

This report was issued by OCHA HQ with a coverage period from 27 August to 2 September. The next report will be issued on or around 11 September, 2009.

I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- Humanitarian services are shifting focus from hosting communities to areas of return to better meet the needs of the increasing number of returning displaced persons
- As a result of security concerns, there remains a lack of women in the workforce in most areas of return
- The Emergency Response Unit (ERU) was dissolved and the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) has taken over the coordination of relief efforts in the affected areas of NWFP

II. Situation Overview

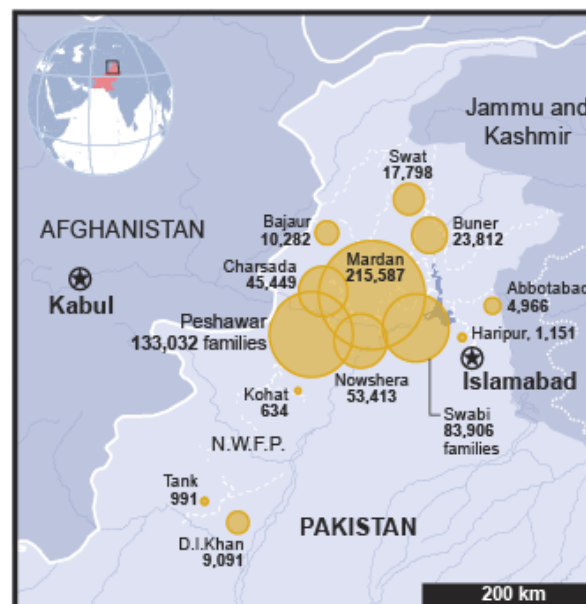
Food Shortage: The Government of the North West Frontier Province (NWFP) has requested WFP and the Food Cluster to cover the food needs of over 56,000 families (over 392,000 individuals) of vulnerable non-Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in 25 Union Councils in Swat District. According to WFP, these families stayed behind in Swat District during military operations in May and June 2009. The Government has procured food rations for 15,000 families (105,000 individuals) while the Anatolian Development Foundation will look after another 9,500 families (66,500 individuals) in four affected Union Councils. WFP will cover the large gap of 32,000 families (224,000 individuals) in its overall monthly food distribution process to over 2.2 million registered IDPs in the areas of origin and displacement.

The above map shows WFP food distribution to IDPs living in camps and hosting areas as well as in areas of return since the start of the IDP returns process in July. Despite the fact that a significant number of people have returned to their areas of origin, many IDPs were going back to their former hosting areas to pick up their food rations. This back and forth movement will cease as soon as more humanitarian hubs are established in return areas to provide food and non-food items (NFIs). Currently, 14 hubs are operational in Swat, Buner and Bajaur Districts.

IDP Returns: The rate of IDPs returning home from camps and host communities has slowed significantly in the past few weeks. Over the reporting period, the Provincial Relief, Rehabilitation and Settlement Authority/Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PaRRSA/PDMA) reports that the number of returning families decreased to 80 per day (560 individuals) compared with over 4,500 families per day (31,500 individuals) at the start of the repatriation period on 13 July. Around 800 families (5,600 individuals) returned to their areas of origin over the reporting period.

According to Government sources, an additional 53,400 families (373,800 individuals) have been verified as IDPs for a total of just over 383,190 families (2.7 million individuals) in the country. As of 1 September, over 234,500 families (1.64 million individuals) have returned to their homes. On 2 September, the Commissionerate of Afghan Refugees reported that almost 24,900 families (140,530 individuals) continued to reside in 21 camps.

NWFP: Number of families covered by WFP food distributions since the start of the IDP return process (July -August 2009)



Disclaimer: The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. Map data

South Waziristan: An OCHA mission to Bhakkar and D.I. Khan Districts took place 24-27 August. The main areas of focus were to assess humanitarian access and response, identify gaps and develop lateral coordination within the host districts. Some of the recommendations include the need for continued food assistance as well as health outreach and maternal and child health services as well as a need for education, livelihood and skill development interventions.

ERU Demobilisation: PDMA will be the future counterpart for humanitarian actors, following the dismantling of the Emergency Response Unit (ERU) on 26 August. The PDMA was set up to deal with disaster mitigation, such as relief, preparedness and advocacy, and has a permanent mandate. The recently launched PaRRSA will be in charge of reconstruction and rehabilitation in the affected areas.

NWFP Floods: Relief activities continued in flood-affected Union Councils of Mardan and Swabi Districts where various humanitarian organisations provided food and NFIs to the affected population. The Government has identified flood damage to the water supply systems, which will be restored by UNICEF. The Health Cluster has sent out mobile health teams to treat patients.

Ramadan Assistance: As part of Ramadan tradition, WFP is providing 27 MT of dates donated by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in five kg packs to over 14,000 families (98,000 individuals). According to media reports, the United Arab Emirates Red Crescent Society and the Khalifa Foundation have delivered 100 MT of Ramadan relief items for 27,000 IDPs (4,000 families) in Swat and Malakand Divisions. The relief items consist of flour, sugar, rice, oil, tea and cereal.

Security Situation: There has been no major change in the security situation, which remains volatile all over Pakistan. After a shooting incident in Islamabad, during which Pakistan's minister for religious affairs was wounded and his driver killed, security measures have been tightened in the capital. Extra security measures are still in place in major cities due to the holy month of Ramadan.

III. Humanitarian Needs and Response

Protection

Needs: Registration remains a concern as it has been suspended for new IDPs in all areas, including in D.I. Khan and Tank Districts. Jalozei Camp is the only camp where registration is still taking place. There is also a need for faster verification of registered IDPs by the National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA), and faster distribution of cash cards to registered and verified IDPs. Media reports of extra-judicial and revenge killings from the return areas are of concern and warrant proper investigation. There is also a need to set up a Protection Monitoring and Intervention System among humanitarian partners through consultations with Protection Cluster members and the Government.

Response: ICRC¹ field teams were present in Lower and Upper Dir and Malakand Districts as well as in Bajaur Agency to carry out humanitarian activities and monitoring. ICRC facilitated the re-establishment of family links through free phone calls in the IDP Camps of Rangmala (Malakand District), Palosa (Charsadda District), Jalozei (Nowshera District) and Mayor and Kungi (Lower Dir District). In total, 149 phone calls, including 44 international calls, were made.

International Rescue Committee (IRC) teams visited Jalala and Jalozei Camps to assist cases that are pending registration and to take corrective measures. The IRC gave a list of the camp's identified Extremely Vulnerable Individuals to the UNHCR field team, which will then be forwarded to the (former) Emergency

¹ The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is an impartial, neutral and independent humanitarian organization that attends the cluster coordination process in an observer capacity. The information included by ICRC in this OCHA situation report is provided in accordance with the ICRC's commitment to promote the complementary roles of the various humanitarian organizations working in Pakistan, to avoid duplication and gaps in the delivery of assistance.

Response Unit (ERU), NADRA and the camp administration for further action. The assistance to be provided is under discussion.

Protection Cluster consultations continue to develop IDP vulnerability criteria to provide assistance based on vulnerability/needs criteria rather than on registration. Meanwhile, documentation is being finalised for the information campaign regarding the conditions in IDP return areas.

Gaps/Challenges: Since access continues to be difficult, the security status of the affected and return areas remains unclear. According to IDPs coming from the return areas and the assessments carried out, it is still not safe for women to go back to their jobs. Few working women have resumed their activities in the affected areas. There are still no female medical personnel at Saidu Sharif hospital in Swat District, and no female teachers or health workers are working in rural areas. In addition, vulnerable female-headed households are still facing problems accessing food and non-food items (NFIs) in return areas where their mobility and safety are compromised due to cultural constraints.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

Needs: Stable, volunteer-based solutions are needed to maintain site infrastructure and service delivery in the remaining IDP camps.

Response: There are a total of 21 camps still operating in North West Frontier Province (NWFP) administered by the Commissionerate of Afghan Refugees (CAR), UNHCR, ICRC and other organisations. CAR reports that there are 24,760 families (over 140,380 individuals) left in the camps. So far, almost 27,000 families (154,260 individuals) from the camps have returned to their areas of origin, mainly in Swat and Buner Districts.

Sheikh Shahzad and Sheikh Yasin Camps in Mardan District have been decommissioned and the decommissioning of Yar Hussain Camp in District Swabi District is in progress.

During this reporting week, missions were carried out to UNHCR-administered camps in Mardan District (Jalala Camp), Nowshera District (Jalozai Camp) and in Lower Dir District (Wali Kandow Camp) to assess the current situation and IDP needs. As of 27 August, there were approximately 350 families (2,580 individuals) living in Jalala Camp and over 17,020 families (91,500 individuals) in Jalozai (including Familio) Camp. The land has been levelled in Wali Kandow Camp in Lower Dir District and tents and fences are in the process of being put up. The 314 families (2,090 individuals) in the camp have access to basic water and sanitation facilities.

IDPs in Jalala Camp in Mardan District reported security concerns as some sections of the camp were left deserted after the returns process had begun. Scattered families are due to be relocated to concentrate the camp population both for security and better camp management.

Gaps/Challenges: The constant movement of IDPs to and from the camps as well as back and forth to the areas of origin makes it difficult to assess fixed populations and provide needed assistance and services.

Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Needs: The Cluster needs to conduct a coordinated rapid damage assessment in the areas of return to identify the affected houses and families in need of transitional shelter. To be able to provide shelter assistance to families on a priority basis, vulnerability criteria developed by the Protection Cluster has to be taken into account during the assessment.

Response: The Cluster has developed procedural guidelines for Cluster members to conduct assessments in the areas of return. The guidelines have three categories: houses that are fully damaged, houses that are partially damaged and houses that have only minor damages.

Response in camps: Currently, 314 IDP families (2,090 individuals) live in the 350 tents that have been pitched across the 20 hectares of land in Wali Kandow Camp in Lower Dir District. Another 250 tents are due to be pitched in the coming week.

The Cluster has started renumbering tents in functional camps that are still accommodating IDP families following the return and relocation of many IDPs. This will help to plan and provide services to the remaining IDPs.

Shading work is ongoing in Jalozai Camp in Nowshera District, while a needs assessment will be completed for the remaining camp population. Since July, the Community Motivation and Development Organisation has completed 3,510 shading structures in Phases IV, V and VI of Jalozai Camp in Nowshera District and an additional 400 are being set up. ACTED has started shading work in Phases I, II and III of Jalozai Camp and more than 300 sheds have been completed since last week. Agro nets are used to protect and insulate the tents from the heat of the sun.

Off-camp response: UNHABITAT is providing shelter and NFI assistance to vulnerable IDPs living with host families in Mardan, Swabi and Charsadda Districts. Since 1 May, a total of approximately 9,510 tents, 2,200 house repair kits, 300 kitchen-sets and 500 floor mats have been distributed in these districts.

Gaps/Challenges: The District Coordination and District Revenue Officers in the return areas of Swat, Buner, Shangla and Dir Districts requested that the Cluster carry out damage needs assessments in the areas of return as they do not have the capacity to do so. However, security concerns prevent many Cluster members from accessing these areas.

Food Security

Needs: The Government has requested WFP to cover the food needs of close to 392,000 non-IDPs in the 25 worst-affected Union Councils due to armed conflict in Swat District. This would be in addition to WFP's existing IDP caseload. If this is the case, additional humanitarian hubs accessible to beneficiaries need to be opened at strategic points in Swat and Buner Districts.

Response: From 1-30 August, WFP distributed over 32,310 MT of food to approximately 2,178,000 IDPs and returnees (including 2,069,200 people off-camp and 108,760 IDPs in camps). Out of this, 1,825 MT of food was distributed to 9,090 IDP families (90,000 individuals) of South Waziristan currently living in D.I. Khan District and almost 200 MT to 990 families (9,910 individuals) living in Tank District.

In Lower Dir District, ICRC distributed 46 MT of food to 400 IDP families (2,800 individuals) in Khungi Shah IDP camp and 300 MT to 2,530 host families (17,710 individuals). In Malakand Division, 89 MT of food was distributed to 1,640 host families (11,480 individuals) while 2,700 families (18,900 individuals) received 310 MT of food in Swat District.

On 25 August, IFRC/PRCS started food distribution to 3,000 IDPs in Haripur, Battagram, Abbottabad, Attock and Rawalpindi Districts. IFRC/PRCS are already meeting the needs of around 6,700 IDPs in these districts providing NFIs, health and WASH services since the start of the displacement in May.

Gaps/Challenges: Security concerns pose a challenge for opening additional hubs, as well as for smooth and efficient food distribution in areas of return. Security restrictions also prevent staff from staying overnight in certain areas, such as Swat, and Lower and Upper Dir Districts. Security missions also need to assess if national staff can be allowed to travel to areas where international staff are not allowed.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Needs: WASH facilities in the vacated Swari Camp in Buner District need to be decommissioned. However, decommissioning is on hold until it is certain that the camp will not be needed again. In addition, there is a need for WASH services for the increasing number of IDPs in D.I. Khan and Tank Districts.

Response: Over the last week, the WASH Cluster initiated its activities in Tank and D.I. Khan Districts by distributing 4,000 WASH NFIs to the planned 10,000 IDP families (70,000 individuals) and improving and extending water supply systems to cope with the additional IDP load. These initiatives are supported by UNICEF through NGO partners and the two district governments.

Muslim Aid, IRC and UNICEF have responded to the flash floods in various Union Councils of Mardan and Swabi Districts. Muslim Aid distributed NFIs to 1,000 families (7,000 individuals) in Mardan District. UNICEF has agreed to support flood damages to the water supply systems that were assessed by the Public Health and Engineering Department in the flood-affected areas.

The IRC is working on the rehabilitation of WASH facilities in 12 more schools in Swabi and Mardan Districts in addition to the 16 it is already rehabilitating in the districts. UNHABITAT is rehabilitating WASH facilities in 50 secondary and high schools in Mardan Districts, UNICEF is due to reconstruct WASH facilities in over 1,160 schools, Catholic Relief Services in 45 schools and ACTED in 40 schools in Mardan, Swabi and Peshawar Districts.

Over the last week, the Tehsil Municipal Administration (TMA) started work on the rehabilitation of drainage and solid waste management systems in Mingora and Saidu Sharif towns in Swat District.

Gaps/Challenges: One remaining camp in Buner District, several camps in Dir District and three camps (Jalozai, Katcha Garhi and Jalala) in Peshawar and Nowshera Districts need continuous provision of WASH services. ICRC, MSF-Belgium and Cluster partners are supporting these camps.

Health

Needs: Comprehensive primary health care for the maternal sector, new-born babies and children, reproductive health services and family planning has to be improved in districts for returns as well as in hosting areas.

Response: During the reporting period, over 74,700 patient consultations were reported in 207 NWFP health sites - a 14 percent increase (9,148 individuals) - compared to the previous week. Females accounted for about 56 percent (or 41,715 patient visits) while males came in at 44 percent (or 33,045 visits). Most consultations were for chronic non-communicable diseases, followed by ante-natal care, injuries and 22 pregnancy and delivery related referrals.

In response to the monsoon floods, the Health Cluster's three mobile health teams examined and treated 600 patients in Union Council Ismaila in Swabi District for primary health care services. The Health Cluster also distributed three cholera kits and three mini emergency health kits to the Department of Health in Tank District and three mini emergency health kits in Buner District.

The Health Cluster environment team responded to the Acute Watery Diarrhea outbreak from Khat Kalay in Nowshera District in host communities, where just under 1,470 cases were reported. The Health Cluster provided 35,000 aqua tabs, 10 kg high test hypochlorid, 500 hygiene pamphlets and 3,000 soaps combined with an extensive hygiene promotion campaign using female health workers, hygiene promoters, and religious and community leaders. The environmental health team is regularly monitoring the water quality and treatment process in Jalala, Jalozai and Kacha Garhi IDP Camps in Mardan, Nowshera and Peshawar Districts respectively.

The ICRC provided 45 litres of Ringer lactates to the District Headquarter Hospital in Upper Dir District to treat IDPs against Acute Watery Diarrhea in Gandigar Camp. It also provided a cholera kit and 40 cholera beds for the Timergara Cholera Treatment Centre in Lower Dir District, drugs and dressing materials for Lagharai and Pashat Basic Health Units in Bajaur Agency, as well as drugs and anaesthesia for Agency Headquarters Hospital Khar (Bajaur Agency). There is no cholera problem in the Bajaur Agency.

Gaps/Challenges: There is a lack of female health care providers in returnee districts. Security conditions are a challenge for providing health care services. The Health Cluster is under-funded to sustain the current momentum as the health relief services are expanding to new districts, such as D.I. Khan, Tank, Bhakkar, Swat, Buner and Lower/Upper Dir.

Nutrition

Needs: IDPs who were registered in IDP camps and host communities for malnutrition programmes, such as the Supplementary Feeding Programme and the Outpatient Therapeutic Programme need proper follow up and nutritional care in their places of return in Swat, Buner, and Lower Dir Districts. There is also a need to start nutrition interventions in IDP places of return.

Response: During the week, nutrition interventions continued in eight IDP camps: Katcha Garhi I and II, Jalozei I, II and III, Palosa, Benazir Complex and Jalala Camps and in six IDP hosting districts: Peshawar, Mardan, Nowshera, Charsadda, Swabi Districts and Malakand Division.

Nutrition services are being established in areas of return, including Buner and Swat Districts by Save the Children in collaboration with the National Rural Support Program and REHBAR. The organisations will start enrolling malnourished children in the next two weeks. Services will be established in Lower Dir District by Relief Pakistan and Community Excellence for Rural Development. Merlin and two local organisations, Sawera Development Foundation and Community Rural Development Organization, will launch nutrition services for new IDPs in 18 Union Councils of hosting communities in D.I. Khan and Tank Districts on 7 September.

During last week, approximately 1,380 mothers received training on infant and young child feeding. In the same period, almost 860 moderately malnourished children and 220 pregnant and lactating women received nutritional supplements while 296 children were treated for severe acute malnourishment.

Gaps/Challenges: Setting up nutrition services in Swat and Buner Districts is a challenge due to the uncertain security situation there.

Education

Needs: There is a need to construct transitional structures for damaged schools in Swat, Buner, Upper Dir, Lower Dir, Shangla and Malakand Districts. There is also a need to provide educational opportunities to children in host communities.

Response: As of 31 August, the Cluster reports that rehabilitation has been completed in 925 schools while work is still in progress in 1,146 schools in Mardan, Swabi, Chardadda, Nowshera, and Peshawar Districts. Over the last week, UNICEF has completed rehabilitation in 718 schools, Save the Children in 15, ACTED in 77 and Integrated Regional Support Programme (IRSP) in 115 schools. Of the 1,146 schools, 899 are being rehabilitated by UNICEF, 129 by ACTED, 50 by UN Habitat, 35 by Save the Children and 33 by Catholic Relief Service.

The Mardan District Education Office has reported that 10 schools were damaged by the recent floods in the area. Cluster partners are planning to rehabilitate the schools.

Overall enrolment of primary education in camps has decreased from almost 27,730 to 11,550 (6,786 boys, 4,764 girls) with one girls' school being closed in Kacha Garhi II Camp during the last week. Similarly, the closure of six off-camp community schools in Peshawar District has reduced the enrolment of children in host community schools from 4,330 (3,085 boys and 1,245 girls) to 1,891 (1,433 boys, 458 girls). Save the Children also announced the closure of its nine community schools in Mardan District by the end of August.

Ed Links has opened three boys' middle and secondary schools in three camps in Upper Dir District. Technical College Wari Camp has a current enrolment of 105, Gandigar Camp has 112 children and Government Degree College Camp counts 76 children enrolled. Ed Links has started constructing prefabricated shelters in Bajaur and Mohmand Agencies from August.

Gaps/Challenges: There is an urgent need to provide school supplies. Furniture school tents are particularly needed until prefabricated shelters are obtained for 525 schools in Swat and 15 in Buner. An additional 825 school tents for Swat District and 50 for Buner District are needed. After 5 September, support is also needed to administer schools in Kacha Garhi and Benazir Complex in Peshawar and Nowshera Districts. UNESCO has run out of funds and therefore cannot provide support from 6 September. All schools reopened in Nowshera, Swabi, Mardan and Peshawar Districts from 1 September.

Logistics

Needs: The Pir Piai Humanitarian Base can only be upgraded if WFP and the National Railway Authorities agree on a draft lease. The upgrade will increase the available storage space and further improve delivery and handling capacity.

Response: Humanitarian hubs distributing food and NFIs are being shifted, partly to better respond to IDP needs as they return to their areas of origin, and partly to meet the needs of the new displacements in Lower Dir, D.I. Khan and Tank Districts. Since the last report, 18 humanitarian hubs have been closed in Peshawar, Nowshera, Charsadda, Mardan and Swabi Districts reducing the number of hubs serving IDPs in host communities and returnees in NWFP, Malakand Division and Bajaur Agency from 42 to 24. As of 1 September, only nine hubs remain operational for contingency purposes in host community areas. These include two hubs each in Peshawar and Mardan Districts and one each in Kohat, Charsadda, Nowshera, Manshera and Abbottabad Districts.

While hubs are being closed in hosting communities, more are being opened in areas of return. During the reporting week, two more humanitarian hubs were established each in Buner and Swat Districts to meet the needs of the returning population, bringing the number of hubs in Buner District to six and in Swat District to seven.

There continue to be nine distribution points; five inside camps and four operational outside the camps, three of which are in DI Khan District and one in Tank District. Distribution in these areas is facilitated through Peace Foundation, a local NGO.

Gaps/Challenges: So far, the WFP Augmentation Project, which includes the Logistics Cluster component, is only 29 percent funded against a total requirement of US \$6.5 million.

Agriculture

Needs: A bountiful wheat sowing season, which begins in October, is of critical importance for food security in areas of return, where people lost seed and livestock vital for their livelihoods. Likewise, fruit orchards need restoration to re-establish food security and livelihoods.

Response: Last week, the National Agriculture Research Centre (NARC) of the Pakistan Agriculture Research Council distributed 1,000 kg of high yielding, blight-resistant potato tubers and 500 kg of pea seeds

to plant at 20 demonstration sites in Buner District. This consignment is designed to help local farmers, who stayed back during the conflict, to introduce new, improved plant varieties to the region.

Gaps/Challenges: The Agriculture Cluster is only funded at 16 percent of its total requirement of \$21.9 million in the revised Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan.

Early Recovery

Needs: The NWFP Government has requested humanitarian and development partners working in Malakand Division to align their activities with their Malakand Pilot Project, which focuses on recovery, reconstruction and long term development of the region. The Malakand Division includes Lower and Upper Dir, Swat, and Malakand Districts.

Response: The Cluster is organising task forces around its five thematic areas: governance, livelihoods, social cohesion, environment and community micro infrastructure. Regular meetings of the Cluster members will take place in each task force. Recommendations will be shared with other Clusters after which input will be forwarded to the provincial government for consideration.

Gaps/Challenges: The Early Recovery Cluster is the least funded sector in the Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan (PHRP), with only three percent coverage so far. This translates to less than one million dollars in funding of the \$28.6 million needed.

Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC)

Needs: There is a need to set up security telecommunications services in Buner, Swat and Bhakkar Districts for the safety and security of UN staff. These services include Minimum Operating Security Standards (MOSS) compliant radio rooms along with VHF coverage of the operational areas. There is also a need for data connectivity in those areas to provide UN staff with email and internet services. In Buner and Swat Districts, locations need to be identified where these services could be established.

Response: Two UN radio rooms have been established in Buner and Bhakkar Districts as per MOSS recommendations. Both radio rooms are operational 12/7 with three radio operators at each location. Additional telecommunications equipment is being procured and more radio operators are being hired to make these radio rooms operational 24 hours a day seven days a week.

An assessment mission for Swat District is being planned to assess the area for the provision of security telecommunication services.

Data communication services are available in Bhakkar District.

Gaps/Challenges: The delay in obtaining a license to import telecommunications equipment is delaying the importation of communications equipment and the completion of the radio rooms.

IV. Coordination

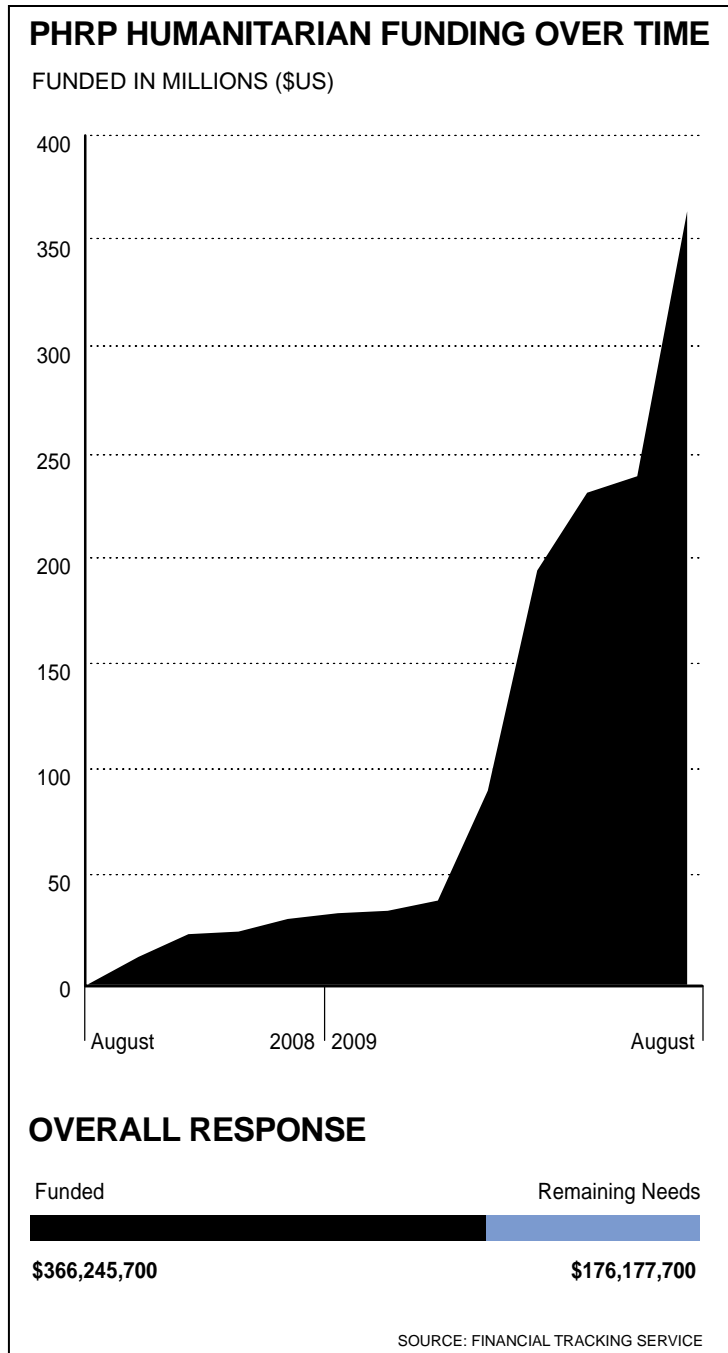
On 3 September, OCHA convened a national NGO meeting in Islamabad. The goal was to facilitate the creation of a structure to coordinate and mainstream national NGO participation in the Clusters. It was proposed to create a national NGO forum focusing on humanitarian and emergency response. The proposal was welcomed and it was decided to revitalise the Joint Action Committee for Emergency Response (JAC-ER) as the NGO forum.

In NWFP, it was also agreed that the Sarhad Rural Support Programme (SRSP) will coordinate the national NGOs, and the Social Architects Network for Humanitarian Assistance will coordinate information management, including 3Ws. National NGOs have agreed to meet again on 10 September in Islamabad to finalise national NGO representation and carry forward the discussion on establishing a national NGO forum.

V. Funding

In August, a surge in donations increased the funding for the PHRP from \$237 million to \$366 million, an increase of 24 percent.

All humanitarian aid (PHRP and non-PHRP) is tracked through the Financial Tracking Service (FTS) and is reliant on information provided by donors and recipient agencies. Please inform FTS of all contributions (cash and in-kind) by sending an email to: fts@reliefweb.int



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VII. For Reference

Cluster information and meeting minutes can be found in the Humanitarian Affairs section of
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