



Revised HPC Template for HPC 2020

Messages for Coordinators, Co-Coordinators, AoRs and Information Management Officers

1. Introduction

The purpose of this note is to guide Protection Cluster and AoRs Coordinators and Co-Coordinators in the preparation of the Inter-Agency Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and Humanitarian Response Plans (HRPs), in view of the new Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC) template(s). These serve to:

- 1- Update existing guidance;
- 2- Integrate developments achieved over recent years on needs assessment and response planning;
- 3- Incorporate commitments made at the World Humanitarian Summit and as part of the Grand Bargain.¹

2. Highlights of the new approach

The enhanced HPC calls for a greater depth of identification of needs and analysis, done jointly with partners at sectoral and inter-sectoral level. The analysis requires looking beyond immediate causes to capture chronic and structural, as well as emerging risks to better define acute and longer term needs, as well as their severity.

The analysis in the HNO focuses on specific population groups or sub-groups, needs and geographic areas, articulated around:

1. Physical and mental well-being related to survival;
2. Living standards and self-sustenance capacity; and
3. Recovery and resilience.

These elements are now core sections of the HNO and will provide the necessary information for prioritization in the HRP.

Specific changes include:

- Strengthening focus on: (i) the multi-sectoral nature of needs and the response, (ii) the understanding of the immediate, structural and chronic causes, (iii) the level of severity and (iv) likely evolution to allow for a more holistic and effective response with linkages to development interventions.

¹ Country Operations: There are currently 30 active Protection clusters/sectors: Afghanistan, Burundi, Cameroon, CAR, Chad, Colombia, DRC, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Honduras, Iraq, Libya, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pacific, Philippines, Somalia, South Sudan, State of Palestine, Sudan, Syria, Ukraine, Venezuela, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

In 2019, there will be Humanitarian Response Plans in 21 countries, of which 11 are expected to be multi-year, and several other countries will issue other types of response plans.

Deadline for Completion: The Global Humanitarian Overview will be launched on 4 December 2019. The deadline for country-level inputs is 25 October, which means that HRPs must be finalized or nearly finalized by then.



- Identifying priority groups and geographic areas directly based on needs analysis
- Formulating results-based strategic objectives based on the affected population priorities, to inform multi-sectoral and sectoral planning;
- Establishing monitoring systems that allow for better analysis of the evolving situation, measuring it against outcomes;
- Ensuring inclusivity through disaggregating the differential impacts of the crisis on diverse groups of people (i.e. gender, age, disability and other diversity characteristics)
- Including new guidance on disability inclusion.

The [Step-by-Step guide](#) provides important information on sequencing to ensure appropriate linkages between HNOs, HRP and ongoing monitoring of the situation, needs and results.

3. Changes for the Protection Sector/Chapter in the HNO

Coordinators and co-Coordinators should try to ensure the following:

- **Focus on joint and holistic analysis & programming** by engaging earlier the PC and AoRs to discuss how to achieve more holistic protection analysis as well as integrated programming. There is a need to ensure that this analysis is reflected in all parts of the HNO and HRP, including the general chapter.
- **Strengthen the focus on multi-sectoral nature of needs and response through** understanding of the causes (structural, chronic and immediate), the level of severity and likely evolution to allow for a more effective response linked to development.
- **Identify priority groups and geographic areas** directly based on the needs analysis.
- **Formulate results-based strategic objectives** that define the changes we wish to see in the lives of people, to inform multi-sectoral and sectoral planning.
- **Establish or improve monitoring systems** to measure the ongoing evolution of the situation and needs.
- **Ensure increased inclusivity through disaggregation and communication with communities.**
- **Incorporate new guidance on disability inclusion** in analysis and programming. Ensure that this analysis is reflected in all parts of the HNO and HRP, including the chapeau and more general sections.
- **Increase disaggregation by AoRs** in the sectoral pages of the HNO (p. 45 of the template) and HRP (p. 43 of the template). If possible, include a dedicated subsection for each AoR within the Protection Chapter. These sub-sections include an overview of the needs/response as well as AoRs specific indicators related to PIN, people targeted, financial requirements, partners and projects. All sub-sections should be part the overall protection analysis. The new HNO template also allows for inclusion of AoR severity scale maps (p. 43).
- **Standardize- data entry in the Response Planning Module (RPM) within the Protection Cluster.** The new RPM will consolidate data entry within the Protection Sector and the establishment of AoRs specific markers (*planned field*).
- **Ensure the FTS module systematically includes the specific AoRs involved in the response plan to allow for information breakdown.**



4. Changes in the Humanitarian Needs Overview Template

HNO- New Inter-sectoral section: Key findings:

Key Findings

Overview map

Key Findings (1/2)

Country map
Include a map overlaying severity of inter-sectoral needs and estimated number of people in need.

Main outputs

- Which sub-groups of the population (not necessarily who in categories) present the most severe humanitarian consequences and needs, based on their vulnerability characteristics, capacities, coping strategies and exposure to contextual factors (profiling).
- At a minimum, analyse and disaggregate by sex, age (adult/ child/ 60+) and disability. Where reliable data is not available, use planning assumptions, such as the global estimate that persons with disabilities make up 15% of the population
- The geographical locations where the various population groups and sub-groups are found.
- Highlight overarching protection problems that are at the root of humanitarian outcomes for the sub-groups of the population and locations.
- Specify humanitarian consequences that require immediate needs to address to avoid short-term loss of physical and mental wellbeing or living standards, those that indicate short- to medium-term needs, to restore or maintain basic self-sufficiency capacity including resilience, and those that indicate medium- to long-term needs to fully recover from the crisis and restore a development pathway.
- The estimated number of people in need, as much as possible disaggregated according to the type of humanitarian consequences, and by population sub-groups (age, gender and disability at a minimum should be given particular attention) and severity of needs.
- Main factors associated with the consequences for each population group and sub-group, and geographic location. When unclear, the summary can be left blank.
- Highlight the views, problems and perceptions of the affected people, including protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, and a summary of community information needs.
- How needs (related to physical and mental wellbeing, living standards and resilience) are likely to evolve during the projection period (as defined according to the planning requirements).
- Changes compared to previous analysis (HNO or updates) and main reasons for these.

- At a minimum, analyse and disaggregate by sex, age (adult/ child/ 60+) and disability. Where reliable data is not available, use planning assumptions, such as the global estimate that persons with disabilities make up 15% of the population

HNO- New section: Critical problems related to protection

Critical problems related to protection

PEOPLE IN NEED

890 k

GENDER

Female 54% Male 46%

AGE

Children 32% Adults 50% Elders 18%

DISABILITY

15%

HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCE	PEOPLE IN NEED	PROJECTION OF PIN 2020 - 2022	MOST VULNERABLE GROUPS	ASSOCIATED FACTORS
Consequence one	220.1 M		Displaced by conflict	EI Nino-induced droughts
Consequence two	66.7 M		Affected by natural disasters	EI Nino-induced droughts
Consequence three	31.1 M		Undocumented returnees	EI Nino-induced droughts
Consequence four	28.8 M		Refugee returnees	EI Nino-induced droughts

Key Findings (2/2)

A table or other user-friendly visualisation of the above can be used (as suggested in Part I, Section 1.5), for example:

Overarching protection problems

Main protection issues at the origin of, or compounding problems linked to physical and mental wellbeing and living standards (detailed in the next rows), such as:

- Mobility restrictions, including risks from explosive ordnance, affecting access to productive assets (land, pasture, workplace etc.), markets, and essential services (health, education, social assistance etc.)
- Targeted attacks, including gender-based violence and other group or individual aggressions
- Indiscriminate attacks and disrespect of International Humanitarian Law
- Legal constraints, such as official documents, birth registration, land and housing property rights, right to work etc.
- Forced enrolment in armed forces, including children
- Family separation
- Sexual exploitation and abuse (See the UN Secretary-General Bulletin ST/SGB/2008/5 and the IASC PSEA Championship Strategy), sexual harassment

Please refer to the IASC Policy on Protection in Humanitarian Action.

HNO- New Inter-sectoral section: Impact of the crisis and humanitarian consequences

Part I
Impact of the Crisis and Humanitarian Consequences

HILLABOYITI, SOMALIA
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Part I: Impact of the Crisis and Humanitarian Consequences

Part I provides a brief overview (for update) of the crisis context, describes key events and their impacts and the resulting humanitarian consequences for selected priority groups of people or individuals, geographic locations. The scope of the analysis is defined based on available knowledge of the crisis situation and needs, with the view to update previous analysis and inform current and future responses (as opposed to a comprehensive review of the whole crisis except if new).

The analysis is inter-sectoral, with an emphasis on the combination of needs and factors that coexist for the same people.

The main causes or factors associated with the humanitarian consequences and needs are analysed (to inform subsequent response options). These factors include vulnerability characteristics (including based on age, gender and disability and other contextually relevant characteristics) and coping mechanisms/strategies of people, capacities of local and national institutions to respond and exposure to contextual factors. The factor/causal analysis enables to identify subgroups of the population that present different types of risks and humanitarian consequences, as opposed to generalize to whole categories.

The analysis includes risks and consequences related to violations of international humanitarian and human rights laws (the commitment and capacities of duty bearers to address risk factors, including potential exposure to SEA, are analysed as part of the response analysis in the HRP).

The numbers of people in need overall, by humanitarian consequences, and by relevant sub-groups are estimated, as well as their locations. The severity of the needs is based on relationship between the humanitarian consequences and what they mean for people's survival, basic maintenance capacities, and resilience. Needs severity is disaggregated by population groups according to relevant vulnerability characteristics (including age, gender and disability and other characteristics), capacities and by geographic areas (to inform subsequent prioritization of responses).

Changes compared to previous analysis (e.g. previous HNO or previous monitoring update) are highlighted.

Where applicable, in this section, information concerning refugees and their distinct context / needs / vulnerabilities / situation should be clearly reflected.

The main causes or factors associated with the humanitarian consequences and needs are analysed (to inform subsequent response options). These factors include vulnerability characteristics (including based on age, gender and disability and other contextually relevant characteristics) and coping mechanisms/strategies of people, capacities of local and national institutions to respond and exposure to contextual factors. The factor/causal analysis enables to identify subgroups of the population that present different types of risks and humanitarian consequences, as opposed to generalize to whole categories.

HILLABOYITI, SOMALIA



14 Humanitarian C

Humanitarian consequences of the crisis

Humanitarian consequences of the crisis refer to the impact of the crisis on the physical and mental wellbeing, living standards, social factors associated and resulting needs of different subgroups of people and individuals and geographic locations. Changes compared to previous analysis (HNO or an update) are indicated.

Main analysis steps and outputs:

- Conduct a joint inter-sectoral analysis (Methods and guidance for a standardized approach to Joint Inter-sectoral Needs Analysis is under development, for completion in 2019. A link to the basic elements can be found here) to identify/validate the effects of the crisis (consequences) on the physical and mental wellbeing and living standards of the selected population groups and geographic locations that will be included in the Joint Inter-sectoral Analysis Framework and guidance when available.
- Describe the humanitarian consequences of the crisis based on people's ability to: (i) cover their essential requirements for physical and mental wellbeing, (ii) cover additional basic requirements for living standards maintenance, and (iii) access/ coping capacity to national level from abroad.
- Assess resulting humanitarian needs, e.g. to access essential commodities, basic services, assets, protection etc. on the short, medium, and long-term (e.g. within next 6 months, 6-24 months, and beyond).
- Integrate people's own expression of their primary needs (accountability to affected populations) and explain how they align or differ from the external analysis. Where relevant, describe how the perceptions of affected people are influenced by sub-group.
- Identify overlapping needs and then their compound (or compound) each other. Avoid listing only sectoral needs.
- Based on a causal analysis of factors associated with the identified humanitarian consequences, distinguish between and within different population groups.
 - Avoid considering whole population categories as if they were homogeneous (e.g. all IDPs, all women, all farmers etc.).
 - Examine the risk of vulnerability (chronicities, exposure and coping strategies, and exposure to contextual elements (e.g. explosive ordnance contamination)).
- When appropriate, for example because they are not geographically concentrated and therefore difficult to consider within an homogeneous group or sub-group, distinguish types of individuals, such as: unaccompanied minors, mine survivors, victims of sexual violence, persons with disabilities, etc.

Make sure to analyse and report the humanitarian consequences for individuals and population sub-groups affected by specific protection issues (Protection Areas of Responsibilities) including children, gender-based violence, housing and land property, and mines. This should also inform the HCT Protection Strategy.

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HNO- Inter-sectoral section: People in Need

1.6 Number of People in Need

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People in need by district

DISTRICT	TOTAL POPULATION	PI N
District one	105.1 M	22
District one	16.7 M	66
District one	31.1 M	31
District one	18.8 M	18
District one	10.7 M	36
District one	17.2 M	17
District one	11.2 M	11
District one	1.2 M	3.1
District one	2.1 M	2.1
District one	788 k	78

Number of People in Need

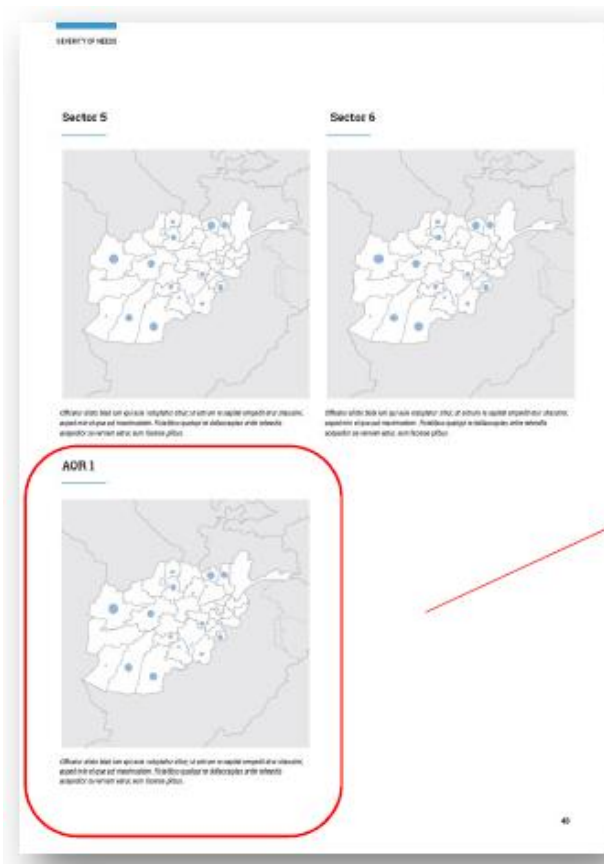
A quantification of the number of people presenting needs, disaggregated as appropriate, including by priority. Changes compared to previous analysis (PIN or update) are highlighted.

Main analysis steps and outputs:

- Use the **population sub-groups defined below in sections 1.3 and 1.4** according to their specific vulnerability characteristics, exposure to contextual factors, and resulting needs and severity.
- Priority, disaggregate the number of people in need** according to the various relevant humanitarian consequences, the various relevant sub-groups and by geographic locations, in addition to estimating overall number of people in need.
- For example, when different population groups present a different composition of needs due to their personal characteristics (e.g. displaced in the last 3 months versus displaced for a longer time), livelihoods (e.g. pastoralists versus urban casual workers), location (e.g. in large urban center versus in rural areas) or other factors, with no overlap between the groups, estimate first the number of PIN for each of these sub-groups before deriving a total PIN at country level. Caution must be paid in ensuring that the sub-groups do not overlap.
- Make sure that population sub-groups affected by specific protection issues (including Protection Areas of Responsibilities-AoRs) including children, gender-based violence (including victims of SEA and SH), housing and land property, and mines, are considered. Indicate the PIN estimate, if feasible, by relevant population sub-groups concerned under the AoRs.
- In many contexts disability disaggregated data will be non-existent or unreliable and it is recommended to assume 10% of PIN will have some form of disability and 10% should be used in planning for disability inclusion.
- If it is not possible to quantify the number of persons in need based on the inter-sectoral analysis, it may be necessary to fall back to an estimation of PIN by sector. Consider highlighting the number of PIN from specific sub-groups with a visual representation (see Humanitarian Needs Report Guidance for further specifications).
- Indicate changes compared to previous analysis (PIN or update) and reasons of the changes.
- Share an Excel version of the number of PIN table on HDX and provide the link under the table.

- Make sure that population sub-groups affected by specific protection issues (including Protection Areas of Responsibilities-AoRs) including children, gender-based violence (including victims of SEA and SH), housing and land property, and mines, are considered. Indicate the PIN estimate, if feasible, by relevant population sub-group concerned under the AoRs.

HNO- sectoral analysis: Severity Map

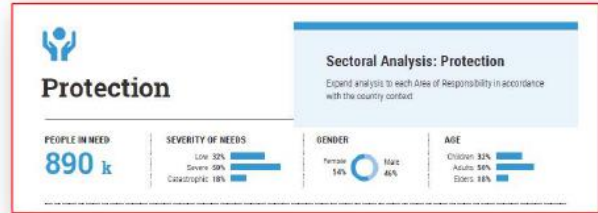




HNO- sectoral analysis: Protection sectoral analysis



Protection sectoral analysis: The headline information of the Protection Section summarizes the consolidated PiN, Severity, gender and age of General Protection and AoRs.



AoRs analysis: AoR's sections summarizes the PiN/CIN, Severity, gender and sectoral specific overview for each of them specifically.





Projection of Needs

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	PEOPLE IN NEED	MODERATE NEED	SEVERE NEED	ASSOCIATED FACTORS	MOST AFFECTED GROUPS
June 2020	229.1 M	220.1 M	220.1 M	EI Niño-induced droughts	Displaced by conflict
December 2020	99.7 M	99.7 M	99.7 M	EI Niño-induced droughts	Displaced by conflict
June 2021	31.1 M	31.1 M	31.1 M	EI Niño-induced droughts	Displaced by conflict
December 2021	28.8 M	28.8 M	28.8 M	EI Niño-induced droughts	Displaced by conflict

Monitoring

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Indicators

#	TITLE	SECTORS	STATUS
001	Number of information products identified to the affected population through a variety of media channels on humanitarian response planning for existing emergencies	Shelter / NFIs / WASH	Active
002	Number and percentage of households reporting shelter and NFI requirements	Shelter / NFIs / Logistics	0-10
003	Number and percentage of households having heat and shelter assistance	Shelter / NFIs	0-0.1

Projection of needs: It covers a consolidated Protection projection of needs. The projection period will be defined on every country based on context.

Projection of Needs

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Key points related to the new HNO template:

Severity:

Definition: Severity is a way of measuring intensity of needs by affected population group and geographic area in a given crisis. It is one way to generate an estimated people in need (PIN) figure. It is usually constructed in an intersectoral forum where all clusters and AoRs are requested to contribute with indicators, thresholds and reference values. Following a joint analysis process the severity model provides a structured way to compare humanitarian needs, impact and vulnerabilities across geographic areas and sectors.

JIAF: A Joint Inter-sectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF) was initiated under the Grand Bargain to advance coordinated needs assessment and analysis and to support the collective decision-making driving the Humanitarian Response Plans. The JIAF promotes inter-sectoral, comprehensive analysis of the humanitarian situation that go beyond the sector-by-sector approach, and also place the affected people at the center. (Please refer to <https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/grand-bargain/news/workstream-5-tools-and-guidance-advancing-coordinated-needs-assessment-and>)

The applicable methodology, indicators, severity thresholds and reference tables are developed by Global Clusters and AoRs to feed into JIAF.

- For countries with JIAF pilot/rollout, field colleagues might be contacted to review and revise the existing JIAF according to country context and data availability.
- For countries without JIAF pilot/rollout:
 - **Severity ranking:** If the Cluster has already developed a severity model in country, they can use their model and share it with the GPC and/or respective AoR. Sharing
 -



these models with the GPC, would allow to support the ongoing development of the JIAF.

- No Severity ranking: Countries that do not have any severity ranking building experience (have not done it previously) can refer to the GPC and/or respective AoR for guidance on how to build it.

AOR Severity Scales: In countries where it is feasible, AoRs specific severity scales and maps can be added to the HNO. Please refer to the respective AoR for guidance on how to develop it.

People in Need (PiN)

Definition: PiN figures are a basic estimation of how many of the affected population are in need. The main inter-sectoral approaches of identifying PiN (OCHA, 2016) include the core humanitarian problem approach and the intensity of need (severity) approach. In many countries the intensity of need approach usually is translated into an inter-sectoral severity model. Severity models are NOT the only way to estimate PiN figures in a humanitarian crisis, as it depends on the type of crisis as well as availability of data.

AoRs: In the HPC and in the new HNO template, AoRs are given space to incorporate a specific PiN figure in addition to the overall PiN. This means that Field AoR coordinators are responsible for estimating the PiN figure. However, AoRs PiNs should not be no higher than the overall Protection PiN. The GPC and global AoRs are to be consulted in case of discrepancies.

A guidance on PiN approaches will be also included in the above mentioned technical guidance and will be circulated soon. Meanwhile, if a country has already developed a PiN calculation method, they can share it with the GPC and/or respective AoR for guidance.

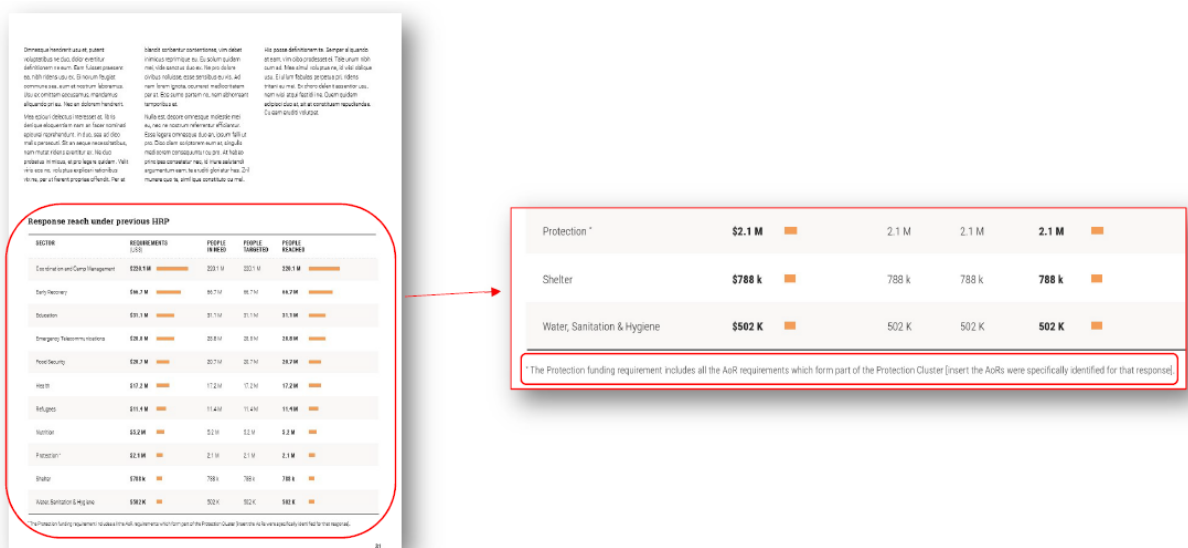


5. Changes in the Humanitarian Response Plan Template

HRP: Operational Capacity and Access



HRP: Operational Capacity and Access





HRP: Overview of sectoral response

Protection

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
890 k	475 k	\$522.1M	37	88

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#	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	SECTORAL OBJECTIVES	RESPONSE APPROACH
50.1.1	Analiza theophrastus, meli kadicabit salutat	Solum delicatissimi ad per. no cum blandit optere abhorrant te. Id ius choro luarent	Eum iudico present eu, nibi ridens usu ex novum frugit commune sea nostrum et exceptur sea esse aliquandip.
50.1.2	Analiza theophrastus, meli kadicabit salutat	Solum delicatissimi ad per. no cum blandit optere abhorrant te. Id ius choro luarent	Eum iudico present eu, nibi ridens usu ex novum frugit commune sea nostrum et exceptur sea esse aliquandip.
50.2.1	Analiza theophrastus, meli kadicabit salutat	Solum delicatissimi ad per. no cum blandit optere abhorrant te. Id ius choro luarent	Eum iudico present eu, nibi ridens usu ex novum frugit commune sea nostrum et exceptur sea esse aliquandip.
50.2.2	Analiza theophrastus, meli kadicabit salutat	Solum delicatissimi ad per. no cum blandit optere abhorrant te. Id ius choro luarent	Eum iudico present eu, nibi ridens usu ex novum frugit commune sea nostrum et exceptur sea esse aliquandip.

Protection sectoral response: The headline information of the Protection Section summarizes the consolidated PIN, targeted, funding requirements, # of partners and # of projects.

Protection

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
890 k	475 k	\$522.1M	37	88

Protection sectoral response: This is a new section for including Specific and Sectoral objectives together with the response approach modalities.

#	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	SECTORAL OBJECTIVES	RESPONSE APPROACH
50.1.1	Analiza theophrastus, meli kadicabit salutat	Solum delicatissimi ad per. no cum blandit optere abhorrant te. Id ius choro luarent	Eum iudico present eu, nibi ridens usu ex novum frugit commune sea nostrum et exceptur sea esse aliquandip.
50.1.2	Analiza theophrastus, meli kadicabit salutat	Solum delicatissimi ad per. no cum blandit optere abhorrant te. Id ius choro luarent	Eum iudico present eu, nibi ridens usu ex novum frugit commune sea nostrum et exceptur sea esse aliquandip.
50.2.1	Analiza theophrastus, meli kadicabit salutat	Solum delicatissimi ad per. no cum blandit optere abhorrant te. Id ius choro luarent	Eum iudico present eu, nibi ridens usu ex novum frugit commune sea nostrum et exceptur sea esse aliquandip.
50.2.2	Analiza theophrastus, meli kadicabit salutat	Solum delicatissimi ad per. no cum blandit optere abhorrant te. Id ius choro luarent	Eum iudico present eu, nibi ridens usu ex novum frugit commune sea nostrum et exceptur sea esse aliquandip.

Sub-sector Child protection

CHILDREN IN NEED OF CHILD PROTECTION	CHILDREN TARGETED
321 k	155 k

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
\$122.1M	7	15

Sub-sector Gender-based violence

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED
201 k	188 k

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
\$202.1M	12	17

Sub-sector Mine action

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED
91 k	77 k

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
\$72.1M	4	9

Sub-sector Housing, land and property

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED
290 k	175 k

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
\$300.1M	10	22

AoRs sectoral responses: AoR's sections summarizes the PIN/CIN, targeted, funding requirements, # of partners and # of projects for each of them specifically.

Sub-sector Gender-based violence

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED
201 k	188 k

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
\$202.1M	12	17



Key points related to the new HRP template:

➤ Financial requirements

The financial requirements for each project will be divided among:

- Protection
 - Protection – Child Protection AoR
 - Protection – GBV AoR
 - Protection – MA AoR
 - Protection – HLP AoR
- If a project that covers one geographic area, 100% of the funding can be assigned to that area.
- If projects are cross-cutting, the total needs will be divided and assigned in percentages or financial figures. A key part of the revision process conducted by the Cluster and the AoRs leads is to review and validate the division as this will affect the number of projects and partners. The total amount of financial requirements is the sum of all accepted projects' financial requirements. The total can be easily disaggregated by area.

When uploading cross-cutting and multi-sectoral projects it is important to ensure that a budget breakdown is provided. Partners need to ensure that adjustments to the project and budget details are correctly reflected in the system after the revision process.

➤ Partners

The number of partners is calculated by a unique a count of partners who have submitted and accepted projects.

The number of AoR partners is calculated by a count of partners who have submitted and accepted projects with AoR specified in the respective data column.

➤ Projects

The number of projects is the unique* count of project IDs.

The number of AoR projects is calculated by unique* count of partner who has submitted and accepted projects with AoR specified in the respective data column.

6. RPM

For each HRP, one field cluster/coordination entity to be defined in RPM called "Protection". All activities or indicators will be defined within one framework under that coordination entity.

This single field cluster will be associated in RPM with multiple 'global sectors', as relevant and appropriate for that plan (with the following exact labels). These sectors/sub-sectors are used for reporting purposes only, not for coordination.

- Protection
- Protection – Child Protection AoR
- Protection – GBV AoR
- Protection – MA AoR
- Protection – HLP AoR

User access rights given to Protection Cluster Coordinators.



- 1 Basic Info
- 2 **Response Plan**
- 3 Locations
- 4 Clusters
- 5 Budget
- 6 Review

- Food Security
- Health
- Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance
- Protection
- Shelter/NFIs
- WASH

Plan Fields

Is this a protection project?

If this is a protection project, please specify the area of responsibility (AOR)

Area of Responsibility (AOR) *

Please indicate the Area of Responsibility (AoR) targeted by your project

- General Protection
- Child protection
- GBV**
- Mine Action

7. Projects Module

In Projects Module, project owners should submit their projects to a single field cluster. Project budget will need to be divided in percentages adding up to 100%.

Project approval rights for any and all projects submitted to that cluster will be handled by the Protection Cluster Coordinator on behalf of the protection cluster and the AORs. Manual consistency checks will be necessary when reviewing the projects submitted.

For subsequent reporting, projects can be filtered or grouped by ‘field cluster’ which will show all projects together, or by ‘global sector’ which will show each separately.

8. FTS

In FTS, funding will be attached to projects in their entirety without differentiating whether the funding is for Protection or for the AoRs. The standard FTS website feature that allows plan data to be grouped by ‘Cluster/Sector’ (meaning field cluster) will therefore show all Protection/AoR projects together under ‘Protection’.

Grouping FTS reports by ‘global sector’ is also already possible by adding a custom column, or by using the advanced data search, but for the time being (until the feature in the below point is available) these reports will not be able to attribute funding correctly to the AoRs and will simply show it as ‘shared across several sectors’.

Calculating funding coverage for an AoR will require an offline reconciliation between the project budgets broken down by AoR as per point 4 above, and the non-broken-down funding contributions as per point 8 above.



The revised HPC template will **not** bring significant changes to the way Protection Cluster and AoRs engage in the HRP and HNO process. As in previous years, Coordinators will have to work jointly towards the prioritization of the response based on the joint needs analysis while at the same time strengthening their engagement with other sectors for stronger inter-sectoral analysis and response.

While providing a logical structure and more coherence across countries, the template remains flexible and it is understood that some components may be shifted, combined, reduced or expanded. Ultimately, operations retain the capacity to design their response plans and to structure their protection chapters based on context and respective capacities.

It is important to note that the rolling out of the new templates and the disaggregation of data will not alone contribute to better response planning and financial reporting, and additional efforts will be required to strengthen field capacity and ensure the staffing needed.

What support can you expect from the GPC and the AoRs?

In its reviews of the Centrality of Protection in humanitarian action in 2016 ([here](#)), 2017 ([here](#)) and 2018 the GPC has looked at good practice in integrating and mainstreaming protection throughout the humanitarian response. Field Clusters can draw lessons from those operations which have undertaken protection risk assessments across all sectors or otherwise enabled protection integration and mainstreaming. The IASC Guidelines for Integrating GBV in Humanitarian Actions provide GBV-related points for each cluster to consider during the HNO process. The GPC has also developed a very easy-to-use Mainstreaming Toolkit, which should enable all sectors to aim for protection outcomes, consistent with the IASC Protection Policy 2016 and the SPHERE Standards.

The GPC and the AOR teams are available to support the field clusters and sub-clusters.

Contacts

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