

# What is the Community Protection Approach (CPA) / part 1



The CPA is an **action-oriented approach, methodology and set of tools** implemented in protracted crises and complex emergencies scenarios, to examine geographical areas and sectors with **highest protection risks**.

The CPA provides operational tools to facilitate **coordination, coherence, collaboration and complementarity** to different actors in a multi-sectoral framework.



## OBJECTIVE 1:

Increase the capacities of communities and individuals to make **informed decision** about their **safety**, to organize their resources and efforts to **reduce exposure to harm** and develop **local strategies** to increase protection for a **safe and dignified life**.



## OBJECTIVE 2:

Support the coordinated mobilization of **comprehensive, multi-sector efforts** to prevent and respond to the most serious protection threats and enable opportunities to ensure **safety and dignity of people**.



### BASICS:

Actors must ensure the right timing and actions to engage the different population groups, providing data and tools to design, implement and monitor projects.



### COMMUNITY & LOCALIZATION

The affected population must be at the centre of all interventions. In the design of local response strategies, inclusion and proactive participation of local NGOs, CBOs and CSOs must be promoted in local decision-making processes, transforming communities from passive recipients of aid to key actors in local decision-making processes.



### COLLECT EVIDENCE:

Evidences must combine quantitative and qualitative data to design multi stakeholder actions to reduce protection risks collectively, both in response and advocacy.



### CAPTURE COMPLEXITY:

Actors must be able to capture the complexity of the crisis with instruments and outcomes, understanding the underlying dynamics, and thus, preventing further harm for communities.



### MULTI-STAKEHOLDER APPROACH:

The CPA provides all actors in the same area with tools to carry out activities, while providing mechanisms to use various funding streams in a joint programmatic approach that reduces risks. The CPA shows the added value of working together, in a multi-sectoral way and reduce the risk of duplication, inefficiencies and assessment fatigue.

# What is the Community Protection Approach (CPA) / part 2



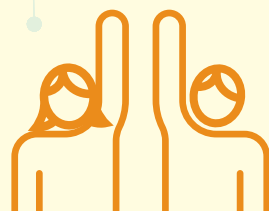
## **TERRITORIAL APPROACH:**

Promoting a systemic method that captures roots causes, and supports diversity of response capacities and reduce risks, faced by affected population within a territory.



## **SELF-RELIANCE AND LOCALIZED APPROACH OF HUMANITARIAN DEVELOPMENT NEXUS:**

Providing outputs designed to facilitate the inclusion of affected populations within national and external aid and development strategies, allowing the coordination and complementarity of different stakeholders in multi-sectoral joined-up programming.



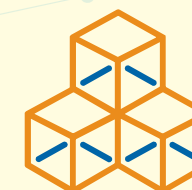
## **EMPOWERMENT AT THE CENTRE:**

Ensuring a stronger agency of the population in making safe and informed decisions, through a transitional process that reduces the dependency on aid. The CPA capitalizes on measuring the outcome of interventions focusing on three key pillars of the process of empowerment: exercising agency, safe accessibility to resources, and achievements.



## **CENTRALITY OF PROTECTION:**

Linking communities' identified needs and vulnerabilities to duties and responsibilities, enabling effective and lasting strategies to reduce aid dependence, placing affected population's self-reliance at the centre.



## **STRUCTURED BUT MODULAR:**

Ensuring applicability in different contexts building on critical conditions of accessibility to communities, including location, security, internal conflicts, time limitation and local population composition, it allows for tailored design approach.

# Phases of the Community Protection Approach (CPA) / part 3



## 0 – PREPARATION:

Understanding whether the CPA is an effective option to implement for a community depends on the understanding of the context, ongoing programs in place, the level of active communication with and access to the community.

## 1 – ASSESSMENT AND CONTEXT PROFILE:

Capturing the root causes of the protection risks that communities are facing, through quantitative (Multi-sector Questionnaire, MQ) and qualitative (Narrated Community Perspectives, NCP) data collection. The continuous community involvement in this process allows us to continuously identify specific needs of individuals, families and households through a system of triggers. The system of identification supports in creating formal linkages between the identified needs to relevant stakeholders and service providers that can cover these needs.

## 3 – MONITORING AND TIME ANALYSIS:

Monitoring and capturing change that implemented activities and external factors have on communities' protection environment. The continuous monitoring supports the training of local actors towards joint-planning and accountability.

## 2 – PROTECTION RISK ANALYSIS AND LOCAL PROTECTION RESPONSE PLANS (PRPS):

Systematization of data and information in form of Protection Community Profiles, including the construction of local response plans following the Protection Egg Framework, classifying activities in responsive, remedial and environmental building, together with the affected populations.

Every phase of this cycle is centralized in:

## CPA PLATFORM

**Integrated Protection System of Indicators**

**Trigger Reports**

**Protection Response Plans Protection Community Profiles**

**Dignity and Safety Profiling**



Web-based platform enabling management of data collection, analysis and monitoring, automatizing aspects of quantitative and qualitative mixed data analysis, reducing time of specific tasks, increasing front-line workers time to engage population and actor on the field.