

GPC Learning series
**Strengthening protection
analysis and planning:
Engaging local actors
and communities in
protection analysis**

Tuesday, 23rd July

Agenda

- Introduction and setting the scene
- Localizing protection Analysis
- Inclusive and accessible protection analysis
- Protection Analysis and local engagement in South Sudan
- Q&A session



Objectives of this session



- Understand challenges and gaps related to the engagement of local actors in protection analysis
- Introduce resources to support engagement of local actors
- Share recommendations on inclusive and accessible protection analysis
- Exchange learnings and reflect on good practices and tested examples of meaningful inclusion of local actors in protection analysis and in line with the HPC process

Locally driven protection analysis – WHY?

International Rescue Committee

Localizing protection analysis capacities for Impact

The vision

- analysis of risk should be grounded in the perspectives of those directly affected by the risks, therefore, affected populations and their representative organisations have a central role throughout the analysis process to direct inclusive operational and strategic decision-making

The current challenges

- the skills, creativity and leadership capabilities of marginalized people and groups is largely untapped and overlooked' when it comes to the analysis of how threats impact on particular groups
- We have some tools to support a common approach; however, more focused efforts are needed to socialize, embed, and operationalize these tools and support colleagues with their confidence in applying them

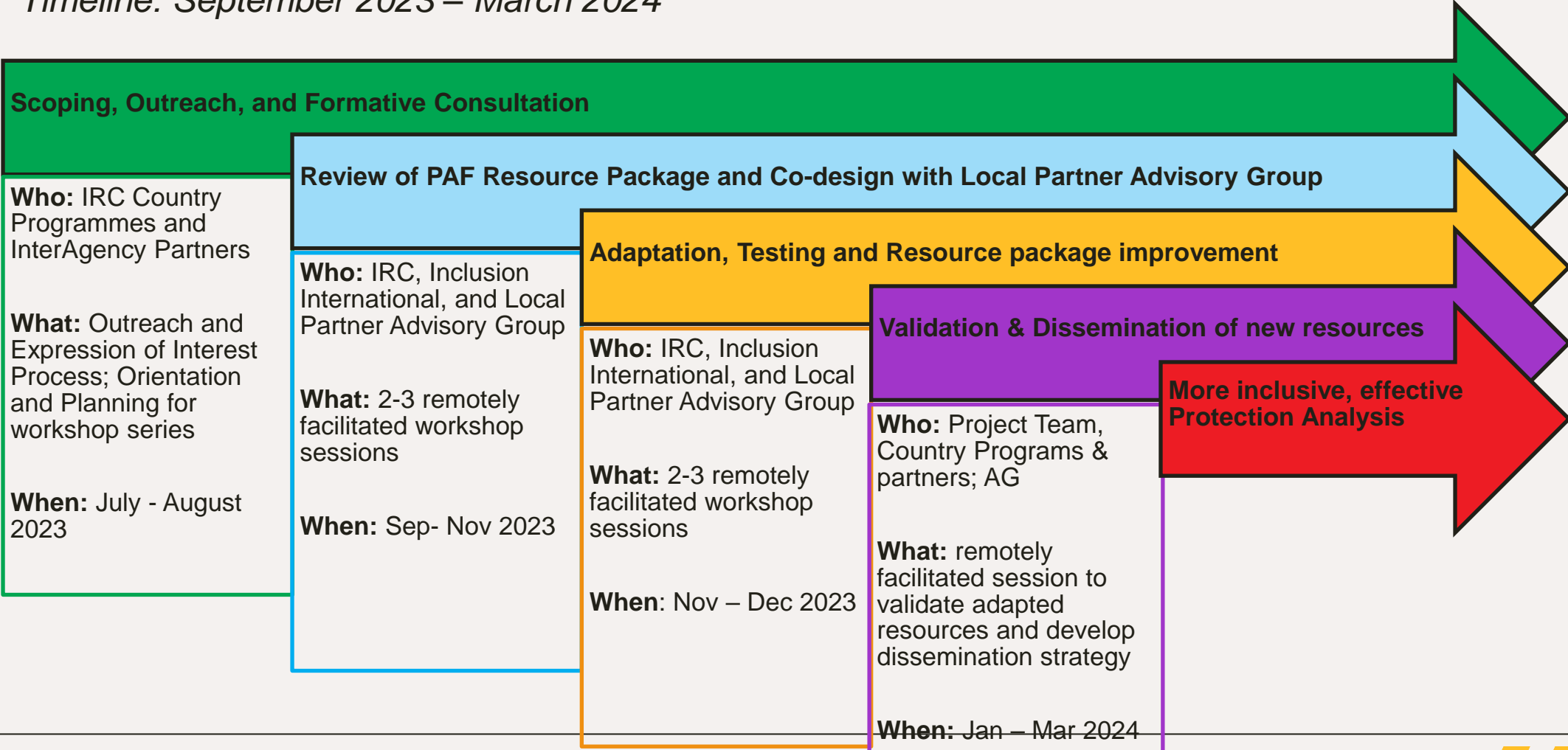
Our aim

- ensure our analysis taps into the contextual knowledge and expertise of these organisations in understanding unique risks facing particular groups with systemic bases for discrimination and exclusion, and that our tools and processes are accessible for a diverse range of frontline actors with a meaningful role to play in the analysis process

PAF Accessibility Review and Adaptation

Objective: Promote more relevant and accessible resource package fit for purpose for a range of frontline contributors, and an inclusive process for analysis and its use

Timeline: September 2023 – March 2024



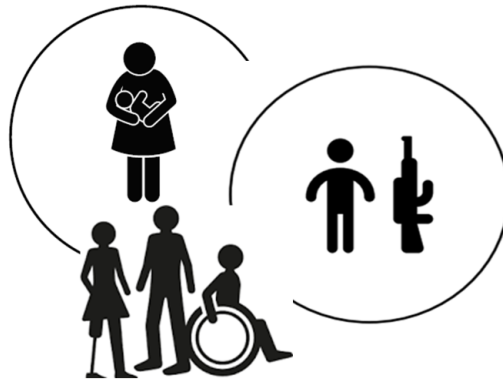
Achievements: PAF Adapted Resources

Pillar 3 - The threat's effects on the population Sub-pillar 1 - Who is affected

Who are the people who are threatened?

What are their unique characteristics?

Why people are vulnerable to these threats.



6. Supporting Information 2: Protection Analysis Framework Explained

This chapter will help to explain the steps of using the Protection Analysis Framework. We will look at two example stories.

We will follow the 4 clear steps to analyse the below fictional story.



Step 1: Design

Plan and decide on your goals and the work you will do. Decide who needs to be involved and how, plan what information you need.



Step 2: Collect Information

Check available information (secondary sources), collect additional information if needed, use data management protocols.



Step 3: Analyse

Look at what the information tells you, summarise your findings, compare and interpret your information.



Step 4: Communicate

Write down your findings, identify your audience, and share your analysis and recommendations.

PAF Adapted Resources



For example, instead of saying: “*The Institutional, legal, and normative landscape*”, you can say: “*The rules, laws, and ways of doing things*”.

If you need to use technical language, explain the meaning.

Do not use acronyms. Use the full words. For example, instead of PAF, say Protection Analysis Framework.

90% of endline respondents felt that that the adapted resource package has affected or will affect positively their activities on the ground

Achievements

Pool of empowered Local Actors

*"My experience at the advisory group was remarkable like never before. Future similar exercises should follow the same methodology of **multi-country working groups.**"*

*"The experience was very **empowering**; I was able to express my ideas and describe the challenges that people with disabilities face. The information I have gained is valuable*

[I was able to] reflect of local knowledge and its application to address the existing and emerged challenges. I felt fully engaged in informing the adapted resources"

Identified gaps and challenges

- Conceptual clarity and familiarization with the PAF pillars and the protection risk analysis, as a continuous and regular process has been identified as a challenge.
- PAF is well structured but too technical and challenging to be used by local and national actors
- Protection Analysis is seen as a time consuming and resources intensive process. Lack of time and dedicated resources was reported as a gap by organizations and coordination structures.
- Capacities – skills and knowledge around the analysis process and use of protection analysis findings vary across different national organization and operations/contexts.
- Protection analysis is a heavily centralized process, frontline staff, community-based organizations and local actors do not contribute in a meaningful way in the different steps of the analysis process.
- Representation of communities and in particular marginalized groups has been seen as a gap.

Recommendations

- Establishment of Protection Analysis task teams with minimum representation of local actors to meet and discuss regularly Protection Analysis priorities and needs and lead protection analysis at local and national level.
- Clear and realistic division of labor and assignment of specific tasks to involved organizations based on interest and expertise.
- Dedicated resources and reasonable accommodation (when feasible) to enable protection analysis at local level with involvement of OPDs, women led organizations refugee led networks etc.
- Strengthening of analytical capacities of local and representative actors through targeted trainings and mentoring sessions.

Recommendations

- Adaptation of tools and resources for frontline staff for broader uptake and use in operations, including better dissemination of PAF in local languages and simplified/adapted format as per contextual priorities.
- Joint design session of protection analysis processes with representatives of local actors to ensure involvement, ownership and accountability of all involved actors.
- Joint workshops on risk prioritization at local level with the aim to inform national processes.
- Regular cross learning activities led by local actors across different contexts: sharing of best practices, lessons learned and challenges to encourage collective brainstorming on improved processes

Protection Cluster Analysis

PA TF at field level

1

Identification of protection risks, based on SDR and value judgement

2

Identification of data available, needs and gaps based on PAF info databank

Q2

TIMELINE

RISK PRIORITIZATION

DATA LANDSCAPING

CONTINUOUS PROTECTION ANALYSIS

Q3

Q4

Joint reflection sessions to develop action plans based on community capacities and priorities

Validation of findings and joint planning on Communication and dissemination

Identification of key local actors to engage in different moments of the PA process

Joint protection analysis sessions with partners and AoRs on most critical protection risks

Identification of core indicators for HNO

Effect of risks on 3 dimensions of needs

Strategic partners presence & actions mapping

Finalization of People in Need, and Targets

PROTECTION ANALYSIS

INDICATORS

HNO SEVERITY

PLANNING

PIN / TARGET

3

4

5

6

7

Joint analysis workshop with key local actors at national or/sub national level to identify priority risks

HRP specific

How would you rate these recommendations?

Menti meter

Join at menti.com

Use code: 63862907

Join at menti.com | use code 6386 2907

Please rank these recommendations based on feasibility in your country





Inclusive and accessible Protection Analysis



Inclusion
international





Who am I?



Mark Mapemba,

- Malawi
- Project Manager, Inclusion International
- Self-advocate

Who are we?

Inclusion International is the international network of people with intellectual disabilities and their families.





What do we mean by inclusion?

People with intellectual disabilities are treated equally and respected for who they are in their families and in their communities.





What do we do?



Advocacy



**Support to
members**



Networking

About the Listen Include Respect Guidelines

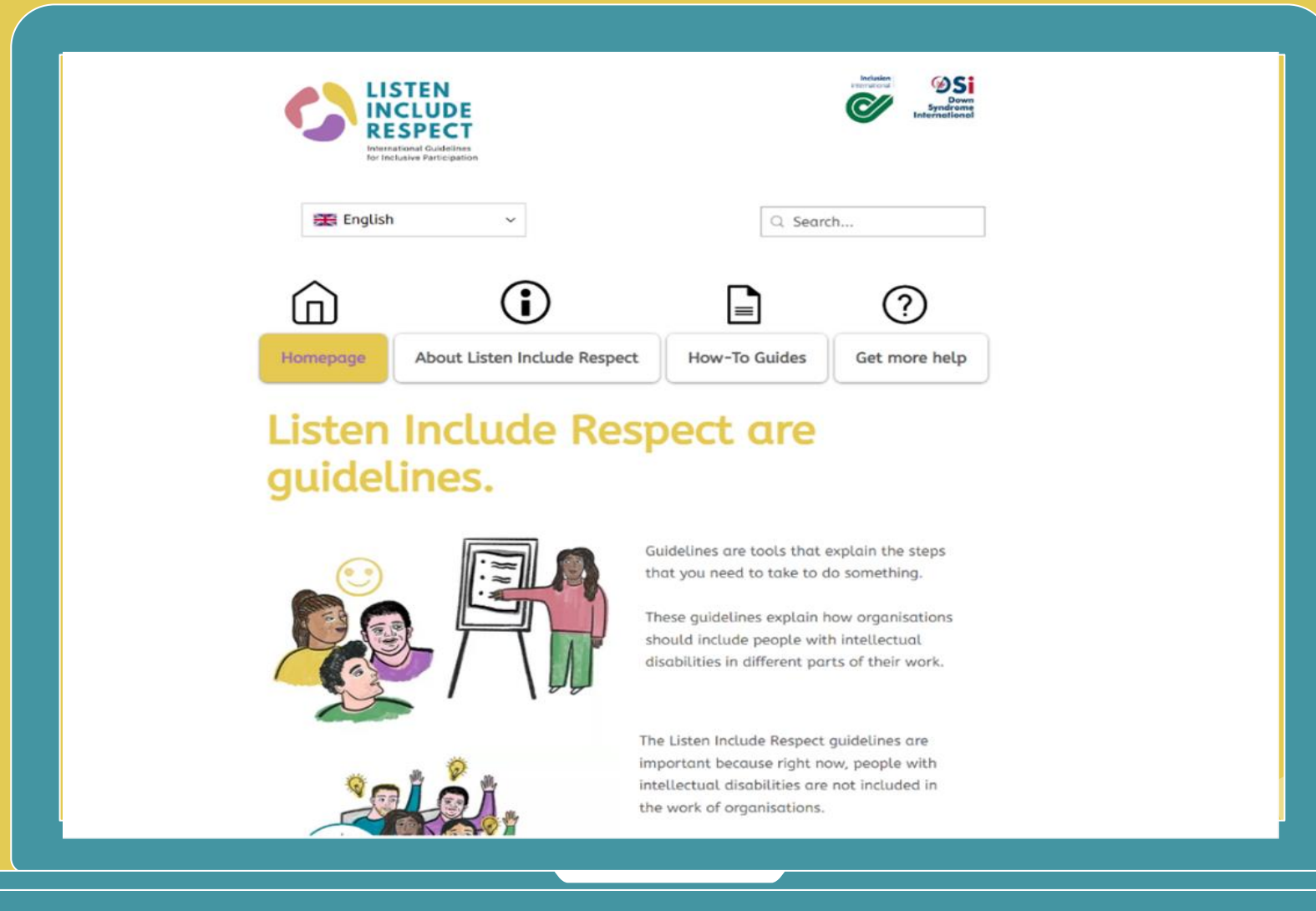




Who contributed to the Listen Include Respect guidelines



ListenIncludeRespect.com



The screenshot shows the homepage of Listen Include Respect. At the top left is the logo with the text "LISTEN INCLUDE RESPECT International Guidelines for Inclusive Participation". To the right are logos for "Inclusion International" and "SI Down Syndrome International". Below the logos is a language dropdown menu set to "English" and a search bar. A navigation bar contains four buttons: "Homepage" (highlighted in yellow), "About Listen Include Respect", "How-To Guides", and "Get more help". The main content area features the heading "Listen Include Respect are guidelines." followed by an illustration of three people looking at a whiteboard. Below this is another illustration of a group of people with lightbulbs above their heads. To the right of the illustrations are three paragraphs of text explaining the purpose and importance of the guidelines.

LISTEN INCLUDE RESPECT
International Guidelines for Inclusive Participation

Inclusion International

SI Down Syndrome International

English

Search...

Homepage About Listen Include Respect How-To Guides Get more help

Listen Include Respect are guidelines.

Guidelines are tools that explain the steps that you need to take to do something.

These guidelines explain how organisations should include people with intellectual disabilities in different parts of their work.

The Listen Include Respect guidelines are important because right now, people with intellectual disabilities are not included in the work of organisations.

Principles of Listen Include Respect

1. Believing in Inclusion
2. Creating opportunities for self-advocate leadership
3. Building awareness and understanding
4. Communicating in an accessible way
5. Providing reasonable accommodations
6. Valuing the Process
7. Using the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
8. Understanding that inclusion is a journey

How we used Listen Include Respect in Protection Analysis work

- Followed meeting guidelines to help make sure meetings are run inclusively and that marginalised groups can take part.
- Shared guidelines on accessible information for people with intellectual disabilities
- Used the guidelines to review the Protection Analysis Framework documents and make suggested improvements to accessibility.
- Created some standalone tools based on the guidelines – a video and a “how-to” checklist



**LISTEN
INCLUDE
RESPECT**

International Guidelines
for Inclusive Participation



Why should everyone be included in protection work?

- Protection Analysis must include everyone.
- You can ensure that people who are generally excluded are included in your work.
- When marginalised people are part of your work you learn more about a situation.
- This will help you see the whole picture.



What good things happen in protection analysis work when we are inclusive and accessible?

- It helps more people understand and be part of working on protection.
- Involving marginalised people means we get better information
- We can understand risks and challenges we may not have known about before.
- We can make better plans that work for more people
- When people feel understood and listened to, they will trust you more, they will help and take part in your work.



Why is including organisations of people with disabilities important?

- We understand about inclusion and accessibility.
- We can make sure people who are generally excluded can be part of your work.
- We can make sure your work is good reaches people and responds to what people need,
- Local organisations can build long-term relationships and keep your work going.



Working in partnership

- Through our IRC project:
 - Consulted humanitarian organisations via survey
 - Ran focus groups for our members
- Will use this information to develop training on Working in partnerships
 - For humanitarian organisations
 - For organisations of people with disabilities



Asking members what they need

- Keystone Human Services, **Moldova**
- Integrate Change Agents, **Burundi**
- ADJD, Democratic Republic of the Congo
- APEE, **Burkina Faso**
- ASNIC, **Nicaragua**
- Asdown **Colombia**
- LASA, **Lebanon**
- Christian Agenda for Development **South Sudan**
- Disability inclusion, **Rwanda**
- KAIH, **Kenya**
- DSSB, **Bangladesh**
- Iraqi Down Syndrome Association, **Iraq**
- Tamayoz Center, **Egypt**
- Rural Aid Pakistan, **Pakistan**





Recommendations - Messages to Humanitarian Organisations:

- Need a better understanding of intellectual disability
- Use resources developed by local organisations of people with disabilities
- Include organisations of people with disabilities in your planning
- Review how you manage success when working with organisations of people with disabilities



Recommendations - Suggested Training for Humanitarian organisations:

- How to engage with organisations of people with disabilities
- Understanding intellectual disability
- Working inclusively with local organisations and making use of expertise and resources like Listen, Include Respect





Recommendations - What Organisations of People with Disabilities Need:

- Support to build capacities
- Share experiences with other organisations of people with disabilities facing similar challenges
- Better understanding of how large humanitarian organisations work



Some important step to know when working on protection work.

- Follow the LIR principles!
- Plan all work to be disability inclusive from the start
- Involve ODPs
- Make it easy to join in
- Use different ways to get information





Some important step to know when working on protection work.

- Train the staff
- Check the information carefully
- Share what you learn in simple ways
- Ask for feedback
- Keep people updated
- Make your recommendations clear
- Be open to changes





Thank you



Field experiences: South Sudan

Protection Cluster, South Sudan
Access for Social Inclusion



Setting the scene – What do we know

- People with disabilities and the elderly are often among the most vulnerable in humanitarian crises.
- During humanitarian crises, persons with disabilities are often excluded from relief efforts.
- Increased reports that in cases of active conflict people with disabilities and the elderly are usually left behind.
- According to our Protection Monitoring System; Civil documentation, Lack to access to humanitarian assistance, Family separation, Gender-Based Violence (GBV) are among the highest reported protection risks in across South Sudan.



Setting the scene – What do we know

- Lack of census or data on people with disabilities was making it harder for us to plan accordingly.
- Presence of sporadic conflict across South Sudan.
- Lack of sufficient online information on people with disabilities in South Sudan.
- Humanity and Inclusion’s “Leave no one behind” project



Organization of Work

- Collaboration with HI and the need for a comprehensive and diverse Task Force
- Participation and Contributions:
 - Roles and Responsibilities are clear
 - Type and regularity of Meetings
 - Participation Modalities and support
- Timeframes and Objectives



Good Practices and Success

- Inclusive Participation
- Access to information at the grassroots level leading to great analysis.
- Capacity building of the Task Force on PAF, Analysis, and PAU.
- Network Establishment
- Different opinions due to large number of Participants
- Success: Elevated Disability Inclusion across South Sudan (GITT),(Disability Inclusion Considerations in Programming – SSHF), Donors being more aware.



Lessons Learned and Challenges

- Resource constraints
- Deadlines WILL BE MISSED.
- Gender balance
- Different opinions due to large number of Participants



Task force - Induction session with GPC



Useful links and contact

- Please visit [PC SSD Contact Collection tool](#) to register as a cluster member focal point or register e-mail on the distribution list.
- Please visit [South Sudan | Global Protection Cluster](#) for updates, reports, and assessments.
- Please visit [SSD Protection Cluster 5W for 2024](#) for the latest data on the delivery of protection services in SSD.
- Please visit [SSD Protection Monitoring v2](#) for the latest data and trends on the protection environment in SSD.
- David Hattar – South Sudan Protection Cluster Coordinator
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Protection Cluster E-mail: protectionclustersouthsudan@gmail.com

Access for Social Inclusion (ASI) – South Sudan

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Who we are

- **ACCESS FOR SOCIAL INCLUSION (ASI)** is disability led organization with the aim to advocate for the rights of women, girls, men and boys with disabilities as a group of society that has been neglected and disregarded of their rights and full participation..
- ASI is working and implementing its program across South Sudan especially Yei, Morobo and Juba providing inclusive technical support to other organizations of persons with disabilities (OPDs).
- ASI also works with community leaders, youth leaders, Women led organizations, and volunteers and currently activities are still in juba due to lack of resources.

The participation of ASI in the protection analysis

- *We are able provide better understanding of the protection environment in the context”*
- *We have better understand and prioritize risks affecting the most vulnerable community members”*
- *We contribute to understanding of the existing capacities and build on those to ensure sustainable and longer-term impact”*

What worked well?

- *The involvement and participation of persons with disabilities and their representative organization is very important*
- *Availability of tools, guidance on specific rights of person with disabilities. Examples UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) and IASC guidance on inclusion of person with disabilities.*
- *Acknowledging the role of OPDs in identifying capacity level*
- *Establishment of a network of local partners engaged in protection programming and analysis*
- *Working closely with the humanitarian organization and the Cluster system to ensure meaningful engagement of persons with disabilities and representative organizations in analysis process*
- *The contextualization of knowledge and experience of the organization in understanding some of the unique risks facing particular group in the form of discrimination and exclusion.*

Challenges and gaps

1. localization:

- Despite having vibrant policies and signing of UNCRPD, issues around disability are not talked and addressed openly in various clusters in the countries. urgent case management forms do not capture disability in the bio-data section.
- Absence of active coordination mechanism addressing issues around disability.

2. System:

- Current case management forms do not capture bio data that include types of impartments.
- Longer process of convincing various levels of protection leadership to learn and adaptation of the system.

Challenges and gaps cont....

3. Resources;

- Very few social workers with disabilities,
- Decreased or no funding specifically for disability inclusion, and rehabilitation.
- Absences of data on disability that protection partners can easily refer to.
- under estimation of organizations of persons with disabilities in terms capacity

Way forward

1. Involvement of Organization of People with Disabilities because:

- Provide advocacy, guidance, and technical assistance from a 'lived' experience
- Allow for cross learning between local and international humanitarian actors
- Support continuity of action as they remain after crisis or disaster ends







2. Partnership:

- Continue working with protection cluster leadership to realize adaptation of the PAF.
- Review the assessment forms.
- Continuous fundraising and lobbying of funds to support specific services for persons with impairment to reduce barriers increasing their independency.
- Strengthening of both state and national CP coordination mechanism to include disability in their reporting mechanism.

Tool to disaggregation of data

Washington Group Questionnaire -
Short set-handout on the UNICEF
version for children

SIX QUESTIONS ON SHORT SET

					
Do you have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses?	Do you have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid?	Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps?	Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?	Do you have difficulty (with self-care such as) washing all over or dressing?	Using your usual language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood?

a. No - no difficulty
 b. Yes - some difficulty
 c. Yes - a lot of difficulty
 d. Cannot do at all

① Type of Disability

1. Visual
2. Hearing
3. Physical
4. Intellectual
5. Mental

GROUP FINDINGS

Inclusive means users to incorporate the teaching methods educators can follow instructions to accommodate all types of learners

- 1 - Need additional
- 2 - Professional dev
- 3 - Curriculum modif
- 4 - Resource allocat
- 5 - Physical accessib
- 6 - Dev support program





Q&A

Resources



[PAF adapted resources](#)

Inclusive and Accessible Protection Analysis - [Tips](#) and [video](#)

[Listen – Include- Respect guidelines](#)

[South Sudan Thematic PAU](#) on protection risks facing persons with disabilities and older persons.

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THANK YOU
