



UN / OCHA

**TERMINOS DE REFERENCIA PARA LA CONSULTORIA
ASPECTOS DE PROTECCION DE DERECHOS HUMANOS EN DESASTRES EN LAS
COMUNIDADES INDIGENAS DE LA REGION AUTONOMA DEL ATLANTICO NORTE
DE LA COSTA CARIBE DE NICARAGUA**

ANTECEDENTES

Los derechos humanos son fundamentales para la promoción de la paz y la seguridad, la prosperidad económica y la equidad social. La misión de las Naciones Unidas en la esfera humanitaria es ante todo proporcionar a las víctimas civiles de conflictos y desastres naturales la asistencia humanitaria y protección que necesitan, cuando en tiempos de crisis las autoridades nacionales a menudo no pueden prestar a los pueblos indígenas refugiados y personas desplazadas, mujeres y niños.

Durante toda su existencia como organización mundial, las Naciones Unidas han venido promoviendo y protegiendo activamente los derechos humanos y elaborando instrumentos para vigilar el cumplimiento de los acuerdos internacionales, teniendo siempre presentes las diversidades nacionales y culturales. Por consiguiente, se ha determinado que la cuestión de los derechos humanos está comprendida en las cuatro esferas sustantivas del programa de trabajo de la Secretaría de la ONU como es la paz y seguridad, asuntos económicos y sociales, cooperación para el desarrollo y asuntos humanitarios.

Por lo cual, el Grupo de Trabajo del Comité Permanente entre Organismos (IASC), ha desarrollado las Directrices Operacionales sobre la Protección de los Derechos Humanos en situaciones de desastres de origen natural, que facilitan a los actores humanitarios la información necesaria para aplicar un enfoque basado en los derechos humanos cuando la población se enfrentan a situaciones de emergencias después de un desastre de origen natural, quienes tienen los mismos derechos como aquellos que no han sido afectados, pero que tienen necesidades particulares, donde sus derechos humanos pueden verse comprometidos o violentados en situaciones de desastre, por lo que hay que asegurar una respuesta humanitaria y recuperación temprana basadas en los derechos humanos.

En Nicaragua, las Regiones Autónomas del Atlántico Norte y Sur de la Costa Caribe (RAAN y RAAS) son vulnerables a ser afectada de manera directa e indirecta por intensas lluvias y Huracanes. Estas regiones se caracterizan por estar mayormente habitada por indígenas, en su mayoría miskitos y por ser la zona de mayor riqueza natural de todo el país. En esta zona (42% del territorio), viven unas 640,200 habitantes¹ (el 8% de la población nacional) quienes representan a seis grupos étnicos que se dedican a la agricultura y a la pesca.

El Huracán Félix de Categoría 5, que impactó el 04 de Septiembre del 2007 la Región Autónoma del Atlántico Norte (RAAN) de Nicaragua, afectó a 200,000 personas aproximadamente. Siendo la mayor afectación en las comunidades indígenas con el índice de desarrollo humano de 0.466, muy lejos del 1.0 que significa el máximo valor en la escala de medición del índice de desarrollo humano². En la Costa Caribe el 79 por ciento la población se clasificaba como pobre y el 43.7 por ciento en extrema pobreza.

¹ Según censo del INEC, 2005

² Informe de Desarrollo Humano 2005, PNUD, Naciones Unidas Nicaragua

Se requiere un (a) consultor (a), para cumplir con las siguientes responsabilidades:

1. **OBJETIVO GENERAL:** Realizar un diagnóstico de los aspectos de protección de derechos humanos en desastres en las comunidades indígenas de la Región Autónoma del Atlántico Norte de la Costa Caribe de Nicaragua, tomando como referente las comunidades indígenas afectadas por el Huracán Félix.

2. ALCANCE DE LA CONSULTORÍA

- Identificación y análisis de los aspectos de protección de los derechos humanos aplicados por los diferentes actores humanitarios en la respuesta y la rehabilitación de las comunidades multi étnicas de la RAAN afectadas por el Huracán Félix. Se deben analizar los aspectos de Protección basados en las Directrices Operacionales y utilizando el MARCO ANALITICO DE PROTECCION EN DESASTRES NATURALES (adjunto) como estructura del documento final. La consultoría se enfocará en los temas:
 - (a) La Protección del derecho a la vida, la seguridad de la persona, la integridad física y la dignidad (Evacuación, reubicación, protección contra efectos adversos de los peligros naturales, protección contra la violencia, incluyendo la violencia basada en el género, seguridad en los albergues).
 - (b) Protección de los derechos relacionados con las necesidades básicas de subsistencia (Acceso a bienes, servicios, acción humanitaria; suministros de alimentos adecuados, agua potable y saneamiento, albergue, vestuario y servicios básicos de salud.
 - (c) Protección de los derechos económicos, sociales y culturales (Educación, propiedad y posesiones, vivienda, subsistencia y empleo)
 - (d) Protección de otros derechos civiles y políticos (documentación, libertad de circulación y derecho de retorno, vida familiar y familiares desaparecidos o fallecidos, expresión, reunión y asociación, religión, derechos electorales)
- Análisis la Ley N° 337 para determinar la transversalidad del derecho humanitario y los derechos humanos de los Pueblos Indígenas y originarios de la RAAN. (Fortalezas, debilidades y vacíos para la aplicación de políticas; Ley N° 337 y decretos, Declaración de las Naciones Unidas sobre Derechos Indígenas, otros).
- Desarrollo de recomendaciones para la aplicación de las cuatro Directrices Operacionales sobre la protección de los derechos humanos en situaciones de desastres³ de los pueblos indígenas, a los actores humanitarios y SINAPRED, bajo un enfoque basado en los derechos humanos a la prestación de asistencia humanitaria en el contexto de los desastres de origen natural.
- Facilitación y presentación de los resultados parciales de la consultoría.

³ Directrices Operacionales del Comité Permanente entre Organismos (IASC) sobre la protección de los derechos humanos en situaciones de desastres naturales. Inter-Agency Standing Committee, Junio 2006

3. PRODUCTOS ENTREGABLES

- Plan de Trabajo, detallando actividades de preparación, ejecución, sistematización y entrega de informes.
- Descripción metodológica a ser utilizada en el estudio.
- Documento Final (2 copia en duro y digital)
- Presentación de los principales hallazgos y recomendaciones de los aspectos de protección de los derechos humanos en desastres, en las comunidades indígenas de la RAAN por cada directriz operacional, con participantes de SINAPRED, Agencias del Sistema de las Naciones Unidas (SNU) y ONGs.

4. VIAJES

El (la) Consultor (a) realizará viajes al interior del país según requerimientos de la consultoría y las actividades establecidas en el Plan de actividades. El Costo de los viajes se deberá incluir en la propuesta económica.

5. SEDE DE FUNCIONES

El (la) Consultor (a) desempeñará sus funciones fuera de las Oficinas de las Naciones Unidas.

6. COORDINACION DE LA CONSULTORIA:

El (la) Consultor (a) coordinará sus actividades con la Asesora Nacional para la Respuesta a Desastres de OCHA de las Naciones Unidas de Nicaragua.

7. APROBACION DE DOCUMENTOS E INFORMES

Los informes y documentos presentados por el consultor, deberán contar con la conformidad técnica del **Comité de Seguimiento** de la consultoría compuesto por: Oficina de la Costa Caribe del PNUD, Oficina de Derechos Humanos del SNU de Nicaragua y OCHA.

8. DURACION DE LA CONSULTORIA

30 días

9. DOCUMENTACION REQUERIDA

- ◇ Carta de Expresión de Interés, firmada por el consultor.
- ◇ Propuesta Técnica y económica de la Consultoría
- ◇ Currículum Vitae

10. FORMA DE PAGO

La consultoría se pagará de la siguiente forma:

30% a la entrega de Plan de Trabajo, detallando actividades de preparación y ejecución.

30 % a la entrega de sistematización de información y Borrador de Documento Final.

40% a la entrega de Documento Final y presentación de resultados en Taller Regional (Power Point).

11. REQUISITOS DE FORMACION Y EXPERIENCIA

- **Formación del (la) Consultor (a)**

- ***Formación General***

- ◊ Licenciatura o egreso en ciencias sociales u otras ramas afines al objeto de la consultoría.

- ***Formación Específica***

- ◊ Estudios de posgrado en áreas relacionadas con el objeto de la consultoría (no indispensable)

- **Experiencia del (la) Consultor (a)**

- ***Experiencia General:***

- ◊ Trabajo en temas relacionados con los derechos humanos y respuesta humanitaria u otros temas afines al objeto de la consultoría.
- ◊ Conocimiento de las Directrices Operacionales del IASC sobre protección de los derechos humanos en situaciones de desastres y Manual ESFERA.
- ◊ Conocimiento del Sistema Nacional de Prevención, Mitigación y Atención de Desastres (SINAPRED) y las autoridades de gobierno que velan por el cumplimiento de los derechos humanos.
- ◊ Conocimiento del Sistema de Naciones Unidas.

- ***Experiencia Específica***

- ◊ Trabajo de aplicación del conocimiento de temáticas de interculturalidad, multietnicidad, cosmovisión y derechos humanos de pueblos indígenas.

- **Conocimientos del (la) Consultor (a)**

- ◊ Cosmovisión e interculturalidad de pueblos indígenas en Nicaragua
- ◊ Problemática indígena y afrodescendiente originaria de la RAAN
- ◊ Derechos Humanos de los pueblos indígenas y afrodescendientes en Nicaragua

- **Destrezas del (la) Consultor (a)**

- ◊ Capacidad de trabajo en equipo y manejo de grupos
- ◊ Buenas habilidades del uso de Microsoft Office.

12. PRESENTACION DE PROPUESTA

Podrá ser presentada en horas 8:30 a 12:00m hasta el día **29 de Julio** del año en curso, en sobre cerrado incluyendo un CD con la Propuesta como soporte digital, con el siguiente rótulo:

Ing. Ivonne Velásquez
OCHA - Nicaragua

Ref.: Aspectos de Protección de Derechos Humanos en desastres en las comunidades indígenas de la Región Autónoma del Atlántico Norte de la Costa Caribe de Nicaragua.

PROPUESTA TECNICA/ECONOMICA

Lugar de entrega: Edificio de las Naciones Unidas, de la rotonda El Gueguense, 400 mts al Sur. Managua, Nicaragua.

ANEXO

CHAPTER 3 ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK FOR IDP PROTECTION IN NATURAL DISASTERS

1. Introduction

The analytical framework contained in this chapter is designed to help humanitarian field personnel understand the context of their work in relation to protection needs and the impact of their actions and programming on the protection of vulnerable populations, specifically IDPs from natural disasters. It should lead to better planning and to effective adjustment of ongoing programmes to maximize the protection provided and avoid contributing to violations.

It has been developed using the elements of the Better Programming Initiative framework, the Reach Out Refugee Protection framework, the ALNAP model for design of protection framework,¹ and inputs from field personnel.

2. Framework Overview

2.1. The analytical framework consists of six steps.

- *Step 1: Analysis of the Context*

The purpose of this step is to allow humanitarian field personnel to better understand the context in which they are working.

Three key elements are identified:

- ⇒ protection threats
- ⇒ vulnerabilities and capacities of persons in need of protection
- ⇒ protection resources within the environment

- *Step 2: Defining Who should be protected from What*

The purpose of this step is to clearly articulate who should be protected and from what they need protection. This flows from the analysis of the context in step 1.

- *Step 3: Describing and Defining Activities*

The purpose of step 3 is to articulate intended outcomes and actions. Ongoing or planned activities are described in this step of the framework.

The three key elements considered here include:

- ⇒ the programme itself
- ⇒ the organization
- ⇒ relationships with other actors

- *Step 4: Monitoring and Analyzing the Impact of Activities*

The purpose of this step is to assess the positive, negative, and potential impacts of the humanitarian programme and protection activities. Impact on the IDPs, on the environment, and on other actors is identified.

- *Step 5: Identifying Options to Improve Protection*

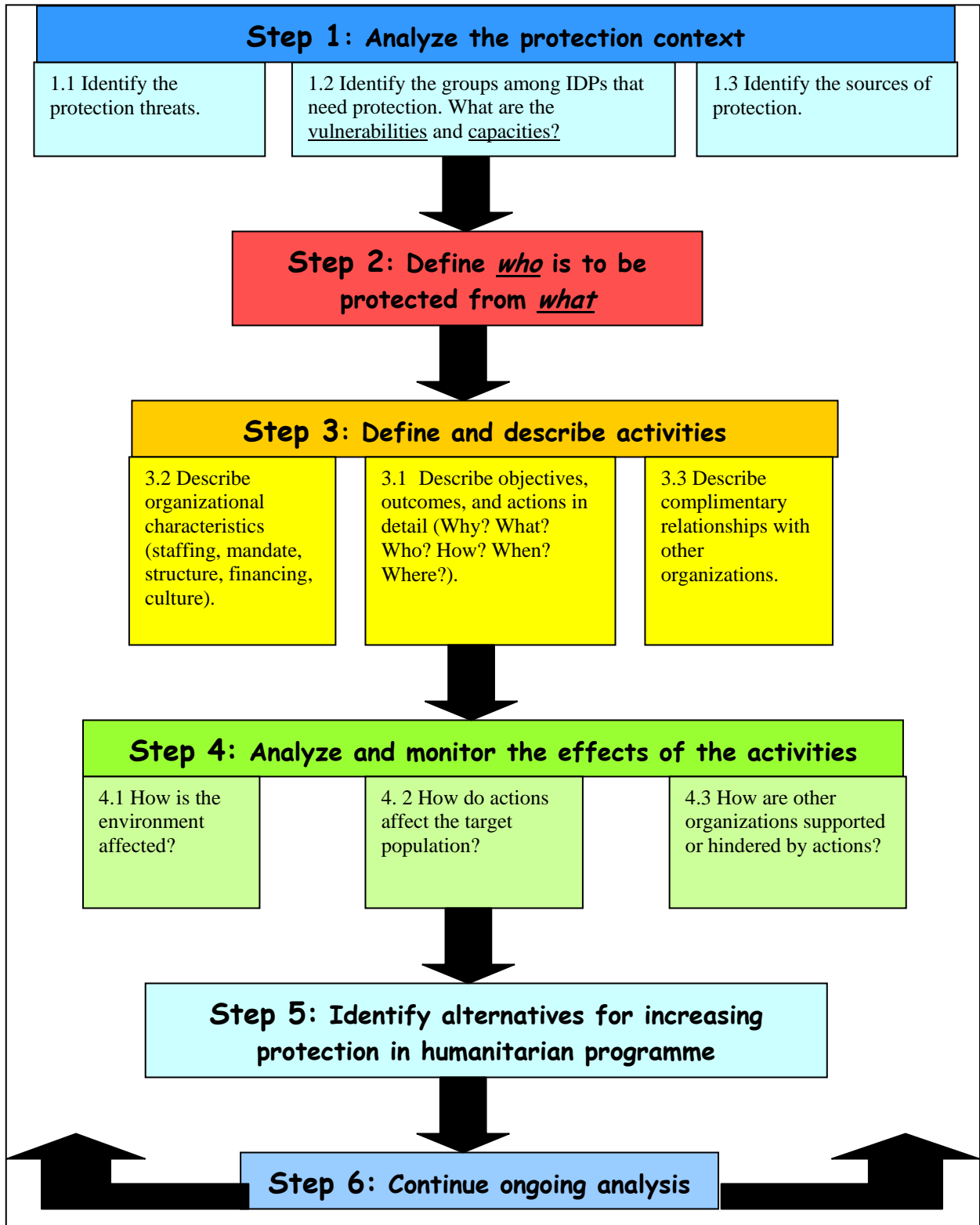
The purpose of step 5 is to identify and select alternative action options in order to enhance the protection results of the humanitarian programme.

- *Step 6: Ongoing Analysis*

The purpose step 6 is to ensure ongoing analysis and monitoring of the protection results and programming.

The six steps are illustrated by the diagram on the following page.

2.2. Analytical Framework Diagramⁱⁱ



3. Step 1: Analysis of the Context

3.1. The importance of the context Programmes of humanitarian assistance and protection operate in an often complex context. Field personnel, particularly those from other regions or countries, may have little understanding of the dynamics that contribute to protection concerns. This may cause them to overlook important threats to the rights of displaced persons or to be unaware of available resources on which to draw to address protection issues.

It is, therefore, important for field personnel to analyze the context of their humanitarian programmes. Three main questions should be addressed:

- What are the threats IDPs face?
- Who is at risk?
- What resources exist to prevent abuses and to provide protection?

3.2. Analyze the threats In order to understand the threats, the following questions should be addressed:

- *Are threats historical?* Abuses may arise because of the natural disaster itself. For example, people may be forcefully evacuated without justification or, educational rights may be ignored. However, protection problems can also precede the disaster and be exacerbated by the events and instabilities generated by the natural disaster. An understanding of historical patterns of abuses and protection problems will help field personnel to anticipate and prevent future violations.

- *Do the threats arise from acts of omission or commission?* Rights violations may be a result of deliberate acts committed against IDPs (commission) or as a result of failure to act (omission).ⁱⁱⁱ The attitudes and willingness of the actors to protect may be different between these two types of issues. In natural disasters, field personnel may find that omission is more common than the deliberate violations seen in conflict.

- *Who is responsible for the threat and what power do they have?* In identifying who is responsible for the protection threat, consider the following groups:

- ⇒ members of the IDP population
- ⇒ local or national Authorities
- ⇒ external groups
- ⇒ humanitarian workers
- ⇒ members of neighbouring or host communities
- ⇒ commercial interests or landowners.

In relation to the power that these individuals or groups control, among the elements that should be given consideration are the following:

- ⇒ control of resources
- ⇒ mandated authority
- ⇒ arms
- ⇒ social status
- ⇒ strength of numbers
- ⇒ a sense of impunity
- ⇒ a willingness to intimidate
- ⇒ a failure of accountability, supervision, or oversight

Identify the elements that provide the ability or power of individuals to commit violations or to avoid obligations

- *Who benefits from the violations? How?* Violations, particularly those that are deliberate acts against vulnerable groups, will generally benefit some one or some group. Understanding who these people are and how they benefit will contribute to the ability to respond appropriately.

While in some cases there may be no direct benefit to anyone, benefits may be:

- ⇒ economic, providing financial material goods
- ⇒ psychological, contributing to a sense of security or superiority
- ⇒ social, enhancing status within a social group or in relation to another group
- ⇒ political, providing power and influence

3.3. Identify who is at risk and the effect of violations It is important to clearly identify who is at risk from human rights violations and to understand their vulnerabilities and capacities as well as the ways they are affected by the violations.

- *What are the consequences of rights violations?* Protection problems and violations do not have the same effect for everyone. Age, gender, class, health and other factors will mediate the effect of violations. Where possible, field personnel should clearly identify the physical, social, gender, health, economic, political and emotional effects of violations. Consideration should be given to both the immediate and longer term impacts on displaced populations.

- *What are the vulnerabilities among the displaced?* IDPs experience particular vulnerabilities during all phases of displacement. In fact, it is these vulnerabilities and their prevalence in situations of displacement that make IDPs a category of special concern. Field staff should identify the factors that contribute to the vulnerability of displaced persons after natural disasters.

The following sources of vulnerability should be considered:^{iv}

- ⇒ overcrowding and unsafe conditions
- ⇒ breakdown of social networks and organizations
- ⇒ psychosocial distress
- ⇒ loss of income sources
- ⇒ cultural, language, religious, and ethnic differences
- ⇒ loss of documentation and legal recognition
- ⇒ transportation and logistical difficulties
- ⇒ limited educational background and opportunity
- ⇒ pre-existing conditions of poor health and poverty

• *What capacities do the displaced groups have?*^v Every community or group has some capacities that can mitigate the effect of violations. Identification of these capacities will permit field personnel to identify protection actions that can make use of and build upon these.

Using a participatory approach, identify capacities among IDPs and other actors. Among others, consider:

- ⇒ social organization and cohesion
- ⇒ skills and knowledge
- ⇒ leadership
- ⇒ religious or cultural institutions and strength
- ⇒ links and contacts with other communities, groups, or individuals with additional capacities
- ⇒ culture and language
- ⇒ history and experiences
- ⇒ physical, economic, and material reserves
- ⇒ geographic, logistic, or transportation
- ⇒ communication and information
- ⇒ positive attitude and protection intent

3.4. Identify protection resources The concept of complementarity is central to protection activities. In order to maximize protection, field personnel should identify other actors and the ways in which they can contribute to protection of IDPs in natural disasters.

While the state has the responsibility for protecting the human rights of its citizens, including IDPs, other actors play a role protection and can share the burden, encourage governments to fulfill their responsibilities, and build an environment conducive to human rights protection.

Protection resources may include:

- ⇒ state agencies, ministries and departments
- ⇒ local authorities

- ⇒ security services, police and armed forces
- ⇒ mandated international organizations
- ⇒ national and international human rights organizations
- ⇒ local, national, and international NGOs
- ⇒ local population groups
- ⇒ IDP organizations and committees
- ⇒ religious, social, and cultural groups

In each case, the role and actual and potential contribution to protection should be identified. The authorities with primary responsibility for addressing specific violations should be identified and the roles and responsibilities of each institution clarified. In addition, the capacity, access, attitude and intent of these actors is critical and should be included in the contextual analysis.

4. Step 2: Define who is to be protected from what

Step 2 of the analytical framework is a reiteration of the first two elements of the contextual analysis. It is intended to ensure clarity regarding the who and what of protection analysis and planning.

Here field personnel should articulate as clearly as possible who, as a matter of priority, needs protection from what actual or potential violations.

5. Step 3: Define and describe activities

Step 3 in the analysis addresses planning of protection activities and the analysis of ongoing humanitarian programmes. In this step field personnel are asked to describe the critical elements of a planned or ongoing programme.

5.1. Describe goals objectives actions and outcomes One approach to defining and describing activities is to address the following questions.

- *What is the goal (aim) of the programme?* Describe the overall aim of the protection programme or the protection elements of humanitarian assistance.
- *What are the outcomes desired?* These should identify the things that need to change in order to improve protection and whose responsibility it is to make this happen.

Outcomes are of three main types:

- ⇒ changes in behaviour of violators
- ⇒ changes in actions taken by authorities, humanitarian agencies and other responsible bodies
- ⇒ changes in the lives of IDPs

- *What are the objectives and related activities?* Objectives should clearly identify what the programme should achieve in the short medium and long term. Activities related to each of these objectives should be clearly described.

- *What are the specifics?* A second approach that can be used in tandem is to answer six specific questions. This approach might be best applied with programmes that are ongoing. Once the above questions have been answered, address the following:

- ⇒ *Why?* What are the stated and un-stated objectives?
- ⇒ *What?* What resources or non-material inputs (eg. Training)?
- ⇒ *Who?* Who are the beneficiaries? By what criteria are they chosen and by whom? How many?
- ⇒ *How?* Give a detailed description of all that is involved in getting the aid to beneficiaries. What are the steps used?
- ⇒ *Where?* In what region? Characteristics of region?
- ⇒ *When?* Start and end? Season? Time in relation to emergency event, harvest, etc?

Answering these questions in detail will allow later analysis of the programme's impact and shortcomings in relation to protection concerns.

5.2. Describe organizational characteristics Many decisions about programming are not made by field personnel. Organizational characteristics influence the protection quality of humanitarian assistance programmes and the nature of protection specific actions. In this step, organizational characteristics are identified in order to understand how they influence the context and impact they have protection issues and activities.

The characteristics of the organization that should be described here include:

- *Organizational mandate* For National Red Cross Societies this might include, in addition to the mission and principles of the Movement, the services and responsibilities mandated by government in the national disaster response system.
- *Organizational culture* Does the culture of the organization encourage or discourage participatory approaches, innovation and initiative, a rights based focus?
- *Organizational structure and the role of Headquarters* What systems are in place for decision making, communication, and control?

- *Staffing characteristics and human resource processes* Does staffing reflect the cultural, ethnic, or religious make up of the populations with whom the organization is working? How are staff and volunteers selected and trained?
- *Financing* How are activities funded and what is the role of donor priorities in programming?

5.3. Describe complementary relations Protection requires a complementary approach, input, and actions by diverse organizations and agencies. In the contextual analysis (Step 1), organizations contributing to protection were identified. Here the relationships and areas of cooperation with these should be described.

The following questions should be asked:

- With whom do you collaborate?
- What is the nature of collaboration?
- How do they contribute to and strengthen your work?
- What knowledge, skills, resources, are shared?
- With whom do you not collaborate?

6. Step 4: Analyze and Monitor the effects of activities on protection

6.1. The focus of step 4 is understanding the actual (in the case of ongoing programmes and actions) and potential (in the case of planning) impact of actions on the protection environment and vulnerable groups.

6.2. The central question is to what extent your actions are protecting the people they are intended to protect. Are your actions increasing or decreasing threats and violations?

6.3. Principles for monitoring and analysis:

- Be people-centred, concerned about the experience of people in need of protection and attentive to what they say.
- Listen to field staff, especially those on the “front lines” of work with vulnerable populations.
- Listen to outsiders and members of other organizations who may have a different perspective and be able to add to the analysis.
- Consider both positive and negative, anticipated and unanticipated effects of the programme and actions.

6.4. Questions to ask during this process should address effects on the environment, on the vulnerable persons themselves, and on other actors. In each area, a broad range of questions should be posed. The following are some examples that might be included.

- *Regarding the environment*
 - ⇒ How is the environment changing?
 - ⇒ Have conditions improved?
 - ⇒ Are authorities and other actors more or less receptive to protection messages?
 - ⇒ Have capacities been built?
 - ⇒ Are there educational, social, or cultural programmes that are promoting human rights and protection?
 - ⇒ Have economic or physical conditions improved or worsened? In what way? Why?
 - ⇒ How has the political or security situation changed? How?
 - ⇒ Has the risk level from natural disasters changed?
 - ⇒ Have protection activities strengthened the environment? Worsened it? In what ways?

 - ⇒ *Are field personnel doing anything that undermines the protection environment?*

- *Regarding those affected by violations*
 - ⇒ Are risks being addressed?
 - ⇒ Are vulnerable groups being protected? How? Why not?
 - ⇒ Have violations decreased? Increased? Why?
 - ⇒ Have capacities of IDPs been built?
 - ⇒ What is the impact of the protection activities on the most vulnerable?
 - ⇒ Have the actions worsened or improved the human rights and protection situation? In what ways?
 - ⇒ Are there other unanticipated results or negative consequences?
 - ⇒ What protection needs are not being addressed?
 - ⇒ Are there protection actions that could have been taken that have not been?
 - ⇒ Do vulnerable people feel safer?

 - ⇒ *Are field personnel doing anything that undermines the protection of IDPs?*
 - ⇒

- *Regarding other actors*

- ⇒ How are your actions strengthening the role of others protection actors?
- ⇒ How is your protection capacity being strengthened by them?
- ⇒ Has collaboration been successful and should it increase?
- ⇒ Are there elements of your work with other organizations that undermine protection? How?

- ⇒ *Are field personnel doing anything that undermines the protection provided by other actors?*

6.5. Protection Dilemmas^{vi} There are many ways in which protection activities and humanitarian assistance can have an unintended negative effect on the protection context. Field personnel should consider if they are contributing to any of these.

- *complicity* with violators, permitting humanitarian resources to contribute to abuses
- *legitimation* of violators through dealing with them or supporting their claims
- *counter productive effects* of humanitarian assistance that is manipulated or inappropriately provided
- *targeting* humanitarian assistance in ways that favour one group over another
- *mutual exclusivity* of humanitarian access and protection advocacy in cases where both are not possible

7. Step 5: Identifying Options for Improvements

Step 5 of the Analytical framework is intended to strengthen protection actions and the protection elements of humanitarian assistance.

If the programme and activities are in the planning stage, field personnel should be prepared to adjust planned activities in order to ensure a positive result.

If the programme and activities are underway, this step encourages creative reflection to improve actions based on the preceding monitoring and analysis.

For each of the areas of the previous analysis, field staff should ask, “How can we improve the protection provided?” The guidelines in Chapter 4 provide *Options for Action*.

Principles that underlie the search for options:

- *All programmes can be improved.* Even the best programme designs and activities leave room for improvement.
- *There are always options* that can be found with careful analysis and creativity
- *Maximize input.* The possibility of finding the best options for improving protection are increased with input from multiple sources and in particular that of protected populations.
- *Conditions change.* The context of humanitarian action is fluid and changes over time and with new events. Continual analysis and rethinking is important.
- *Consider all elements.* The search for options should consider improvements in all the elements analyzed in the programme description.
 - ⇒ the organization
 - ⇒ the what, who, how, when, where, of programme activities, and
 - ⇒ the collaboration and relationships with other protection resources

8. Step 6: Ongoing Analysis

The analysis of the protection context and programming should be ongoing. It may necessarily be rapid and incomplete in the initial stages of an emergency but can become more thorough and effective as it is repeated throughout the humanitarian response and implementation of protection activities.

ⁱ Slim and Eguren.

ⁱⁱ The IDP Protection Analytical Framework draws extensively on the BPI framework of analysis and incorporates the results of field interviews important elements of the ALNAP model for designing a protection strategy (*humanitarian protection: a guidance booklet*, by Hugo and Enrique Eguren) and the Reach Out refugee protection training project.

ⁱⁱⁱ One of the differences between protection in conflict situations and protection in natural disasters is that conflict protection

^{iv} See the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre: [http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004D404D/\(httpPages\)/CC32D8C34EF93C88802570F800517610?OpenDocument](http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004D404D/(httpPages)/CC32D8C34EF93C88802570F800517610?OpenDocument) (December 10, 2005)

^v Vulnerability and Capacity assessment materials produced by the Federation can be used to support this analysis.

^{vi} Slim and Eguren.