K4D | Knowledge, evidence and learning for development

Humanitarian Protection of persons affected by conflict - Evidence mapping

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Questions

Initial rapid evidence map (nature and spread of evidence) regarding the research of the humanitarian protection of persons affected by conflict

Catalogue and classify the 33 items already identified in the 2013 report (https://www.gov.uk/dfid-research-outputs/scoping-study-what-works-in-protection-and-how-do-we-know)

Contents

1. Outline

This rapid review follows on from the earlier report by the Global Public Policy Institute (GPPI) 'Scoping study: what works in protection and how do we know?', which summarised the pre-2013 data on protection. The focus of this report is to compile and categorise the data since 2013 relating to humanitarian protection within a conflict setting. For the data search the ALNAP Humanitarian Evaluation, Learning and Performance (HELP) database was used. A search for 'Protection' using the 'Working in conflict setting' tag with a start date of 01/01/2013 brought up 90 results. Of these 90 results, 20 were deemed suitable to include within the sample, based on them having protection as a central theme and a viable methodology. A further search was conducted within Google Scholar using the keywords 'humanitarian protection conflict' and with a start date of 01/01/2013 the search brought up 28,500 pages of results, however, using the sort by relevance' setting, only the first 10 pages were relevant (the first 30 pages were examined). Using Google Scholar, a further 7 documents were added to the sample.

The next section categorises the 27 documents from ALNAP and Google Scholar, whilst section 3 categories the 33 identified protection evaluations from the original GPPI report. However, as GPPI's search goes back over 20 years and utilises organisations' publications, only 22 documents were still available.

2. Protection literature since 2013

Title	Link	Date	Focus	Document	Organisation	Conflict setting	Methodology	Abstract
Professional Standards for Protection Work - Carried Out by Humanitarian and Human Rights Actors in Armed Conflict and Other Situations of Violence | Third Edition	https://shop.icrc.org/professional-standards-for-protection-work-carried-out-by-humanitarian-and-human-rights-actors-in-armed-conflict-and-other-situations-of-violence-2512.html?___store=default	2018	Broad – offers general principles to follow Human Rights	Report	International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	General	Surveys Consultation process	Professional Standards for Protection Work (third edition) constitutes a set of minimum but essential standards aimed at ensuring that protection work carried out by human rights and humanitarian actors in armed conflict and other situations of violence is safe and effective. The standards reflect shared thinking and common agreement among humanitarian and human rights practitioners (UN, NGOs, and components of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement). The standards were adopted following an ICRC-led consultation process.
They Die of Bombs, We Die of Need: Impact of Collapsing Public Health Systems in Yemen	https://www.rescue.org/report/they-die-bombs-we-die-need-impact-collapsing-public-health-systems-yemen	2018	Medical services	Report	International Rescue Committee	Yemen	Desk based research	This report examines the failure of the government and the international community to deliver basic health services to the population of Yemen and the impact this has on the people. It argues that the international community should establish collective humanitarian and development outcomes on the basis of obligations under international human rights law.
Responding to Chemical Weapons	https://conflictandhealth.biomedcentral.com/articl	2018	IHL Chemical	Academic Article	Conflict and Health Journal	Syria	Desk based	The repeated use of prohibited chemical weapons in the Syrian conflict poses serious health, humanitarian, and security threats to civilians,

Violations in Syria: Legal, Health, and Humanitarian Recommendations	es/10.1186/s130 31-018-0143-3		weapons				Legal framework	healthcare personnel, and first responders. Moreover, the use of chemical weapons constitutes a clear and egregious violation of international law—likely amounting to a war crime—for which continued impunity is setting a dangerous precedent in relation to current and future conflicts. This debate article calls upon concerned states, organizations, and individuals to respond urgently and unequivocally to this serious breach of international legal and humanitarian norms.
A Matter of Life and Death: Tackling Violence against Health Care in Pakistan, Peru and El Salvador	https://shop.icrc. org/a-matter-of-life-and-death-tackling-violence-against-health-care-in-pakistan-peru-and-el-salvador.html?_ __store=default	2018	Attacks on Health care workers	Report	ICRC	Peru, Pakistan, El Salvador	Case Study analysis In-depth interviews	This publication compiles case studies of initiatives taken to safeguard the delivery of health care in Pakistan, Peru and El Salvador. Each initiative was designed to prevent or minimize the impact of violence against health-care staff and facilities. The cases studies are intended chiefly for humanitarian and health-care workers and will be of special interest to people belonging to the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. The aim in publishing them is to share lessons learned and to stimulate discussion – with officials, legislators, policymakers, etc. – as to how to tackle this critical issue.
Holding The Keys: Humanitarian Access and Local Organisations	https://www.odi. org/publications/ 11023-holding-keys-humanitarian-access-and-local-organisations	2018	Accessing high-risk environments	Report	Humanitarian Policy Group (HPG)	Ukraine Syria	Desk based research Interviews with international and local aid agencies Focus group discussions with affected	Focusing on Ukraine and Syria, this report explores whether local actors obtain access, and if they do, how they negotiate such access to conduct relief and protection operations. It also reflects more broadly on how local knowledge on access can be better harnessed to serve those in need. It finds that humanitarian organisations broadly face similar access challenges regardless of whether they are international or local. The difference lies in how local organisations address these challenges, and their flexibility and proximity to people in need. But while

								populations	being local certainly adds value, it is not in itself necessarily sufficient to ensure access. Having the right networks is essential, be they kinship or tribal ties, a shared ethnic background or a common past in activist work, or political affiliation.
Partnerships in Conflict: How Violent Conflict Impacts Local Civil Society and How International Partners Respond	http://ht.ly/Bs5u30gfaaW	2017	Protecting CSOs	Report	Oxfam International Alert	Afghanistan, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) Myanmar (Kachin state).	68 interviews with key informants		This report summarizes the findings of new research on the impact of violent conflict on civil society organizations (CSOs) and the implications for international actors who partner with them. It finds that local CSOs working in violent conflict settings are more important than ever, as they are at the forefront in responding to the needs of the millions of civilians caught up in violent conflict around the world. Where international actors struggle to get access to contested territories and rely on national or local CSOs to reach conflict-affected communities, partnerships allow life-saving resources to reach the people who need them most. And as commitments to localisation grow, international funding flows to CSOs are set to increase. Yet this study finds that international actors often fail to understand the highly politicised and insecure environments they operate in and do not do enough to support and strengthen the CSOs with whom they work.
Protection of Civilians In Mosul: Identifying Lessons For Contingency Planning	https://www.interaction.org/sites/default/files/CIVIC%20InterAction%20Protection%20of%20Civilians%20in%20Mosul%20-%20October%202017_Final.pdf	2017	Military operation	Report	InterAction	Mosul, Iraq	Roundtable with key informants		In order to inform civilian protection efforts in future operations in Iraq and other countries, this closed-door, invitation-only roundtable discussion in June 2017 brought together Iraqi embassy officials, U.S. policymakers and military officials, and humanitarian actors with experience in Iraq to critically reflect on the measures taken to address protection concerns during the Mosul military operations and subsequent displacement. Discussions explored the conduct of hostilities; planning for displacement; coordination between military, government, and humanitarian

								actors; and the implications of harm to civilians for stabilization and recovery. This report highlights key lessons identified and offers reflections on contingency planning in complex urban operations and further measures needed to reduce civilian harm. While based largely on the comments of participants during the roundtable discussion, this report also draws on external reports for additional background.
Set to Explode: Impact of Mines, Booby Traps and Explosive Remnants of War on Civilians in Northern Syria	http://www.msf.org/en/article/syria-explosive-devices-have-deadly-impact-people-fleeing-or-returning-home	2017	Demining	Report	MSF	Northern Syria	Analysis of medical data Interviews with medical staff and patients	This report examines the impact of mines on the communities in northern Syria. It argues that the international community needs to do more to support international demining organisations and that warring parties and their allies need to do more to ensure the protection of civilians and allow humanitarian demining activities to be carried out in northern Syria.
Health workers and the weaponisation of health care in Syria: a preliminary inquiry for *The Lancet*–American University of Beirut Commission on Syria	https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(17)30741-9/fulltext	2017	Attacks on health care workers	Academic Article	The Lancenet	Syria	Analysis of data on health workers Testimonies of health workers	This article argues that the international community has left violations of international humanitarian and human rights law largely unanswered, despite their enormous consequences. There have been repudiated denunciations, but little action on bringing the perpetrators to justice. This inadequate response challenges the foundation of medical neutrality needed to sustain the operations of global health and humanitarian agencies in situations of armed conflict. In this Health Policy the situation of health workers facing such systematic and serious violations of international humanitarian law is analysed. The tremendous pressures that health workers have been under and continue to endure, and the remarkable resilience and resourcefulness they have displayed in response to this crisis is described. The article proposes policy imperatives to protect and support health workers working in armed conflict zones.

Considerations for Planning Mass Evacuations of Civilians in Conflict Settings	https://www.nrc.no/globalassets/pdf/reports/considerations-for-planning-mass-evacuations-of-civilians-in-conflict-settings	2017	Protection through evacuations	Report	Norwegian Refugee Council	Global	Case Study analysis over a 20-year period	In both times of peace and times of conflict, states are first and foremost responsible for protecting civilians. However, when a state or authority is unable or unwilling to protect civilians, the humanitarian imperative compels humanitarian organisations to provide assistance wherever it is needed. In some extreme situations, humanitarians may determine that it is necessary to relocate civilians to an area of greater safety. While an evacuation can provide an immediate, lifesaving intervention in the face of an imminent threat, humanitarians are too often ill prepared, underequipped and inadequately supported for the daunting task and significant risks of evacuating civilians from an endangered area. This guidance seeks to support reflection around common dilemmas faced in cases where humanitarian evacuations are being considered.
Tug of war, Ethical Decision-making to Enable Humanitarian Access in High-Risk Environments	https://www.alnap.org/system/files/content/resource/files/main/save-2016-ethical-decision-making-to-enable-humanitarian-access-in-high-risk-environments.pdf	2016	Accessing high-risk environments	Report	Humanitarian Practice Network (HPN)	Global Case Studies: Afghanistan, Somalia, South Sudan and Syria	Interviews with senior managers of national and international aid organisations, mid-level staff and affected population Online survey of over 200 aid staff	This Network Paper seeks to contribute to solutions to an important and vexing problem: how can humanitarian organisations help people caught up in conflicts, when these conflicts make it dangerous for aid workers to operate safely? Many humanitarian staff and organisations believe that being ethical and principled is the best, most proven way to protect the people they seek to help and themselves. Being principled is therefore both a moral and a practical choice. As described in this paper, however, the fundamental humanitarian principles come into tension with one another, and the environment forces aid organisations to make compromises. Any breach of ethical standards or humanitarian principles poses a risk to the organisation being able to fulfil its mission of saving lives and relieving suffering. Agencies can effectively deal with this by adopting a risk management approach, in which they view such compromises as a risk to assess and then mitigate, deny or accept.

Final Report | What It Takes: Principled Pragmatism to Enable Access and Quality Humanitarian Aid in Insecure Environments	https://www.alnap.org/system/files/content/resource/files/main/save-2016-principled-pragmatism-to-enable-access-and-quality-humanitarian-aid-in-insecure-environments.pdf	2016	Accessing high-risk environments	Report	Secure Access in Volatile Environments (SAVE)	Global Case Studies: Afghanistan, Somalia, South Sudan and Syria	Interviews with senior managers of national and international aid organisations, mid-level staff and affected population Online survey of over 200 aid staff	This study seeks to determine 'what works' when trying to enable access and deliver quality humanitarian assistance to people caught up in war zones. It is part of the Secure Access in Volatile Environments (SAVE) research programme, conducted from 2013 to 2016. Based on fieldwork in four of the most dangerous aid settings during this time (Afghanistan, South Central Somalia, South Sudan and Syria), SAVE explored how to deliver effective humanitarian responses amid high levels of insecurity.
Humanitarian Access Negotiations with Non-State Armed Groups	https://www.alnap.org/system/files/content/resource/files/main/save-2016-humanitarian-access-negotiations-with-non-state-armed-groups.pdf	2016	Accessing high-risk environments	Report	Secure Access in Volatile Environments (SAVE)	Global Case Studies: Afghanistan, Somalia, South Sudan and Syria	Interviews with senior managers of national and international aid organisations, mid-level staff and affected population Online survey of over 200 aid staff	This paper seeks to provide an overview of the operational challenges and emerging good practices in negotiations on humanitarian access with non-state armed groups (NSAGs) during humanitarian responses in high-risk countries. It draws primarily on research conducted for Secure Access in Volatile Environments (SAVE), a three-year research programme (2013–2016) exploring the question of how to deliver a high-quality humanitarian response amid high levels of insecurity. The research involved extensive fieldwork in four of the most dangerous aid settings during those three years: Afghanistan, South Central Somalia, South Sudan and Syria.
Suppressing Foreign Terrorist Fighters and Supporting Principled Humanitarian Action: A Provisional Framework for Analyzing State	https://www.alnap.org/system/files/content/resource/files/main/ssrn-id2673502.pdf	2015	Civilian protection under counterterrorism laws	Report	Harvard Humanitarian Initiative	Iraq Syria	Quantitative measurement scales	In 2014, reports suggested that a surge of foreign jihadists were participating in armed conflicts in Syria, Iraq, and elsewhere. The United Nations Security Council responded by imposing in Resolution 2178 (2014) an array of obligations on member states to counter the threat posed by "foreign terrorist fighters" (FTFs). In the intervening year, those states have taken a range of actions—though at various speeds and with varying levels of commitment—to implement the FTF obligations

Practice								imposed by the Council. This report discusses how members of the humanitarian community have been increasingly aware of the real, perceived, and potential impacts of counterterrorism laws on humanitarian action. Part of their interest stems from the fact that certain counterterrorism laws may, intentionally or unintentionally, adversely affect principled humanitarian action, especially in regions where terrorist groups control territory (and thus access to civilians, too).
UK humanitarian aid in the age of counter-terrorism: perceptions and reality	https://www.alnap.org/system/files/content/resource/files/main/137-odi-report.pdf	2015	Civilian protection under counterterrorism laws	Report	Humanitarian Policy Group (HPG)	Syria	semi- structured interviews and informal consultations with more than 40 individuals	For many years, British non-governmental organisations working in international development and humanitarian aid have raised concerns that UK counter-terrorism legislation and policies are negatively impacting their work. British Muslim international NGOs (INGOs) have asserted that they are disproportionately affected, even actively discriminated against, by UK counter-terrorism measures. With a particular focus on Syria, this report examines the experiences of both Muslim and non-Muslim UK-registered INGOs with a view to determining the impact of UK counter-terrorism measures on their work in conflict zones, and offers a series of recommendations to reduce this impact.
Humanitarian Access in Situations of Armed Conflict Handbook on the International Normative	https://www.alnap.org/system/files/content/resource/files/main/1-fdfa-swisscdi-access-handbook-web-	2014	Accessing high-risk environments	Handbook	Conflict Dynamics International	Global	International law and organisational operations practice analysis	In light of the challenges in securing and sustaining humanitarian access and the central role access plays in contributing to humanitarian assistance and protection, Switzerland launched an initiative in 2009 to develop practical resources on humanitarian access in situations of armed conflict. This Handbook on the international normative framework on humanitarian access and an accompanying

Framework	dec5.pdf							Practitioners' Manual are the two resources developed in the frame of this initiative.
In the Balance. Searching for Protection in Eastern DRC	https://www.alnap.org/system/files/content/resource/files/main/bp179-in-the-balance-protection-eastern-drc-270114-en.pdf	2014	Lack of protection	Report	Oxfam	DRC	30 conflict-affected communities in North and South Kivu Surveys	This report focuses on how the situation in DRC remains precarious, particularly in remote areas where there is little state presence. It highlights the lack of protection of civilians and how they often have to find their own forms of protection. The report argues that ongoing national, regional and international engagement is needed, as well as efforts to ensure that high level agreements and initiatives are systematically linked to community experiences.
Humanitarian Debate: Law, policy, Action. Violence against healthcare. Part II: The way forward	https://www.alnap.org/system/files/content/resource/files/main/review-890-all.pdf	2013	Attacks on health care workers	Book	*International Review of the Red Cross*	Multiple case studies	Field based interviews IHL analysis	In 2013, new data collected by the ICRC7 showed that the vast majority of violent incidents against health services that took place during 2012 – more than 80 per cent of the 900 or so incidents recorded in twenty-two countries – affected local health-care professionals. A quarter of the people affected by these incidents were killed or wounded, while the remainder of the incidents consisted of beatings, threats, arrests, kidnapping, and other violent occurrences. The data collected do not allow a single class of perpetrator to be identified as predominant but, conversely, indicate that those responsible include not only state armed forces and security forces but also non-state armed actors. This report argues a way forward for the protection of health care workers
Humanitarian Debate: Law, policy, Action. Violence against healthcare. Part	https://www.alnap.org/system/files/content/resource/files/main/revi	2013	Attacks on health care workers	Book	*International Review of the Red Cross*	Multiple case studies	Field based interviews IHL analysis	In 2013, new data collected by the ICRC7 showed that the vast majority of violent incidents against health services that took place during 2012 – more than 80 per cent of the 900 or so incidents recorded in twenty-two countries – affected local health-care

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I: The problem and the law	ew-889-all.pdf							professionals. A quarter of the people affected by these incidents were killed or wounded, while the remainder of the incidents consisted of beatings, threats, arrests, kidnapping, and other violent occurrences. The data collected do not allow a single class of perpetrator to be identified as predominant but, conversely, indicate that those responsible include not only state armed forces and security forces but also non-state armed actors. This report discusses the issue, as well as the problem with international law.
Safe Haven: Sheltering Displaced Persons from Sexual and Gender-Based Violence - Comparative Report	https://www.alnap.org/system/files/content/resource/files/main/51b6e27b9.pdf	2013	Prevention of sexual gender based violence	Report	United Nations High Commissioner For Refugees (UNHCR) Human Rights Center, University of California, Berkeley	*Colombia* *Haiti* *Kenya* *Thailand*	In-depth, semi structured interviews with staff and residents at programs sheltering survivors of sexual and gender-based violence Created a categorization of *types* of safe shelter programs	As part of its Sexual Violence Program, the Human Rights Centre conducted a one-year study in 2012 to explore and improve understanding of the options for immediate, temporary shelter for refugees, internally displaced persons, and other migrants fleeing sexual and gender-based violence in countries affected by conflict or natural disaster. The study focused on three key objectives: 1. Identify and describe shelter models available to refugees, the internally displaced, and migrants fleeing sexual and gender-based violence. 2. Identify unique challenges experienced by staff and residents in these settings and explore strategies to respond to these challenges. 3. Explore protection needs and options for particularly marginalized victim groups, such as male survivors, sexual minorities, sex workers, and people with disabilities.
Title	**Link**	**Date**	**Focus**	**Document**	**Organisation**	**Conflict setting**	**Methodology**	**Abstract**
Doing Harm by Doing Good? The Negative Externalities of	https://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/abs/10.108	2015	Humanitarian Assistance	Academic Article	Journal of Politics	Multiple countries in Africa	Spatially disaggregated data on aid and	Humanitarian assistance is intended to ameliorate the human costs of war by providing relief to vulnerable populations. Yet the introduction of aid resources into conflict zones may influence

Humanitarian Aid Provision during Civil Conflict	6/681239						conflict violence	subsequent violence patterns and expose intended recipients to new risks. Here we investigate the potential negative externalities associated with humanitarian aid. We argue that aid can create incentives for armed actors to intentionally target civilians for violence. Aid encourages rebel violence by providing opportunities for looting and presenting challenges to rebel authority. It potentially encourages state violence where it augments rebel capabilities or provides rebels a resource base. We evaluate both arguments using spatially disaggregated data on aid and conflict violence for a sample of nearly two dozen post–Cold War African countries. The results of multiple statistical analyses provide strong support for the argument that humanitarian aid is associated with increased rebel violence but less support for the relationship between aid and state violence.
The interaction between international human rights law and international humanitarian law: seeking the most effective protection for civilians in non-international armed conflicts	https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/13642987.2013.831694	2013	IHL	Academic Article	The International Journal of Human Rights	International Colombia	Law analysis	International human rights law and international humanitarian law, of which Common Article 3 and Additional Protocol II are applicable in non-international armed conflicts, at first glance seem two separate bodies of law with contradicting foundations and provisions. However, this article explores the similarities between the two, demonstrating their shared philosophical underpinnings and purpose of protecting people's rights despite the varying contexts within which they apply. Through studying the application of the two bodies of law in varying jurisdictions, this article concludes that far from an either/or choice, the best way to ensure the protection of those who find themselves the victims of non-international armed conflicts is to use the two bodies of law together so that they complement and strengthen each other.
Tracking humanitarian funding for	https://conflictandhealth.biomedcentral.com/articl	2015	Reproductive health	Academic Article	Journal of Conflict and	International	Systematic Analysis	The Inter-agency Working Group on Reproductive Health in Crises conducted a ten-year global evaluation of reproductive health in humanitarian

reproductive health: a systematic analysis of health and protection proposals from 2002-2013	es/10.1186/1752 -1505-9-S1-S2		Prevention of sexual gender based violence		Health			settings. This paper examines proposals for reproductive health activities under humanitarian health and protection funding mechanisms for 2002-2013, and the level at which these reproductive health proposals were funded.
What Evidence Exists for Initiatives to Reduce Risk and Incidence of Sexual Violence in Armed Conflict and Other Humanitarian Crises? A Systematic Review	http://journals.pl os.org/plosone/a rticle?id=10.137 1/journal.pone.0 062600	2013	Prevention of sexual gender based violence	Academic Article	Plos One	International	Systematic review	Sexual violence is highly prevalent in armed conflict and other humanitarian crises and attracting increasing policy and practice attention. This systematic review aimed to canvas the extent and impact of initiatives to reduce incidence, risk and harm from sexual violence in conflict, post-conflict and other humanitarian crises, in low and middle-income countries. This review contributes a conceptual framework for understanding the forms, settings, and interventions for conflict and crisis-related sexual violence. It points to the need for thorough implementation of initiatives that build on local capacity, while avoiding increased risk and re-traumatisation to survivors of sexual violence.
United Nations Peacekeeping and Civilian Protection in Civil War	https://onlinelibra ry.wiley.com/doi/ full/10.1111/ajps. 12036	2013	Military operation	Academic Article	American Journal of Political Science	Multiple African Countries	Systematic data comparison and analysis	Does United Nations peacekeeping protect civilians in civil war? Civilian protection is a primary purpose of UN peacekeeping, yet there is little systematic evidence for whether peacekeeping prevents civilian deaths. This article proposes that UN peacekeeping can protect civilians if missions are adequately composed of military troops and police in large numbers. Using unique monthly data on the number and type of UN personnel contributed to peacekeeping operations, along with monthly data on civilian deaths from 1991 to 2008 in armed conflicts in Africa, it finds that as the UN commits more military and police forces to a peacekeeping mission, fewer civilians are targeted with violence. The effect is substantial—the analyses show that, on average, deploying several thousand troops and several hundred police dramatically reduces civilian

								killings. The article concludes that although the UN is often criticised for its failures, UN peacekeeping is an effective mechanism of civilian protection.
Intellectual disabilities, violent conflict and humanitarian assistance: advocacy of the forgotten	https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/09687599.2013.808574	2013	Intellectual Disability Protection	Academic Article	Journal of Disability and Society	International	Systematic review Practitioner interviews	This article examines the experiences of people with intellectual disabilities in violent conflict who have been neglected in practice and academia. Such invisibility, combined with the disabling impact of society, their low priority, and the nature of their impairments, results in a disproportionately negative impact of conflict on people with intellectual disabilities. Drawing on a wide range of sources, including humanitarian workers, this article examines their experiences and analyses how much consideration has been given to people with intellectual disabilities in humanitarian assistance policy and practice in light of their increased need and vulnerability. Lack of awareness and recognition of their diverse experiences can result in their needs failing to be adequately met, which compounds their disproportionately negative experience of conflict. It is important to finally start paying attention in order to ensure their inclusion in humanitarian responses.
Nudging Armed Groups: How Civilians Transmit Norms of Protection	https://www.stabilityjournal.org/articles/10.5334/sta.cw/	2013	IHL	Academic Article	Stability: International Journal of Security and Development	Colombia Syria	Semi-structured interviews	What are the varying roles that norms play to either enable or constrain violence in armed conflict settings? The article examines this question by drawing on experiences from communities and armed groups in Colombia and Syria. It begins by presenting an explanation of how norms of violence and nonviolence may arise within communities and influence the behaviour of civilian residents, reducing the chances of them becoming involved with armed groups. It then considers how civilian communities can transmit those same norms, shared understandings, and patterns of interaction to the ranks of illegal armed groups and subsequently shape their decisions about the use of violence against civilians. The author argues that civilians may be better positioned to promote the principles

								codified in International Humanitarian Law than international humanitarian organisations because they have closer contact with irregular armed actors and are viewed with greater legitimacy. The analysis illustrates that to better understand civilian protection mechanisms it is essential to study the interactions between communities and armed actors.

3. Protection Literature pre-2013

Title	Link	Date	Focus	Document	Organisation	Conflict setting	Methodology	Abstract
Voices of Affected Communities Turkana, Kenya - An interagency quality and accountability review with special consideration for protection against sexual exploitation and abuse	https://reliefweb.int/report/kenya/voices-affected-communities-turkana-kenya	2011	Prevention of sexual gender based violence	Report	Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP)	Kenya	Interagency cooperation Interviews with key stakeholders and affected community	An interagency quality and accountability review with special consideration for protection against sexual exploitation and abuse. A collaboration between the In-Country Network on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and the Joint Deployment of Joint Standards Initiative (The Sphere Project, HAP International and People In Aid.)

Cash in hand Urban refugees, the right to work and UNHCR s advocacy activities	http://www.unhcr .org/uk/research/ evalreports/4dc7 f82c9/cash-hand-urban-refugees-right-work-unhcrs-advocacy-activities-elizabeth.html	2011	Protecting urban yes refugees' right to work	Report	UNHCR	India, Yemen and Egypt	Desk-based review Key informant interviews	The research examined three countries in which livelihoods assessments had been carried out, but where the right to work remains both out of reach for most urban refugees and a difficult topic on which to conduct advocacy, due to socio-economic conditions, the host government's position on integration or other factors. These cases were chosen to highlight some of these challenges as well as to search for good practices or lessons learned in the face of adversity. In most instances, there is no formal advocacy strategy around the right to work per se, though in certain cases advocacy is planned as part of livelihood strategies that have recently gotten underway.
To Stay and Deliver - Good Practice for Humanitarians in Complex Security Environments	https://reliefweb.i nt/report/world/st ay-and-deliver-good-practice-humanitarians-complex-security-environments-enar	2011	Accessing high-risk environments	Report	UNOCHA	Afghanistan, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Palestinian territories, Pakistan, Somalia, Darfur, Sudan. Chad, Colombia, Haiti, Iraq, Sri Lanka, and Yemen.	Interviews with 255 humanitarian practitioners and policymakers, surveyed over 1,100 national staff members,	In response to growing concerns regarding the insecurity of aid operations and the resulting decline in humanitarian access, this study sets out to identify and document those strategies and practices that have enabled humanitarian organisations to maintain effective operations in contexts characterised by high security risks. The report is practical: What's working, and why, and what lessons can be drawn across contexts and between agencies?
Age, Gender, Diversity Mainstreaming Initiative Key to Urban Protection	https://www.alna p.org/system/file s/content/resour ce/files/main/4cf 775222.pdf	2010	Refugee protection	Field report	Refugees International	Kenya	Field evaluation	This field report argues that the UN Refugee Agency's (UNHCR) approach to urban refugee protection in Nairobi, Kenya should serve as a model and best practice for programs worldwide. By embracing the Age, Gender, and Diversity Mainstreaming Initiative, UNHCR has significantly improved their relationships with the refugee community and has drawn upon

								resources within that community to strengthen protection. UNHCR has forged new partnerships with NGOs and local officials as well as senior management of schools and health clinics. With minimal resources, UNHCR Nairobi was able to achieve these positive results mostly through its willingness to develop a new approach to urban refugee protection.
IASC Review of Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by UN, NGO, IOM and IFRC Personnel: Summary Report of Country Case Studies	https://www.alnap.org/system/files/content/resource/files/main/summaryreportofcountrycasestudies.pdf	2010	Prevention of sexual gender based violence	Report	Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Task Force on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse	Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Liberia, Nepal, Somalia, South Sudan, Thailand, Myanmar, Yemen	Field interviews Key informant interviews Organisational self assessment questionnaire	Any sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA)1 committed by UN and NGO workers is a fundamental violation of protection principles. While any misconduct or abuse of power is the responsibility of the individual, the deploying agency also has a responsibility to ensure that effective mechanisms are in place to prevent and address misconduct on the part of its personnel. This report reviews the protection from SEA by the a number of organisations.
Refugee protection and durable solutions in the context of international migration - Report on the High Commissioner's Dialogue on Protection Challenges, December 2007	http://www.unhcr.org/47fe0e532.pdf	2007	Refugee protection	Report	UNHCR	International	International dialogue with 300 participants, comprising representatives of 80 states, 10 intergovernmental organizations, 10 members of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent movement, 23 NGOs and 10 experts.	The paper is divided into three sections: The first section sets out the basic understandings that guide UNHCR's involvement in this policy domain. The second identifies those migration-related issues that are of direct relevance to UNHCR's mandate for refugee protection and solutions, and explains the primary concerns and objectives of the Office in each of these areas. The final section of the paper presents the strategy that UNHCR is employing to attain these objectives.

Review of the use of UNHCR Executive Committee Conclusions on International Protection	http://www.unhcr.org/uk/research/evalreports/487b672d2/review-use-unhcr-executive-committee-conclusions-international-protection.html	2008	Refugee protection	Report	UNHCR	International	Key stakeholder interviews	This Report focuses on the *use* being made of the Conclusions on International Protection elaborated and adopted by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner for Refugees (ExCom) by a range of actors. This study is a part of a broader exercise that looks at the Conclusions more generally, including the *process* whereby the themes of Conclusions are chosen, and their text elaborated and adopted.
Promoting the Rights of Displaced Persons through Legal Aid Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance (ICLA) Programme in Sri Lanka	https://www.alnap.org/system/files/content/resource/files/main/erd-3607-full.pdf	2008	Legal Aid IDP Protection	Report	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	Sri Lanka	Key informants, and relevant stakeholder interviews	The International Human Rights Network (IHRN) was contracted by the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) to conduct a Mid Term Evaluation for the NRC's Information Counselling and Legal Assistance (ICLA) Programme in Sri Lanka. The main purpose of the evaluation was to provide an independent assessment of NRC's ICLA programme in Sri Lanka (March 2005 - October 2007) including protection and advocacy efforts towards assuring the rights of IDPs.
Evaluation of the Protection Learning Programme	http://www.unhcr.org/afr/427b40ca2.pdf	2005	Refugee protection	Report	UNHCR	International	Key informant interviews and online questionnaire	This report forms an evaluation of the Protection Learning Programme (PLP) that was established in 2000. It argues that the PLP has a definite impact on individuals' knowledge of protection and the UNHCR mandate. PLP graduates are more knowledgeable about and confident in carrying out the UNHCR mandate. They tend to be less hesitant, ask broader and deeper questions and know where they can find the information they need to address a problem. Some have improved their analytical, research, communication and team-building skills, but the effects of the PLP on participants' skills and attitudes are less pronounced than the significant impact on knowledge.

Real time evaluation of UNHCR's response to the emergency in Chad	http://www.unhcr.org/4119d9c54.pdf	2004	Refugee protection	Report	UNHCR	Chad	Key informant interviews Field-based study	This report forms a Real Time Evaluations (RTE) of UNHCR's mission to Chad. It comprises of two main sections; a presentation of findings structured around five general benchmarks and an analysis of the factors that influenced UNHCR's performance in Chad. Some of the lessons learnt from this operation are then translated into recommendations for further action, in the final section of this report.
Sub-regional Separated Children Programme Review	https://www.alnap.org/system/files/content/resource/files/main/erd-3118-full.pdf	2003	Child protection	Report	Save the Children	West Africa	Interviews with key stakeholders and separated children Gender audit	Since 1997 Save the Children UK has been responding to the protection of children affected by the conflict in the Mano River states of West Africa through a Sub-regional Separated Children's Programme (SRSCP). This report constitutes a comprehensive participatory review of this programme to assess to what extent children's rights to protection have been achieved as a result of its activities, and to identify therefore the added value of a sub-regional programme. The resulting report covers recommendations to strengthen the programme and to work towards the sustainability of past achievements.
Meeting the rights and protection needs of refugee children	http://www.unhcr.org/uk/research/evalreports/3cd6363aa/meeting-rights-protection-needs-refugee-children-independent-evaluation.html	2002	Child protection Refugee Protection	Report	UNHCR	International	Field missions with focus groups with refugee children Semi-structured interviews with internal and external key informants Confidential questionnaire was extended to 62 field operations	The underlying question asked of this evaluation was whether UNHCR is effectively meeting the protection needs of refugee children. Despite a high level of awareness that children are a 'policy priority', in practice, children and children's concerns are inconsistently addressed and often regarded as something 'extra' to core protection and assistance work. The report highlights three principal factors behind the shortcomings and obstacles to making a reality of UNHCR's policy and guidelines on refugee children: • Limited accountability; • The dilemma of 'mainstreaming'; and, • Gaps in understanding and 'operationalizing' the protection of refugee children.

UNHCR and internally displaced persons in Angola: A programme continuation review	http://www.unhcr.org/uk/research/evalreports/3ce3709d4/unhcr-internally-displaced-persons-angola-programme-continuation-review.html	2002	IDP Protection	Report	UNHCR	Angola	Field research with key informant interviews	This review assess the effectiveness of UNHCR's IDP programme in Angola to examine the consequences of an eventual UNHCR withdrawal or, if pertinent, explore the parameters of any possible future UNHCR involvement with IDPs in Angola. The report recommends that UNHCR extend their work for a further two years at a minimum
UNHCR's Programme for Internally Displaced Persons in Sri Lanka	http://www.unhcr.org/3ce371264.pdf	2002	IDP Protection	Report	UNHCR	Sri Lanka	Field research with key informant interviews	This review of UNHCR's programme for internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Sri Lanka was conducted from 6-14 September 2001 to gain an insight into UNHCR's policies and performance in the country. It was also the first joint review of a UNHCR programme by DFID and UNHCR's Evaluation and Policy Analysis Unit (EPAU). EPAU's participation in this review was at the invitation of DFID, an expression of its support for UNHCR's new evaluation policy, which emphasises the value of joint reviews.
Evaluation Mission - Sierra Leone, ECHO Global Plan 2000/ Intervention Plan 2001. Sector "Child Protection and War Victims"	https://www.alnap.org/system/files/content/resource/files/main/erd-3064-full.pdf	2001	Child protection	Report	ECHO	Sierra Leone	Field interviews	This report describes the evaluation of the European Humanitarian Aid Office's (ECHO) assistance for Child Protection and War Victims. The review covers the actions implemented during the 2000-2001 period and analyses the key strategic elements as developed in the following documents: (i) the Global Plan which ran from May 2000 to February 2001, related to "a Proposal for Community financing of humanitarian assistance to Sierra Leone populations" and; (ii) the Intervention Plan 2001, concerned with delivering Humanitarian Assistance to Sierra Leone from March 2001 to November 2001.

Evaluation of UNHCR's Policy on Refugees in Urban Areas. A case study review of Cairo	http://www.unhcr.org/uk/research/evalreports/3b3310382/evaluation-unhcrs-policy-refugees-urban-areas-case-study-review-cairo.html	2001	Refugee protection	Report	UNHCR	Egypt	Key informant interviews	This report forms a comprehensive review of UHCR's policies towards urban refugees in Cairo, Egypt. It argues that UNHCR policy on refugees in urban areas has two principal objectives: to promote the self-reliance of refugees and avoid their dependency on UNHCR assistance; and to discourage the irregular movement of refugees between countries by limiting the assistance made available to them. In doing so, the policy affirms that "the overriding priority remains to ensure protection and, in particular, non-refoulement and treatment in accordance with recognised basic human standards".
The Kosovo Refugee Crisis. An Independent Evaluation of UNHCR's Emergency Preparedness and Response	http://www.unhcr.org/uk/excom/standcom/3ae68d19c/kosovo-refugee-crisis-independent-evaluation-unhcrs-emergency-preparedness.html	2000	Refugee protection	Report	UNHCR	Kosovo	historical-analytical method	This report was prepared by an independent team of experts commissioned by UNHCR to evaluate the agency's preparedness and response to the 1999 Kosovo refugee emergency. The emergency developed in the wake of NATO air strikes against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY), and ended 11 weeks later when a framework for peace was established in mid-June and repatriation started. While focusing on UNHCR, the evaluation team was also asked to "consider the role and impact of other actors involved in the crisis, to the extent and insofar as they affected UNHCR's operations". It was commissioned by UNHCR to enable the Office and other members of the international community to draw the necessary lessons, so that it could respond faster and more effectively to future emergencies.
Review of UNHCR's Programme in Iran	https://www.alnap.org/system/files/content/resource/files/main/erd-3037-full.pdf	2000	Refugee Protection	Report	UNHCR	Iran	Field visits	This review of UNHCR's programme in Iran was conducted from 20 December 1999 to 8 January 2000. The objective of the review was to gain insight into UNHCR's policies and programme performance, and to consider what support, if any, DFID should provide to UNHCR in Pakistan.

Lessons Learned from UNHCR's Involvement in the Guatemala Refugee Repatriation and Reintegration Programme (1987-1999)	http://www.unhcr.org/3ae6bd4510.pdf	1999	Refugee Protection	Report	UNHCR	Mexico Guatemala	Workshop with key informants	In 1999, the last of the 50,000 Guatemalans who had become refugees in Mexico as a result of the conflict in their country of origin were able to benefit from a durable solution. Throughout their years of exile and during the process of return and reintegration, UNHCR and other international agencies played an important part in their lives. This report examines the experience and derives lessons – both positive and negative – to inform the planning of future repatriation and reintegration programmes.
Refugee Camp Security in the Great Lakes Region	http://www.unhcr.org/uk/research/evalreports/3ae6bcfd0/refugee-camp-security-great-lakes-region.html	1997	Refugee Protection	Report	UNHCR	'Zaire' (DRC) Tanzania	Interviews with key informants in Geneva	The main purpose of this study is to evaluate the effectiveness of the measures implemented under the auspices of UNHCR since 1995 in order to ensure the security of the refugee camps and settlement areas in Zaire and the United Republic of Tanzania. A second purpose is to draw lessons from the way in which security issues have been addressed and resolved, as a basis for conclusions and recommendations which might be used in future situations when identical or similar problems arise.
Humanitarian action and politics: the case of Nagorno-Karabakh	http://repository.forcedmigration.org/show_metadata.jsp?pid=fmo:2632	1997	Politics and protection	Report	The Thomas J. Watson Jr. Institute for International Studies Brown University	Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Nagorno-Karabakh	Key informant interviews Field study	This study reviews the intersection between politics and humanitarian action in the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. Approaching humanitarian action as including both assistance and protection, as well as emergency aid and reconstruction inputs, the study analyses the intrusion of political agendas into humanitarian responses to the conflict and assesses the damages of the resulting politicisation of activities.
Humanitarian Action and Security in Liberia 1989 - 1994	http://repository.forcedmigration.org/show_metadata.jsp?pid=fmo%3A2836	1995	Politics and protection	Report	The Thomas J. Watson Jr. Institute for International Studies Brown	Liberia	Key informant interviews Field study	Using the site of the Liberian civil war, this report focuses on two policy issues. The first concerns relationships between regional and multilateral institutions. The troubled division of labour between the two reflected different points of entry into the crisis: for ECOWAS, a peace and security operation and, for

					University			the United Nations, a humanitarian initiative. The second issue concerns the management of tensions between political–security and humanitarian objectives, particularly within the UN system and the NGO community.

Suggested citation

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