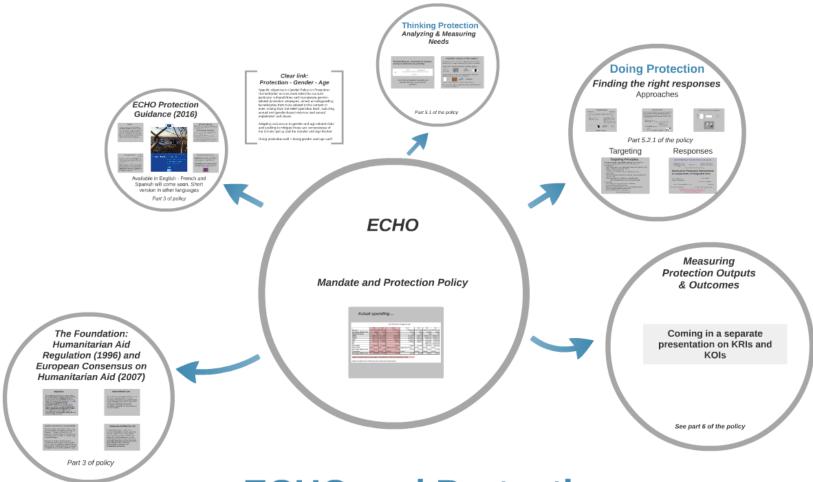
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Top country	Libya	DRC	Regional Syria Crisis	Regional Syria Crisis	Jordan	Turkey	Greece
Percentage of PROT total	24.46%	12.19%	49.73%	33.61%	13.27%	27.27%	22.70%
Top partner	UNHCR	UNHCR	UNHCR	UNHCR	UNHCR	UNHCR	UNHCR
Percentage of PROT total	32.51%	38.11%	40.14%	52.83%	48.06%	39.78%	46.01%

Figures no longer change or only change so minimally that it does not affect overall results

Figures includes sectors of child protection, mine action and protection



ECHO and Protection