Camp Coordination and Camp Management Sector-Adopted to NWS context SAG Meeting - 2024



Community- Based Projects Guidance from CCCM Aspect

Model	Description	Examples	Advantages	Disadvantages
Technical expert	requires technical or engineering expertise related to infrastructural improvement.	Water scheme installation and rehabilitation, solar power and electrical wiring, maintenance of health facilities, vocational training, etc.	It ensures quality and safety standards for the CLP.	It may limit the wider community participation and ownership of the CLP.
Unskilled / semi-skilled labor	requires no or minimal technical	Small repairs and upgrades of site facilities, recreational events, etc.	It enhances the community participation and ownership of the CLP.	It may compromise quality and safety standards for the CLP.



Model	Description	Examples	Advantages	Disadvantages
	In many instances, CLPs require technical expertise and supervised unskilled/semi-skilled labor. The hybrid model provides flexibility for the community and the partner to share more roles and responsibilities throughout the implementation of the CLP. In this model, the partner hires a technical expert or a contractor who provides some of the materials, equipment and skilled labor for the CLP, while the community provides some of the labor, feedback, oversight and maintenance.	Construction or rehabilitation of water points, communal spaces, leveling, road paving, maintenance of drainage channels, waste disposal pits, sandbags for flood mitigation, protection of water sources, etc.		It may require more coordination and communication between the partner, the technical expert or contractor and the community.
Model	Description	Examples	Advantages	Disadvantages
	While other models may include procurement as an activity, this model has procurement at the center of the CLP. In this model, the partner supports the community with purchasing, distribution, and training on use and upkeep of the goods or services for the CLP. In this model, the community identifies their needs and preferences for the CLP, while the partner procures and delivers the goods or services to the community.	Distribution of portable solar lights, waste bins, maintenance toolkits, fire kits, first aid kits, household water tanks, etc.	It is quick and easy to implement and can address urgent or specific needs of the community.	It may create dependency or dissatisfaction among the community or other stakeholders.
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Outcome	Project examples (but not exclusively)
Mitigate a life-threatening risk	Flood mitigation, fire mitigation, disease mitigation
Contribute to environmental wellness	Solar lighting, improved sanitation, protection of water sources, greening, recycling
Contribute to social wellness and cohesion	Communal spaces, friendly spaces, community events
Establish a communal service/facility	Construct water points, learning spaces
Improve or restore an existing communal service/facility	Rehabilitate existing water points, learning spaces, clinics, complete an unfinished structure

