

CPA

COMMUNITY
PROTECTION
APPROACH



OVERVIEW

COMMUNITY PROTECTION
APPROACH HANDBOOK



EU Aid Volunteers
We Care, We Act





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Via Baracca 3, 40133 Bologna (IT)
T. +39 051 585604 | F. +39 051 582225
www.gvc-italia.org

Via Serio 6, 20139 Milano (IT)
T. +39 02 55231193 | F. +39 02 56816484
www.weworld.it

 cpa@gvc.weworld.it

 www.cpainitiative.org





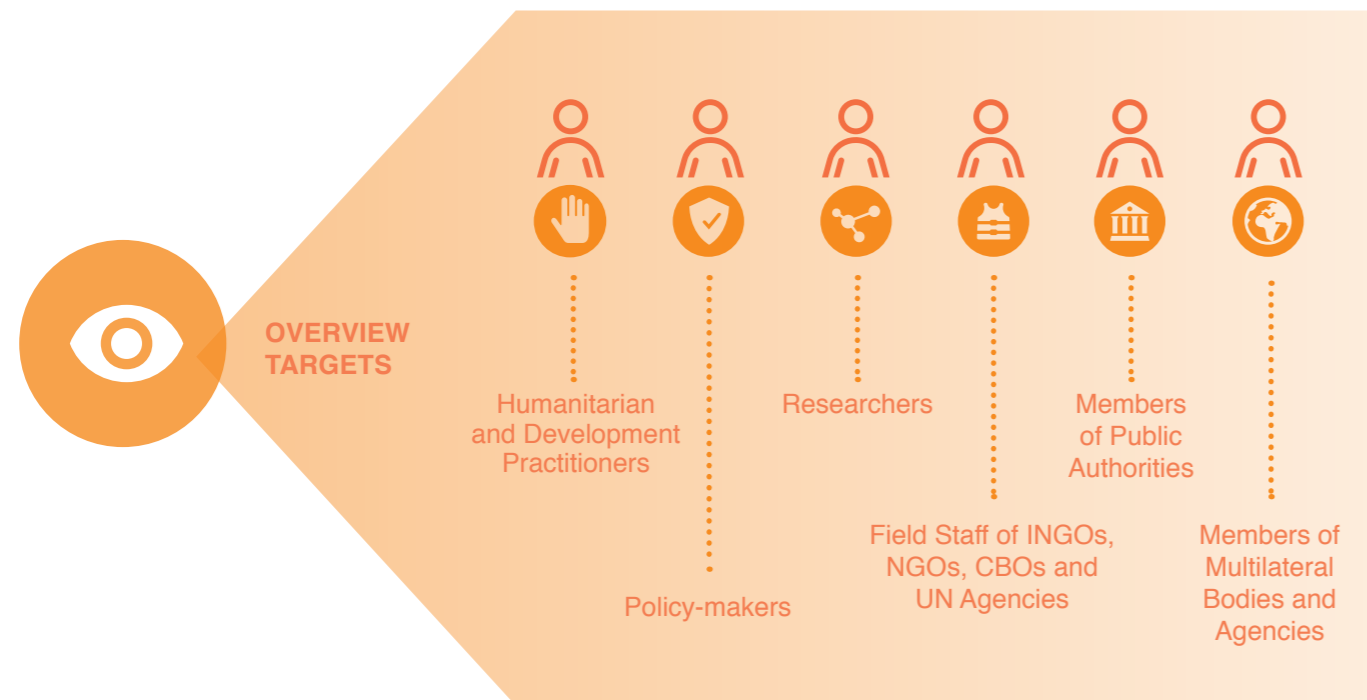
1 Introduction

- 1.1 Purpose of the document
- 1.2 How to use the Handbook

1.1 Purpose of the document

The Overview introduces the **Community Protection Approach (CPA) Handbook** and is a guide to understanding the research methodology used for its design and development. It aims to **set out the general logic of the CPA in order to identify its application opportunities in different contexts**. It targets both the specialized and general audience by using non-technical terminology as far as possible.

The Overview targets the following audiences:



1.2 How to use the Handbook

The Handbook includes different modules openly available to any organization, individual or institution interested in studying or applying the CPA. The CPA is proposed by GVC to be replicated, further developed or used in the design of derivative mechanisms.

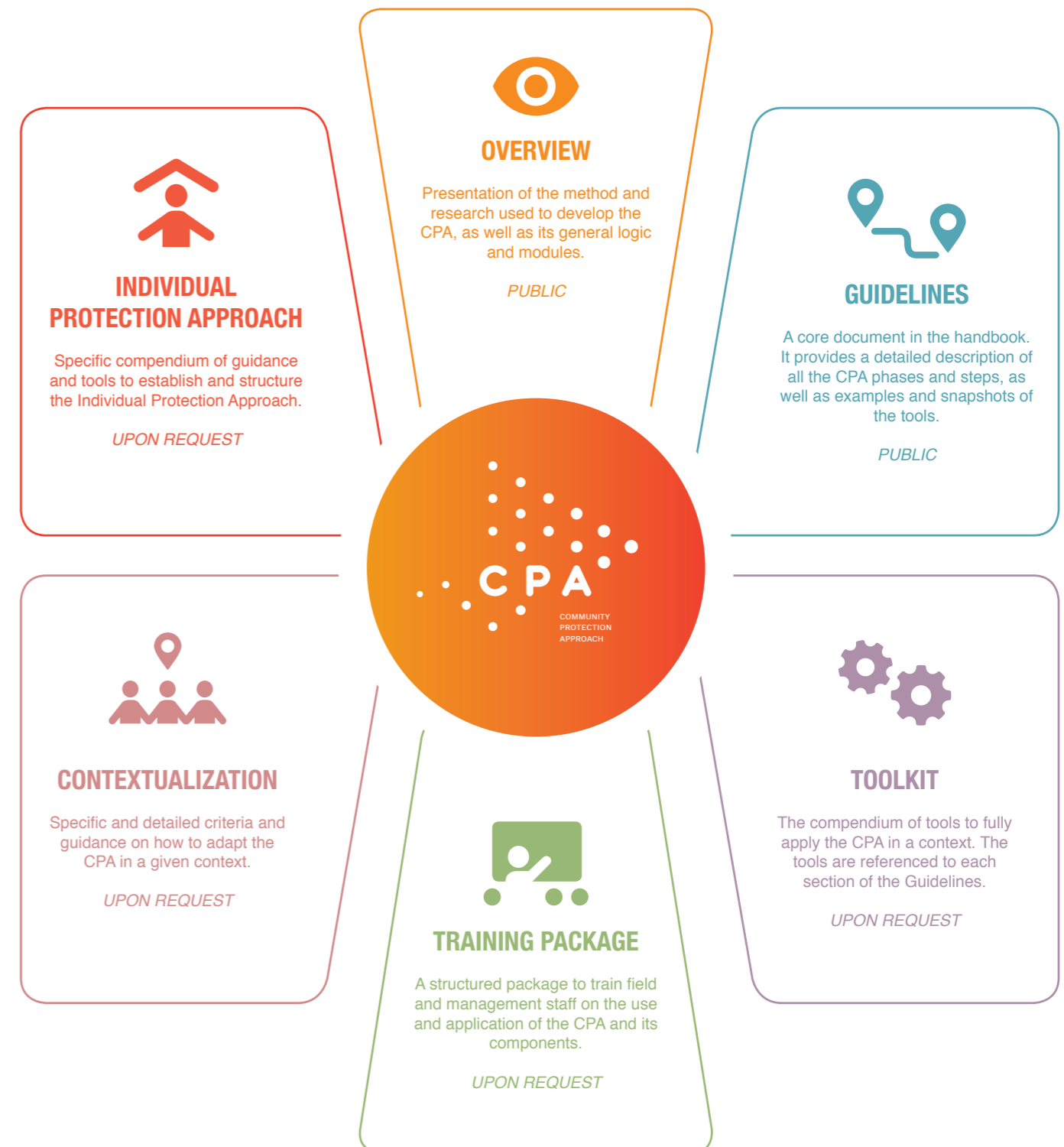
GVC has developed **CPA web-based Platform** to automate a set of complex quantitative and qualitative techniques used in the analysis involved in the methodology. The aim is to simplify field implementation while ensuring exactness in analysis systematization. For this purpose, GVC is available to provide support and further information to guide appropriate use of the tools proposed.

Requests should be addressed to:



cpa@gvc.weworld.it

The Handbook Modules are the following:





2 Overview of the CPA approach

2.1 Why apply an Integrated Protection Approach?

2.2 Why and how the Community Protection Approach (CPA) has been developed?

2.3 Objectives and Study Questions

2.4 How the CPA operationalizes Integrated Protection?

2.5 How does it compare to other methods?

2.6 Steps

2.7 Resources requirements

2.1

Why apply an Integrated Protection Approach?

The design of approaches to perform people-centered vulnerability and risk analysis is one of the relentless interests and commitments of the international aid community. In particular, this involves approaches capable of forming complementary strategies of prevention measures and early recovery, of building self-reliance and reducing risks at the community level. Efforts to achieve this have intensified since the **World Humanitarian Summit of 2016**, as have subsequent commitments¹ to finding better coherence between humanitarian and development assistance.

The International Committee of the Red Cross² proposed the **“Egg” Protection Framework in 2001** as a model to channel the identity and way of working of different actors towards a single shared goal of ensuring protection of the population. This model is widely recognized and deemed functional in reconciling humanitarian and development work. It also stands as a broad framework that requires operationalization. What is probably its most challenging aspect regards the need to incorporate it within community-driven processes enabling populations to lead their own strategies to re-address the protection environment.

In 2010 Action Aid designed the **Safety with Dignity** approach to integrate community-based protection across humanitarian programs. The model is an essential contribution to the operationalization of a community-driven approach and has paved the way to further studying the inclusion of communities in modalities of protection analysis.

The centrality of protection offers the advantage of relating needs and vulnerabilities to duties and responsibilities, and ensures needs assessment alignment with International Humanitarian Law, International Human Rights Law and International Refugee Law. This aspect becomes even more relevant in the presence of an **increasing number of complex emergencies and contexts**. However, there is an inherent challenge in incorporating an approach to identify vulnerabilities and risks within protection, and this concerns the intrinsic difficulties in evaluating protection. As the Whole of System Review reports³, protection evaluation still lags behind in several aspects, and there is a recognized need for innovative and mixed-method approaches.

Within the same analysis, the results of the work of the **InterAction Result-Based Protection initiative are** presented in outlining a series of key factors *conducive to protection programming that delivers results*⁴:

- *Robust and comprehensive protection analysis of threats, vulnerabilities and capacities;*

- *Starting with the affected populations through identifying their individual and community coping strategies;*
- *Theories of change based on context and the specific protection issue; and flexibility (conducive funding cycles and contextual rather than predefined activities, for example, predetermining Child and Women Friendly Spaces).*

Even though there is a wide consensus on these key factors, the reality of programming on the ground presents **several challenges** that have hindered the capacity of the international community to find a systematic approach that is applicable in different contexts:

Multi-sector or system-wide assessments often need to be tailored to specific humanitarian or development programming needs. Moreover, they are often limited to stand-alone exercises that are difficult to replicate over the years due to the amount of resources and time required.

As a consequence, presentation of the **results is often only useful and informative to a restricted range of actors** (e.g. the humanitarian community). Furthermore, it does not fully inform other mechanisms (such as development programs) essential to ensuring complementarity and coordination to address the multidimensional causes of a population’s vulnerabilities and risks.

The different program cycles of key actors (humanitarian, developmental and institutional entities) vary and are bound to their own different administrative and financial needs. This recognized idiosyncrasy, currently under widespread discussion and the object of international commitments (e.g. Grand Bargain), limits the capacities and possibilities of engagement of the community and population. **The community and population are often only involved in one or a few phases** of the cycle of detecting needs, prioritizing, providing a response and monitoring results, unless they are involved in programs specifically tailored to their empowerment.

International standards (such as SPHERE) are effective in guiding the actions of multiple actors and ensure levels of wellbeing for the population. However, these standards, insofar as they are usable to understand contextual aspects, **present limitations**: the understanding of underlying causes, of communities and/or of individual coping strategies, as well as the impact of external factors on people’s lives. These aspects require the application of methods, such as qualitative or outcome analysis, which are not fully embedded in the current identification and analysis systems.

2.2

Why and how the Community Protection Approach (CPA) has been developed?

GVC is an Italian NGO that has been working on humanitarian and development programs for over 30 years. Communities and individuals have always been placed at the center of its interventions through locally driven projects and strategies. The increasing workload dictated by protracted and complex crises has nonetheless led the organization to review its standard approaches. To ensure a more grounded and systematic model, GVC decided to focus on an **Integrated Protection Approach**, purposely enabling more effective and lasting strategies to reduce aid dependence, by placing the affected population’s self-reliance at its core.

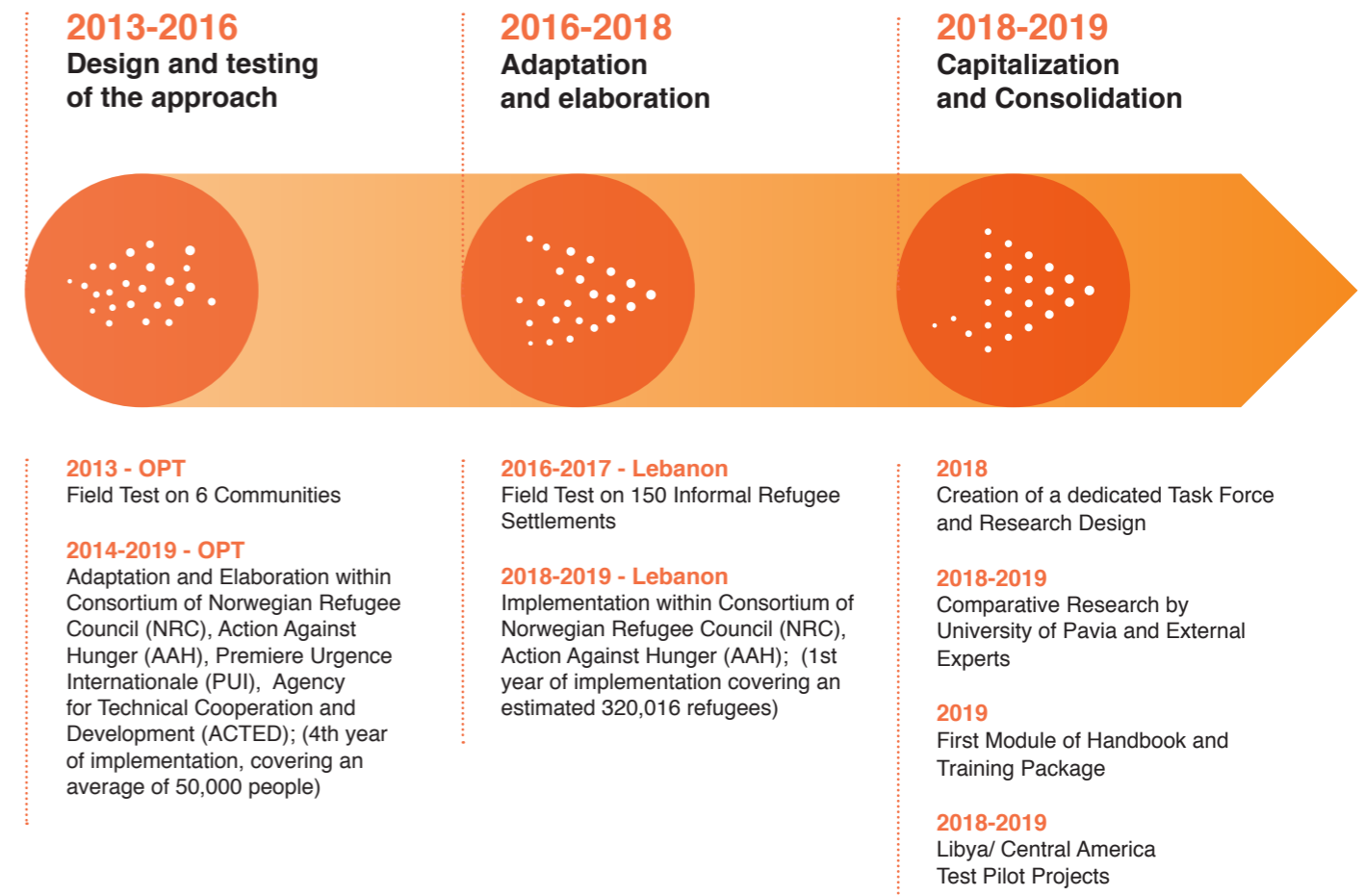
An initial model was designed as part of GVC operations in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, thanks to the support of European Commission (DG ECHO) and various European Union Member States. Positive preliminary results, along with a set of recommendations and limitations, were collected and studied thanks to joint application of the model and collaboration with Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Action Against Hunger (AAH), Premiere Urgence Internationale (PUI) and Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) in the country.

Given these initial results, GVC decided to invest in the in-depth study of CPA application in other contexts and to verify its feasibility as a systematic approach. In January 2018, GVC established a dedicated multi-disciplinary Task Force⁵, which has been working in collaboration with university partners and external experts since. The Task Force looked at four specific macro-objectives for development of the CPA:

- Ensure its applicability within humanitarian and development project cycles
- Investigate the effectiveness of its people-centered and empowerment approach
- Verify its actual added value to reduce the “assessment-fatigue” of the population
- Understand whether it could have a flexible modular approach applicable in different contexts.

The GVC Task Force applied a **participatory-action research approach**⁶ to develop the CPA, which ensured that application of the findings and evaluation of their impact on practice became part of the research cycle. After a review of the design and the lessons learned in the OPT over a period of three years, the CPA was methodologically developed and piloted in Lebanon. The GVC Task Force and GVC missions in the OPT and Lebanon held several workshops with partners. The results were studied and further discussed in several workshops

with university partners and external experts. The action-research approach will continue with field testing in other GVC missions to update the model in the future.



2.3

Objectives and Study Questions

The CPA has two specific objectives:

Increase the **capacities of communities and individuals to make informed decisions** about their **safety**, to organize their resources and efforts to **reduce exposure to harm**, and to develop **local strategies** to increase protection from hindered access to safe and dignified living.

Support the **coordinated mobilization of multi-stakeholder and multi-sector efforts to prevent and respond** to the most serious protection threats, to **reduce risk of harm and rights violations**, and to **enable opportunities** to ensure safety and dignity of people.

These objectives are the result of discussions carried out between 2014 and 2017 at field mission level on how to develop a more solid approach during protracted and complex crisis.

Design of the CPA to achieve the two objectives has been based on a set of research questions:

- 1 What is the prevalence of threats, vulnerabilities and capacities in determining the coercive environment for a given population?
- 2 How can we undertake risk and vulnerability analysis given project and time constraints?
- 3 How can we elaborate regular, contextualized and easy-to-use monitoring of the multi-sector needs and problems of a given population?
- 4 What are the composition and dynamics of the population in designing an engagement and empowerment process that places the people at the centre of the vulnerability and risk analysis?
- 5 How can we detect sensitive protection problems in complex contexts?
- 6 What combination of complementary actions by different actors can address the causal factors behind a given population's needs and problems?

The CPA aims to answer the six study questions through a modular approach, which is adaptable to the specific conditions of multiple contexts, and operationally feasibly independent from the program timelines and objectives of an organization or group of organizations.

1 It applies a multi-level mixed-method approach combining qualitative and quantitative analysis capturing single levels (e.g. household, individual) or multiple levels (e.g. institutional, coordination structures).

1 2 The CPA allows firstly the identification of threats, vulnerabilities and capacities from a set of quantitative indicators assigned to one or another aspect. This initial identification is qualified through population engagement in isolate causes, consequences, coping strategies, and other dynamics not captured by the quantitative data. A wide range of engagement modalities is provided to adapt the approach to the given conditions of risks in the targeted areas.

3 4 5 Population engagement is designed as a process of empowerment, following the *Ladder of Citizen Participation*⁷ and is adaptable to each context. The initial engagement step is low-risk and tailored to identify aspects influencing and biasing data and information; this profiling, along with safe communication channels created with the community, is used to establish a mechanism continuously monitoring the changes in the population's needs and problems. The monitoring uses digital tools returning automatic analysis of the quantitative and qualitative data, in forms tailored to existing humanitarian and development sector standards.

A mechanism for identification, assessment and referral of families and individuals ensures additionally meaningful access to assistance and services for these people. It pays special attention to individuals and groups who may be particularly vulnerable or facing difficulties accessing assistance and services.

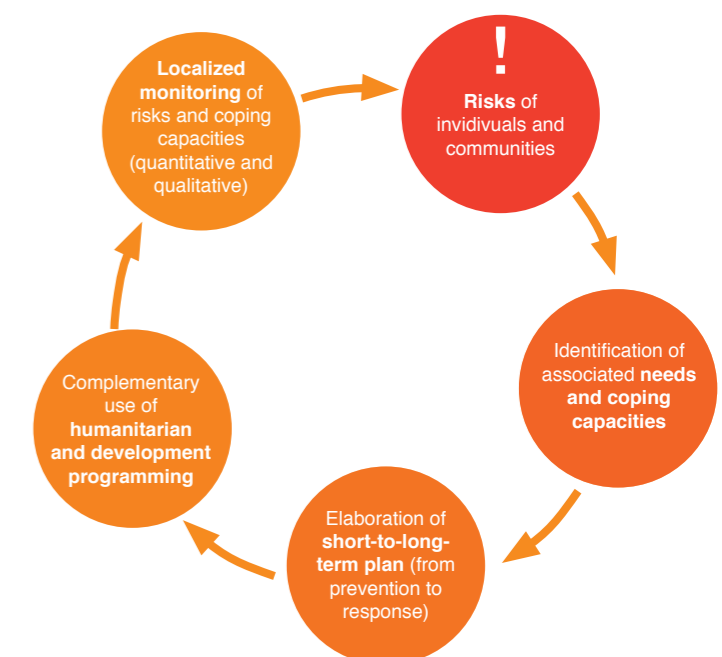
6 Overall, the CPA tools for engagement and data collection are based on basic multi-sector needs. The need-based data is gradually transferred to right-based and protection analysis by an automated system processing the data through the Risk Protection Equation. The results are provided in shareable documentation and contain: multi-sector indicators, categories showing a community's status for safety and dignity, and operational plans encompassing short-to-long-term actions.

2.4

How the CPA operationalizes Integrated Protection?

Integrated Protection Programming *refers to different sectors, such as Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Shelter or Health, undertaking a combined approach in order to achieve protection outcomes* (NRC, 2015).

The Community Protection Approach (CPA) is a community⁸ engagement and empowerment instrument to design Integrated Protection Programs (IPP) and provide operational tools to facilitate coordination and complementarity between different foreign and national aid instruments in order to find sustainable solutions to a given population's needs and problems.



The CPA provides a people-centered system of analysis, programming and monitoring of the causal factors of a population's needs and problems. It is based on the Protection Egg and

Protection Risk Equation. The initial design was shaped by the Action Aid Safety with Dignity (2009) and other participatory approaches used in development programming. This research led to definition of a **set of principles governing the CPA**:

Territorial Approach: with the CPA approach “territory” becomes a dynamic entity made of formal and informal interactions. The CPA promotes a systemic method that understands root causes, maps and supports diversity of response capacities and reduces risks, and related needs, faced by population groups in the territory.

Empowerment at the center: the system of identification, planning and monitoring is built upon the aim of reducing aid dependency and increasing the population’s agency⁹. It provides effective guidance and instruments to ensure a continuous process of empowerment to reduce aid dependency, while providing assistance.

Centrality of protection: protection is not only mainstreamed but used as the analysis framework. It supports organizations in streamlining protection risk analysis in standard phases of projects and programs and ensures proper identification of the real drivers of a population’s vulnerabilities and social problems. It also provides analysis and plans abiding with International Humanitarian Law, International Human Rights Law and Refugee Law.

Self-reliance and localized approach of the humanitarian and development Nexus: It offers context specific multi-sector planning and analyses. Outputs are designed to facilitate the inclusion of affected populations within national and/or external aid strategies. Analysis and plans are multi-sector and multi-year to foster coordination and complementarity and to reinforce the role of the affected population in decision-making mechanisms.

Structured but modular: it is a systematized approach in terms of steps and tools, supported by tailored guidance. It is however modular and offers the possibility of adapting one or multiple parts or methods to the context as well as the level of access to the population.

The CPA therefore aims to establish a conducive environment for the active empowerment of a target population, including the most vulnerable and excluded groups, in the cyclical process of: detecting needs, finding shared solutions and translating these into action plans, and continuously monitoring the evolving context in order to reshape the initial strategy. The approach adapts to existing project cycles and stands as the grounds to elaborating a context-based transition from assistance provision, guaranteeing the population’s dignity and safety.

2.5

How does it compare to other methods?

The CPA presents similarities with system-wide assessments or community-driven participatory processes to define local management and planning strategies. The similarities are a natural consequence of the CPA being built on lessons learned from different existing approaches.

At continuation a selection of existing approaches, their goals and complementarities with the CPA is presented.

As a general point, it is worth clarifying **what the CPA is not**:

It is not a “one-shot” quick method. The CPA is not an activity that is exhausted in a single project cycle. It is an engagement and empowerment mechanism and requires an appropriate timescale for it to be planned in parallel to or within standard programs.

It is not a humanitarian multi-sector need assessment.

- It purposely uses data and adapts to existing assessments in the target country, and provides multi-sector data usable by humanitarian and other aid coordination mechanisms. It is however more than an assessment, as it creates a localized continuous process of analysis and monitoring of the threats, vulnerabilities and capacities of a given population.
- The multi-sector questionnaire is designed to be operationally feasible in a wide array of humanitarian contexts. The system of indicators and triggers to identify specific vulnerable groups facing protection risks and the gaps in essential services provision offers an initial indication for humanitarian programming. However, the qualitative enquiry is essential to generating protection analysis and to providing an accurate account of causal factors of threats, vulnerabilities and capacities.

It is not a household survey. The CPA analysis focuses on the community level. The definition of community in terms of composition, size of population and type of area is based on a set of given principles and is adaptable to different contexts. Investigation of the most vulnerable and the protection cases is triggered by composite processing of the data showing the presence of possible risks needing immediate attention.

It is neither a pure community-driven development nor a community-based protection approach. The CPA is designed to generate a localized system of monitoring and analysis, as well as to support right-holders in engaging with power-holders and duty-bearers. It does not seek the creation of local or decentralized management units embedded in the community, nor groups of representatives to work with. It builds upon the existing social or

cultural systems. It does not focus only on defining a set of activities to ensure protection, but outlines a strategy to ensure complementarity and coordination between different actors, with the population at its center.

It is not a system for measuring project or program outputs. The quantitative and qualitative monitoring is carried out on a yearly basis, within the framework of existing projects and programs, to measure concrete evidence of positive and negative changes in sector vulnerabilities and related protection problems. It captures the impact of the activities of specific projects as well as factors external to the projects and related to events in the context. The CPA therefore allows analysis of outcomes that can provide information on how far specific interventions have contributed to changing the causes of vulnerabilities and protection problems.

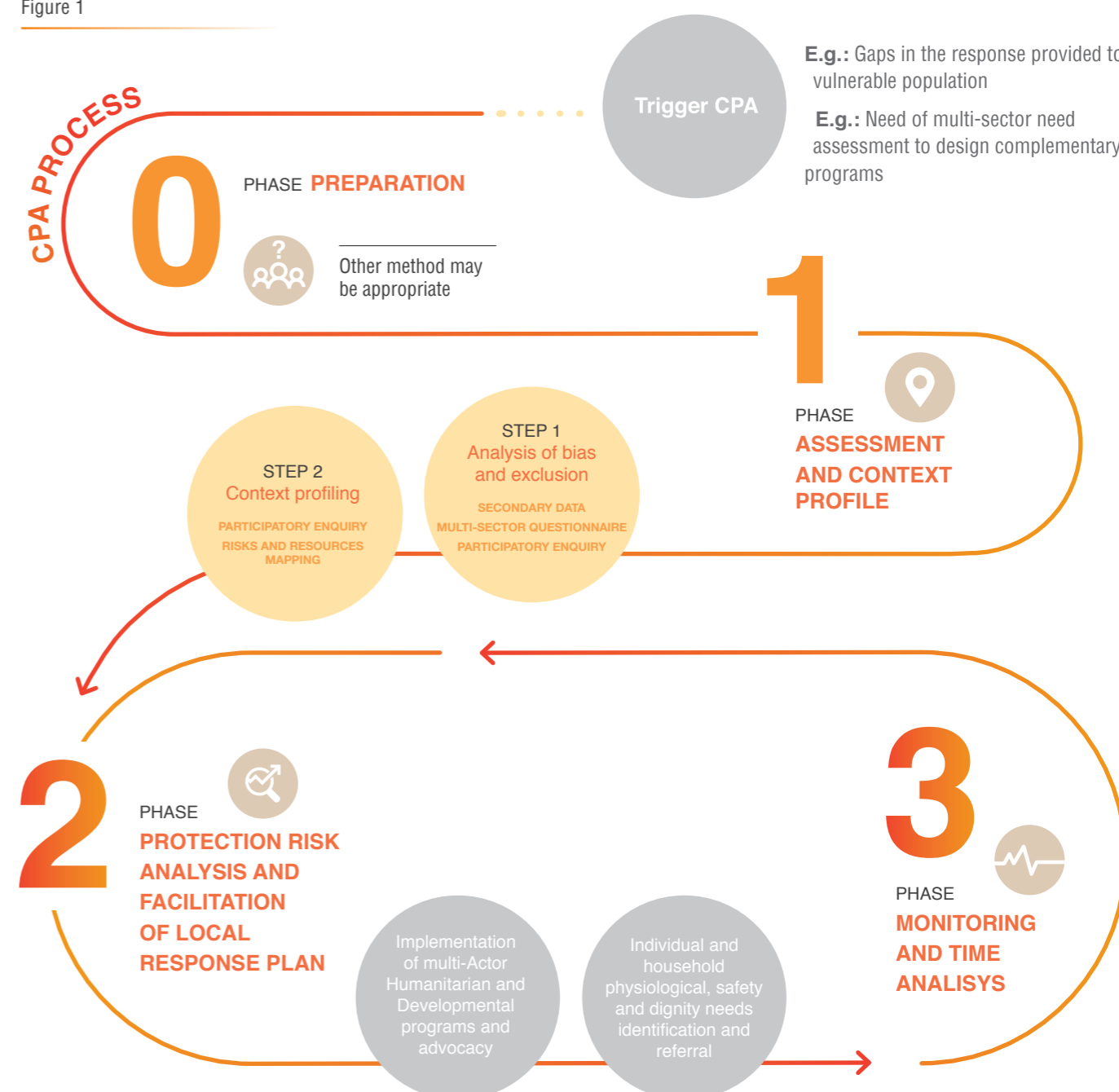
This table presents a selection of existing approaches and their goals, and briefly outlines some complementarities.

METHOD	OBJECTIVE	POSSIBLE COMPLEMENTARITY
PARTICIPATORY ASSESSMENT IN OPERATIONS <i>UNHCR</i>	Is a process of building partnerships with refugee women and men of all ages and backgrounds by promoting meaningful participation through structured dialogue.	THE APPROACHES PRESENT SEVERAL SIMILARITIES. THE CPA CAN BENEFIT FROM THE SAME PARTICIPATORY PROCESS AND PROVIDE ADDITIONAL QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE MONITORING ON THE EVOLUTION OF PROTECTION RISKS AND RELATED MULTI-SECTOR NEEDS.
INDEX FOR RISK MANAGEMENT <i>INFORM IASC, EC</i>	It is a composite indicator that identifies 'countries at risk from humanitarian emergencies and disasters that could overwhelm current national response capacity, and therefore lead to a need for international assistance'.	INFORM IS PART OF THE SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS OF THE CPA. THE CPA CAN FURTHER SUPPORT THE REPRESENTATIVENESS OF CERTAIN PHENOMENA IN SPECIFIC GEOGRAPHIC AREAS. IT CAN PROVIDE A STATUS OF SPECIFIC NOT-UP-TO-DATE SECONDARY DATA.
VULNERABILITY AND CAPACITY ASSESSMENT <i>IFRC</i>	This is investigation that uses various participatory tools in order to understand the level of people's exposure to (and capacity to resist) natural hazards at the grass-roots level.	THE APPROACHES PRESENT SEVERAL SIMILARITIES. THE CPA CAN OFFSET VCA ASSESSMENT CARRIED OUT BY IFRC NATIONAL SOCIETIES. THE QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE MONITORING OF THE EVOLUTION OF PROTECTION RISKS AND RELATED MULTI-SECTOR NEEDS CAN FEED VCA ASSESSMENTS.
SAFETY WITH DIGNITY <i>ActionAid</i>	Integration of a community-based protection approach within programs across diverse sectors and contexts.	THE CPA STARTED AS A GVC TRIAL TO OPERATIONALIZE THE APPROACH. EVEN THOUGH THE CPA HAS EVOLVED IN TERMS OF COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT, ANALYSIS AND MONITORING, THE OUTPUTS AND OUTCOMES OF THE CPA CAN COMPLEMENT THE APPROACH.
NATION-SPECIFIC MULTI-SECTOR HUMANITARIAN ASSESSMENTS <i>VASyR in Lebanon, RAIS in Lebanon, VPP in the OPT, MIRA, and others.</i>		THE QUESTIONNAIRE USED FOR QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS CAN BE TAILORED TO INCLUDE KEY DATA, TO PROVIDE ONGOING MONITORING AND UPDATING, AS WELL AS COMPOSITE ANALYSIS, OF PROTECTION RISKS BY BUILDING ON MULTI-SECTOR DATA.

2.6 Steps

The CPA analysis system works as an encompassing process of participation and empowerment for communities and individuals. It runs in parallel to project and program cycles in each given context. Figure 1 sets out the different phases. Phase 0 and Phase 1 are performed only once, while Phases 2 and 3 are repeated on a yearly basis to monitor the results of the actions in the targeted communities and to provide corrections to projects and programs. The CPA is a modular approach that can be applied in its entirety or only through specific components, depending on context conditions.

Figure 1



The CPA activities are organized into four different phases:

0 Preparation

Is the CPA needed and applicable?

Staff and experts in an organization or group of organizations identify whether multi-sector analysis is needed to provide more accurate information regarding projects or programs in an area. If the result is positive, they analyze the cost opportunity of running the CPA, looking at the corresponding applicability, resources needed and time-frame. This feasibility includes determining the size and composition of the population and communities to be targeted. Feasibility analysis takes only a few days and is facilitated by a set of guiding criteria. Assuming that the CPA is applicable and feasible, the staff in charge determines whether to apply the full CPA or only specific components. Once the CPA mode is agreed upon, the planning includes timeline, actors and resources analysis. The *Guidelines* provide a detailed description of all the steps.

1 Assessment and Context Profile

*What are the social dynamics, power and interactions of the community/ies?
What are the threats, vulnerabilities, capacities and coping strategies of the community/ies and what are the causes and consequences of these?*

STEP 1: Analysis of Bias and Exclusion

The process starts with the collection of secondary data. The program staff and the CPA specialists assess whether further data collection is needed. The dedicated team consequently plans visits and communication with the community and/or key local stakeholders. Initial discussion focuses on multi-sector needs through a questionnaire and qualitative enquiry. The questionnaire data feeds a system of indicators automatically generating an index of risk severity in multiple sectors. Community engagement includes focus groups to start the qualitative enquiry and verify the quantitative data collected. The CPA specialist and field staff analyze participation by groups and individuals to identify biases in the provision of information, power and/or coercive dynamics, and gaps in information.

PROGRAMMING OUTPUT:

- The indicators automatically generate triggers showing particularly vulnerable groups and potential protection risks. These can be used to start identification and referral of families and individuals.

STEP 2: Context Profiling

The field team and the CPA Specialists review the index of risks, the representation of population groups and the risk analysis to determine the best do not harm approach. They define steps of qualitative enquiry tailored to each community through a range of proposed techniques based on different risk scenarios. The field staff is guided by topics of inquiry generated automatically by the indicators. At this stage, the community consultation focuses on: causes and consequences of a detected problem or need; vulnerabilities, capacities or threats causing the problem or need; and existing coping strategies and solutions implemented and/or proposed by the community.

PROGRAMMING OUTPUT:

- The indicators system can be used for programming and advocacy objectives. The data is triangulated through community engagement. A quality criteria system ensures data reliability.

2 Protection Risk Analysis and Facilitation of Local Response Plan

What combination of projects and programs can be implemented to act?

Field team(s) and the CPA specialists systematize the quantitative and qualitative data in an analysis based on the Protection Equation¹⁰. A profile of multi-sector needs is outlined and supported by an Operational Plan following an Integrated Protection Approach¹¹. The staff responsible organizes the structured process of participatory revision with community and actors to ensure the right contextual overview of identified problems and solutions. Consequently, these staff members identify the best approach to disseminate the Plan and ensure that the community is at the center of its initiative. A dedicated online web-based platform can be provided to support the dissemination and monitoring of complementary actions in the targeted area.

PROGRAMMING OUTPUTS:

- The Plan and the Profile can be used to shape the design and prioritization of sector-specific programs.
- The Plan and Profile can be used to facilitate the complementarity of and coordination between different non-institutional and institutional actors.
- The indicators system can be used for any other programming or advocacy purpose.

3 Monitoring and Time Analysis

The CPA specialists and key field staff explore the Guidelines to analyze indicators and qualitative coded analysis. The timing of the monitoring is agreed, to suit recurrences of shocks and/or project or program timelines. The multi-sector questionnaire is then collected parallel to field sessions to capture concrete evidence of change. The identification and monitoring system is designed to be embedded in existing projects and to be gradually transferred to the local community or actors. The field tools are simplified to allow the coaching of local actors in the framework of existing projects. The Guidelines provide a set of criteria and principles for establishing the most appropriate theory of change for the transition.

PROGRAMMING OUTPUTS:

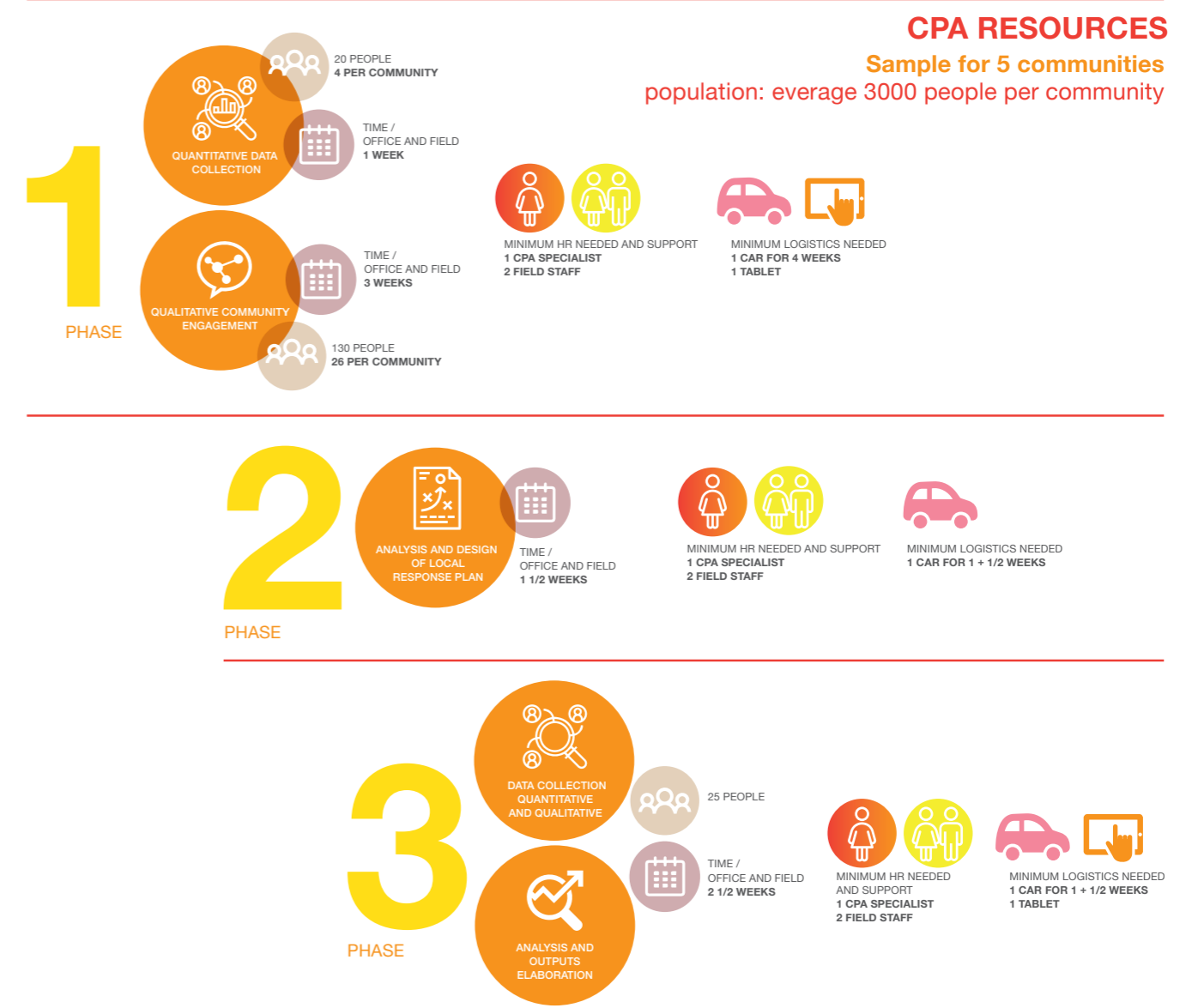
- Quantitative and qualitative yearly monitoring provides a continuous account of conditions in the community.
- The monitoring system of the Plan shows complementary activities from multiple actors to identify gaps and responses.

2.7 Resources requirements

Implementation of the CPA varies in terms of timing and resources, depending on the scope of the objective set by the implementing actors. Figure 2 below shows an estimation of timescales and resources based on a sample of five communities for a total population of 15,000 people. The estimation is based on the average time and resources invested in carrying out the CPA on a total of 207 communities, in Lebanon and the Occupied Palestinian Territory.

The time and targeted population shown represent the broadest scale, yet these may be reduced on the basis of previous knowledge of the area and existing secondary data. In addition, the CPA allows an economy of scale by which the timescale presented does not vary considerably by increasing the number of targeted communities.

Figure 2





3 Outputs

The CPA is able to produce several output representation modalities that are useful for analysis. The field design and testing looked specifically into ensuring that the outputs could contribute to the following:



Effectively support the population in engaging actors in their own local strategies to address problems and needs.



Provide data, in line with international standards, for INGOs, NGOs, CBOs and UN Agencies that are sector-specific for identification and monitoring.



Provide automatic evidence-based maps, situation analyses, situation reports and status updates.



Provide actors, including donors, with continuous situation and progress analyses. In particular, yearly monitoring of effects of planning, programs and strategies on a population, in order to apply corrections and ensure their relevancy.

The outputs are therefore multi-level and can be made available on an online web-based platform designed by GVC and optimized for multi-actor access. The platform is customizable to grant tailored access to different actors and ensure protection standards in data and information sharing. They are also available as static tools that can be further elaborated to suit specific contexts and needs. The following outputs are produced:

The Integrated Protection System of Indicators (IPSI)

The IPSI is a set of indicators representing reliable, relevant and timely information on the Protection Risk of targeted areas. It presents the results organized into different sectors, and shows what the prevalence is of Vulnerabilities, Capacities and Threats in determining the conditions of a targeted area. It covers the following sectors of action: Access, Access to Services, Demography and Location, Education, Gender, Health, Livelihood, Protection, Shelter and Energy, Stakeholders, Transportation and WASH.

The Protection Response Plans

The Protection Response Plans are a set of multi-sector short-to-long-term activities in the areas of relief, support and actors' engagement. The activities are shown as complementary

humanitarian and development interventions needed to transition out of the external support provided to a targeted area, and guaranteeing an environment conducive to protection of the affected population.

The Dignity and Safety Profiling

The Dignity and Safety Profiling uses combined quantitative and qualitative results to show the status of a targeted area in terms of: meaningful access to services, accountability, participation and empowerment, individual safety and environmental safety.

The Community Profiles

The Community Profiles include the multi-sector and protection-sensitive analysis behind the design of the Protection Response Plans. They serve the purpose of providing any actor wishing to target an area with a comprehensive report to trigger complementary assessments, investigations or programs.

The Trigger Reports

The Trigger Reports for the Individual Protection Approach. These are generated automatically by combining IPSI indicators to show possible risks affecting individuals and families. They aim to provide swift analysis to start targeted actions in identification and referral for acute and unmet needs.



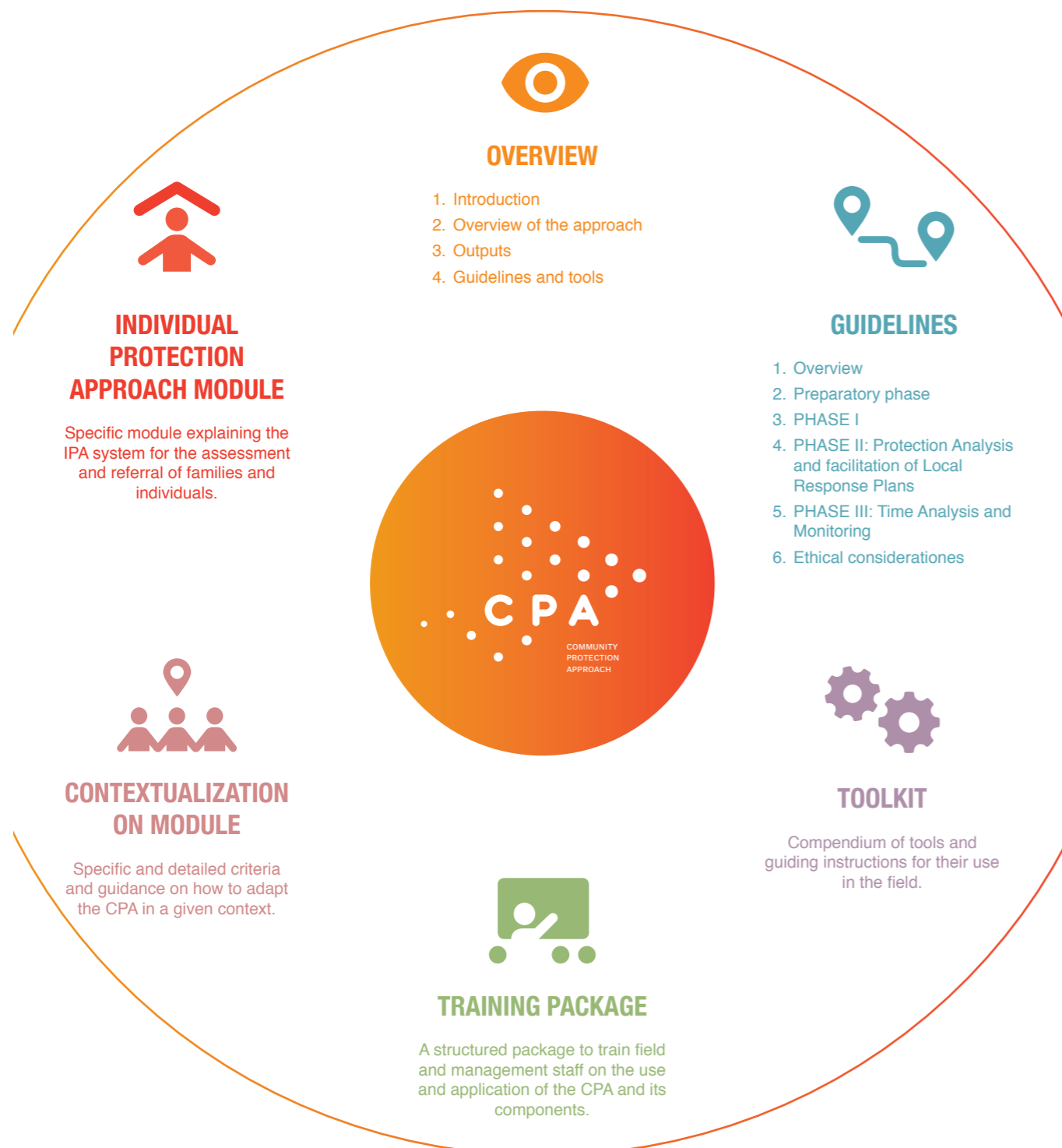
4 Guidelines and tools

- 4.1 About the handbook: list of resources
- 4.2 Planning a CPA: How to use the resources

4.1 About the handbook: list of resources

The Handbook provides different resources for the study and implementation of the CPA. It is composed of 6 core modules. The present Overview and the Guidelines are public and all the remaining modules are available upon request. A dedicated E-learning platform is available as well to support the understanding and the use of the Handbook.

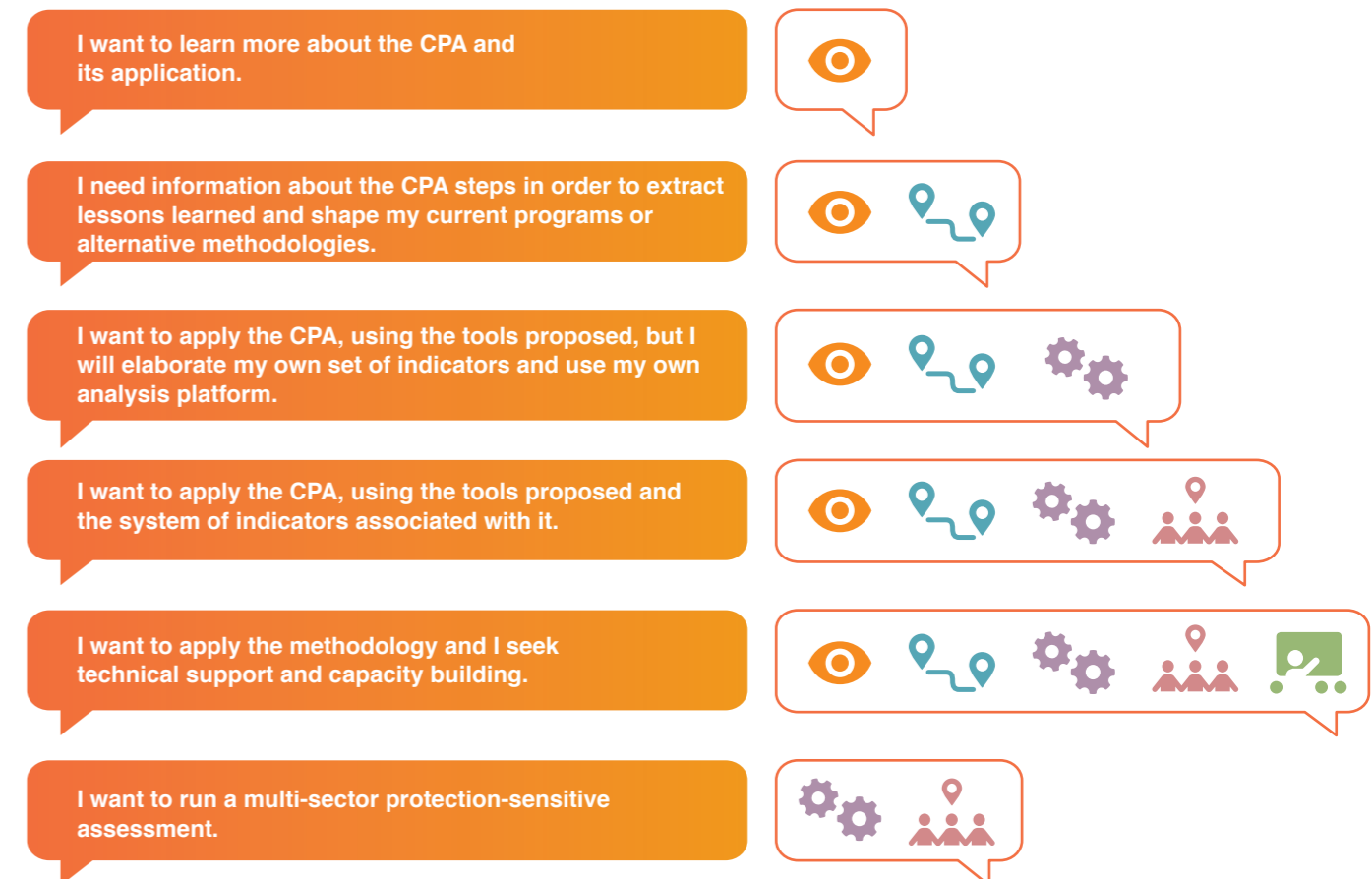
More information can be found at www.cpainitiative.org



4.2 Planning a CPA: How to use the resources

The Handbook and complementary GVC support intend to guide the possible application or learning of the CPA by any organization or institution. The Handbook has been designed particularly for those organizations with few technical and human resources, in an effort to significantly mainstream the good practices and lessons learned developed by GVC.

Each module of the Handbook has been tailored to specific requirements in approaching the CPA:



Endnotes

¹ Point 6, Addis Ababa Action Agenda; Commitment 10, World Humanitarian Summit Grand Bargain, New Way of Working; Principle 9, Good Humanitarian Donorship REVIEW.

² ICRC (2001), Strengthening Protection in WAR.

³ Norah Niland and Riccardo Polastro (co-team leaders), Antonio Donini and Amra Lee (2015), Independent Whole of System Review of Protection in the Context of Humanitarian Action, P.53.

⁴ Ibid., P.54.

⁵ GVC Protection Task Force comprises a core team including: Policy Specialist, Protection Specialist, Data Analysis Specialist, Programme and Participation Specialist and an Advocacy Specialist. In addition, it includes a team of research officers with different backgrounds, such as: sociology, international relations, gender and empowerment, law, human rights and data analysis.

⁶ GVC Missions staff has involved targeted populations in upgrading the tools and methodology. This population involvement was carried out through a non-structured process aimed at elaborating a Participatory Action Research approach: “This process, further, has become associated with a trend towards involving those affected by the research in the design and implementation of the research – to encourage them to participate as collaborators in the research rather than being subjects of it” (Denscombe, 2010 p. 126).

⁷ Arnstein Sherry R., “A Ladder of Citizen Participation”, JAIP, Vol. 35, No. 4, July 1969, pp. 216-224

⁸ Community represents a group of people that may be exposed to similar physical, psychological, and/or social impacts from multiple coercive factors and/or share the same resources, often, but not exclusively, related by place.

⁹ Agency can be defined as “what a person is free to do and achieve in pursuit of whatever goals or values he or she regards as important”. It can also be expressed as “someone who acts and brings about change, and whose achievements can be judged in terms of her own values and objectives, whether or not we assess them in values and objectives, whether or not we assess them in terms of some

external criteria as well”. Therefore, agency is the person’s ability to act on what they value and have reason to value. (A. Sen, “Well-being Agency and Freedom”, J of Philosophy 1985; Development as Freedom. 1999.)

¹⁰ The Protection Risk Equation is not a mathematical equation; it is merely a tool that serves to illustrate that the protection risk faced by a given population is directly proportional to threats and to vulnerabilities, and inversely proportional to capacities. The results of the risk analysis will serve as entry points in order to design interventions. The risk analysis must always be context-specific, examining each situation individually and avoiding generalisations or assumptions. (DG ECHO Thematic Policy Document n° 8, Humanitarian Protection, 2016)

¹¹ The actions are organized into three interdependent but non-hierarchical families of protection actions (Giossi Caverzasio, 2001: 21-24): **responsive**, any activity undertaken in connection with an emerging or established pattern of abuse and aimed at preventing its recurrence, putting a stop to it, and/or alleviating its immediate effects; **remedial**, any activity aimed at restoring people’s dignity and ensuring adequate living conditions, subsequent to a pattern of abuse, through rehabilitation, restitution, compensation and reparation; and **environmental building**, any activity aimed at creating and/or consolidating an environment – political, social, cultural, institutional, economic and legal – conducive to full respect for the rights of the individual.

Via Baracca 3,
40133 Bologna (IT)
T. +39 051 585604
F. +39 051 582225
www.gvc-italia.org

Via Serio 6,
20139 Milano (IT)
T. +39 02 55231193
F. +39 02 56816484
www.weworld.it



EU Aid Volunteers
We Care, We Act



 cpa@gvc.weworld.it

www.cpainitiative.org

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