

## Agenda

1. Review of Action Points from 14.01.21
2. Strategic & Thematic Updates:
  - a. Strategic Update from Ninewa / KR-I PWGs
  - b. Strategic Update from C/S PWG
  - c. Thematic Update from GBV Sub-Cluster
  - d. Thematic Update from Child Protection Sub-Cluster
  - e. Thematic Update from Mine Action Sub-Cluster
  - f. Thematic Update from HLP Sub-Cluster
  - h. Update from NPC – Protection Monitoring System & Follow Up Survey – Protection Analysis; Community-based protection; Interventions at informal settlements/sites

### 3. AOB

1. Review of Action Points from 14.01.21

N/A

### 2a. Strategic Update from KRI & Ninewa PWGs

#### Erbil

- To prepare for eventual camp closures in Erbil protection partners have launched an Intention survey in IDP camps as of February (Hassansham U2, Hassansham U3, Khazir M1). The remaining three IDP camps will follow once the East Mosul camps are covered. The assessments will be done remotely due to the risk of COVID-19 infections and possible outbreaks. The findings will be communicated once finalized and this will also feed into the contingency plan for the camp closures.
- Protection partners report that some IDPs are facing problems passing through checkpoints when crossing from Ninewa to Erbil or going back. In particular Shahid Sabahan Hamdaniya district checkpoint is a PMF checkpoint which has previously been problematic but the Officer at the checkpoint is now asking for clearance paper (Baraat Thima/Ikhabr letter), which is a new procedure. Families from camps with perceived affiliation are being targeted. It does not seem to be a request from the GoI, rather the actors at this checkpoint are trying to disturb the movement of IDPs. IDPs in East Mosul Camps raised their concerns regarding the checkpoint, including how the officers insult them due to their profile. This week two families in Hasan Sham U3, heading to Ninewa were denied access to cross the checkpoint, despite them having permission from the Asayish and documents certifying of a medical referral to Hamdaniya hospital. Another family was not allowed to cross the checkpoint as the officers requested the woman to provide a clearance paper for her son, who was a former detainee in KR-I and currently lives with his family in the camp. Another female from Hasansham U2 got permission from Asayish to go to Mosul for a visit but the checkpoint officer requested a clearance paper for her spouse, who is detained in KR-I. OCHA has been informed of this issue to liaise and is following-up with the relevant authorities.

#### Sulymaniah

- Throughout January 45 families left IDPs camp in Sulaymaniah: 34 families from Ashti camp, one from Qurato, two from Arbat, and eight from Tazade. All the families who left the camps returned voluntarily except one from Ashti camp who left involuntarily because the camp management banned the family from entering the camp. 30 of these 45 families returned to SAD, while the rest returned to Anbar, Diyala, Ninewa, Dohuk and urban areas in Sulymaniah.

## **Dohuk**

- Spontaneous returns of IDPs from Duhok to Ninewa are continuing. As per the data shared by the Directorate of Migration and Crisis Response (DMCR) some 9,251 families /47,167 individuals returned by 1st February from Duhok camps (5,966 HH / 31,145 individuals) and non-camp locations (3,285 HH / 16,022 individuals) to Ninewa.
- Protection partners report that the returns are mostly voluntary and are conducted in a safe and dignified manner with the reasons for return being as follow: lack of job opportunities in the area of displacement, employment opportunities in the area of origin/intended return, family reunification, and improved security situation in the area of origin/intended return.
- Access to civil documentation: the MOI civil documentation mission to IDP camps has now been rescheduled for the second half of February due to operational challenges.
- Voter registration in IDP camps has been extended till March 31, 2021. Protection monitoring is ongoing with no critical protection issues identified/reported.

## **Ninewa**

### **Jeddah camp closure initiated**

- On 21 January, the Ninewa MoDM issued a letter announcing the closure of Jeddah 5 camp. The letter included a schedule of departures categorized by sub-districts with a timeline beginning on 25 January and ending on 26 February. It also mentioned that interested families may register with camp management to initiate procedures for return through committees that will be formed at the local level by the Mosul Tribal Commission. On 25 January, both self-organized and MoDM-facilitated departures began, including to the disputed Makhmour district and to Shirqat district, in Salah al-Din (SAD). However, on 2 February, all movements were temporarily suspended by the Ninewa MoDM following high-level advocacy by the international community in Baghdad. The Ninewa MoDM subsequently announced that a committee from the Prime Minister's Office will visit Jeddah 5 on 11 February to observe conditions in-camp, and that families wishing to depart must provide a letter of no objection from their area of origin. MoDM also announced that transportation will no longer be provided to families that want to leave the camp. By 3 February, 519 HHs (2,445 individuals) had already received their departure letters, but only 196 HHs (1,025 individuals) had actually departed, with a majority of them reportedly selling their tents to pay for transportation cost. Most of these HHs did not return to their areas of origin (AoO) and instead moved to neighboring villages surrounding Jeddah 5 or to different sub-districts within Mosul district. On 4 February, MoDM informed mukhtars in-camp that the families who have completed their departure formalities and have not yet left Jeddah 5 may choose whether to depart or to remain, and that families who have departed may also choose to return. As of 7 February, 55 HHs withdrew their departure letters as they no longer want to leave Jeddah 5 camp.
- As of 8 February there are concerns about the families who were forced to depart but who now want to come back and get registered again. The majority of those families did not return to their areas of origin as they were afraid that they would be subjected to security threats and therefore settled in areas of secondary displacement. Following the announcement about the closure being suspended they want to return to the camp as they feel it's more safe. Protection partners are reporting that families who left the camp are attempting to return but their request is being rejected. Only families that were not able to return to their AoO seem to be allowed back.
- Camp management has discussed with the local authorities, i.e. National Security Forces, MoMD and Police, and it seems that only the Police is willing to submit approval letters to camp management in order to proceed with the registration in the camp. Before the camp closure, camp management used to require approval letters from all three aforementioned actors in order to register a new arrival.
- It seems that MoMD and National Security Forces are reluctant to take over the responsibility of registering new families and refer the families who have returned to camp management in order for them to decide. Camp management is still trying to find a solution to this, but in practice this means that the families who do not get re-registered do not have access to services.
- Protection partners reported this week extensive security presence in and around the camp. Families are reporting feeling anxious and stressed about the prospect of being forcibly evicted again. Several families reported their fear from leaving the camp even to conduct daily business.
- According to a recent intention survey conducted by camp management in November – December 2020, 1800 individuals were in need of civil documentation, half of them being children. Protection partners submitted a total of 879 civil ID cases to the mobile CAD mission. The latter issued and distributed a total of 739 IDs (238 women, 69 men, 214 girls and 218 boys) on 1 and 2 February. The majority of the IDPs who received the civil IDs are originally from Qayara and Telafar districts.

## **Incidents related to departures from and returns to Jeddah 5 camp**

- On 26 January, community leaders in Al-Qayarah district and surrounding villages announced that they would not welcome the return of any family with a perceived affiliation with extremist groups. Community members reportedly informed security actors that they “do not take the responsibility for the safety of those returning”. Some 70 families originating from a village in Al-Qayarah sub-district were informed by their mukhtar to share tabrea’a-related documentation to be allowed to return; at least 60 families have done so and are waiting for the decision of tribal authorities, with 10 HHs not willing to undergo the request. At least 635 HH living in Jeddah 5 originate from Al-Qayarah district, Ninewa governorate.
- As of 6 February, 68 HHs originating from Makhmour district have been able to secure departure letters and at least 31 HHs have departed. However, the mayor of Makhmour city informed mukhtars not to stamp departure letters for any returnees from Jeddah 5 as host community members reportedly refuse to accept them back. Only families without perceived affiliation have been able to enter Makhmour district, with the remainder moving to different sub-districts within Mosul district as a result. Partners report that some host community members from Al-Qaraj district collected aid for 18 HHs forced to spend the night in a local mosque after having been denied entry into Makhmour district. MoDM later relocated these families to villages in Al-Qaraj. Families from Gwyer sub-district in Makhmour district have been unable to return as the Assayish refuses to provide them with security clearances. Only two HHs have been reported as returning to the sub-district, with others returning to Jeddah 5. At least 209 HHs living in Jeddah 5 originate from Makhmour district.
- One HH from Hawiga district in Kirkuk governorate received their departure letter and collected their belongings before receiving a phone call with threats of physical harm should they return. The family re-installed their tent and plan to remain in-camp until further notice.
- Three families (18 individuals), from Halawa village in Al-Muhamadath subdistrict in Mosul district, have damaged houses therefore installed their tents in the village. These families did not have any civil documentation when they left the camp. Another family from the same village (Halawa) is afraid of returning back to AoO for fear of being arrested or harassed due to being perceived with affiliation and did therefore not return back to their AoO.

## **2b. Strategic Update from Central-South PWGs**

### **Anbar**

- On 28 January a meeting was held with representatives of the Anbar ICCG, Anbar Operations Command and the Anbar Governor’s Office, among others, to discuss local integration for IDPs, including those who cannot return. Authorities provided no further update on the potential closure of AAF camp or of the HTC informal site but stated they would be open to local integration of some families if the humanitarian community could ensure livelihood opportunities to avoid economic pressure on host communities.
- Media reports note the Anbar Operations Commander made a number of comments regarding families with perceived affiliation. The Commander said that some security actors were supporting the return of these families, including allowing them to receive grants and compensation. The AOC, however, would continue to “track” and “chase” HHs with perceived affiliation, stating this would include ensuring they do not receive compensation for damaged shelter. The Commander reportedly said families with a perceived affiliation should “taste” the feeling of damaged housing and losing shelter. No official translations have been made available in English.

### **Diyala**

- In the first week of February, at least 45 IDP families voluntarily returned from within Diyala to Hay Al Tajneed in Jalawla sub-district after receiving security clearances.
- An additional 2 IDP families returned from displacement in Baquba city to Maaskar Al-Mansour village in Muqdadiya district due to their inability to afford rent in Baquba. Around 150 IDP families are still in the displacement site there and unable to return due to the lack of basic services and livelihood opportunities in addition to shelter destruction.
- At least 25 villages in Saadiya sub-district remain areas of no return for IDPs, with most residents displaced in Khanaqin, Beladroz and Baquba districts.
- Continued presence of the PMF and ISF in villages and city centres, plus the operation of sleeper cells of extremist groups, hamper ability to receive security clearance approval for HHs with perceived affiliation. Lack of compensation to rebuild shelter and lack of access to job opportunities are also large challenges, in addition to long-rooted ethnic and tribal issues that have contributed to complex dynamics regarding HLP rights in locations such as Jawlala and Sadiya sub-districts. Districts with the highest needs for civil documentation in Diyala governorate are concentrated in Al Khalis district at an estimated 3,791 HHs and Khanqin district with 3,611 HHs identified as NPC targets in 2021 HRP.

## **Kirkuk**

- A Kirkuk ICCG-led inter-agency mission to Daquq district in Kirkuk took place on 31 January. This the third inter-agency mission within the governorate in recent months, led by OCHA following closure of Laylan and Yahyawa camps at the end of 2020. Notably, a majority of IDPs formerly resident in Laylan camps moved to Laylan sub-district and/or Kirkuk city if they were able to do so. 66 per cent of IDPs in the district originate from surrounding villages within the district, while 25 per cent originate from Salah al-Din. A majority of the 1,083 IDP HHs (6,498 individuals) are thought to reside in informal settlements, including unfinished buildings.
- The Mayor of Daquq said 48 villages in the district have been “totally demolished” as they were on the frontline during the conflict with Daesh. Inhabitants of only 24 of these villages have been slowly returning to rehabilitate their homes with what resources they have. The majority of families from these villages have applied for shelter compensation, but there are significant delays and compensation is not sufficient to cover all costs.
- Access to civil documentation was reported as a challenge for HHs with a perceived affiliation to extremists. To obtain a security clearance, families must submit tabrea’a-related documentation as a first step. Per the requirements of security actors in Daquq district, after receiving the tabrea’a-related documentation, civil authorities then send details to intelligence actors who liaise with courts to confirm if necessary, procedures have been completed. The process is made more complex as the Civil Affairs Directorate office has been subject to vandalism and IDPs must seek assistance at alternative locations in Daquq district. Hawija, Riyadh and Abbasi are also common areas for requests of tabrea’a in Kirkuk governorate.

## **Salah al-Din**

- On 2 February, 5 IDP families (48 individuals) returned voluntarily from Ashti IDP camp in Sulaymaniyah to Balad district, Salah Al Din after obtaining security clearances from the Samarra Operations Command and PMF. Another 9 families may return during the coming days after obtaining the return badges. At least 250 HHs originating from Salah al-Din remain resident in Arbat IDP camp, following the consolidation of Ashti and Arbat IDP camps in 2020. This followed advocacy with the authorities in Sulaymaniyah to allow HHs to remain given that large numbers originate from Balad district, where continued lack of access to services, shelter and the presence of armed actors contribute to unsustainable return with potential risk of harm.
- At least 187 HHs living in Jeddah 5 originate from SAD governorate. 40 families from Shirqat are from Al Aytha village and have stated their intention to return; the remaining 130 HHs from Shirqat have not formally stated their destination of choice to humanitarian partners. At least 35 HHs from SAD have received their departure letters, with 25 HHs returning to the governorate, 7 HHs remaining in Jeddah 5 camp and two HHs choosing to move to other areas in Ninewa governorate. Protection partners note an additional 68 HHs have been reported as having returned by community leaders in Shirqat, with 47 HHs returning to Al Aytha village and 21 HHs returning to Hugana village. At least 21 HHs in Hugana village are reported as in need of civil documentation and have been subject to ad hoc searches by security actors and restrictions on freedom of movement. On 27 January, 2 HHs consisting of 4 women (including one elderly woman) and 9 children were escorted by security actors to Al Aytha village from Jeddah 5 camp before they were left for unknown reasons in the middle of the desert without means to reach Al Aytha until community members assisted them. On 29 January, the home of a returnee family was attacked by a grenade. The incident was believed to provide a warning for families with perceived affiliation from returning, though the family affected are reportedly considered to not have a perceived affiliation. The device did not explode, and no injuries were reported. The device was confirmed to be a grenade, despite history of sound bombs used in SAD to discourage return/harass returnees.

## **2c. Thematic Update from GBV Sub-Cluster**

### **GBV mainstreaming**

- The GBV SC as part of the GBV Mainstreaming and integration efforts is in consultation with the GBV Regional Advisor of how best to roll-out the IASC Guidelines that may help build the capacity of the non-GBV sectors and service providers in GBV risk-identification, risk-mitigation, prevention and referral to specialized GBV actors in line with the GBV Guiding Principles and survivor-centred approaches. Based on the identified needs, the GBV SC will aim to mainstream and integrate IASC Guidelines through a step-wise capacity building approach of front line workers of the targeted clusters including Emergency Livelihood Cluster, Cash Working Group, Food Security. Increased collaboration between health cluster and GBV SC around health response to GBV will be made, as well as MHPSS for survivors of GBV.

### **GBV sub-cluster workplan**

- The GBV SC as a result of the consultative process will start working on the development of the GBV SC Work Plan, GBV Strategy, as well as review the existing GBV SOPs. A draft work plan and key priorities in line with the HRP will be presented at the GBV SC meeting, where inputs and suggestions will be sought from partners.

### **GBVIMS**

- The GBVIMS Annual Report of 2020 is ready. Analysis of GBVIMS annual data shows an increase of 7% in number of GBV incidents reported in 2020 compared to 2019 with Sexual Violence incidents representing 6% of the total reported GBV cases also increasing by 4% compared to previous years.

### **Guidance on remote services**

- COVID-19 Guidance on Remote GBV Services that focuses on Phone-based Case Management and Hotlines is made available for partners. The Guidance Note will be translated into Arabic and Kurdish.

## **2d. Thematic Update from Child Protection Sub-Cluster**

### **Camp Closure: Children not enrolled and don't have access to schools:**

Partners have reported the issue of children not having access to schools and reaching out actors for support in Mosul, Hatra, Baaj, Kirkuk, Khanaqeen, Qaeim, and Anbar. The lack of access to schools is due to a lack of civil documentation especially among the returnees, to overcrowded schools that cannot enroll more students, or to the distance between the schools and where the families are located, especially when it comes to informal settlements. CPWGs are coordinating with education cluster and partners who can support with catchup or informal education classes but this might remain one of the challenges for a while, which will result in an increase in CP risks.

### **EoI for CPWG Leads in Ninewa & Salahadin-FP in Diyala.**

The lead positions of both CPWGs of Ninewa & SAD are vacant. EoI has been circulated in both Arabic & English with partners. Partners are encouraged to apply for these two positions and become part of the humanitarian coordination structure. Due to the small number of CP actor in Diyala, CPSC will reach out bilaterally to partners operating in Diyala to assign a CP focal point in the governorate.

### **1<sup>st</sup> CPMS session: Wednesday 17<sup>th</sup> Feb.**

The first session of overviewing the CPMS2019 will be on 17<sup>th</sup> Feb. at 10am in Arabic via zoom. The invitation will be shared with partners. CP & non-CP actors are encouraged to attend the session.

### **Resuming Group Activities (Structured PSS)**

CPSC has contextualized a guidance document on small group resumption during COVID-19. The document will be shared after endorsement by the CPSC SAG. As per guidance from the Health Cluster's, it is preferable to avoid group activities and CPSC will remain cautious before sharing any guidance on the resumption of group activities.

## **2e. Thematic Update from Mine Action Sub-Cluster**

### **Explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) for humanitarian workers**

EORE sessions for humanitarian workers conducted by UNMAS will be resumed. The goal of the sessions is to provide the humanitarian and diplomatic community operating in Iraq with a basic knowledge and awareness to mitigate the risks and protect themselves from the dangers of explosive ordnance when in known and potentially contaminated areas. The dates of next sessions have not been set yet but invitation with the details will be shared later this month.

### **Iraq's action plan under article 5 of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC)**

Iraq is a state party to the APMBC since 2008. Under article 5 of the convention, Iraq is committed to destroy or ensure the destruction of all mines as soon as possible and within 10 years of becoming bound by the Convention. Due to the high level of contamination in the country and a challenging situation, Iraq submitted an extension request in 2018 alongside a work plan to implement its obligations. The new granted deadline is February 2028. The national mine action authorities started the preparation of updating the work plan that will be submitted in the next APMBC states parties meeting in November 2021. Most of the mines are planted on the borders with Iran. However, the Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) that are victim activated fall under the definition of the convention as anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature. The IEDs are present in the retaken areas which will need to be included in Iraq's reports to the convention states parties.

### **Prioritization meeting**

The Directorate of mine action discussed with implementing partners the prioritization in 2021. Based on the data of contamination more than 1000 square kilometer of “high impact” based on factors such as the proximity to populated areas. Due to large area prioritized by the DMA, some partners recommended to do more analysis to determine the areas most in need. In addition, partners encouraged increasing the use of effective non-technical methods to reduce reported contaminated areas

## **2f. Thematic Update from HLP Sub-Cluster**

### **Issues with compensation in Mosul**

Due to the slow process of adjudicating the compensation claims and the financial disbursement for the successful claimants, the mayor of Mosul issued last week a statement on a TV channel highlighting that the number of beneficiaries who have received financial support from the government based on their claims is very low. According to him, Ninewa governorate has submitted to the central compensation committee approximately 60,000 compensation claims to the central compensation committee and so far only 2,000 claims have been resolved and processed for compensation. The mayor of Mosul called upon the federal authorities to consider this issue and take into consideration the situation of people in need.

### **Alleged Fraud on the Compensation Claims**

Recently, there were some reports on the media about the possible fraud/falsification and manipulation of a considerable number of compensations claims in Ninewa Governorate. The report created confusion in Ninewa and many of the institutions were concerned about the allegations. However, the Director of the Central Compensation Committee, clarified that the allegations are actually related to Diwaniyah and not to Ninewa. According to the Central Compensation Committee, a joint committee composed of the Martyrs Foundation, Diwaniyah compensation sub-committee and the Integrity Authority have investigated the claims and found cases of potential fraud aiming to benefit illegally from the compensation scheme.

### **Threats to Mukhtars by military actors linked to compensation in Garma, Anbar**

The HLP Sub-cluster has been informed by its partners that in Garma the security actors - including the military commander - have threatened to arrest Mukhtars if they continue to facilitate compensation claims for the damaged/destroyed properties of families who have perceived affiliation with extremist groups. HLP partners reported that the Mayor of Garma confirmed that he will continue working with the international community and humanitarian actors and will discuss this with the military commander. The Mayor re-stated that military actors should not be dealing with property compensation issues as it is up to civil authorities to decide if someone is entitled to compensation from the government. Together with HLP partners, HLP SC will monitor the situation and provide support to the beneficiaries and monitoring in case of any discrimination faced by claimants.

### **New hotlines for HLP legal assistance**

Due to movement restrictions and curfew imposed by the authorities to prevent infections from COVID-19 in Salah Al-Din, beneficiaries have faced difficulties in accessing HLP legal services. To avoid mass gathering and minimize travel cost for beneficiaries, HLP partners in Salah Al-Din have established a new hotline number to help beneficiaries reach out to partners and seek HLP services such as HLP legal assistance and counseling, following up on individual cases, respond to inquiries, report cases of HLP violations or handle complaints. Through this free-of-charge hotline beneficiaries can submit their cases for restoring HLP documentation, including property compensation claims. It is expected that the number of HLP claims and the provision of legal assistance submitted by beneficiaries will increase significantly. The hotline phone number is 80055222.

### **HLP issues in Kirkuk**

In October 2020, HLPSC reported that there had been some tensions regarding land ownership between Kurds and Arabs in Daquq district, Kirkuk Governorate. In September the central government/Ministry of Justice/Executive Office issued an order to cancel all the contracts on agricultural land in Kirkuk. It was expected that the issue of agricultural land would be discussed in the Council of Ministers, with the aim of identifying a solution to address land issues in Kirkuk. HLP SC has been informed that the Committee initiated by the Prime Minister’s Office arrived from Baghdad to do an assessment of agriculture land in Daquq district. The Committee is planning to collaborate with the Kirkuk Command Operation, but the host community and farmers are opposed to this assessment mission as according to them they own all rights over the concerned agricultural land and do not want to negotiate.

## **2h. Updates from NPC**

### **Protection monitoring and analysis**

- The pilot phase of the Protection Monitoring System (PMS) was completed, with 11 partners conducting 2800 interviews with Key Informants across 75 districts between December 2020 and January 2021. In addition, data specific to the impact of the recent camps closure is available through the Follow-up survey, including calls made by the IIC to 2900 HHs in the weeks following their departure from camps, during the period from October 2020 to January 2021.
- The highlights from both the PMS and the Follow-up survey are summarized in the PPT. Overall, the findings points to three key considerations:
  - 1) Based on PMS data, the severity of many protection issues is reportedly higher in governorates located in the Central-South, in particular in Anbar. This information is consistent with previous trends identified last year through the Protection monitoring in response to COVID-19 and can help partners inform their geographical targeting within the framework of priority districts under the HRP
  - 2) Based on PMS data, the severity of many protection issues is reportedly higher in return areas and at informal sites, compared to other out-of-camp displacement locations. This information support the prioritization of informal sites among all out-of-camp locations, within the perimeter of the HRP priority locations and the framework for interventions at informal sites defined by the HCT and the ICCG (see below)
  - 3) The data from the Follow-up survey in particular provides clear evidence that the population recently evicted from camps face acute protection and inter-sectoral needs, which require targeted and immediate humanitarian response within the broader context of durable solutions.
- The dashboard as well as the report will be published by the end of February.

### **Community-based protection**

- Following discussion at the previous NPC meeting, a thematic meeting on community-based protection was organized on 3 February. The objective of the meeting was to define what technical and operational support was needed by partners. A summary of the discussions and an outline of key actions points are included in separate minutes of meeting (attached). The actual modalities and timeline for the follow-up on each action-point has yet not been defined. The NPC will plan follow-up actions accordingly – in coordination with the DSTWG and other actors as relevant – and will keep partners regularly updated about progress on their implementation.

### **Interventions at informal sites**

- In light of the recent camps closure and the associated patterns of renewed displacement, strategic discussions on humanitarian interventions at informal sites are taking place at the ICCG and HCT level. As of October 2020, prior to the latest camp closures, about 104,000 of the one million out-of-camp IDPs had been identified as living in 575 informal sites across the country. As formal camps are closed, consolidated or reclassified into informal sites, the number of IDPs in need living in formal camps will increase.
- The ICCG and HCT are in the final stage of issuing a strategic and operational guidance document for humanitarian response in informal sites, which covers the following topics: definition of informal sites, typology of of informal sites in Iraq (Sites Re-Classified from Formal Camps, Large and High Visibility Informal Sites, Small Informal Sites), overview of informal sites by geographical locations, guiding principles for humanitarian interventions at informal sites and cluster-specific information on response at informal sites.
- For protection, a number of targeting criteria have been defined, such as the use of a do no harm analysis prior to interventions, the need to ensure a multi-sectoral response for interventions in the smaller sites etc. All the main HRP activities are relevant at all type of informal sites since they aim to respond to the protection needs of at-risk individuals/HHs rather than be site-specific. However, the modalities of interventions and service delivery may vary depending on the size of the site and the local context. Therefore the cluster has not issued prescriptive technical guidance to allow partners to adapt their modalities of interventions to the local context. However, additional recommendations to partners may be developed at a later stage based on field practices and challenges if and as required.

## **3. AOB**

- Announcement was made that the Sub-national Cluster Coordinator for Centre-South will depart the operation end of February. A replacement is currently being identified.
- Next NPC meeting on 11 March – confirmation will be shared in due course.