| Principle 1 | Principle 2 | Principle 3 | Principle 4 |
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| Avoid exposing people to further harm as a result of your actions | Ensure people’s access to impartial assistance in proportion to need and without discrimination | Protect people from physical and psychological harm arising from violence and coercion | Assist people to claim their rights, access available remedies and recover from the effects of abuse |
| Consult with different segments of the affected population when assessing positive and possible negative consequences of the overall response | Ensure your programme protects the rights of marginalised people | Put measures in place to reduce the risk of gender-based violence | Work with relevant authorities to secure lost documentation |
| Ensure that people don’t have to travel through dangerous zones to access assistance | Monitor access of the affected population to humanitarian assistance | Consider advocating for the rights of affected populations with relevant authorities and actors by reminding them of their obligations | Let affected people know what they are entitled to in a given programme |
| Adapt the forms in which assistance is provided to lessen the risk of looting and consequent violence | Promote respect for relevant laws if assistance is denied to the affected population | Coordinate with relevant government authorities and specialised agencies on the removal of landmines and unexploded ordinances | Communicate with the affected population in a language and manner they can understand |
| Build IDP and refugee camps away from conflict areas | Construct safe spaces for people who are survivors of abuses such as rape or trafficking, while avoiding stigmatisation | Monitor institutions protected under international humanitarian law such as schools and hospitals, and report attacks on them | Ensure that official documentation issued by authorities does not determine who is eligible for assistance from humanitarian organisations |
| Ensure the activities do not exacerbate existing divisions in the community | Ensure affected people do not need to have a special legal status in order to receive humanitarian assistance and be protected | Alert the relevant, political law enforcement and military actors to ongoing violations, so that military forces can stop the actual violations | Refer people seeking justice and compensation for loss of property to the agencies able to provide such support |
| Brief your staff on appropriate reporting of witnessed incidents or allegations | Ensure that the assistance you provide is based on need alone and in proportion to need | Ensure people are not forced to stay in or go to a place which is not their choice such as a camp | Following attacks, gender-based violence and related problems, support access of people to appropriate healthcare and rehabilitation |
| Plan distribution of assistance in ways that minimise theft | When providing assistance to a particular group such as displaced people in camps, ensure this focus is not at the detriment of another section of the affected population | Provide support to families and communities in their efforts to keep children safe | Support positive communal coping mechanisms such as burials, religious ceremonies and practices, as well as non-harmful cultural and social practices |
| Collect information on specific abuses and violation of rights only if its intended use is clear, and only if your agency has a protection mandate or the necessary capacity, skills, systems, and protocols in place |  | Put in place standards and instruments that prevent and end sexual exploitation and abuse |  |
|  |  | Teach people how to prevent children from becoming separated from their families |  |