Endnotes

[1] See *Agenda for Protection*, UNHCR, October 2003, Goal 3, Objective 4: Refugee communities empowered to meet their own protection needs; Goal 5, Objective 7: Achievement of self-reliance for refugees; Goal 6: Meeting protection needs of refugee women and children.

[2] For more information on participatory approaches, see also the *UNHCR Manual for Applying a Community-based Approach* (forthcoming), *Development Assistance for Refugee (DAR) Programmes, A Handbook for Planning and Implementing*, January 2005, Part III, Appendix II, and the *Handbook for Self-Reliance*, Tools 4 and 5.

[3] See "Reinforcing a Community Development Approach", UNHCR, EC/51/SC/CRP.6, 15 February 2001. The Community Development Approach aims to: strengthen refugees' initiative and partnership; reinforce dignity and self-esteem; and achieve a higher degree of self-reliance.

[4] For the purposes of this Tool, the term 'refugee' should be read to include internally displaced, returnees and other persons of concern to UNHCR.

[5] See *Participatory Planning in UNHCR - A Practical Guide*.

[6] See *UNHCR Manual*, chapter 4, Planning and Assessments.

[7] See *UNHCR Manual*, UNHCR, October 2002, chapter 4, section 1.4 on Operations Management System.

[8] The Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) agreed to building a stronger humanitarian response capacity by working within an inter-agency collaborative approach under which a cluster leadership system would be developed to ensure accountability from operational agencies. See IASC Principals Meeting, Outcome Statement, 12 December 2005, United Nations General Assembly, A/RES/58/177 of 2004, and Secretary-General's report, *In larger freedom*, 2005. The IASC itself was established in June 1992 in response to United Nations General Assembly Resolution 46/182 on the strengthening of humanitarian assistance.

[9] See also *Development Assistance for Refugees (DAR) Programmes, Handbook for Planning and Implementing*, Ibid., and *Handbook for Repatriation and Reintegration Activities*, UNHCR, May 2004.

[10] Mainstreaming diversity means including all backgrounds: ethnic, disability, religious, socio-economic, educational, nationality, etc.

[11] The Second Interagency Workshop on Implementing a Human Rights-based Approach in the Context of United Nations Reform, Stamford, USA, 5–7 May 2003.

[12] Adapted from *Gender-based Violence Tools Manual*, Reproductive Health Response in Conflict Consortium, 2004 and Action for the Rights of Children (ARC), Situation Analysis, May 2003.

[13] See also *Framework for People-Oriented Planning*, UNHCR, 1992.

[14] See *Participatory Planning in UNHCR, A Practical Guide*.

[15] See Annex 2 for a fuller list of the main potential protection risks.

[16] For more information, see *Development Assistance for Refugees (DAR) Programmes, Handbook for Planning and Implementing*, UNHCR, January 2005, Part III, Tools for Assessment, Planning, and Participatory Development.

[17] Individual cases of SGBV should not be discussed in a group, but community action to overcome and prevent SGBV can and should be discussed collectively.

[18] *Rapid Rural Appraisal and Participatory Rural Appraisal, A Manual for Catholic Relief Services Field Workers and Partners*, Catholic Relief Services, Baltimore, 1999.

[19] See Annex 3 for sample questions linked to these themes.

[20] In an internally displaced setting, inter-agency assessment teams could choose themes based on analyses of the context and protection risks of groups of concern.

[21] Adapted from ARC, October 2002.

[22] Child participation is strongly emphasized in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and several of its articles are relevant in the context of communicating with children: Article 12, for example, emphasizes the right of the child, who is capable of forming his or her own views, to express those views in all matters affecting him or her.

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