Definitions for the IDP sites typology in English.

**Planned Camp:** Can be located in either urban or rural locations. They are places where displaced populations find accommodation on purpose-built sites, and are provided with full services including water supplies, food distribution, non-food item distribution, education, and health care as per international standards. The use of these sites is typically exclusively for the population of the site. These sites are managed by humanitarian actors, usually cluster members.

**Self-settled Camps:** Also called informal sites or random camps. Displaced groups, often smaller family groups, may self-settle in urban or rural sites on their own or by humanitarian organizations that rapidly respond to an influx of IDPs. These types of camps are typically independent of assistance and exist without receiving adequate and planned humanitarian interventions as per the international standards. Self-settled camps are often situated on state-owned, private or communal land, usually after limited or no negotiations with the local population or private owners, and are prone to over-use. These camps are usually managed by the IDPs representatives with or without presence/support of cluster members.

**Collective Centre:** An accommodation in pre-existing public buildings (which were likely not constructed as accommodation) and community facilities, for example, in schools, factories, barracks, community centres, town halls, gymnasiums, hotels, warehouses, disused factories and unfinished buildings. These are often used when displacement occurs in an urban setting or when there are significant flows of displaced people into a city or town. Similar to a camp, a collective centre is intended only as a temporary or transit accommodation. Levels of assistance may vary from full assistance to varying levels of self-reliance, and collective centre management can have a strong role to play in terms of coordinating services.

**Transit/Reception Centre:** Reception and transit centres might be necessary at the beginning of an emergency as temporary accommodation pending transfer to a suitable, safe, longer term camp, or at the end of an operation as a staging point of return. Reception and transit centres are, therefore, usually either intermediate or short-term installations and they may also host returnees.