



**Global Protection Cluster**



**DEVELOPMENT OF GUIDANCE FOR  
THE FIELD PROTECTION CLUSTERS AND AREAS  
OF RESPONSIBILITY ON PREPAREDNESS FOR  
PROTECTION IN THE CONTEXT OF CLIMATE  
CHANGE AND DISASTERS**

**Report on Regional Consultations**



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**COVER:**

*A road made impassable by floodwaters near the Kafia site for displaced people in Baga Sola, Chad.* © UNHCR/Sylvain Cherkaoui.  
21/10/2021





*Flooding displaces hundreds of thousands across the country. 06/09/2020. © UNHCR/Boubacar Younoussa Siddo*

## 1. BACKGROUND



Preventing and preparing for internal displacement during armed conflict is notoriously difficult. In comparison, the predictable, cyclical, or slow-onset nature or geographic location of many hazards, such as hurricane or cyclone season, volcanic eruptions, or droughts, means that much can be done to reduce the risk of disaster displacement and associated protection risks before a disaster occurs through disaster risk reduction (DRR), preparedness, anticipatory action approaches, climate change adaptation and development measures that address the underlying causes of displacement and tackle underlying vulnerability. Even in situations where climate change may result in increasingly unpredictable and extreme events, building response capacity and resilience may significantly mitigate impacts.

The Global Protection Cluster (GPC) is committed to ensure that field Protection Clusters, Areas of Responsibility (AoRs) and partners are prioritizing protection concerns to avoid protection gaps that would negatively affect vulnerable communities through ensuring appropriate preparedness measures. This is further outlined in [the GPC's Strategic Framework 2020-2024](#) in which the GPC commits to meet the challenges to make protection actions contextually appropriate and complementary. This includes the importance of joint analysis to achieve effective and appropriate protection outcomes especially in mixed climate response and situations affected by violence.

To take forward these commitments, the GPC recruited a consultant (for a 4-month period) to facilitate targeted consultations on preparedness in the context of climate change and disasters with field Protection Clusters and AoRs in Asia, Africa, the Americas and the Middle East as well as with relevant stakeholders with expertise in climate change and disaster risk reduction. Following this, it is intended that draft guidance on preparedness for protection will be developed and shared for field protection clusters and partners.

This short report is a summary of the consultations that took place in July and early August 2021 and highlights the key issues that arose and the implications for the development of the Guidance.



## 2. APPROACH AND PARTICIPATION



### 2.1. APPROACH

Following initial meetings with William Chemaly (Senior Global Protection Cluster Coordinator) and Nancy Polutan-Teulieres (Senior Protection Officer, Head of Policy & Standard Setting), it was agreed to adopt a phased approach to the consultation process. This was as follows:

(a) **Bilateral calls with Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) members, Global AoR Leads, DRR Specialists and several Lead Coordinators/Deputy Coordinators at the country level.** The primary purpose of these calls was to gain initial insights into issues related to climate change and disasters and protection concerns as well as thoughts on Guidance requirements and issues related to content, format, structure, and delivery platforms, etc. A Topic Guide was developed to use in these discussions. *A copy of the Topic Guide is attached at Annex 1.*

(b) **Regional consultations with Protection Clusters and AoRs.** Based on the discussions above a total of six regional consultations were arranged and held between 28 July and 05 August 2021. These were arranged and invitations to attend made considering: time zone differences, number of potential countries of focus and language differences. The six consultations covered: Africa (Francophone), Africa (other), Middle East and North Africa (MENA), Asia, Pacific, and Americas. The consultations lasted approximately 90 minutes with discussions broken into two parts; (Part 1), a discussion on the impacts of climate change and disasters on protection issues based on responses to a series of questions and, (Part 2), the gathering of participants' views on priorities for guidance and formats etc. using Google Jamboards. *A copy of the Topic Guide used is attached at Annex 2.* Details related to participation can be found in section 2.2.



*Maryama Abdi Wa'ays, an internally displaced woman in Somaliland, was forced to move to Wajaale district with her family due to the severe drought: "We moved here with my three kids and husband, and with other two families from our area, all the way from the east and now in the west of the country. We have been here for few weeks now. We moved with 80 sheep, and now they are getting fewer and fewer with time". 30/06/2017. © UNHCR/Mustafa Saeed*

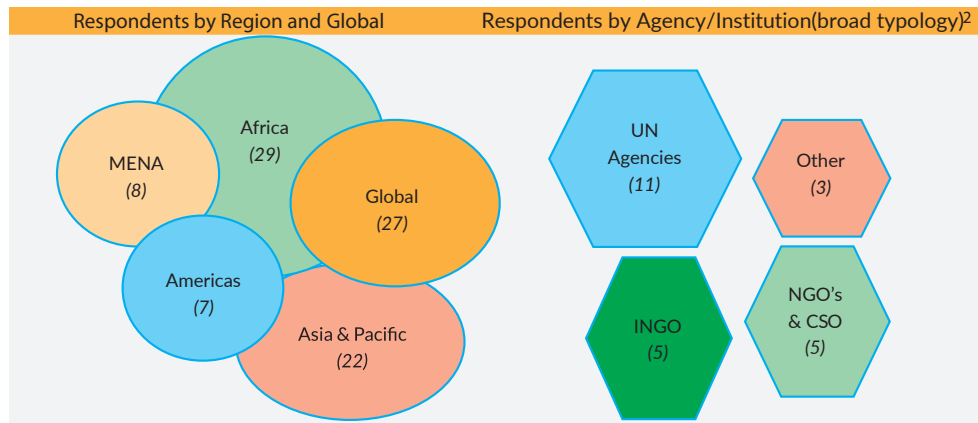
(c) **Document collection and review.** Running in parallel to the above key documents related to climate change, natural hazards and protection concerns were also gathered. These include policy documents and frameworks, technical studies and papers, case studies and examples from the field and existing guidelines and assessment instruments.<sup>1</sup> These have been logged and summarised and placed in a simple document repository. As well as informing this process, it is hoped that these will prove useful as reference documents moving forward. Document collection and review is ongoing, but the current list is available on request (and in the Shared Drive for colleagues with access) with over 50 documents recorded.

<sup>1</sup> Examples include: Guidance on Multi Risk Assessment for Children in Disasters by Plan International [Guidance on Multi Risk Assessment for Children in Disasters by Plan International](#) and Disaster Displacement: [How to Reduce Risk, Address Impacts and Strengthen Resilience by UNDRR and NRC](#)



## 2.2. PARTICIPATION

A total of 91 individual respondents (55 female, 36 male) participated in consultations in July and early August 2021 in bilateral calls or one of the six regional consultations (a few people joined both calls/meetings as they helped mobilise participants for regional calls). 18 countries with activated field protection clusters participated and 22 different organisations took part. In the figure below a visual representation of respondents is shown grouped by region and agency/institution. Further information on participation in bilateral and regional consultations can be found at Annex 3.<sup>2</sup>



## 3. FINDINGS



Key findings related to the consultation process are highlighted in this section. In Section 3.1. findings on the impact of climate change and disasters on protection issues, and the implications for preparedness and response, are considered. In Section 3.2. views on proposed Guidance are reported.

### 3.1 IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTERS ON PROTECTION ISSUES

In the table below issues raised in relation to key questions asked are grouped and summarised. Where appropriate specific points made at regional level or by AoR are also flagged.

<sup>2</sup>“Other” included the Platform for Disaster Displacement, the Myanmar Red Cross, and the Yemeni Red Crescent



Table 1: Summary Table of Key Points made by respondents in relation to questions on impact of climate change and disasters on protection issues

Climate Change impacts and types of hazards	
Common Themes / Points Raised	Specific Points raised (Regional/Country/AOR)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cyclones/Hurricanes: – said by Pacific, Asia, Africa (coastal) and central America/Caribbean respondents to be occurring with increasing frequency and intensity. Impacts include loss of life, property and infrastructure damage and damage to food security (with loss of livelihoods, livestock, and flooding/contamination of land).</li> <li>• Storm intensity and severity: respondents, in all areas, also highlighted severity of storms and intensity of rainfall when it does occur resulting in Flooding (with attendant risks in terms of infrastructure and livestock/crop damage and contamination of water/disease etc). Flood risks related to both storm surge of sea water and river/water catchment flooding as well as following intense rainfall (highlighted particularly in parts of MENA and Africa-Sahel). Landslides also highlighted as a growing risk associated with heavy rainfall and environmental degradation – unplanned settlements etc. Several respondents also mentioned risks associated with lightning strikes (fires and mortality/morbidity) associated.</li> <li>• Droughts/reduced rainfall: raised across all regions – particularly emphasised in calls in Africa and MENA – impacts on livelihoods and population movements (increasing movement in terms of search for pasture etc. and rural-urban movements). Important to note that prolonged dry spells / seasonal rainfall disturbances and consequent food security/livelihood impacts reported in all regions. Water (potable and for irrigation) shortages and resultant impacts reported by some regions particularly MENA and Horn of Africa – Sahelian countries.</li> <li>• Extreme heat highlighted as creating challenges related to fires, health risks etc. Temperature rises also highlighted as cause of increasing risks related to vector borne disease in some locations (e.g., highland malaria, dengue etc.).</li> <li>• Earthquake and volcanic hazards: highlighted as major risks and challenges in areas which are geologically prone.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (<i>Ethiopia, Somalia, and Kenya Teams</i>): Locust infestation of 2020 in East/Horn of Africa has also been linked to changes in climate.</li> <li>• (Pacific) Highlighted challenges associated with sea level rise including salinisation and impacts this is likely to have on vegetative cover and food production as well as land loss etc.</li> <li>• (<i>Syria, Yemen, and Iraq</i>) Noted growing challenges associated with water shortages across the Middle East North Africa (MENA) region leading to “a cascade of problems” – including population movements and internal displacement in some areas.</li> </ul>



## Groups and Individuals in vulnerable situations/requiring protection

### Common Themes / Points Raised

- Most respondents said that **groups most likely to be impacted continue to be those most likely to be vulnerable in other scenarios** – including conflict and security-related risks. These included groups / individuals who were poor, children, people with disabilities, those from social, economically, and politically marginalized groups, this may include the elderly as well as indigenous groups and those who depend heavily on natural resources such as farmers, pastoralists, fisherfolk etc. acknowledged to be already living in poorer housing / locations more likely to be impacted -less ability to cope.
- “It is sometimes said that disasters don’t discriminate but in reality, they usually do – impacts much more likely to be severe on those who are poor, marginalised – in other ways vulnerable.”
- Another way of looking at it would be to say that hazards don’t discriminate – but disasters do as disaster = hazard/vulnerability /exposure.
- Pointed out that specific contexts and geographical location / exposure to hazard main determinant of risk. In some setting’s geographical locations and groups were impacted differently to those affected by other types of risks or main impacts may sometimes be on groups not targeted in main humanitarian operations (e.g., host communities).
- Extent to which events or hazards impacts on social structures and cohesion (including whether they cause displacement) was noted by several respondents as major factors in protection risks – for example risk of GBV etc. When the social structure is relatively intact protection risks are significantly reduced in most cases.
- Impacts of disaster events on marginalised and excluded groups important to consider – including those who may find it difficult to access services or, for example, use of communal shelters without being at risk from increased violence. This will be context specific, but may include ethnic, religious, or sexual minorities.

### Specific Points raised (Regional/Country/AOR)

- *(Yemen and Afghanistan)*. Important to note that some groups may be impacted on multiple occasions by different events – including natural hazards and conflict – including multiple displacements.
- *(Afghanistan)* (natural hazard) Disaster-related IDPs generally tend to stay closer to the places of origin whereas conflict-induced displacement may result in longer travel e.g., to other cities, provinces.
- *(Pacific)* Increasing climate change-related migration leading to changes in vulnerability and risks associated with GBV.
- *(Pacific)* Local CSO member of PC commented on challenges associated with sexual minorities feeling more at risk and exposed following cyclones – issues related to communal shelters and access to services and support.





## Protection in preparedness planning and anticipatory action

### Common Themes / Points Raised

- Several respondents pointed out that major opportunities for mapping of natural hazards and affected populations exist and that this is an area of potentially increased interest and focus. This is happening to some extent with humanitarian and response plans at country level and in some cases response plans have become much better at predicting needs and planning responses – but respondents note that more work is needed to get Protection issues better incorporated in terms of recognising specific risks to some groups (e.g., PWD) and mainstreaming protection into plans etc. “Protection often needs to be at the heart of the response, but inclusion of protection is not always effective in contingency planning”. It was noted that as it is not always seen as a lifesaving activity by some it can be a struggle to ensure protection is included in contingency plans. Protection actors need capacity-building on preparedness planning and anticipatory action.
- Importance of regular updating / re-analysis of mapping and risk plans stressed. Risks change, but sometimes the plans are not updated accordingly. Challenges can also be presented by high impact/low (short term) probability events as these may not receive adequate attention and planning – yet when they do occur may have devastating consequences.
- Data deficits / lack of clarity related to definitions highlighted as a challenge by some respondents. Compatibility of systems and data exchange can be an issue in some contexts and differences in definitions used can create challenges.
- Important need for preparedness and response to maintain focus on human security at group and individual level – debates can become focused on national security/defense which can create additional challenges and risks.

### Specific Points raised (Regional/Country/AOR)

- *(Somalia Team)* Noted that it is one of the pilot countries for CERF Anticipatory Action (AA) Funding: In the first round of the CERF AA pilot in 2020 the UNHCR/Protection Cluster (excluding AoR) received \$300,000 which was 2% of the overall funding available. In the second round of CERF AA in 2021, UNHCR/Protection Cluster received \$500,000 of the overall \$20 million allocation. UNFPA/GBV AoR and UNICEF/CP AoR received \$1.1 million. So, the total the Protection Cluster and AoRs received was \$1.6 million which was 8% of the total funds allocated. It was difficult for the Protection Cluster and AoR activities to be included in the AA framework because they did not meet the „definition“ of preparedness. A revision of the AA framework is now in process in Somalia.
- *(AoR – Global and MAG)*. Increasing focus on issues – hazards related to floods (uncovering materiel etc.) but also risks associated with lightning/storms and rising temperatures/heatwaves etc.





## Opportunities for new partnerships and localisation etc.

### Common Themes / Points Raised

- Respondents recognised the need to work more closely with a range of actors on issues related to climate and adaptation – including on protection issues. Noted that in some instances challenges surrounding getting protection on agenda can be that of ensuring that local/national counterpart on issues related to social protection and gender etc. has a seat at the table/field presence in same way as other parts of national and local Governments (e.g., public works etc) can be a challenge.
- Several respondents noted that there was both a need and opportunities for more engagement with national actors in terms of protection and the localisation agenda – putting national actors at the forefront offers opportunities for empowerment of local people and groups and ensuring contextually appropriate responses etc.
- Capacity-building of local partners flagged as an issue requiring ongoing attention and support – including on protection-related issues. Several respondents noted that this needs to be done in a considered and sustained manner “not just as one-off trainings”- more use of coaching and mentoring approaches over time highlighted. Should include women-led organizations.
- Several respondents noted that dialogue that had to take place in relation to COVID-19 impacts and response has in some cases created opportunities for new partnerships and interactions on some issues. Bringing people together for dialogue on natural hazards and risks may in some cases be easier than on security/conflict – and at same time can help create space for communication and work on issues of common concern.
- “Sometimes we see an urgent need to respond and do so without thinking through how best to work with local groups and reinforce local structures”.
- Importance of involving communities, including children, youth, and women, in planning and preparedness measures. Children often have different perspectives on risk which can provide valuable insights.

### Specific Points raised (Regional)/Country/AOR

- *(Philippines Team)* Dialogue on disaster preparedness with local authorities and civil society has helped to strengthen collaboration and partnerships with a range of actors and has provided new opportunities for networking and access to expertise.
- *(Americas Team)* Provided an example of where an earthquake response in Ecuador in 2016 provided an opportunity for dialogue with the authorities on broader protection issues (e.g., ID cards) that led to increased cooperation and space to help refugees access services.
- *(Mali)* - LTPRN (Housing Land Property and Natural Resources) working group in Mali (activated last year) is an opportunity to talk more about topics related to climate change as it is a forum where humanitarian and development actors meet. Also, they talked about housing, land, natural resources, and other topics that might be impacted by climate change.



## Lessons Learned from Practice (including Do No Harm)

Common Themes / Points Raised	Specific Points raised (Regional/Country/AOR)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion about the need for more dialogue across the Humanitarian Development Peace Nexus (HDP-N), particularly with development actors – always some risk that humanitarian response can in some instances erode resilience and create perverse incentives etc. For cyclical events, it is clearly important to look for sustainable and locally-led solutions – easy to become stuck in cyclical responses which are not addressing underlying issues and challenges etc.</li> <li>• Importance of involvement of communities in planning and dialogue was stressed – including in early warning mechanisms and systems as well as discussions on return/durable solutions in cases of disaster related displacements.</li> <li>• Sudden onset events (in particular) can attract new organisations (including in protection) that are not as familiar with the local context. Arrival of new actors can disrupt the local protection balances and sometimes put the security situation at risk/exacerbate challenges. Understanding local context is critically important to managing risks associated with inappropriate interventions / stakeholder engagement.</li> <li>• Importance of establishing minimum standards and protocols on some issues flagged - including counselling, referral pathways for survivors of GBV etc.</li> <li>• Land Tenure and access and impacts of disaster and climate change on this and vulnerability now receiving more attention. Dynamics related to this is important to understand – including on who needs to be involved in dispute resolution and land tenure and rights within different contexts – important to examine both formal legal frameworks as well as issues related to customary tenure. Vulnerable groups often have little access to formal justice systems – costs can be prohibitive and depending on the context they may be discriminatory in practice.</li> <li>• Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) has been used to pilot and fund Anticipatory Action approaches (Monsoon floods in Nepal and Bangladesh) – protection inputs would appear to have been relatively limited but follow up on lessons learned etc. could be useful.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>(Ethiopia team)</i> Discussed and provided examples of community based EWS /messaging used in drought affected areas.</li> <li>• <i>(Americas Team)</i> Gave an example of a situation in Nicaragua after Hurricane Mitch where application of different plans and standards and competition between agencies created inequalities among affected populations or with other local communities.</li> <li>• <i>(Somalia)</i> Cyclical displacement is an issue in many urban centres as privatized land is sold or used for other projects/construction, including urban expansion, – infrastructure, etc. This results in spontaneous evictions with development projects becoming a driver of evictions in urban areas.</li> <li>• <i>(GBV Global AoR)</i> Flagged new guidance note on GBV in Emergencies (see document repository).</li> <li>• <i>(Child Protection AoR)</i> UNICEF has done some interesting work on child participation in risk mapping (see document repository).</li> </ul>



### Slow onset hazards – attention and focus

#### Common Themes / Points Raised

- Several respondents noted that impacts of longer-term changes to weather patterns and recurrent drought may sometimes be missed until humanitarian impacts / erosion of livelihoods and coping mechanisms become severe and reach a tipping point. Impacts are often cumulative with individual and community coping strategies gradually exhausted and resilience weakened etc. Forced migration (including internal displacement) and negative coping strategies may create profound protection challenges.

#### Specific Points raised (Regional/Country/AOR)

- *(Niger)* Drought is being considered for inclusion in 2022 HRP - OCHA has launched response / anticipation planning. *(Mali)* Contingency plan developed by the clusters (under the lead of OCHA + government. *(Myanmar)* Emergency preparedness plans are developed at the inter-cluster level led by OCHA for natural hazards.

### Climate Change / Natural Hazards – Conflict and Security – Linkages and Issues

#### Common Themes / Points Raised

- Potentially destabilising impacts of climate change and natural hazards noted by most respondents and the fact that negative effects of conflict/ insecurity and natural hazards may exacerbate each other in terms of environmental impacts and challenges related to livelihoods and competition for natural resources etc – water, arable land etc.
- Housing Land and Property (HLP) AoR may provide a natural entry point for examining synergies between conflict and natural resources - land conflict and natural resources areas of contention in some contexts.
- In areas affected by illegal armed groups and criminal gangs and with governance challenges disaster events may provide opportunities to further exploit situations and extend control – community structures used to control level of violence may be weakened after disaster events/natural shocks.

#### Specific Points raised (Regional/Country/AOR)

- *(West Africa and South Sudan)* Examples discussed of where erosion of livelihoods due to drought potentially leading young people (young men in particular) to be at increased risk of recruitment into armed groups and where flooding has disturbed normal migration patterns putting communities at potential risk of conflict over land use/pasture etc.



### 3.2. PROPOSED GUIDANCE ON PREPAREDNESS FOR PROTECTION IN THE CONTEXT DISASTERS & CLIMATE CHANGE

Respondents in both bilateral and regional consultations were asked five questions related to what they felt should be included in Guidance, as well as what formats and approaches it might best take. In the regional consultations, participants were asked to provide notes and comments in the form of written points using a series of [Google Jamboards](#) or the chat function as a means of encouraging participation and promoting further discussion. In this section the main responses and key issues related to each question are identified.

#### 3.2.1 Current most used sources of guidance on protection-related issues used at field level

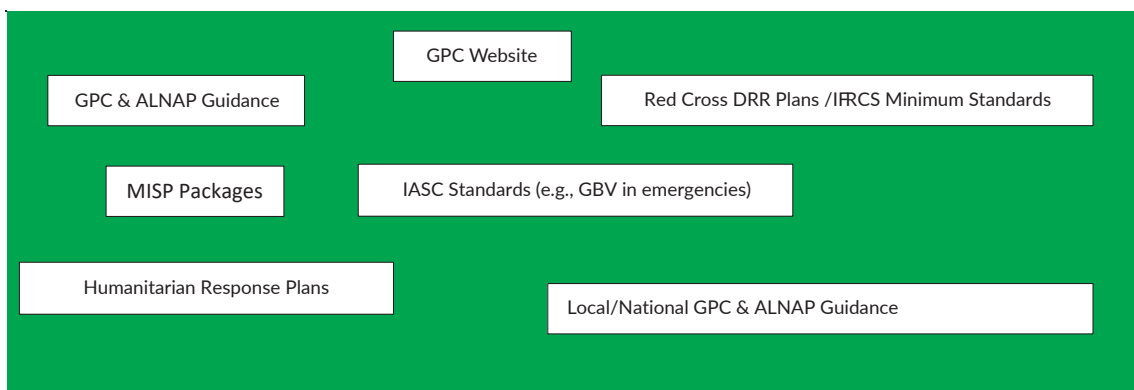


Figure 2: Sources of guidance reported by respondents

Key sources of current Guidance mentioned by respondents are highlighted above. The extent to which specific guidance is available is highly context specific and variable. Many respondents did mention that they currently draw quite heavily on available guidance from the IASC/GPC as well as from UNDRR and the Red Cross etc.

#### 3.2.2 What are the gaps in terms of Guidance?

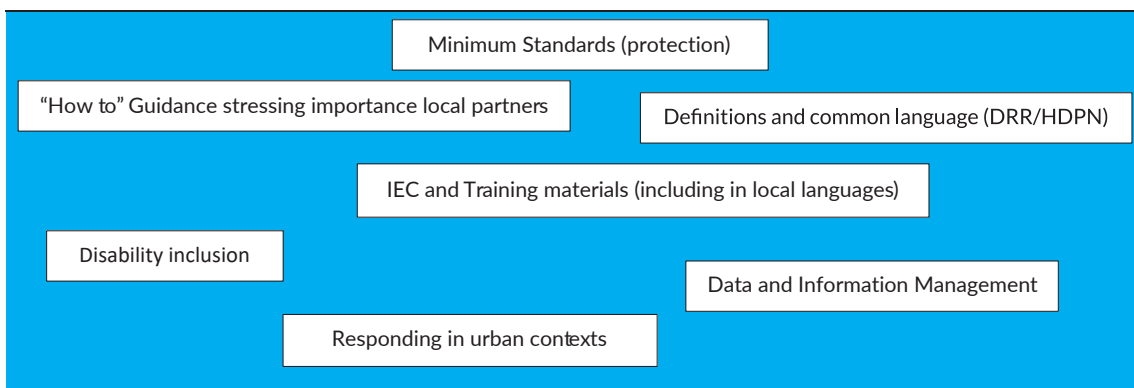


Figure 3: Perceived Gaps in Guidance





There are several perceived gaps in current Guidance on Protection at field level, although again this is highly context specific. This includes a need for some guidance and narrative around common definitions and language on issues related to climate change, natural hazards, and disasters and how to ensure protection issues are appropriately considered. Currently differing definitions are sometimes used, and this can create some confusion. Any Guidance produced should include a simple list of definitions used drawing on both protection and DRR expertise and experience.

### 3.2.3 Who are the key target audiences for Guidance?

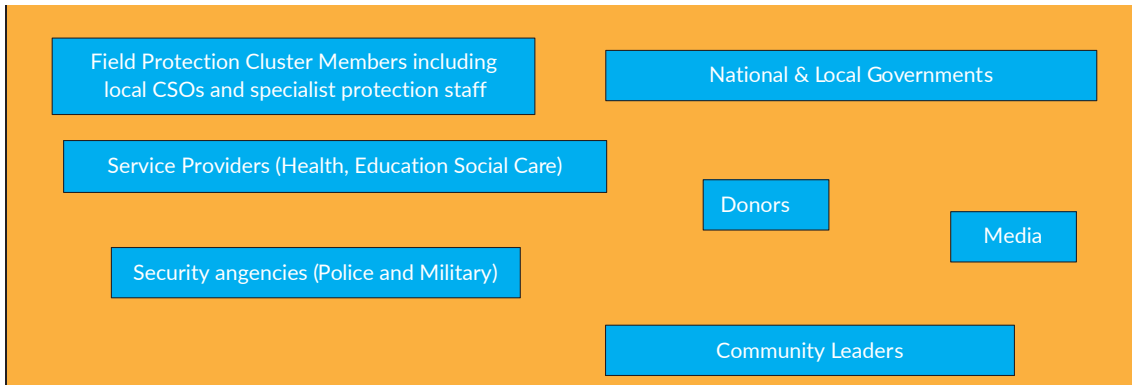


Figure 4: Perceived Gaps in Guidance

There was quite wide-ranging debate on who constituted the key target audience for the Guidance. To some extent this was again dependent on context and whether people saw any document as primarily providing technical advice or whether it was also intended to support advocacy and sensitisation efforts with key donors and other partners. The importance of localisation and appropriate support to capacity building of local stakeholders was emphasised.

### 3.2.4. List up to three important topics /issues you feel guidance on these issues should cover



Figure 5: Important topics flagged by respondents

Respondents were asked what they felt were some of the most important topics that the guidance should cover. Key issues that were frequently flagged and mentioned are highlighted above.

### 3.2.5. How and in what format do you think information should be best presented?

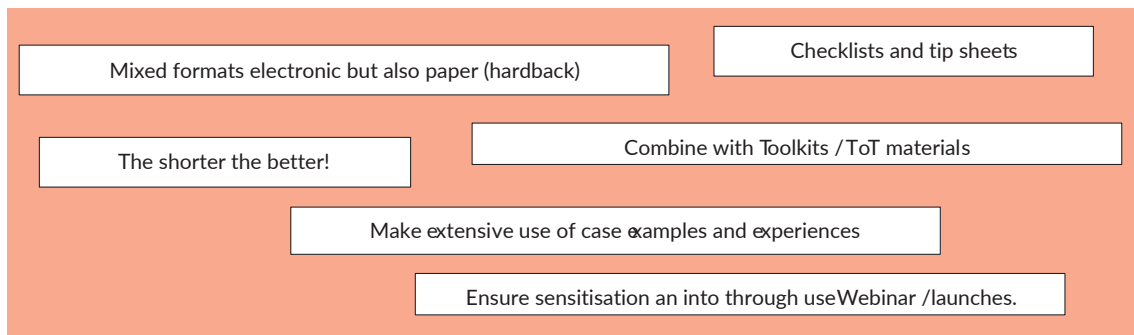


Figure 6: Suggestions on formats and platforms to be used

Respondents held a range of views on what formats and types of platform/delivery mechanisms should be used for the guidance. Mixed approaches were recommended by most respondents with use made of printed materials and checklists as well as electronic material (possibly in html format) that could be accessed online e.g., via the GPC or other websites. Several people suggested that Guidance is likely to have more impact if complementary materials such as a toolkit and IEC materials are also available, so that the Guidance could be used for training and sensitisation purposes. Most people felt that lengthy documents should be avoided, and more use made of visual materials and best practice/case examples.



An ambulance drives through floodwater in Mulongwe in the city of Uvira, South Kivu province, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). 17/04/2020. © UNHCR/Moses Yope Madjaga

## 4. OBSERVATIONS AND NEXT STEPS



With over 79 people consulted covering all regions across 18 countries and 20 organisations the process was both broad and inclusive. There are a few follow up calls still underway with DRR and climate change experts and with a few people who could not participate in the scheduled calls.

Overall, there is a recognised need for a Guidance on Preparedness for Protection in the Context of Climate Change and Disasters across the regions. When considering content and how to now put this together a few specific points can be highlighted for further discussion and attention during the drafting process.

**Conciseness/length:** any document or material produced needs to be kept as short as possible. That said there is also a desire for it to include and cover a range of topics and issues, as highlighted above. Balancing length with scope will continue to be a challenge moving forward. One way of dealing with the challenges above will be to ensure that throughout the document other material and sources of information are appropriately referenced and signposted. For electronic versions, this should include making extensive use of hyperlinks etc. to allow the reader/user to easily access other, more in-depth information on topics of interest.

**Translation:** Several respondents highlighted the importance of the guidance being available in at least French, Arabic, and Spanish as well as English and that this should be considered within budget planning.

**Centrality of Protection:** Several respondents reported some challenges in ensuring that protection received appropriate attention during discussions on contingency and humanitarian response plans. Given this, it will also be important for the Guidance to highlight issues related to the Centrality of Protection as highlighted in the IASC Principals statement of 2013 and the Rights up Front Plan of Action.

**Scope and audience:** Respondents also expressed quite a wide range of views related to the scope of the Guidance as well as the intended target audience. It is always a challenge for any document of this type to cover all requirements and potential audiences. It is anticipated that the primary users of the Guidance will be the core members/agencies of the field Protection Clusters and that the Guidance should therefore be mainly directed towards protection staff working at this level. However, given that, many respondents suggested that access to a range of materials and information that could be used in working with partners. It is therefore suggested that running alongside the core guidance it could be useful to have a toolkit containing other materials that could be used for a variety of purposes including developing locally appropriate IEC materials, capacity building, and Training of Trainers activities.

**Formats:** As highlighted in 3.2.5 above, mixed formats and approaches will need to be used with emphasis on appropriate use of infographics and tabular presentation of information. It is noted that many respondents felt that case studies and examples are particularly useful ways of illustrating points and explaining issues.



# ANNEX 1: TOPIC GUIDE USED IN BILATERAL CALLS



## Roles

- Overview of Cluster Activity, partners, and structure (if applicable) and functions and priorities
- Views main impacts /concerns Climate Change/ Disasters & Protection
- Affected populations
- Impacts on displaced and populations who may not be able to move
- Wider communities
- Types of natural hazard and shocks seen – evolving issues?
- Responses – same or different partners? – capacity and capability issues?
- Local/national ownership and responses re: HDP-N – opportunities and challenges?

## Vulnerability

- Existing concepts and definitions of vulnerability – do they still fit in these circumstances?
- Any surprises in terms of groups impacted – persons of concern?
- Impacts other hazards – e.g., conflict and security – challenges/opportunities?

## Status Current Guidance

- Views on gaps related to protection
- Sources of advice and guidance - current
- Examples of best practice
- Formatting/platforms/delivery?
- Key Target audiences
- Cluster roles related to preparedness

## Regional Consultations

- Thoughts on any groups/individuals to include country/regional level?
- Useful discussion points





## ANNEX 2: TOPIC GUIDE USED IN REGIONAL CALLS



### **Part A: Guided Discussion on impacts of climate change and disasters on protection issues**

- What is the range of impacts and types of natural hazard seen across your region?
- In your experience are the groups and individuals impacted largely the same as those we are seeing affected by conflict or security related risks or are you seeing important differences? Related to this what are the key protection challenges faced by these groups?
- Anticipatory action and preparedness planning – to what extent do you think this is currently happening and are protection issues being considered and mainstreamed into plans? What are the gaps?
- Are there opportunities for new partnerships and ways of working on protection challenges – particularly with local stakeholders – what are they?
- Can you think of examples of potential or actual responses where humanitarian or development actors have risked doing / or have done further harm due to the type of response initiated?
- What should be the lessons learned from a protection perspective?
- Slow onset hazards – as humanitarians, do we pay enough attention to these in terms of early warning and preparedness?
- Conflict and natural hazard / climate change synergies and dynamics – are these being seen in your area and what are they? Implications for protection?

### **Part B: Responses to questions on guidance using Google Jamboards**

- What are current most used sources of guidance on protection related used at field level by the clusters and partners?
- What are the gaps in terms of guidance related to preparedness for protection on climate change and disasters?
- Who are the key target audiences for guidance on protection and climate change and disasters?
- List up to three important topics /issues you feel guidance on these issues should cover
- How and in what format do you think information should be best presented?



## ANNEX 3: PARTICIPATION LISTS – REGIONAL AND BILATERAL CONSULTATIONS



Location	Organisation	No. Participants /Gender		
		Male	Female	Total
A. Global/HQ	GPC	3	2	5
	DRC	1		1
	IOM	1	1	2
	Mines Advisory Group	1	1	2
	NRC	2	1	3
	OCHA		1	1
	OHCHR		2	2
	Platform for Disaster Displacement	1		1
	UNFPA		3	3
	UNHCR		2	2
	UNICEF	1		1
	UNMAS		3	3
WFP		1	1	
<b>Subtotal (A)</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>27</b>
B. Africa A: (Ethiopia, Mozambique, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan)	DRC	1		1
	Halo Trust		1	1
	IRC		2	2
	NRC	1		1
	Procap	1		1
	UNFPA	1		1
	UNHCR	6	4	10
UNSOM	1		1	
<b>Subtotal (B)</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>18</b>
C. Africa B (Burundi, Mali, Niger)	DRC		1	1
	NRC		1	1
	UNFPA		1	1
	UNHCR	1	6	7
	UNICEF		1	1
<b>Subtotal (C)</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>



Location	Organisation	No. Participants /Gender		
		Male	Female	Total
<b>D. Americas (Colombia, Honduras, Regional Offices)</b>	Halo Trust		1	1
	NRC	1		1
	UNHCR	3	2	5
<b>Subtotal (D)</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>E: Asia (Afghanistan, Myanmar, Philippines)</b>	Myanmar Red Cross	2		2
	NRC		1	1
	OCHA		1	1
	UNFPA		2	2
	UNHCR	1	5	6
<b>Subtotal (E)</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>F: MENA (Iraq, Syria, Yemen, Regional Offices)</b>	NRC	1		1
	OCHA		1	1
	Syrian Society for Social Development	1		1
	UNHCR	2	2	4
	Yemen Red Crescent	1		1
<b>Sub-Total (F)</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>G: Pacific</b>	Rainbow Pride	1		1
	UNDRR	1	1	2
	UNICEF		1	1
	UNFPA		1	1
	UN Women		2	2
	WHO		1	1
<b>Subtotal (G)</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>36</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>91</b>





**Global Protection Cluster**