

Strategic and Operational Guidance for Humanitarian Response in Informal Sites/Settlements

Strategic Guidance and Principles for the Response in Informal Sites

Background

About 1 million IDPs in Iraq live outside of formal camps. The humanitarian response in out-of-camp locations has traditionally had a lower reach than in camp locations. In 2020, only 71 per cent of out-of-camp IDPs were reached with the assistance that was planned for them in the 2020 HRP. At the same time, all IDPs in formal camps were reached with assistance.

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. This figure is believed to be an underestimation. Moreover, as formal camps are closed, consolidated or reclassified into informal sites, the number of IDPs in need living in formal camps will decrease, while the number of people living in out-of-camp and return locations, including in informal sites, is expected to continue to increase.

IDPs outside formal camps may resort to living in informal sites for a variety of reasons, including inability to find alternative adequate living conditions from where they can access basic services; engage in livelihood opportunities to meet their basic needs; or receive some form of protection against various physical or psychological threats, including harsh weather conditions, violence and other safety concerns.

The international community remains supportive of the government's desire to end the displacement crisis in Iraq, and to support the remaining IDPs to find durable solutions, while at the same time humanitarian partners will continue to respond to address the humanitarian needs for as long as required.

Humanitarian informal site definition, typologies and locations

Humanitarian informal site definition in Iraq^{1,2}: *a site where more than 5 displaced households have settled collectively, in a location not built to accommodate people but serving that purpose.* Humanitarian informal sites are characterized by:

- Land use as accommodation is not in line with approved urban master plans.
- Government authorities have not assumed responsibility for management and administration.
- Sub-standard (critical) shelter³ e.g. tents, makeshift shelter, unfinished buildings, schools.
- Facilities in the site, e.g. WASH, are shared and likely sub-standard.
- Families are living in the site as a group.

¹ Iraq definition since 2014. Last updated: CCCM Cluster Technical Note on informal sites definition in Iraq, Sept2020

² **Note:** Two definitions of "informal site" exist: 1) *humanitarian* definition based on global CCCM Cluster typologies emphasizing internal displacement; and 2) *urban planning* definition used by development partners and developed collaboratively with UN Habitat with MoP, MoMD and the Ministry of Housing since 2014. (See: https://unhabitat.org/sites/default/files/2020/02/1-200210_regional_is_report_final_4.0.pdf)

The term 'informal settlement' is used by the Government of Iraq (GoI) to mean housing and settlements that are constructed without necessary permissions or ownership, often on public land. These settlements are often seen as synonymous to slums, although may be occupied by residents with all income levels. By this definition, it is estimated that around 20 per cent of the population in Iraq live in informal settlements. UN-Habitat supports the GoI in drafting a law to regularize these settlements. The informal settlements, as defined by UN-Habitat, to some degree overlap with the humanitarian 'informal sites.' The UN-Habitat definition of 'informal settlement' is, however, broader, encompassing also buildings where people are squatting which could also be informal sites hosting displaced families) as well as irregularly constructed settlements. For example, an 'informal site' hosting displaced families could be an unfinished building located in an area classified by the GoI as an 'informal settlement' or conversely, it could be a school that is constructed as per approved plans and utilized as temporary shelter by displaced families. This distinction between the terminologies is relevant for planning purposes for durable solutions and government actors but should not impede humanitarian response based on needs.

³ See Shelter Cluster Guidance Note. NB: some informal sites may include mud shelters, which are not considered critical. shelter. https://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/2019.11.17_guidance_note_defining_adequacy_of_shelter_0.pdf.

Humanitarian informal site typologies in Iraq: Humanitarian ‘informal sites’ is a broad term and refers to sites with a wide range of settlement and shelter types meeting most or all of the conditions above. Some informal sites have been deliberately constructed, others are more spontaneously self-settled; population sizes vary widely, with some including as few as 30 individuals and others more than 8,000 individuals, some are transitory in nature while others have become more permanent; and the opportunity for integration varies greatly, due to significant differences in access to existing municipal services, livelihoods etc. as well as social cohesion and community integration with the surroundings.

Although not formal typologies, the informal sites can be broadly characterized as follows⁴:

Type	Description	% of informal sites pop.	Examples
Sites Re-Classified from Formal Camps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Used to be formal IDP camps, but authorities changed their designation - Camp-like sites; remain with humanitarian management & some sectorial static assistance - Likely targeted for closure in future due to high visibility with authorities 	7% of informal site residents live in re-classified sites	HTC, Zayona, Beizeibz
Large and High Visibility Informal Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Large sites, purpose-built (Kilo 18) or purposely designated (Kilo 7) to host IDPs - Large populations, some with static humanitarian service delivery - Represent a small portion of overall displacement - High visibility with local authorities 	14% of informal site residents live in large sites	Kilo 18, Kilo 7, Jebel Sinjar, Balad Train Station
Small Informal Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Multiple families who chose to self-settle together collectively, or in sites designated by authorities, often in abandoned/unfinished buildings or collections of tents - Mostly smaller sites; average size 25 HHs / 150 ind. - Low visibility with local authorities - Most are unreached by humanitarian services 	79% of informal site residents live in self-settled sites	Vast majority of sites, many unmapped

⁴ These typologies may not be fully comprehensive or align with UNHABITAT’s definitions but are used here to provide clarity for the purposes of developing this guidance.

Location of humanitarian informal sites: The CCCM Cluster and IOM-DTM are collaborating on an effort to identify and map locations and population size of informal sites. 575 informal sites hosting over 104,000 people were identified between August-October 2020. The list is known to be non-exhaustive, and the CCCM Cluster is working to capture additional sites not yet recorded. This list updates the CCCM/Shelter Cluster mapping of early 2020 which used the Integrated Location Assessment (ILA) 2019 data. Once updated, it will be mapped by the GIS Taskforce and visualized in the CCCM/Shelter Cluster format.

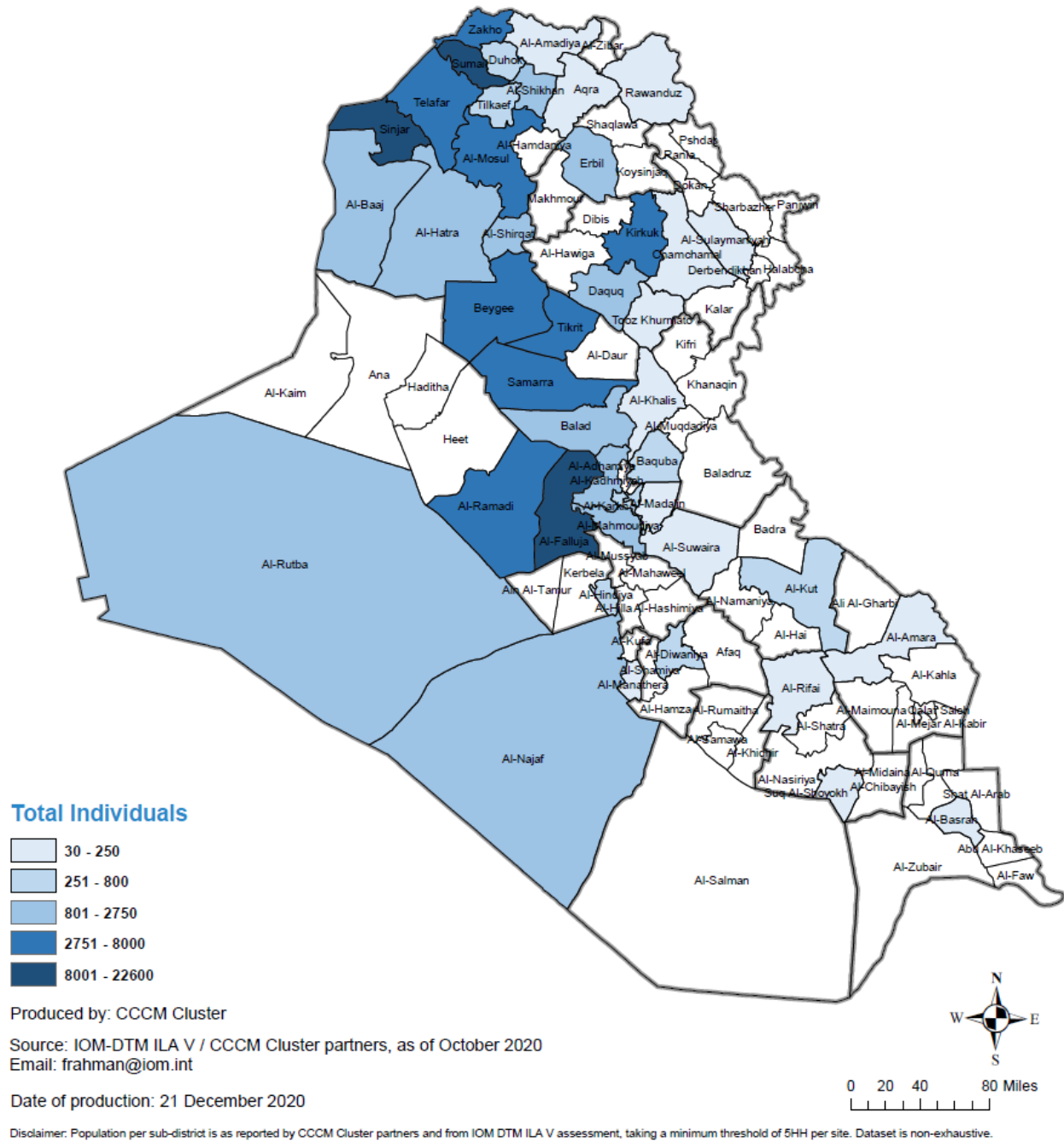
Minimum site size in this dataset is 15HHs⁵ (approx. 90 individuals). Average site size = 180 individuals.

Governorate	Total # sites mapped to date	Total # individuals (est.)	# Sites reclassified from camps (# ind.)	# Large / high-profile informal sites (# ind.)	# Small Informal Sites
Anbar	22* ⁶	19,166	2 <i>HTC (1,652), Beizeibz (5,627)</i>	3 <i>Kilo7 (4,230), K18 (659), K9 (392)</i>	17
Baghdad	21	2,633	1 <i>Zayona (361) *</i>		20
Basrah	2	120			2
Duhok	201	27,300			201
Diyala	4	468			4
Erbil	5	1,254			5
Kerbala	2	264			2
Kirkuk	53	7,524			53
Missan	2	120			2
Najaf	5	1,332			5
Ninewa	124*	26,435		1 <i>Jebel Sinjar (8,166)</i>	123
Qadissiya	3	258			3
Salah Al-Din	102	16,826		1 <i>Balad station (660)</i>	101
Sulaymaniyah	3	234			3
Thi-Qar	2	66			2
Wassit	3	432			3
Total	554 (575 with sub-sites)	104,432	3 (7,640 ind.)	5 (14,107 ind.)	546 (82,685 ind.)

⁵ Threshold for CCCM response stands at 15 households, however, other clusters who target on individual or community basis may respond in smaller sites according to cluster guidance. See more in the tables at the end of the document.

⁶ Beizeibz is often reported as 10 separate sites and Jebel Sinjar as 13 separate sites; for ease of comparison they are each counted as 1 site here. Latifya camps to potentially be added to reclassified sites in Baghdad.

IDP informal sites population by district



Informal site humanitarian response guiding principles and links with durable solutions

The appropriate humanitarian response, as well as options for durable solutions, differ based on the nature of the informal site, including its typology, population size and the needs of the populations, as well as relations with the surrounding communities. Modalities of response in informal sites therefore

vary depending on the individual context. The guiding principles for the response modalities and activities are set out below.

Coordination structures:

Any humanitarian intervention in informal sites is part of the overall humanitarian response in out-of-camp locations. As such, overall coordination of the response for activities in all informal sites remains within the existing coordination architecture, covered by the 2021 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), and under the overall direction of the HCT. More specifically, coordination of response in informal sites – large or small – occurs through the national and sub-national ICCGs, augmented by humanitarian general coordination meetings. Site-level assessments, service mapping, and identification of gaps and needs conducted by partners are fed into the governorate coordination structures. Sub-national ICCGs and clusters will continue to monitor needs and gaps in informal sites and surrounding areas to inform the response.

Durable solutions (DS), stabilization and development actors may also be responding in these sites to complete relevant medium- to longer-term works; these activities are coordinated through the Durable Solutions Taskforce. The humanitarian and durable solutions nexus come together via the Area-Based Coordination (ABC) currently being rolled out, facilitated by the identified humanitarian and durable solutions coordination focal points.

CCCM Cluster Role. To support this overall coordination structure, the CCCM Cluster will continue to map the population in informal sites, in collaboration with IOM-DTM, with the REACH Initiative also undertaking annual multi-sectoral assessments and intentions surveys in informal sites. In the eight sites that are classified as large informal sites or those that have been reclassified from formal camps to informal sites, which host nearly 22,000 people and where humanitarian services are already being delivered, CCCM is conducting service mapping to identify critical gaps in service provision. This mapping will be shared with the sub-national and national ICCG, the ABC focal points and the HCT and DSTF for further consideration; where necessary, the HCT will take decisions on the extent of any humanitarian response that should be undertaken, under the umbrella of the HRP, particularly for the larger and more visible sites where the risk of causing unintended consequences (i.e. creating pull factors) is increased.

A principled, context-specific and needs-based response approach:

The goal of humanitarian assistance in the informal sites (as elsewhere) is to save lives, alleviate human suffering, and preserve human dignity. Medium-term goals, such as creating durable living conditions of higher standard and facilitate return or resettlement in suitable locations, are to be addressed under durable solutions interventions and coordinated by the DSTF in close collaboration with the humanitarian system and ABCs.

Response standards. Humanitarian assistance in informal sites is often delivered at the collective (i.e. site) level rather than household level (e.g. existing health, education and water and sanitation facilities and services are made available to people in informal sites). However, unlike the humanitarian response in formal camps, the response in informal sites does not include a standard multi-sectoral response or monitoring package facilitated through CCCM coordination. While there is no standard multi-sectoral response package for the humanitarian response in informal sites, and such response must be needs based and in line with the principles set out in this guidance note, all cluster partners should consider undertaking multi-sectoral interventions (e.g. the same partner implementing activities from multiple clusters/sectors), particularly in the smaller and more remote sites where partner reach is more limited, based on assessed needs and in full coordination with all relevant clusters and durable solutions actors and where appropriate through ABCs.

Prioritization and equity in response. Priority for humanitarian response must continue to be given based on assessed need, with those in greatest need being prioritized first. Field assessments indicate that the 83,000 people living in the 546 smaller sites are less likely to have been assisted and often have significant acute vulnerabilities that have never been met, as compared to the 21,000 people living in the eight larger and higher profile sites where needs tend to be more visible due to better monitoring. Accordingly, humanitarian organizations are requested to give greatest priority in their response activities to people and sites that demonstrate the greatest need (informed by needs assessments), irrespective of the size of the site, while also considering cost-efficiency. To that effect, humanitarian clusters will base their targeting on cluster priority areas as per the Humanitarian Response Plan, with potential adjustments based on population movements and assessed needs.

Area-based programming. Humanitarian organizations seeking to implement a humanitarian response in informal sites should do so within a broader ABC approach. The appropriate humanitarian response in informal sites will depend on the assessed needs of the populations and must take into account the humanitarian needs in the surrounding communities. These sites – particularly the eight larger or higher profile sites – should not be prioritized for assistance alone if other nearby vulnerable displaced or returned populations also require similar assistance. This is to avoid exacerbating local tensions and to avoid that response in the informal sites creates a pull-factor for families to relocate there to obtain assistance. Where service facilities (schools, health centers, WASH facilities, community centers etc.) are present in the vicinity of the site and accessible to site residents, service provision should be provided through those facilities. However, if the sites are remote and do not have connection to such facilities (particularly in the smaller sites), interventions at site level should be provided, including, where necessary, through mobile teams.

Assessments. Similar to the principle above, where applicable, assessments should also include surrounding areas/host communities as well as individual sites. In line with the humanitarian principles, partners are to assess needs in an impartial manner. All partners should share assessments of needs through the sub-national ICCGs and the Assessment Working Group. Flagging of sectoral and inter-sectoral gaps and needs through the sub-national ICCGs will allow clusters to follow up with partners planning interventions particularly in smaller sites, to consider their ability to also respond to other sector-needs as outlined above.

Local engagement. As for all humanitarian programming outside formal camps, humanitarian support for informal sites is to be based on the local context, including consultations with local authorities and host communities to ensure acceptance and avoid exacerbating potential tensions in the community. Such engagement is also critical to fostering mutual understanding of the status of the site within the community and the purpose of humanitarian interventions there, to minimize the risk of evictions, noting that that any work on legalizing and/or formalizing the sites is outside the humanitarian mandate. Therefore HLP activities remain limited, (semi-) permanent construction is not recommended and any assistance that could be seen as contributing to formalizing or expanding a site must be discussed and agreed with all stakeholders, including local actors, landowners, etc. and must respond to a clearly identified humanitarian need. Partners are encouraged to consult the [Q&A Guidance on HLP in Informal Sites](#) (CCCM & HLP Sub-Cluster, August 2020).

Respect for humanitarian principles In line with the humanitarian principles of impartiality and neutrality, humanitarian actors should avoid being perceived as a partial actor by the community they serve and must also avoid being perceived as an entity contributing to the expansion or formalization of an informal

site/settlement, especially if this qualifies as a slum or is known to be an illegal construction. Partners are encouraged to consult the [Do-No-Harm Guidance Note](#)⁷ (HCT, January 2020).

Links with durable solutions:

In order to identify durable solutions for populations residing in informal sites it will be necessary to determine their intentions and preferences – i.e. whether families intend to remain in the sites or whether, with support, they are able and willing to return to areas of origin, prefer to integrate into local communities or, in some cases, relocate elsewhere. Humanitarian partners will be sharing intention surveys and needs assessment data with durable solutions actors from sites where this is available, via the national level DSTF or via local ABC where this exists. DS actors will then review the viability of the different durable solutions options, including based on the distinct obstacles and needs of the IDPs, land tenure issues, social cohesion and safety considerations, as well as the policy positions of the government and local authorities. This would enable durable solutions partners to develop ABC interventions to facilitate an end to displacement.

At the same time, a durable solutions approach is also required with regards to the sites themselves. For the more permanent informal sites, engagement with local authorities on the future of the sites will be required to identify whether the way forward will be to improve conditions within the sites and their surrounding areas with a view to facilitating local integration of the people living in the sites, or whether alternative solutions for the populations will have to be identified if remaining in the site is not viable in the long term for either some or all of the people currently living there. In the informal sites that are more ad-hoc and transitory in nature, any longer-term programming, particularly with regard to infrastructure, livelihoods, etc. would have to be carefully considered within an overall durable solutions approach as and where appropriate, with new investments in infrastructure in informal sites not part of the humanitarian response.

Risks:

Alongside the multitude of structural and context driven risks that remain prevalent when programming in Iraq, responding to the needs of IDPs living in informal settlements carries its own challenges. In order to ensure that implementation abides by the ‘Do No Harm’ principle and results in the alleviation of suffering, an active understanding of the main risks that are faced by implementing activities for IDPs living in informal sites is required. Focusing on the beneficiary, three main risk areas are prevalent:

1. **Risk of raising the visibility of informal sites which leads to closure:** The 2021 HRP contains a significant focus on out-of-camp IDPS, including those in informal sites. As formal camps in federal Iraq close and humanitarian programming increasingly turns to informal sites and out-of-camp locations, this shift may gain the attention of government actors. Keeping in mind that humanitarian informal site response has been ongoing for several years without significant interference, an attention or policy shift from authorities or security actors may bring with it a strategy of informal site closures and further displacement. Especially for larger informal sites, which can number into the thousands of households, authorities and security actors may begin to view them as de facto camps and pursue forced or rapid closure strategies. Given the vulnerable profile of IDPs in informal sites, eviction would cause significant harm.
 - a. **Likelihood:** Given the preponderance of small informal sites and their diverse physical configuration, property ownership, locations, and visibility, it is unlikely that a policy of closing *all* informal sites will be pursued. Additionally, the government has in the past re-classified

⁷ To the extent possible the guidance should be used as base framework for all humanitarian activities in informal sites. While the ‘Do No Harm’ assessment (as per guidance note) may not always be possible, key considerations from the guidance should be considered by partners when deciding to engage in provision of services in informal sites.

formal camps into informal sites as a practical compromise for residual IDPs. More likely is the targeting of particularly large and highly visible informal sites for closure.

- b. **Impact:** The rapid closure of large informal sites would likely lead to the creation of numerous smaller informal sites, unless viable transitional and durable solutions are identified in conjunction with closure. IDPs in informal sites settle there often as a last resort as they have no alternative or means for a more durable solution. Simply closing the sites does not change the basic reality that IDPs have to shelter *somewhere*. So, closure of sites would likely result in the development of smaller sites.
 - c. **Mitigation:** Humanitarian partners working in informal sites must ensure responses are well coordinated with authorities with clear messaging on the time-bound and life-saving nature of services. Accompanying stabilization and durable solutions interventions can be oriented towards resolving displacement and finding durable solutions, and this should be clearly communicated to relevant authorities. If necessary, high-level advocacy should focus on presenting how informal site response contributes to resolving displacement.
2. **Risk of non-intervention: continued IDP suffering through programmatic inactivity.** Significant gaps exist in out-of-camp response, including in informal sites. While the risk of raising the visibility of certain sites is present, the impact of non-intervention is clear: the continued suffering of vulnerable IDPs in informal sites. Inaction would damage the wellbeing of the over 100,000 IDPs in informal sites with acute humanitarian needs as well as damage the reputation of the international community which may be perceived as having failed to alleviate the suffering of IDPs.
 3. **Risk of poor targeting and service duplication through inadequate assessment and information sharing:** Prior to the latest camp closures, around 104,000 out-of-camp IDPs had been identified as living in 575 informal sites across the country. However, this is seen as an underestimate as many out-of-camp IDPs remain undetected. Partners risk having an incomplete picture of the scale and site-level location of informal sites. Without more coordinated information sharing, partners risk poor targeting and service duplication.
 - a. **Likelihood:** There exist current assessment and information management systems devoted to informal sites through CCCM, DTM, REACH and assessment partners. These systems can be enhanced to cover additional informal sites and circulated to relevant partners to mitigate the risk of duplication and poor targeting.
 - b. **Impact:** Lack of information sharing and poor targeting for informal site interventions would prevent partners from reaching the goal of true multi-sectoral response. Piecemeal assistance would provide some relief to IDPs in informal sites but would be insufficient to contribute meaningfully to durable solutions. To mitigate this risk, partners are encouraged to ensure that information-sharing and joint response planning is prioritized through the sub-national ICCGs.

Humanitarian Cluster Specific Response in Informal Sites

Table 1: Targeting Criteria

Type	Cluster Targeting
CCCM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCCM activities will be continued in the larger/high visibility IDP sites as needed (e.g. Kilo 7, Jebel Sinjar) and in the sites reclassified from camps (e.g. HTC, Zayona, Beizeibz), where infrastructure and often location is set up to be reliant on humanitarian/external assistance and/or where support is needed for transition of the site which previously relied on camp management presence (as per global CCCM guidance). CCCM presence may be static or mobile depending on site size and need for CCCM support. • In the smaller informal sites, CCCM targeting is based on site population size, presence of multiple sites within an area, and assessed need. Standard Cluster tools for site assessment to inform site selection and activities development (Rapid & Full RASP) are available and used. A minimum threshold of 15HH per site is suggested for CCCM response, anticipating mobile CCCM response covering multiple sites in the immediate area, otherwise a threshold of 30HH per site should be applied. CCCM activities in smaller informal sites are implemented through a mobile modality, with teams covering multiple sites within a targeted area. In addition, activities should be time-bound with a clear exit strategy, aiming to support the meeting of basic standards and addressing of immediate humanitarian need in the short-term while supporting families towards self-reliance. • CCCM partners working in smaller sites should aim to implement multisectoral interventions – i.e. to implement other sectoral activities e.g. WASH, shelter, HLP, etc. alongside CCCM activities – thereby addressing broader needs in the site/s and improving impact of the overall intervention and efficiency of response. • The strategy for CCCM response in informal sites in Iraq can be found here, focusing since end of 2019 on transitional approaches while addressing immediate humanitarian need.
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Education Cluster will target based on the rapid learning assessment which will include number of school aged children in learning and out of learning, learning spaces, teaching personal, essential teaching and learning materials, loss learning, out of school children etc and will inform response strategies -access to quality inclusive education in child friendly and COVID prepared learning environment
Emergency Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ELC targeting does not depend on the type or size of the site. • In terms of the standards and technical specifications, there is no difference for returnees and secondarily displaced.
Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FSC will not target specifically in informal sites; however, as part of the out-of-camp response, some people in informal sites could benefit from cash-for-work and cash+ activities. Awaiting VAM assessment results to decide on assistance provided in re-classified camps to informal sites. Some of the small sites are already included within the HRP targeting figures, particularly those who have recently left closing camps, under the CfW and Cash+ activities. Specific locations for those small settlements yet to be determined.
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All sites with no access to public health facilities within 1-hour walking distance (or 5 km distance). • Sites with an increased number of people with chronic diseases and or physical disabilities • Locations with critical gaps in medical services identified by protection partners
Protection (including GBV; Child Protection; Housing, Land & Property; Mine Action)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All sub-clusters: Overall, informal sites located in the HRP 2021 priority districts for the NPC, including Sub-Clusters priority districts, will be considered for assistance • All sub-clusters: Overall, Do No Harm considerations should be taken into account by partners when deciding on the provision of humanitarian assistance in informal sites • All sub-clusters: Overall and for smaller sites in particular (category 3), protection activities should be part of multisectoral interventions to cover other basic needs (hence there should be an inter-agency identification of needs/assessments) • All sub-clusters: Overall, discussion/consultation with local authorities and community should be conducted before intervening in informal sites to understand intentions of beneficiaries and or authorities (risk of eviction) • HLP: If conditions above are met, targeting of individuals living in unfinished, public or abandoned buildings, and public lands. No or lack of tenure rights, missing HLP documentation, informal rent and verbal agreement only. • MA: ** Mine action activities are implemented in a particular informal site as long as the area of the sites is within the Directorate of Mine Action (DMA) task orders. If an area close to an informal site is contaminated/ suspected to be contaminated, partners may conduct non-technical survey, site visits, assessment and investigation of information and deliver EORE (victim assistance is also provided wherever there is a need). Clearance and survey activities in informal sites can take place when area is found to be contaminated, capacity is available and the site is within the area covered by the task order issued by DMA.
Shelter/NFI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shelter Cluster will continue to target based on Socio-Economic Vulnerability using SEVAT or Shelter Cluster vulnerability criteria in the context of COVID-19 to identify beneficiaries of shelter and NFI support – vulnerable displaced and returnee households living in critical shelter (tents, UABs, religious and school buildings, makeshift shelter and other non-residential dwellings). • Support is aligned with HRP 2021 – assistance through critical shelter upgrades, Sealing Off Kits (SOK) or rental subsidies for up to 6 months to allow families to reside in safe and dignified shelter that provides protection and considers health risks. • Interventions will continue to be implemented at the household level only to the most vulnerable families who are in secondary displacement or have returned to their location of origin but not their own property.
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WASH Cluster will continue to provide comprehensive WASH support to sites reclassified from camps and all larger high visibility IDP sites where local municipalities are not already providing services. Interventions are already ongoing in these sites with a minimum package of WASH services to ensure that minimum WASH cluster standards for Iraq are met. • In the smaller IDP sites, support should be based both on size and need, as many WASH interventions are implemented at scale. WASH partners will prioritize sites with 30 HHs or more with non-infrastructure support to provide minimum support. • As appropriate, smaller informal settlements should also be prioritized if there are extreme humanitarian needs also identified. • All interventions should be implemented in collaboration with CCCM, shelter and health actors to ensure comprehensive coverage. When feasible, multisectoral interventions should be prioritized. Unified assessment tools, such as the RASP assessment should be utilized to identify sectors for intervention in selected sites.
MPCA	<p>Unrestricted cash in the form of multi-purpose cash assistance to vulnerable households screened and identified using socio-economic vulnerability analysis tool (SEVAT). The cash will be provided to households with financial needs to address basic needs in all sites. Partners would assess delivery mechanisms on the different sites. MPCA is best applied as part of an integrated approach, building onto Mobile CCCM and/or other sectoral assistance where possible (rather than a standalone intervention).</p>

Table 2: Humanitarian activities and relevant target standard (if any) in informal sites based on informal site typology

Cluster/Sector	Activities in Sites Re-Classified from Formal Camps (3 sites hosting 7,640 individuals) Examples: HTC, Zayona, Beizeibz	Activities in Large and High Visibility Informal Sites (5 sites hosing 14,107 individuals) Examples: Kilo 18, Kilo 7, Jebel Sinjar, Balad Train Station	Activities in Small Informal Sites (546 sites hosting 82,685 individuals, avg. size 25 HHs per site)
CCCM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population overview (site figures) Support to community focal points, moving towards community ownership / self-governance Maintain basic site safety through basic infrastructure maintenance & support to site safety and maintenance committees 4Ws and service mapping (site specific, including local as well as humanitarian services) Service access and service delivery monitoring, in coordination with humanitarian actors and relevant Clusters Advocacy and referrals Community outreach campaigns including related to risk mitigation Awareness sessions/capacity building relevant to needs in the site For relevant sites, and as per global CCCM guidance on camp/site lifecycles, work with local coordination mechanisms on ensuring a longer-term plan is in place for the site/families, which may include options for site transition. Maintain understanding of families' preferences & intentions, through community engagement and/or assessment. Promotion of cross-sectoral accountability (promotion of IIC), possible site-level complaints & feedback mechanism for sites with static CCCM presence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population overview (site figures) Support to community focal points, moving towards community ownership / self-governance Maintain basic site safety through basic infrastructure improvement / maintenance & support to site safety and maintenance committees 4Ws and service mapping (site specific, including local as well as humanitarian services) Service access and service delivery monitoring, in coordination with humanitarian actors and relevant Clusters Advocacy and referrals Community outreach campaigns including related to risk mitigation Awareness sessions/capacity building relevant to needs in the site For relevant sites, and as per global CCCM guidance on camp/site lifecycles, work with local coordination mechanisms to identify longer-term options for the site/families. Maintain understanding of families' preferences & intentions, through community engagement and/or assessment. Promotion of cross-sectoral accountability (promotion of IIC), possible site-level complaints & feedback mechanism for sites with static CCCM presence 	<p>Teams covering multiple sites per area, conducting [core activities in bold]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Needs assessments (rapid and full-length RASP) Population overview (site figures) Identification of / support to community focal points, for community ownership / self-governance Maintain basic site safety through basic infrastructure improvements & set up of site safety and maintenance committees/capacity in larger sites Service mapping (multiple sites within the area, including local as well as humanitarian services) Service access and service delivery monitoring, in coordination with humanitarian actors and relevant Clusters Advocacy and referrals (including on HLP) Community outreach campaigns including related to risk mitigation Awareness sessions/capacity building relevant to needs in the site Where relevant and feasible, work with / contribute to local coordination mechanisms on identifying longer-term options for the sites/families. As needed, understand families' preferences & intentions, through community engagement and/or assessment. Promotion of cross-sectoral accountability mechanisms (promotion of IIC) Activities should be time-bound, with a clear exit strategy. Activities should aim to support meeting of basic standards in the short-term to address immediate humanitarian need, supporting families towards self-reliance. Partners should aim to implement multisectoral interventions – i.e. implement other activities (e.g. WASH, shelter, HLP, etc.) alongside CCCM, according to their expertise – improving impact & efficiency of response
Education	<p>Needs Assessment and Community Participation: Enrollment and Attendance Drives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct rapid education assessment to identify needs and targets; packaging into Information Education and communication (IEC) materials for enrolment and attendance campaigns. Develop/tailor communication for inclusive learning for conflict affected children-displaced, returnees and host communities. Enrolment and attendance drive through child-to-child and door-to-door approaches. Monitoring, learning and refinement <p>Improve inclusive learning environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of existing classrooms Rehabilitate existing WASH facilities with gender-sensitive and cultural preparedness Integrated COVID-19 preparedness- WASH, health and hygiene package to increase retention rates at school level Advocacy, lobbying to provide temporary teachers, learning materials, water services, cash for education and technical support. <p>Strengthen e-learning and in-school teaching in a child-friendly learning environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Essential teaching and learning materials for schools with upsurge of displaced and returnee returning to schools. <p>Increase Access through non-formal learning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alternative, flexible, remedial, catch-up learning programme package for conflict affected-displaced, returnees and host community children <p>Increase evidence-based programming</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapid data collection to inform access to and quality of education 	<p>Needs Assessment and Community Participation: Enrollment and Attendance Drives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct rapid education assessment to identify needs and targets; packaging into Information Education and communication (IEC) materials for enrolment and attendance campaigns. Develop/tailor communication for inclusive learning for conflict affected children-displaced, returnees and host communities. Enrolment and attendance drive through child-to-child and door-to-door approaches. Monitoring, learning and refinement <p>Improve inclusive learning environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of existing classrooms Rehabilitate existing WASH facilities with gender-sensitive and cultural preparedness Integrated COVID-19 preparedness- WASH, health and hygiene package to increase retention rates at school level Advocacy, lobbying to provide temporary teachers, learning materials, water services, cash for education and technical support. <p>Strengthen e-learning and in-school teaching in a child-friendly learning environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Essential teaching and learning materials for schools with upsurge of displaced and returnee returning to schools. <p>Increase Access through non-formal learning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alternative, flexible, remedial, catch-up learning programme package for conflict affected-displaced, returnees and host community children <p>Increase evidence-based programming</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapid data collection to inform access to and quality of education 	<p>Needs Assessment and Community Participation: Enrollment and Attendance Drives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct rapid education assessment to identify needs and targets; packaging into Information Education and communication (IEC) materials for enrolment and attendance campaigns. Develop/tailor communication for inclusive learning for conflict affected children-displaced, returnees and host communities. Enrolment and attendance drive through child-to-child and door-to-door approaches. Monitoring, learning and refinement <p>Improve inclusive learning environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of existing classrooms Rehabilitate existing WASH facilities with gender-sensitive and cultural preparedness Integrated COVID-19 preparedness- WASH, health and hygiene package to increase retention rates at school level Advocacy, lobbying to provide temporary teachers, learning materials, water services, cash for education and technical support. <p>Strengthen e-learning and in-school teaching in a child-friendly learning environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Essential teaching and learning materials for schools with upsurge of displaced and returnee returning to schools. <p>Increase Access through non-formal learning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alternative, flexible, remedial, catch-up learning programme package for conflict affected-displaced, returnees and host community children <p>Increase evidence-based programming</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapid data collection to inform access to and quality of education

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support education in emergency resource mobilisation by providing emergency learning environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support education in emergency resource mobilisation by providing emergency learning environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support education in emergency resource mobilisation by providing emergency learning environment
Emergency Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Startup-business (business grant and training on business development and management) Provide cash-for-work and referral to specialized services, particularly for protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Startup-business (business grant and training on business development and management) Provide cash-for-work and referral to specialized services, particularly for protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Startup-business (business grant and training on business development and management) Provide cash-for-work and referral to specialized services, particular for protection
Food Security	No Food Security interventions planned	No Food Security interventions planned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash-for-work and Cash+ schemes, based on needs assessments and movement intention surveys of those communities, and their movement intentions, cash for work and cash+ activities could be a good income source for the displaced people and have a long term benefit for the host community (e.g. rehabilitation of irrigation systems). Cash+ schemes could also support families in secondary displacement near their areas of origin with support to re-integrate into their communities and revitalize their livelihoods. Activities conducted at those sites will also put into consideration the surrounding vulnerable communities (returnees and out-of-camp IDPs)
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Essential PHC services through existing partner-supported static facilities (if population is more than 5000 individuals) if these have not been removed by the partner. Otherwise, deployment of mobile clinics will be done for the period that the population remain in the re-classified camp Strengthening of public health facilities and hospitals including referral services to ensure free service-delivery to the people in the former camp till they either integrate into the communities or leave the location Staff capacity building including, technical expert support and staff training on improving quality of health services and nursing capacity Essential SRH services in static health facilities and referral pathway to secondary level of services in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish or maintain PHC services through static PHCC whenever the population exceed 5000 individuals. Deployment of mobile clinics to support essential PHC services Strengthening of public health facilities and hospitals to ensure free service-delivery including referral services to the people in the former camp till they either integrate into the communities or leave the location Staff capacity building including, technical expert support and staff training on improving quality of health services and nursing capacity Establish SRH services by deployment of MMC and referral pathway to secondary level of services in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deployment of mobile clinics to support essential PHC services Strengthening of public health facilities and hospitals to ensure free service-delivery including referral services to the people in the former camp till they either integrate into the communities or leave the location Staff capacity building including, technical expert support and staff training on improving quality of health services and nursing capacity Established SRH services in static health facilities and BEmONC and CEmONC services in place
Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Case Management Referral to specialized services PSS Community-based Protection activities Protection Monitoring Legal assistance and counselling on civil documentation, family law and detention issues Cash for protection Awareness raising on protection issues <p>Note: In principle, all 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 (static and/or mobile, on-site and/or at nearby informal/formal community center etc.) may vary depending on the size of the site and the local context. Additional cluster recommendations to partners to be possibly developed at a later stage based on field practices and challenges.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Case Management Referral to specialized services PSS Community-based Protection activities Protection Monitoring Legal assistance and counselling on civil documentation, family law and detention issues Cash for protection Awareness raising on protection issues <p>Note: In principle, all 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 (static and/or mobile, on-site and/or at nearby informal/formal community center etc.) may vary depending on the size of the site and the local context. Additional cluster recommendations to partners to be possibly developed at a later stage based on field practices and challenges.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Case Management Referral to specialized services PSS Community-based Protection activities Protection Monitoring Legal assistance and counselling on civil documentation, family law and detention issues Cash for protection Awareness raising on protection issues <p>Note: In principle, all 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 (static and/or mobile, on-site and/or at nearby informal/formal community center etc.) may vary depending on the size of the site and the local context. Additional cluster recommendations to partners to be possibly developed at a later stage based on field practices and challenges.</p>
Child Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Case Management PSS Awareness Raising CBCPM Referral Parenting Programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Case Management PSS Awareness Raising CBCPM Referral Parenting Programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Case Management PSS Awareness Raising CBCPM Referral
GBV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GBV Case Management (using mobile approach or static but avoiding construction of any permanent centers for that purpose before having certainty that the site will be permanent with clear durable solutions identified. Structured Psychosocial Support Awareness raising and community sensitization on the impact of GBV, and how best to address GBV through a community-based approach. Information sharing also include on available services, opportunities and helpline numbers Provision of dignity kits Community-based group activities Cash (Support referrals and immediate survivors needs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GBV Case Management (using mobile approach or static but avoiding construction of any permanent centers for that purpose before having certainty that the site will be permanent with clear durable solutions identified. Structured Psychosocial Support Awareness raising and community sensitization on the impact of GBV, and how best to address GBV through a community-based approach. Information sharing also include on available services, opportunities and helpline numbers Provision of dignity kits Community-based group activities Cash (Support referrals and immediate survivors needs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GBV Case Management (using mobile approach or static but avoiding construction of any permanent centers for that purpose before having certainty that the site will be permanent with clear durable solutions identified. Structured Psychosocial Support Awareness raising and community sensitization on the impact of GBV, and how best to address GBV through a community-based approach. Information sharing also include on available services, opportunities and helpline numbers Provision of dignity kits Community-based group activities Cash (Support referrals and immediate survivors needs)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for income generating opportunities (avoid construction of permanent workshops, centers for income generating activities before having certainty that the site will be permanent with clear durable solutions identified) Legal information and counseling support Training of community aiming to improve their understanding that may lead to collective actions to prevent root causes that lead to GBV - particularly harmful traditional practices Mentoring and coaching GBV Assessments (always consult with the governorate level GBV WG coordination to check availability of any assessment reports conducted in the site before conducted a new assessment) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for income generating opportunities (avoid construction of permanent workshops, centers for income generating activities before having certainty that the site will be permanent with clear durable solutions identified) Legal information and counseling support Training of community aiming to improve their understanding that may lead to collective actions to prevent root causes that lead to GBV - particularly harmful traditional practices Mentoring and coaching GBV Assessments (always consult with the governorate level GBV WG coordination to check availability of any assessment reports conducted in the site before conducted a new assessment) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for income generating opportunities (avoid construction of permanent workshops, centers for income generating activities before having certainty that the site will be permanent with clear durable solutions identified) Legal information and counseling support GBV Assessments (always consult with the governorate level GBV WG coordination to check availability of any assessment reports conducted in the site before conducted a new assessment)
Housing, Land & Property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness Raising on HLP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness Raising on HLP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness Raising on HLP Very limited legal assistance and counselling (access to HLP documentation, resolve HLP disputes, file compensation claim for damaged/destroyed property, protection against forced eviction, secondary occupation)
Mine Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-Technical Survey, Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) (if area close to the site is contaminated with EO) Victim assistance activities Clearance and survey in the site and surrounding areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-Technical Survey Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) (if area close to the site is contaminated with EO) Victim assistance activities Clearance and survey in the site and surrounding areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-Technical Survey, Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) (if area close to the site is contaminated with EO) Victim assistance activities Clearance and survey activities in the site and surrounding areas
Shelter/NFI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All activities in line with HRP 2021: critical shelter upgrades, Sealing Off Kits and rental subsidies, plus provision of extended NFI kits to include winter items through in-kind of cash-based interventions. Continued advocacy and support to local authorities and line ministries to be able to provide predictable services – e.g. kerosene 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide critical shelter upgrades, Sealing Off Kits and rental subsidies and NFIs to vulnerable families. On request and with the agreement of government authorities, provide emergency tents following large-scale movements or displacement. Continue to advocate with camp authorities to allow IDPs and returnees to take their tents with them when leaving the camps. This should reduce the number newly displaced/returned people moving into critical shelter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide critical shelter upgrades, Sealing Off Kits and rental subsidies and NFIs to vulnerable families. On request and with the agreement of government authorities, provide emergency tents following large-scale movements or displacement. Continue to advocate with camp authorities to allow IDPs and returnees to take their tents with them when leaving the camps. This should reduce the number newly displaced/returned people moving into critical shelter
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where HHs are not connected to water municipal networks, provide safe drinking water through water trucking or RO systems Where HHs are not connected to the municipal sewerage system, provide desludging services for sanitation systems that require such support. Where municipality is not providing waste collection services, collect waste from the site on a regular basis. As needed, install emergency latrines and showers or rehabilitate existing infrastructure to ensure minimum access as per cluster standards. Provide hygiene promotion and hygiene kit distribution for COVID-19 prevention and response. Collaborate with local authorities to hand over complete service provision in settlements or closure Where and when appropriate, decommission infrastructure after settlement closure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide safe drinking water through connections to local systems, water trucking or RO systems Provide desludging services for sanitation systems that require such support. Collect waste from the site on a regular basis. As needed, install emergency latrines and showers or rehabilitate existing infrastructure to ensure minimum access as per cluster standards. Provide hygiene promotion and hygiene kit distribution for COVID-19 prevention and response. Repair of existing water and sewerage networks serving informal sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-infrastructure WASH support, including water trucking, hygiene promotion and hygiene kit distributions, waste collection, and sanitation services (emergency desludging) where not supported by municipalities Light interventions for minimum protection (e.g. repair of latrine doors or slabs for privacy or safety) Provision of HH water tanks, but no construction of tank storage for whole settlement
MPCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA), to vulnerable households assessed and identified using socio-economic vulnerability analysis tool (SEVAT). Partners would assess delivery mechanisms on the different sites. MPCA is best applied as part of an integrated approach, building onto Mobile CCCM and/or other sectoral assistance where possible (rather than a standalone intervention) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of MPCA to vulnerable households assessed and identified using socio-economic vulnerability analysis tool (SEVAT). Partners would assess delivery mechanisms on the different sites. MPCA is best applied as part of an integrated approach, building onto Mobile CCCM and/or other sectoral assistance where possible (rather than a standalone intervention) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of MPCA to vulnerable households assessed and identified using socio-economic vulnerability analysis tool (SEVAT). Partners would assess delivery mechanisms on the different sites. MPCA is best applied as part of an integrated approach, building onto Mobile CCCM and/or other sectoral assistance where possible (rather than a standalone intervention)