Colombia, 2024. © UNHCR/Marina Calderon
Children walk on a footbridge over the mangrove in
the Pescador neighbourhood of Turbot

Protection Field Coordination Toolkit

Chapter 8: Cluster Transition, Deactivation and Reform

Global Protection Cluster

Chapter 8: Cluster Transition, Deactivation and Reform

Overview

This chapter contains:

- Criteria for cluster activation and deactivation.

- Processes for transitioning clusters and considerations for deactivation.

- Key principles and steps for effective transition and reform.

- Introduction to humanitarian reform initiatives and area-based coordination.

Clusters are timebound mechanisms activated during humanitarian crises to address coordination gaps. This chapter explores criteria and processes for cluster transition, deactivation, and reform while ensuring that protection principles remain central to all decisions.

Skip ahead to:

> **NOTE:** External unforeseen changes, such as the 2025 global humanitarian aid funding crisis, can trigger cluster deactivation in contexts where it was not planned nor expected to happen. As such, coordination mechanisms may be unprepared.
>
> Where cluster coordinators are planning for transition, reform or deactivation – as part of the global dialogue on the 'Humanitarian Reset' – cluster coordinators can find up to date information, guidance and messaging at the GPC webpage – Positioning Protection in Humanitarian Action 2025.

8.1 Core Concepts and Principles

Cluster Activation

Clusters are created when existing coordination mechanisms are overwhelmed or constrained in their ability to respond to identified needs in line with humanitarian principles.

The criteria for cluster activation are met when:

- Response and coordination gaps exist due to sharp deterioration or significant change in the humanitarian situation.

- Existing national response or coordination capacity is unable to meet needs in a manner that respects humanitarian principles, due to the scale of need, number of actors involved, need for a more complex multi-sectoral approach, or other constraints on the ability to respond.

> **Read more..**
>
> - IASC Guidance on Cluster Transition and Deactivation (2025)
> - IASC Reference Module on Cluster Coordination at the Country Level, 2015
> - GPC NRC Note on Protection in Humanitarian Coordination Transitions

Clusters can deactivate, transition or be reformed depending on what is most appropriate to their context. Clusters are very likely to experience reform initiatives that are aimed at increasing efficiencies and participation. Situations of deactivation, transition and reform can be very challenging for coordination teams to navigate while it takes the humanitarian system time to adapt and the reset roles and responsibilities.

Note: Cluster coordinators are asked to pay specific attention to the **Template for Protection Clusters deactivating/transitioning**, which can be found as **Annex 2** of the GPC NRC Note on Protection in Humanitarian Coordination Transitions.

Cluster Transition & Deactivation

Clusters are timebound. They are activated when there are gaps in coordination and humanitarian response, and national response and coordination capacities cannot meet these needs. Clusters should therefore be deactivated when that gap no longer exist. Wherever possible, Clusters should transition to emergency or recovery coordination structures that are led or supported nationally. IASC Guidance on Cluster Transition and Deactivation (2025) defines the following:

- **Cluster deactivation** is the closure of a formally activated cluster. This includes transferring core functions from clusters, which have international leadership and accountability, to other structures (e.g. nationally led or development focused). Cluster functions can be transferred to existing or pre-crisis structures, or new ones.

- **Cluster transition** is the process – planning and implementation – of transferring cluster leadership and accountabilities, leading to deactivation.

When Should Clusters be Deactivated?

The de-activation of formally activated clusters may be considered when at least one of the conditions that led to its activation is no longer present:

1. The humanitarian situation improves, significantly reducing humanitarian needs and consequently reducing associated response and coordination gaps.

2. National structures acquire sufficient capacity to coordinate and meet residual humanitarian need in line with humanitarian principles.

What Triggers Deactivation?

Cluster transition and deactivation processes are initiated and led by the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC), in consultation with the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), in collaboration with national authorities where possible, supported by OCHA. This may be initiated following an annual review of the coordination

architecture by the HC/HCT. The decision to start the deactivation process is taken by the HC in consultation with the HCT and the national authorities.

A coordination architecture review can be carried out in-country, or requests can be made to the IASC Peer-2-Peer Support Project, or the Global Cluster Coordination Group (GCCG) to conduct the review. The review assesses whether the coordination structures continue to be appropriate considering changes in the humanitarian context and determines whether they should (i) continue as they are, (ii) be expanded, (iii) be streamlined, or (iv) transition with a plan and benchmarks for deactivation.

A decision to transition and deactivate clusters might apply to all clusters in a humanitarian response, or it might apply to some only, while others continue, depending on the response situation.

The 4 Principles of Deactivation

The IASC Reference Module on Cluster Coordination at the Country Level (2015) outlines four principles that should guide and inform transition and de-activation processes.

1. They are **initiated and led by the HC**, in consultation with the HCT, wherever possible in close collaboration with national authorities and supported by OCHA. CLAs, cluster partners and national counterparts should also be involved in drafting and agreeing the review and its recommendations and preparing transition or de-activation plans.

2. They are based on **assessment of national capacity**, including:
    - The presence, structure and resources of relevant response and coordination mechanisms. Where clusters can hand over to national counterparts, transition will be easier and probably faster.
    - De-activation can also be induced by a government declaration that an emergency is over, shifting the focus to recovery and development coordination structures.
    - The functions of some clusters (for example protection or WASH) are likely to be transferred to a variety of national structures. Service clusters (ETC, Logistics) may first transition to facilitating access to commercial or national services, prior to phasing out.
    - Not all clusters must be de-activated at the same time; the timing of de-activation is related to ongoing needs and the presence or absence of national structures competent to manage the functions in question.

3. They **take account of the context**, including the scale of residual or continued humanitarian needs, and the ability of successor mechanisms to respond in line with humanitarian principles.
    - De-activation in sudden onset crises may be more rapid than in complex or protracted emergencies.
    - Probability of recurring or new disasters (and costs of closure and subsequent re-establishment) may outweigh benefits of de-activation, especially if investments have been made in capacity-building and preparedness.

4. They are **guided by early recovery and resilience-building objectives**. Integrating early recovery objectives in transition and de-activation plans ensures humanitarian actors consider sustainability of their response, take steps to build national and local capacity, emphasize preparedness, support long-term recovery and development objectives.
    - Where feasible, clusters should share cluster leadership with national actors, and work with national counterparts to build capacity to assume coordination roles in humanitarian preparedness and response as well as recovery and development. Care should be taken to avoid transferring leadership before capacity is in place.

8.2 Protection Considerations in Cluster Transition & Deactivation

Protection issues and humanitarian principles must be considered during transition planning (at a cluster and overall response level). Some population groups or geographical areas might experience more pronounced risks, such as exclusion or discrimination or a lack of humanitarian access. Any issues should be included in the feasibility/risk assessment for transition and considered in the handover and leadership of continuing coordination functions.

Reflecting on the Protection Environment

In many cases, Protection Clusters can anticipate significant protection issues even after the Protection Cluster deactivates, such as population groups that continue to face persecution or exclusion, areas that remain inaccessible, or specific rights that are denied.

To that end, it may be helpful to think through the following questions:

- Are there any population groups that may face persecution or exclusion from access to services following the deactivation of the cluster? What safeguards are in place for these individuals or groups? o Example: are there communities with perceived ethnic or political links that could expose them to harm or exclusion?

- Do the authorities/remaining actors have the capacity to identify, prevent and respond to ongoing or new protection risks and needs? Can they do so on the required scale? o Example: are enough social workers and/or case management systems in place for gender-based violence (GBV) survivors or unaccompanied and separated children (UASCs)?

- Are there contexts in which authorities should not take the lead for protection coordination?

You can find more protection considerations in the GPC NRC Note on Protection in Humanitarian Coordination Transitions (2025).

Transition/Deactivation Risk Assessments

Each cluster deactivation & transition plan should include a risk analysis with mitigation measures to be taken, which should be included in the transition workplan. The transition process might have to be paused or revised if certain risks (e.g.., protection risks) cannot be mitigated.

A risk analysis for cluster transition and deactivation must consider humanitarian principles and include any protection risks for affected people that may occur or be exacerbated. The IASC guidance (2025) includes a template risk assessment that can be used.

Protection Measures in Deactivation/Transition Processes

The IASC Guidelines (2025) include specific protection related considerations to Cluster deactivation and transition processes:

- Transition plans should maintain flexibility, especially in environments with specific protection concerns. See IASC Guidance section 4.1.1 When to put a transition plan in place.

- Consult cluster members and ensure any specific protection issues are considered when identifying future coordination needs and what coordination functions need to be transitioned. See IASC Guidance section 4.2 Actions - 2. Identify future coordination needs, and what coordination functions need to be transitioned.

- Ensure to take protection considerations into account when identifying who can take over coordination functions. Consider humanitarian principles and any specific protection concerns. See IASC Guidance section 4.2 Actions - 4. Identify who can take over coordination functions and 5.3 Principles and considerations.

- National actors, especially government, must be both willing and able to take on response coordination leadership and to support humanitarian response to be in line with humanitarian principles. See IASC Guidance section 5.2 Options for coordination handover and leadership.

- It may be necessary to retain international leadership for coordination of specific critical (usually protection) issues if the context requires. See IASC Guidance section 4.1.2 Time needed for transition and 5.2 Options for coordination handover and leadership.

- The transition process might have to be paused or revised if certain risks (e.g. protection risks) cannot be mitigated. See IASC Guidance section 4.2 Actions - 5. Developing a cluster transition plan.

8.3 Processes and Procedures for a Protection Cluster

Planning Cluster Transition and Deactivation

Remember: Cluster transition is the process of working towards deactivation of cluster coordination mechanism. The processes of transition might take a long time, and include:

- Development of a plan for what deactivation looks like.

- Development of a plan for the transition process itself.

- Implementation of the transition (i.e. the steps needed to hand over or stop coordination functions).

When Should a Protection Cluster Transition/Deactivate?

The decision to transition and deactivate clusters, and the timeline, is ultimately made by the HC with the HCT in consultation with the government/national authorities, after a coordination review. Protection Clusters and CLAs might be asked to establish benchmarks as part of a coordination review, to inform the decision of when Cluster transition should start. You should also set benchmarks and timelines as part of the transition process.

Benchmarks to consider for Protection Cluster transition will be specific to your context, but might include:

- Scale and severity of protection needs and progress towards durable or transitional solutions.

- Scale of continuing protection needs.

- Geographic coverage of protection response.

- Capacity and willingness of national/government actors, or an alternative coordination setup, to coordinate remaining protection response.

Cluster deactivation or transition should always be primarily driven by the needs of the affected population and the potential impact on them. Lack of funding, political challenges, security, and/or the capacity of the CLA are not reasons to deactivate a cluster if there is still need for protection response and coordination that cannot be met by national structures. Likewise, Protection Cluster deactivation does not mean that funding is no longer required for a protection response.

Thinking Early for Protection Cluster Transition

Given that at some point all Protection Clusters will be deactivated, it is good practice to consider longer-term planning for protection coordination from as early in the response as is feasible in the context – in particular in terms of:

- Strategic planning processes.

- The coordination structure of the Cluster.

Depending on the response context, it may or may not be possible or appropriate to identify a future transition plan (to work towards eventual cluster deactivation) early on. However, it is usually possible to build relationships and conduct activities that create conditions which later transition plans can be built on.

What Needs to be Transitioned: The Six Core Functions of a Cluster

The global Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) guidance on cluster transition encourages thinking about transition through the framework of the IASC core functions of a cluster. There are **6 + 1 core functions** of clusters**.** These are discussed in more detail in the first chapter of this Toolkit (**Chapter 1: Humanitarian Coordination Overview**) and in the IASC Reference Module for Cluster Coordination. In brief they are:

1. To support service delivery.
2. To inform the HC's strategic decision-making.
3. To plan and implement cluster strategies.
4. To monitor and evaluate performance.
5. To build national capacity in preparedness and contingency planning.
6. To support robust advocacy.
7. To promote and strengthen accountability to affected populations.

A useful first step of a transition process is to map out the current work of the Cluster against the 6+1 core functions. This can then be used as the basis of the transition plan, to what will be to identify what will happen for each Cluster activity and responsibility – to be handed over, adapted, or phased out.

Two aspects of coordination should be considered:

- A suitable mechanism for the coordination of any continued protection response activities.

- Preparedness for the coordination of any future crisis and any associated protection response.

Steps for Planning Cluster Transition & Deactivation

When preparing transition and deactivation plans, a cluster should:
1. Map preparedness arrangements, and response and coordination needs (based on the IASC six cluster functions).
2. Identify Government and other coordination-and-response mechanisms that are competent to assume leadership and accountability for the cluster's functions. Responsibilities and accountabilities may pass to a range of officials or institutions, and not all need to be transferred at the same time.
3. Assess the capacity of these mechanisms to assume responsibility.
4. Determine what must be done over what period to build capacity, during the transition or to enable de-activation.

5. Define how CLAs and national counterparts are accountable for cluster functions during transition and de-activation and take steps to ensure accountability is preserved.

6. Set benchmarks to indicate phased transitions towards de-activation.

7. Propose a timetable for transition or de-activation.

8. Propose a timetable for additional cluster reviews as appropriate.

9. Decide how preparedness will be maintained or strengthened after de-activation and define any continued role for the CLA

Source: IASC (2015) IASC Reference Module for Cluster Coordinator at Country Level

Designing Deactivation Options & Transition Processes

The best plan for Protection Cluster deactivation (handover or exit) and the right approach for transitioning to it will be unique to each response. Cluster transition is the process of working towards deactivation.

Ideally, a transition should have a phased approach: downscaling Cluster activities and responsibilities through either gradually stopping workstreams or gradually handing them over, while also identifying and delivering any needed capacity-building, advocacy, or communication.

You might wish to develop a transition strategy in multiple parts: a first strategy to identify deactivation options, then updated to outline a full transition and deactivation plan.

When identifying deactivation options, and designing the transition approach and activities, consider:

- What protection response will continue? What activities will continue or be adapted?

- Which actors will continue to deliver protection interventions, and where?

- What is available, what needs to be advocated for, and how in terms of future funding for protection interventions?

- What scale of protection coordination is needed to support continued protection response. Which coordination functions must be continued, and which can be stopped?

- How do you consult and inform partners and key stakeholders?

- Can you preserve cluster knowledge (e.g. website, files) and IM information?

- If future protection training or technical guidance might be needed, who is responsible, and do they have sufficient capacities and resources to deliver on these?

- Who will be accountable for what, in a new structure?

- How emergency preparedness will be maintained, including a role for the CLAs?

Cluster coordination teams have to be objective. It can be difficult to decide to stop workstreams that your team has put a lot of effort into, or to decide that a full Cluster setup is no longer needed.

Creating Conditions for Transition

In some responses, the future transition options can be clearly identified early on. For example, there might be a government or national counterpart who takes on coordination and leadership role in relation to the Protection response. In this case, the following can be considered:

- Including the government/national counterpart in coordination structures, for example through establishing co-leadership with the government/national body at national or sub-national level, and supporting government participation in and leadership of both regular coordination processes and strategic planning processes.

- Identifying any capacity-building needs of government/national counterpart staff on coordination functions and other relevant topics, and including this in cluster strategic planning and annual workplans.

- Strong localization focus of the Cluster in coordination functions, including engaging local and national NGOs as sub-national and national co-coordinating NGO, supporting their coordination capacity and understanding of coordination systems through trainings, as well as promoting local and national partners as operational actors including through supporting technical capacity and access to funding.

Leaving a Clear Transition/Deactivation Handover

Protection Cluster coordination teams are requested to ensure they develop a clear deactivation/transition common note on the final status of the Protection Cluster in their country operation, any issues of concern and follow up.

This handover note is important for continuity of follow up once a cluster deactivates, and the coordination of any continued protection action, and preparedness for the coordination of any future crisis and any associated protection response. A note to file should be prepared and shared with any in country coordination mechanism and the Global Protection Cluster. See Annex 2 for the template note to file. A word version can be requested directly from the GPC.

8.4 Challenges and Considerations

To date, cluster transition processes have rarely been straightforward. They can be uncertain times for the response and Protection Cluster partners. This is particularly difficult if transition/deactivation is occurring alongside a decrease in funding.

It is important to remember:

- ✓ Cluster transition is not a process of simply swapping coordination responsibilities from one actor to another or about switching donor funding from humanitarian funding streams to development funding streams.

- ✓ Many partners activities will continue after coordination transition, and partners can use the transition period to reflect on how they wish to work together after the cluster exits.

- ✓ It is important to work with development and peace actors to advocate for interventions (programmatic and policy) that will have the most protective impact for affected populations. This is not an exercise in advocating for all programming to remain as usual.

- ✓ It is important to keep lines of communication open with the cluster lead agency, donors, partners and other stakeholders, to be transparent about your knowledge, resources and capacities currently.

If Future Transition Options Are Not Clear

Sometimes it is not possible or appropriate to identify future transition options earlier in a response, especially if government co-leadership of the Cluster is not feasible, or yet feasible. However, it still pays off to think long term, and to start to build longer-term thinking into ongoing humanitarian response. You might wish to consider how to lay the foundations for future discussions on transition, while maintaining flexibility to adapt to future changes in the context and coordination needs.

For example:

- Consider which actors might be engaged in any future transition discussions.

- Proactively establish good working relationships between the Cluster coordination team and relevant authorities at national and sub-national level. The most appropriate forms of engagement can differ between contexts and might change over time. For example, bilateral engagement and briefings to authorities, aiming for later participation in cluster coordination meetings.

- Identify ways the Cluster can support a good understanding of coordination functions, humanitarian principles, and other relevant knowledge among these actors, to enable any future engagement on transition. This might also support current protection coordination engagement.

- Strong localization focus, supporting local and national actor contribution to coordination and operations.

Encouraging a sense of ownership among stakeholders early in a process usually gives better results, as does planning for handover with the organization and staff that will take on the work.

8.5 Humanitarian Reform Initiatives

In some cases, humanitarian transition has involved transition between modalities of humanitarian coordination. The Flagship was launched in 2023 to pilot a revised humanitarian set up. Area based coordination models are also potential alternatives/complimentary structures to the cluster system.

Flagship Initiative

The Flagship Initiative was launched in 2023 with the intension of redesigning humanitarian action 'from the ground up.' It has been piloted in four countries – Colombia, Niger, the Philippines and South Sudan. These are all responses with Protection Clusters.

The aim of the **Flagship Initiative** has been to:

- Systematically engages with communities to understand their priorities, risks, capacities, and aspirations.

- Coordinate planning and programming around these priorities at a decentralized, subnational level.

- Finance a coalition of partners and packages of humanitarian assistance that contribute to delivering community priorities – both in terms of emergency response and strengthening resilience.

The Five Elements of the Flagship Initiative are:

1. **Systematic and participatory community engagement:** This approach prioritizes participatory engagement based on active listening and iterative dialogue to understand and prioritize community needs.

2. **Decentralized Area-Based Coordination:** Area-based coordination emphasises greater local involvement and decentralized decision-making.

3. **Funding local communities' priorities and capacities:** The Flagship approach utilizes country-based pooled funds to directly support local initiatives and capacities.

4. **Programming and humanitarian planning based on community priorities**.

5. **Empowering Resident and Humanitarian Coordinators to drive an integrated response that addresses community priorities.** This is sometimes referred to as 'empowered leadership,' which gives RC/HCs more authority to launch their own initiatives and approaches.

Area Based Coordination

The cluster approach organises the coordination of humanitarian responses along thematic technical areas. This helps in information sharing, allows a clear accountability structure and supports technical collaboration. However, there are limitations –particularly when partners want to coordinate cross-sectors at a local level or/and when engaging with local authorities.

Definition of Area-Based Coordination

An area-based (sometimes also referred to as 'settlement-based') approach generally refers to coordination of a humanitarian response organised at the local level based on geography rather than thematic technical sectors thus defining an area, rather than a sector or target group, as a primary entry point for coordination and response. (FSL Handbook, 2023)

For several reasons – including a commitment to localisation, the protracted nature of crises and changing response modalities – there is an interest in an area-based approach that allows a focus on multi-sector interventions. Area based coordination can also be used to support joint leadership models with local authorities at a lower administrative level.

The applicability of area-based approaches is highly context specific. Area-based approaches are very common in urban responses. Some partners may also refer to area-based approaches in terms of how their internal programme structures are designed. In some contexts, there are calls for 'whole of population' approaches where the same population group is displaced across multiple locations and/or they face specific protection risks.

There is – as of 2025 – no standard definition of an area-based approach. Clusters and partners have flexibility to adjust the level of coordination based on the needs of the partners and the most appropriate response to affected communities, and cluster coordination teams should be aware of the risk of the evolution of 'parallel' rather than complimentary coordination approaches. Area based coordination often co-exists with the cluster approach and the twin approach does have an impact on cluster resourcing and staffing.

For tips on area-based coordination see the IASC Guidance Note for Coordination in Urban Crises.

Humanitarian Reset

In a letter to the IASC Principles on 10 March 2025, the OCHA's Emergency Relief Coordinator, Mr Tom Fletcher, announced the launch of a process - The Humanitarian Reset - to improve the efficiency of the humanitarian system. The Humanitarian Reset looks at the following possible actions: localisation, HPC prioritisation, life-saving actions, reform initiatives (JIAF 2.0, HPC reform, flagship, IDP solutions), cluster simplification and streamlining, IASC reform. The ERC has also ask to reduce inefficiency, duplication and bureaucracy (see OCHA - A simplified and more efficient humanitarian system).

Amid ongoing humanitarian reform and significant cuts to foreign aid funding, Protection Clusters and their partners must navigate complex transitions and potential program closures. These shifts require careful planning to minimize disruptions to affected populations and ensure that critical protection services remain accessible where possible. The GPC published a short guidance to Protection Cluster coordination teams on how to engage partners in structured discussions for any closure of their protection programming. See Guidance on Sudden Programme Closure.

Other resources on how to positioning protection in humanitarian action in 2025 amidst foreign aid funding cuts and humanitarian reform are available here: Positioning Protection in Humanitarian Action 2025 | Global Protection Cluster

8.6 Key Resources and Tools

Title	Type	Language	Year
IASC Guidance on Cluster Transition and Deactivation (*including examples, a summary of the guidance, and HC-HCT checklists*)	Guidance / Resources	ENG	2025
IASC Reference Module for Cluster Coordination at Country Level, revised July 2015	Reference Module	ENG, KOR	2015
Flagship Initiative: Reimagining Humanitarian Action (Status Update One: February 2024)	Report	ENG	2024
Guidance Note for Coordination in Urban Crises - IASC	Report	ENG	2018
GPC NRC Note on Protection in Humanitarian Coordination Transitions – Continuity of Protection	Practice Note	ENG	2025
GPC Guidance on Sudden Programme Closure	Guidance	ENG	2025

8.6 Key Resources and Tools

Protection Field Coordination Toolkit – Overview of Chapters

Visit the main toolkit landing page or navigate directly to the chapters below to access more resources and information on the Protection Cluster's role in the following areas:

Protection Field Coordination Toolkit – Overview of Chapters	
Chapter 1: Humanitarian Coordination Overview	• Coordination models for internal displacement, refugee response and mixed situations • Cluster Activation Criteria and Processes
Chapter 2: Humanitarian Programme Cycle	• Elements / Principles of the HPC and the Role of the Cluster • Flash Appeals and Pooled Funds • Integration cross-cutting issues and the Centrality of Protection into the HPC
Chapter 3: Internal Displacement	• Internal displacement and the needs of IDPs. • Legal frameworks and displacement
Chapter 4: Protection in Armed Conflict	• International Law/Principles • Humanitarian protection and Protection of Civilians (PoC). • Humanitarian Civil-Military Coordination
Chapter 5: Centrality of Protection	• The Protection Cluster's responsibilities in CoP • The difference between mainstreaming, integration and the centrality of protection. • IASC processes and HCT benchmarks
Chapter 6: Climate, Disaster, and Sudden Onset Emergencies	• Terminology and definitions in climate and disasters. • Responding to sudden onset emergencies • Actions that can be taken after a sudden onset shock (day 1-5) • Climate and disaster preparedness and response.
Chapter 7: Durable Solutions	• Global frameworks guiding Durable Solutions • Supporting durable solutions at strategic and operational levels. • The GPC Durable Solutions Guidance for Protection Clusters
Chapter 8: Cluster Transition, Deactivation and Reform	• Criteria for cluster deactivation and transition • Transition processes • Humanitarian reform initiatives • Area-based coordination
Chapter 9: Advocacy and Communication	• Developing advocacy strategies and action plans • Preparing briefings to ICCG/HCT and engaging donors • Leveraging human rights mechanisms • Communication products and media engagement
Chapter 10: Data Responsibility and Safe Information Management	• Principles of data safeguarding, management and sharing • Data responsibility in humanitarian action • Safe and effective data handling
Chapter 11: Cross-Cutting Issues	• Age, Gender, Diversity and Disability Inclusion • MHPSS • AAP • PSEA • Protection Mainstreaming
Chapter 12: Understanding Protection Programmatic Approaches and Interventions	• Locally Led Responses • Community Based Protection • Case Management • Service Mapping and Referrals • Legal Aid, Law and Policy • Cash and Protection • Humanitarian Negotiations • Anti-Trafficking • Mobile and Rapid Protection Responses