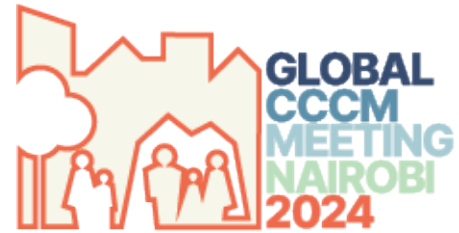
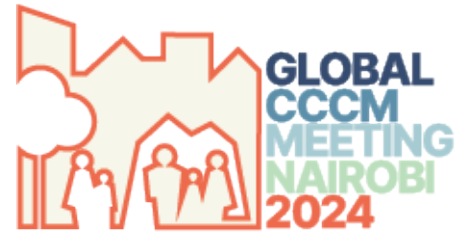




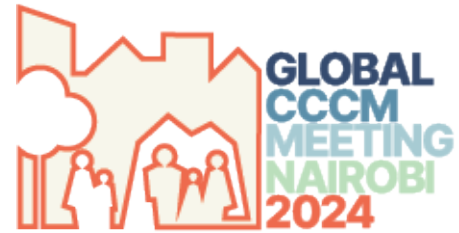
**CCCM
ANNUAL MEETING
27-29 MAY
2024
REPORT**



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Executive Summary

The 2024 Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Annual Meeting in Nairobi, hosted by IOM, was the largest to date, with over 150 in-person participants from 32 countries and over 170 joining online from around the globe. The meeting prioritized local representation, with 17 participants from local NGOs and 7 from national and local governments. This year's meeting was notable for introducing a renewed Global CCCM strategy, informed by recent consultations.

Meeting Agenda and Themes

The meeting was structured around three key themes: Climate and Environment, People-Centred Approaches, and Supporting Solutions. Each day focused on one theme through a combination of plenary and breakout sessions, fostering discussions that aimed to challenge participants, encourage reflection on current practices, and develop actionable strategies.

Day 1: Climate and Environment

The first plenary session addressed the impacts of climate change on displaced populations and emphasized the need for supporting local actors and climate resilience.

Breakout sessions explored practical themes such as fire safety in camps, energy solutions for displacement sites, and strategies for addressing extreme heat. These discussions emphasized the need for adaptable responses to protect and empower communities affected by climate change.

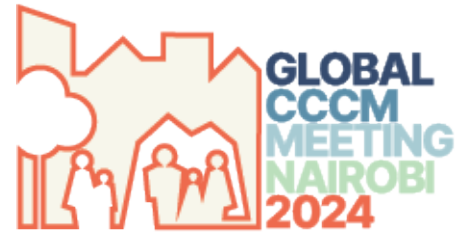
Day 2: People-Centred Approaches

Focusing on inclusivity and safety, the second plenary highlighted the importance of aligning CCCM efforts with the needs of vulnerable groups. Key insights included the challenges faced by local NGOs in accessing funding while highlighting the gains from capacity-building and collaboration opportunities through CCCM partnerships. More engagement is needed with local NGOs for community-led solutions, including coordination with local authorities for effective, localized responses.

In breakout discussions, themes included “Fatima’s Referral Adventure,” which underscored the need for improved advocacy and referral systems, and engaging women in climate action through practical projects in Mozambique, South Sudan, and Cox’s Bazaar.

Day 3: Supporting Solutions

The final plenary concentrated on CCCM’s evolving role in solutions from the start for



displaced populations, underscoring the need to act as a “bridge” between humanitarian support and long-term stability. Key insights included:

Breakout sessions on day three covered housing and land security, cross-sector collaboration, and empowering local CCCM stakeholders to build capacity and self-sufficiency in displaced communities. Case studies from Somalia and South Sudan highlighted CCCM’s advocacy role and the importance of engaging non-traditional partners.

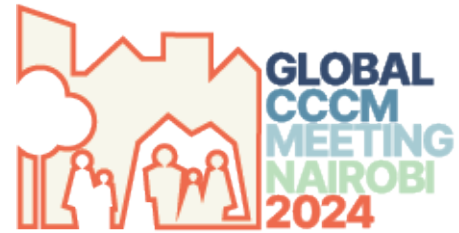
Closed-Door Sessions and Evaluation

Closed-door sessions provided a confidential space for participants to discuss sensitive issues, such as the role of CCCM in camp management and durable solutions, enhancing cross-sector collaboration, and navigating political challenges in displacement contexts.

The post-event survey, completed by 104 participants, indicated high satisfaction, with 97% stating that the meeting was a valuable use of their time. Key recommendations for improvement included greater interactivity, increased local representation, better engagement for online participants, and more focused breakout sessions. Many participants expressed appreciation for the diverse stakeholder representation, effective organization, and the meeting’s inclusivity.

Conclusion

The 2024 CCCM Annual Meeting underscored CCCM’s commitment to community-centred, sustainable solutions for displaced populations. The focus on climate resilience, people-centred approaches, and support for durable solutions reflects CCCM’s evolving role. The meeting highlighted the importance of empowering local partners, leveraging data for informed decision-making, and advocating for adaptable, long-term support across humanitarian and development spheres.



Introduction

The 2024 Global CCCM Meeting was hosted in Nairobi by IOM on behalf of the Global CCCM Cluster - the largest Annual Meeting hosted by the CCCM Cluster yet. The meeting was attended by over 150 people, from 32 countries and contexts. As usual, we prioritized support to local partners' attendance where possible and this year we had 17 participants from local NGOs, and 7 national and local government counterparts. Additionally, 173 people joined online during the course of the Annual Meeting for the sessions broadcast online.

This year the Global Cluster is also renewing its strategy – and we have recently finalized the consultation prior to the global meeting, key findings were shared – more about the findings can be found here: [PDF 20240620 - Findings from CCCM Strategy Consultation 2024.pdf](#)

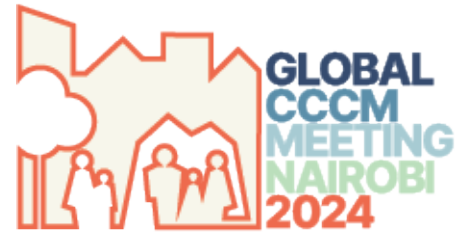
Agenda

This annual meeting is always seen as an opportunity to bring CCCM collaborators together and provide a space for networking and exchange. In addition, the format, content and methodology aimed to challenge participants to reflect on context, progress and learning; and propose practical ways forward.

This year, the event centred on three main themes:

- **Climate & environment**
- **People-centred approaches**
- **Supporting solutions**

Each day of the three-day annual meeting was dedicated to one of these themes, with a plenary session and one block of four break-out sessions dedicated to the topic. On the second day, an additional block of four breakout sessions was allocated for topics not covered by these themes – including data & information management, emergency response, and capacity building. The plenary session on each day was broadcast live online for people who were not able to attend the annual meeting to listen and engage, as well as the opening and closing remarks.



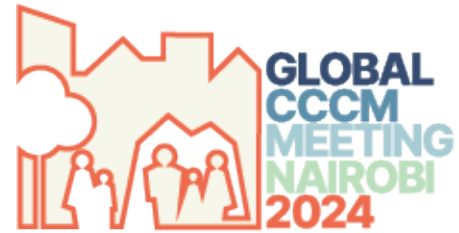
| Agenda | | |
|--|---|---|
| Monday 27 May | Tuesday 28 May | Wednesday 29 May |
| | Introduction | Introduction |
| Registration | Market Place | Closed Door: Open Discussions |
| Opening Session | Break | Break |
| Making Connections | People-Centred Approaches Plenary Session | Facilitating Solutions Breakout Sessions |
| Lunch | Lunch | Lunch |
| Climate & Environment Plenary Session | People-Centred Approaches Breakout Sessions | Facilitating Solutions Plenary Session |
| Break | Break | |
| Climate & Environment Breakout Sessions | People-Centred Approaches (More) Breakout Sessions | Closing Session |
| Conclusion | Conclusion | Networking |

Opening Remarks from The Global CCCM Cluster Coordinators:

The opening remarks at the CCCM (Camp Coordination and Camp Management) Annual Meeting highlighted recent achievements, strategic goals, and ongoing challenges. The primary focus was on the CCCM Cluster's work over the past year to enhance visibility, improve coordination with other sectors, and address the needs of displaced communities worldwide.

Key updates included:

1. **Advocacy & Visibility:** The cluster has been active in public events and inter-agency initiatives to promote CCCM as a sector, particularly focusing on improving global understanding of the needs of displaced populations.
2. **Collaboration & Coordination:** Members have engaged in various cross-cluster workstreams, focusing on preparedness, support in non-activated settings, and alignment with other clusters.



3. **Community Engagement & Training:** Capacity development and community-based initiatives were emphasized, including new training materials, partnerships for environmental awareness, and resources like case studies and webinars on community engagement.
4. **Data Collection & Analysis:** The cluster focused on gathering and sharing data, emphasizing the importance of accurate information to advocate for the needs of displaced populations, as 40% of internally displaced persons (IDPs) reside in camps.
5. **Challenges and Strategic Goals:** Funding remains a challenge, and the cluster aims to improve local partnerships, avoid the establishment of new camps, support solutions from the outset, and enhance accountability.

Overall, the meeting underscored CCCM's dual commitment to supporting displaced communities within camp settings while actively advocating for long-term, sustainable solutions to displacement.

The opening remarks can be found online [here](#).

PANEL DISCUSSIONS

Day 1 Plenary - Climate and Environmental Impact on Displacement Preparedness and Response

Moderator: Nicholas Bishop, IOM

Speakers: Sophie Tholstrup (Consultant), Jia Cong Ang (UN-Habitat), Jason Matus (DT Global)

This panel discussion at the CCCM Annual Meeting addressed the impact of climate change on displaced communities and explored strategies to integrate climate resilience into humanitarian efforts. Key points included:

1. **Climate Change in Humanitarian Response:** Nick Bishop, the moderator, emphasized the need to bring climate change and disaster risk reduction (DRR) to the forefront of CCCM activities, moving from a peripheral concern to a central focus due to increasing climate-induced displacement and extreme weather events.
2. **Policy vs. Practice Gap:** Sophie Tholstrup highlighted a disconnect between high-level climate policies and practical, on-ground solutions, stressing the importance of CCCM's role in closing this gap. She urged humanitarian actors to pivot from current reactive methods to proactive, climate-informed strategies.

3. **Challenges in Urban Areas:** Jia Cong Ang from UN-Habitat spoke about the specific issues faced by displaced people in urban informal settlements, which are often vulnerable to environmental hazards and lack basic infrastructure. She suggested that humanitarian actors collaborate more with urban planners and local governments to build sustainable, resilient cities.
4. **Resource Competition and Conflict:** Jason Mattus discussed how natural resource scarcity, driven by climate change, often exacerbates conflicts, especially in areas already under pressure. He advocated for an approach that supports local actors and embraces community resilience.
5. **Localization and Partnerships:** Panellists agreed on the necessity of empowering local organizations, fostering partnerships with development and private sector actors, and encouraging flexible, community-based responses.
6. **Audience Engagement Exercise:** Attendees participated in a collaborative exercise to brainstorm responses across four thematic areas: preparedness, knowledge building, operational adaptation, and advocacy.



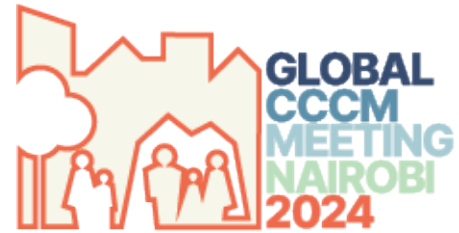
In closing, panellists encouraged humanitarian actors to deepen partnerships beyond the humanitarian sector, adapt practices to be more climate-resilient, and prioritize partnerships for community-centred approaches to build meaningful resilience for displaced populations. The recording of the panel discussion can be found [here](#).

Day 2 Plenary – Wait, Where are the Sites?

Moderator: Wan Sophonpanich, Global Cluster Coordinator

Speakers: Philip John Jesini (National Coordinator Care Aid, Nigeria), Tcheizi Mutemba (Executive Director, Grupo de Saneamento de Bilibiza, Mozambique), Khaled Nasser Hussain Al-Shajani (Executive Unit, Ma'rib Governate, Yemen), Hussein Awol (CCCM Cluster Co-Coordinator Action for the Needy in Ethiopia)

This panel at the CCCM Annual Meeting discussed the importance of CCCM in humanitarian responses, particularly in conflict-affected zones. The conversation included various perspectives from local and national organizations engaged in CCCM activities. Key points included:



Necessity of CCCM: Despite initial scepticism about the need for CCCM, it was emphasized that its role is vital in managing displacement, preventing overlapping efforts, ensuring fair distribution of resources, and providing structured coordination. In places like Gaza and Yemen, CCCM has become increasingly necessary to facilitate complex aid delivery.

Challenges and Opportunities: CCCM local actors made a call to the plenary during the global meeting to support local NGOs by improving funding accessibility, enhancing CCCM capacity-building efforts, and fostering sustainable partnerships with local authorities to empower community-led, effective humanitarian responses.



Community Engagement and Localization:

There is a strong focus on involving the community in decision-making and response activities, which leads to better outcomes. Local organizations highlighted the importance of leveraging community-led solutions, using local capacities for sustainable results, and ensuring that interventions do not strain host communities.

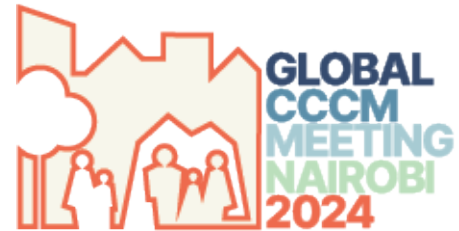
Training and Capacity Building: The panel highlighted the role of CCCM trainers in providing crucial skills and knowledge. Capacity-building initiatives have enabled local actors to lead more effectively, coordinate responses, and access funding. Training was emphasized as an essential step to equip local actors with the necessary expertise in humanitarian principles and site management.

Coordination with Local Authorities: Working closely with local authorities was seen as critical for managing IDP sites effectively. Training local government officials in CCCM principles helped integrate displacement management into local governance structures, ensuring a more sustainable approach.



Risk Management and Safety: Local NGOs often face higher operational risks in conflict zones compared to international organizations. Strategies such as employing local staff familiar with the region, collaborating with community-based organizations, and developing risk management plans help mitigate these risks.

Funding and Sustainability: Access to diversified funding sources is crucial for local NGOs. Beyond



international donors, some organizations also use private sector partnerships, community contributions, and self-funding strategies to sustain operations.

Overall, the panel concluded that CCCM plays a critical role in managing displacement, and local partners are key to implementing effective and context-specific responses. Efforts towards localization, capacity building, and sustainable funding mechanisms were highlighted as essential to strengthening the overall humanitarian response framework. The recording of this plenary session can be found [here](#).

Day 3 Plenary - Solidifying CCCM's Role with Regards to Facilitating Solutions

Moderator: Dher Hayo, Global CCCM Cluster Coordinator

Speakers: Kristina Uzelac (IOM), Andrew Maina (Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat), Miranda Gaanderse (Senior CCCM Cluster Coordinator, Ukraine)

This CCCM Annual Meeting panel focused on defining and strengthening CCCM's role in facilitating solutions from the start for displaced populations. Facilitated by Dher, the session included three expert panellists: Kristina Uzelac from DTM, Andrew Maina from the Regional Durable Solution Secretariat, and Miranda Gaanderse, CCCM Coordinator in Ukraine.

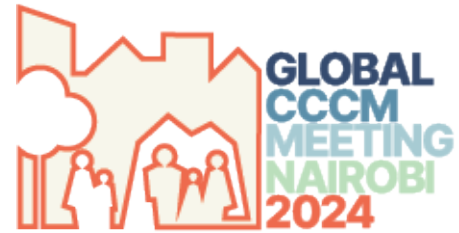
Key themes:

1. Durable Solutions and Humanitarian Aid Limitations:

- The need for CCCM to function as a “bridge” or “gateway” rather than the final solution for displaced persons was emphasized. Durable solutions often require collaboration across humanitarian, development, and political actors.
- Andrew noted that achieving durable solutions requires a gradual reduction of displacement-specific needs, long-term stability, and, importantly, political support.

2. Collaborative Data and Community-Led Engagement:

- Christina discussed DTM's role in providing relevant data to support long-term solutions, particularly with DTM's household-level data collection. She emphasized that the approach should be adaptable and strategic, not confined to past humanitarian models.
- Miranda highlighted the importance of aligning solutions from the start with existing services in the host communities, integrating displaced populations with local resources and governments, and fostering self-organization



among IDP (Internally Displaced Person) committees to increase their engagement.

3. Challenges and New Approaches in Different Contexts:

- Panellists acknowledged the complexities of protracted displacement, especially in conflict zones like Ukraine and Somalia. Barriers include restricted mobility, limited social integration, and inconsistent data sources.
- Examples from South Sudan and Nigeria were used to illustrate the necessity of coordinated efforts among humanitarian and development actors. Panellists suggested that more nuanced approaches, such as creating area-based solutions and flexible funding, could support local integration and reduce dependence on humanitarian aid.



4. Climate Change, Returnees, and Diaspora Involvement:

- Climate change was recognized as a growing driver of displacement, necessitating solutions that require political willingness to achieve.
- Returnees often face unique challenges due to lack of resources in origin areas; panellists discussed ways CCCM can support sustainable reintegration, including by ensuring returnees' voices are included in planning.
- Diaspora communities were identified as underutilized resources with a unique capacity to bridge humanitarian and local development efforts, especially through financial and social capital contributions.

The session concluded with a call for CCCM to strengthen, advocating for solutions that are community-centred, inclusive of local and diaspora organizations. The importance of CCCM's role in advocating for political support and pushing for flexible, long-term funding was highlighted. The recording of the panel discussion can be found [here](#).

DAY ONE BREAKOUT SESSIONS – CLIMATE & ENVIRONMENT

Untangling DRR, Climate, Environment in Displacement – Case studies for Change (Capacity Development Working Group)

This session focused on storytelling to illustrate how climate change is affecting communities globally and how organizations are adapting their programming to better support displaced populations.

Key Stories and Discussion Points

Global Examples: Stories from Myanmar, Mozambique, Somalia, Ethiopia, and Brazil highlighted the widespread and ongoing impact of climate change on communities. These narratives emphasized that climate-related challenges are now cyclical and escalating, creating continuous hardships for affected populations.

Need for Adaptation: Participants discussed the urgency for new, adaptive approaches in programming to address the increasing challenges that climate change poses to displaced communities.

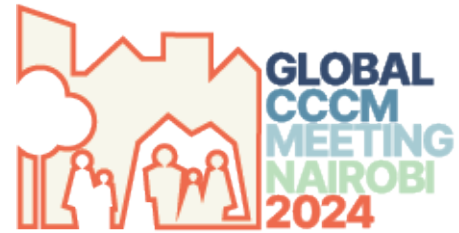
Conclusion

The session underscored the critical need for innovative strategies to support communities facing relentless climate impacts. Organizations are urged to continuously evolve their practices to keep pace with the accelerating challenges of climate change in displacement settings.

Energy as an Enabler (Environment & Sustainability Working Group)

This working group session on environment and energy was highly engaging and focused on critical issues such as energy access, operational cost reduction, and environmental protection. The meeting emphasized the importance of providing energy solutions that uphold human dignity, particularly in displacement contexts. The session highlighted the multifaceted benefits of energy programs, which span across various sectors including





health, WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene), education, food security, and overall operational efficiency.

Key Discussion Points

The discussion was marked by vibrant exchanges and diverse perspectives, reflecting a range of contextualized activities and tailored solutions relevant to different operational contexts. Participants explored various energy solutions and best practices, particularly those pertinent to serving the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster. Emphasis was placed on the importance of collaboration in delivering effective energy solutions to displaced populations.

Outcomes and Recommendations

The session underscored the contextual nature of energy solutions and reaffirmed the commitment of the working group to provide ongoing support. Attendees were encouraged to engage with the working group, sharing their needs and suggestions to enhance the effectiveness of energy programs. Both NORCAP and the working group remain dedicated to addressing the energy needs of communities and ensuring their demands are communicated and met.



Conclusion

Energy was identified as a critical element for development, peacekeeping, and human welfare. The concept of a "triple nexus" was highlighted, linking energy to broader goals of development, security, and humanitarian action. The working group is committed to continuing this important dialogue and supporting the implementation of effective energy solutions.

Everyone and No-one: Responsibility for Fire Safety in Displacement Sites (IOM)

This session focused on developing and implementing fire safety systems for displacement camps to protect residents from fire-related risks. Paul Chamberlain, an expert with 25 years of experience in emergency services, Bruce Spires and Racha Doumit from IOM shared insights on building community-first response capacities, particularly for managing fire and flood incidents. He highlighted the need for proactive fire response strategies in camp settings, especially as climate change increases fire risks.

Key Discussion Points:

Fire Risks in Displacement Camps: Fires are a persistent issue in displacement settings, exacerbated by climate factors such as high temperatures, strong winds, and low humidity. Key examples included major fires in Bangladesh and Chad, where inadequate fire safety led to severe shelter loss and secondary displacement.

Current Challenges and Capacity Building:

The session highlighted limitations in fire safety tools (like sand buckets and fire beaters), which are often insufficient. There is also a critical need for tailored fire safety guidelines, as "one-size-fits-all" solutions do not address the unique fire dynamics in different regions.



Developing the Fire Risk Index (FRI):

The FRI measures site susceptibility to fire, considering environmental factors, fuel availability, human behaviours, and response capacity. This approach allows CCCM practitioners to assess fire risks contextually, identify vulnerabilities, and create targeted interventions.

Community-Integrated Fire Response: Using a successful example from Cox's Bazaar, the session emphasized training local volunteers as first responders. By providing effective tools and training in controlled conditions, CCCM has successfully built a community-driven fire response model.

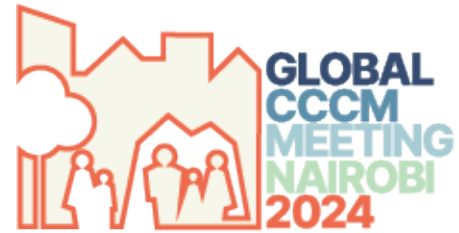
Outcomes and Recommendations

FRI Pilot Testing and Feedback: The FRI is currently being tested in several regions, including Chad, Yemen, Ethiopia, and Nigeria. Feedback from these field tests will be used to refine the index for broader application. CCCM agencies agreed on the need for a global taskforce or working group on fire prevention & response.

Community Collaboration and Climate Adaptation: The session reinforced the importance of integrating fire safety with climate adaptation strategies, acknowledging the complex relationship between extreme heat and fire risks. Participants discussed expanding shelter solutions to balance fire safety and thermal comfort, especially in high-risk, high-heat areas.

Conclusion and Next Steps

The session concluded with a call for wider participation in refining and piloting the FRI. CCCM practitioners were encouraged to contribute data and insights to help develop



adaptable, context-specific fire safety solutions. This initiative aligns CCCM's mandate with a broader climate resilience approach, advocating for shared tools, increased funding, and cross-sector collaboration to protect displaced communities from fire and extreme heat risks.

Extreme Heat: Preparing for, Responding to, and Addressing Heat Risks (IOM)

Introduction

Nick Bishop led a session yesterday on the topic of extreme heat, aimed at members of the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) cluster. The primary objective of the session was to heighten awareness regarding the severe impact of extreme heat on global populations. Recent heatwaves in Asia and Africa have affected tens of millions, including over 40 million children who faced school closures. The session underscored the importance of recognizing and addressing the challenges posed by extreme heat, particularly in displacement contexts.

Key Discussion Points

The session introduced the concept of "summerization," a strategic approach analogous to winterization but focused on mitigating the impacts of extreme heat. Unlike winterization, which is a well-established practice, summerization aims to bring attention to the threats extreme heat poses to health, well-being, and living conditions. The discussion emphasized the need for the CCCM cluster to develop key action plans to support displaced communities in coping with extreme heat.

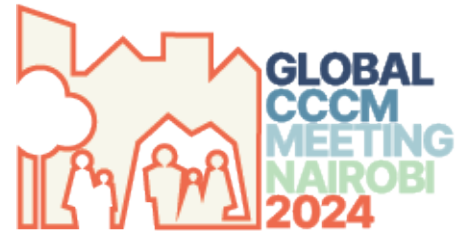


Key aspects of these heat action plans include:

Establishment of Cooling Spaces: Creating areas where individuals can seek refuge during extreme heat events.

Support for Outdoor Workers: Addressing the needs of individuals such as agricultural workers and labourers by providing additional resources like water, cooling, and shade. This also involves reconsidering work schedules to ensure work occurs during cooler parts of the day, thereby safeguarding health and safety.

Outcomes and Recommendations



The session was highly impactful and received positive feedback from participants. Essential resources and materials were shared to support ongoing and future efforts in addressing extreme heat. Participants are encouraged to utilize these resources to develop and implement effective heat action plans within their respective contexts

Conclusion

The session successfully raised awareness about the critical issue of extreme heat and introduced the concept of summerization as a necessary counterpart to winterization. Moving forward, it is crucial for the CCCM cluster to integrate these considerations into their planning and support efforts for displaced communities. Continued engagement and resource sharing will be pivotal in enhancing resilience to extreme heat and protecting vulnerable populations.

DAY TWO BREAKOUT SESSIONS – PEOPLE CENTRED APPROACHES

People-Centred Approaches: "How Close to the Centre Are We?" (Global CCCM Cluster)

Introduction

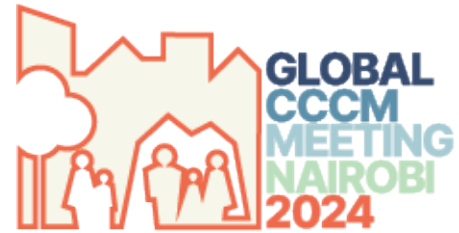
The recent session titled "People-Centred: How Close to the Centre Are We?" concluded with significant insights into developing safer and more inclusive approaches within the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) framework. The session was co-facilitated by three distinguished experts: Mr. Hani Mansourian, Director of the Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action; Mrs. Tcheizi Mutemba, Founder and Director of GSB, a



Mozambican Women's Led Organization; and Mr. Richard Okello, CCCM Cluster Coordinator in Mozambique. Each facilitator contributed unique perspectives on engaging various population segments, particularly focusing on children, youth, women, and girls.

Key Discussion Points

The session emphasized the importance of centring people in CCCM efforts and assessed the current progress toward this goal. Key highlights include:



Engagement with Diverse Populations: The facilitators shared valuable insights into effectively involving different segments of the population in CCCM activities despite some of the challenges identified. This includes targeted strategies for children, youth, women, and girls, highlighting the distinct needs and roles each group plays in the context of camp management and coordination.

Current and Ongoing Initiatives: Participants reviewed ongoing initiatives and resources developed in recent years that contribute to more inclusive and safer CCCM practices. These initiatives are critical in advancing the goal of people-centred approaches.

Future Developments: Exciting new developments were discussed, including the launch of an online training program on Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and CCCM, and a comprehensive safety audit that integrates child protection, disability inclusion, and GBV risk mitigation. These initiatives are expected to roll out later this year, reflecting the commitment to enhancing the inclusivity and safety of CCCM practices.

Outcomes and Recommendations

The session concluded with a consensus that, while significant strides have been made in adopting people-centred approaches within CCCM, there is still work to be done. Continued efforts are needed to close the gap between current practices and the ideal of a truly inclusive and safe environment for all population segments.



Conclusion

The session underscored the importance of people-centred approaches in CCCM and highlighted the ongoing efforts to achieve safer and more inclusive camp management practices. With the upcoming initiatives and continued engagement from all stakeholders, the CCCM cluster is well-positioned to further advance its commitment to placing people at the centre of its activities. Participants are encouraged to leverage the new resources and training programs to enhance their practices and contribute to a more inclusive CCCM framework.

Escaping Capacity Building Pitfalls (Capacity Development Working Group)

The "Escaping Capacity Building Pitfalls" session tackled over 100 capacity building challenges, with a range of problems included issues such as insufficient stakeholder engagement, limited resources, no materials in the language of the participants. Participants then co-creating practical solutions and shared resources to boost training effectiveness, encouraging continued knowledge sharing between each other to strengthen capacity building across the CCCM sector. One of the most difficult challenges came from a participant who was unable to attend and sent her challenge from Gaza where participants had little time to focus on attending training. Below is a photo of Tom and Matus presenting their solutions to that difficult problem.



Choose Your Own Adventure: Fatima's Referral Issue (IOM)

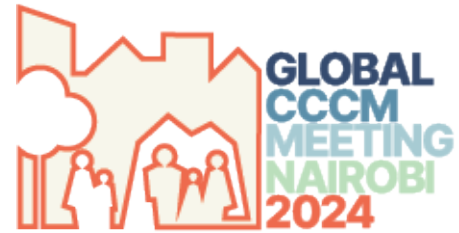
This session, led by Danny Coyle and Candice Holt from IOM, focused on "Fatima's Referral Adventure," an interactive story that illustrates the complexities individuals face when trying to provide feedback to humanitarian organizations. The session highlighted the challenges encountered by Fatima, who struggled to navigate various feedback systems and humanitarian actors, ultimately failing to resolve her issue. The discussion centred on the importance of improving advocacy and referral systems to better serve people like Fatima.

Key Discussion Points

The session provided an in-depth examination of the following critical aspects:

Challenges in Feedback Systems: Fatima's story highlighted the difficulties that individuals face when attempting to access feedback mechanisms within the humanitarian sector. The complex and fragmented nature of these systems often leaves affected individuals without adequate support or solutions to their problems.

Role of Site Management: The discussion emphasized how site management can serve as more effective advocates for individuals like Fatima. It explored how site management teams can streamline feedback processes and ensure that affected populations are heard and supported effectively.



Importance of Referrals: The session underscored the crucial role referrals play in maintaining accountability to affected populations. It was highlighted that the operational presence, mandate, and skillset of the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) sector position it as a key player in facilitating efficient and responsive feedback systems.

Outcomes and Recommendations

The session yielded several important outcomes and recommendations, including:

Enhanced Advocacy: Participants identified strategies for improving the advocacy role of site management in supporting individuals through complex feedback processes. This includes providing clearer guidance and more accessible referral pathways.

Improved Referral Systems: There was a strong emphasis on the need to streamline referral systems to ensure they are user-friendly and capable of addressing the needs of affected populations promptly and effectively.

CCCM's Role: The session reaffirmed the critical role of CCCM in ensuring accountability to affected populations through effective feedback and referral mechanisms. It was suggested that CCCM should leverage its unique position to enhance the responsiveness and efficiency of these systems.

Conclusion

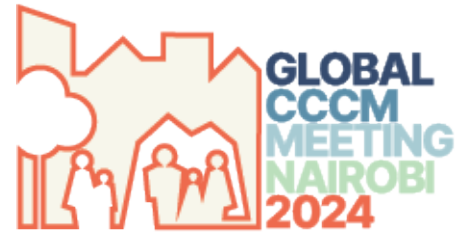
The session on "Fatima's Referral Adventure" highlighted the pressing need for more accessible and effective feedback mechanisms within the humanitarian sector. By improving advocacy and referral systems, CCCM can better support individuals like Fatima, ensuring their issues are addressed promptly and effectively. Participants are encouraged to implement the recommendations discussed and continue working towards more accountable and responsive humanitarian practices.

Enhancing the Role of Women and Girls in Climate Action (IOM)

Introduction

The session focused on enhancing the participation of women and girls in climate action, showcasing three projects from the Women Participation Project implemented in Mozambique, South Sudan, and Cox's Bazaar. These projects aim to reduce the environmental footprint of human settlements, improve adaptation to extreme climate events, and mitigate their negative impacts.

Key Activities and Discussions



Participants engaged in a "speed dating" exercise to exchange ideas on integrating women in climate actions. The responses were categorized into three pillars based on the projects presented:

Energy Efficiency and Resource Use: Ideas included better fuel usage practices and tree planting initiatives.

Awareness and Inclusion: Emphasis was placed on involving women and girls in climate awareness campaigns.

Infrastructure and Waste Management: Suggestions involved improving shelter materials and promoting recycling and garbage reuse.

Conclusion

The session highlighted innovative ways to involve women and girls in climate action and generated valuable ideas for practical implementation in various contexts.

Community Engagement in CCCM Training Package (Community Engagement Forum)

Introduction

We discussed the new pilot Community Engagement in CCCM Training Package, developed by the global cluster and the community engagement forum.

Key Activities

The session included presentations on the agenda and reflections from Myanmar and Nigeria. Participants then worked in groups to provide feedback on what aspects are crucial, what could be excluded, and how it should integrate with other training packages.



Conclusion

It was concluded that the training material will be reviewed collaboratively though input gathered from interested agencies prior to further rollout.

CCCM in First Line Response (DRC, IOM, UNHCR)

Introduction

The session focused on the critical aspects of emergency response, specifically what can be achieved within the first 24 to 72 hours following an emergency. Discussions revolved around the necessary preparations and the challenges that hinder timely responses.

Key Discussion Points

Emergency Response Capabilities: Identifying actions and processes that can be initiated within the initial 24 to 72 hours.

Challenges and Obstacles: Addressing issues that impede quick response times, such as logistical barriers and resource limitations.

Analysis of Activities: Breaking down key activities to determine what can be realistically accomplished within the critical early hours of an emergency.



Outcomes and Recommendations

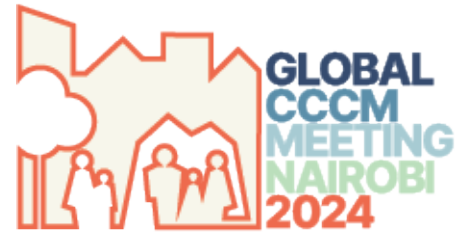
The main outcome was a call for more detailed guidance and the need to adapt the CCCM toolkit and *Minimum Standards in Camp Management* to better support rapid response capabilities.

Conclusion

The session highlighted the importance of preparedness and the need for enhanced tools and guidelines to ensure an effective and timely emergency response. Participants emphasized the urgency of refining existing protocols to overcome challenges and improve the speed of intervention.

Creating Diverse Channels for Communication with Communities in Area-Based Site Management (ABA Working Group)

Introduction



The ABA working group held a session on communication with communities in both scattered sites and standard displacement contexts.

The session featured case studies on:

Scattered Sites in Nigeria: Presented with support from Abraham from NRC.

Urban Displacement in Kabul: Shared by Namir from IOM Ethiopia.

Participants developed communication strategies, focusing on area-based approaches and the area-based site management framework. They were encouraged to select and adapt tools from a global toolkit to fit their specific contexts.

Conclusion

The session provided valuable insights and practical strategies for enhancing communication with communities in various displacement scenarios, emphasizing the importance of tailored approaches and the effective use of available tools.

Understanding Displacement Crises Through Data (Global CCCM Cluster)

Introduction

Today's session focused on understanding displacement crises through data, starting with an overview of the Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF) 2 and its significance. We also discussed the CCCM People in Need (PiN) and severity methodology for the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO).

Key Activities and Discussion Points

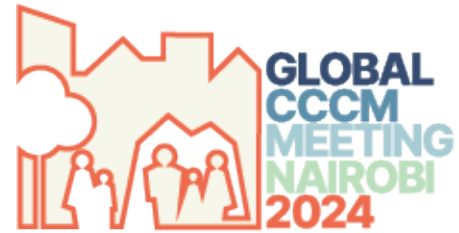
Understanding CCCM Needs: Participants explored what constitutes the need for CCCM and the implications of varying severity levels in different contexts.

Contextual Variations: We discussed how displacement contexts vary across sites, the importance of master lists, and how different countries prioritize needs and vulnerabilities.

Site Severity Prioritization Task Force: The session introduced the newly proposed task force, aimed at standardizing approaches to site severity and data analysis across different contexts. The task force's objectives include developing common tools and methodologies for assessing risks, vulnerabilities, and severity in displacement situations.

Outcomes and Feedback

Participants provided feedback on the proposed task force, recognizing its potential to standardize data collection methods and enhance the understanding of risks and vulnerabilities. Most attendees expressed that the task force would be beneficial for their work.



Conclusion and Next Steps

The session concluded with plans to launch the task force and schedule its first meeting, aiming to develop a common approach to understanding and responding to displacement crises through improved data analysis and contextualized methodologies.

DAY THREE BREAKOUT SESSIONS – FACILITATING SOLUTIONS

How can we work together, how do we avoid confusion (HLP WG, DRC)

This session explored the connections between Housing, Land, and Property (HLP) and Shelter and Settlements, with contributions from Jim Robinson (NRC) and Chiara Jasna (DRC), who shared insights into effective collaboration and current challenges in aligning these areas.

Key Discussion Points

Roles and Responsibilities: Participants raised essential questions about who should lead efforts in understanding and addressing HLP issues. A valuable contribution highlighted the role CCCM colleagues can play in promoting safer and more secure housing for affected communities.

Cross-Sector Collaboration: The discussion emphasized the importance of collaboration between CCCM, shelter, protection, and HLP sectors. Northwest Syria was presented as a case study, where these sectors worked together on due diligence processes to improve outcomes for displaced populations.

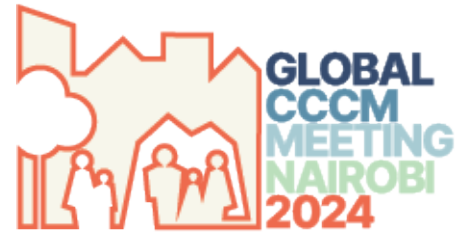
Conclusion

The session highlighted the critical need for coordinated approaches across sectors to address housing security and HLP issues effectively. Practical examples reinforced the value of integrated efforts, urging continued collaboration to support safer, more secure housing solutions for affected communities.

Working with national and local Authorities towards Solutions to Displacement (UNHCR)

A French-language session was held to examine the relationship between the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) cluster and local authorities, featuring three presentations that highlighted different aspects of this collaboration.

Key Presentations



Community and Local Authorities: The first presentation addressed the connection between communities and local authorities, emphasizing the importance of local engagement.

Registration System in Burkina Faso: Representatives from Burkina Faso presented on their collaboration with the CCCM cluster to establish a registration system for displaced populations.

Durable Solutions in Chad: The final presentation, from Chad, focused on durable solutions for displacement, underlining strategies for long-term support.

Conclusion

The session underscored the critical role of strong linkages between CCCM and authorities in enhancing response efforts and fostering sustainable solutions. Participants discussed the value of this collaboration in effectively managing displacement contexts and supporting affected communities.

The A-B-C of Solutions (UNHCR)

This session focused on the role of the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) cluster in promoting durable solutions for displacement, using Somalia and South Sudan as case studies.



Key Discussion Points

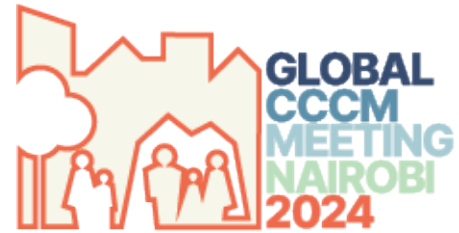
Somalia Case Study: Participants reviewed research conducted in Somalia to assess site readiness for durable solutions. The findings emphasised the importance of CCCM's role in advocacy, collaboration, and partnership with diverse stakeholders.

Experience in South Sudan: Insights were shared from South Sudan, where the CCCM cluster has supported durable solutions, highlighting the need to consider specific household needs.

Outcomes and Recommendations

The session concluded with a consensus on CCCM's critical role in achieving durable solutions. Participants noted the need to engage with non-traditional partners, such as the private sector and development actors, to expand impact. Additionally, the *Minimum Standards in Camp Management* were recognized as a valuable framework for evaluating progress and outcomes.

Conclusion



The discussion reinforced CCCM's potential to drive durable solutions through expanded partnerships and a common framework, ensuring a coordinated and holistic approach to supporting displaced populations.

Fronting the CCCM Agenda (Mozambique, CE Forum, Global CCCM Cluster)

This session explored how CCCM practitioners can proactively facilitate self-management among internally displaced persons (IDPs) to support sustainable displacement solutions. Drawing on Mozambique's experience, the session examined how the CCCM Cluster worked with local authorities to integrate IDP sites with host communities.

Key Discussion Points

Challenges and Best Practices: The consolidation process in Mozambique was reviewed, with discussions on the obstacles encountered, lessons learned, and best practices that could be replicated in other contexts.



Community Engagement and

Integration: CCCM's role in fostering community engagement was emphasized, particularly in bridging the gap between displaced and host communities, aligning IDP site committees with local governance, and redefining settlement boundaries for a cohesive community structure.

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Integration: CCCM approaches were introduced to local Disaster Risk Reduction efforts, including site selection, topographic analysis, and setting up relocation centers.

Resource Allocation and Independence: Local authorities provided agricultural land to both IDPs and host communities (known as "Machambas"), which helped wean approximately 55,000 IDPs off humanitarian assistance by supporting self-sufficiency.

Conclusion

The session highlighted CCCM's added value in community engagement and its critical role in advocating for sustainable solutions for displaced populations. Through collaboration with local authorities and active community involvement, CCCM supports both integration and self-reliance, fostering stability and resilience within displacement contexts.

Closed door – Open Discussions:

These sessions have become one of the sector’s favorites format, where designated facilitators put forward topics or a statements in small groups for open discussion under “Chatham House rules”. This method provided forums for all participants to have open and honest discussions about some of the issues they face on the ground where they’re required to make important snap decisions, to where CCCM sits in durable solutions discussions, through to navigating tension points with other actors. In total 8 simultaneous closed door sessions were held on the third day of the event. The content and outcomes of these discussions will remain behind closed doors – however the topics discussed are listed below:

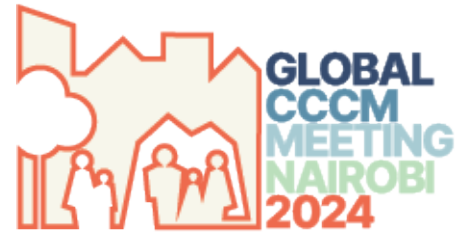
- NGOs meet Donors
- Is CCCM keeping camps open?
- Flagship Initiative: An opportunity of a threat for CCCM?
- La localisation est la clé pour la recherche des solutions durables
- Navigating powerbrokers, gatekeepers & informal aid markets
- In a sudden onset displacement crisis, HLP should be part of CCCM
- CCCM is about camps – it has no role in the solutions discussion
- Site planning – Shelter or CCCM?

Closing Remarks

The Annual meeting ended with remarks from both Global Cluster Coordinators, thanking the participants for their contributions to the three days of fruitful discussion, interaction, and learning. The global cluster team also took an opportunity to share a thank you to Wan Sophonpanich, for whom it was the last CCCM Annual Meeting before moving to a different post.







End of Meeting Evaluation

At the end of the event participants were requested to provide feedback on the sessions, logistics, and overall experience of the annual meeting. The survey was presented with questions in English and French, but not Arabic. Two respondents left comments in Arabic which were translated to English for analysis.

The survey was submitted 104 times. The multiple choice and Likert questions were all completed on almost all occasions – only one respondent skipped one set of Likert questions. The open questions also received a very high response rate – over 74%.

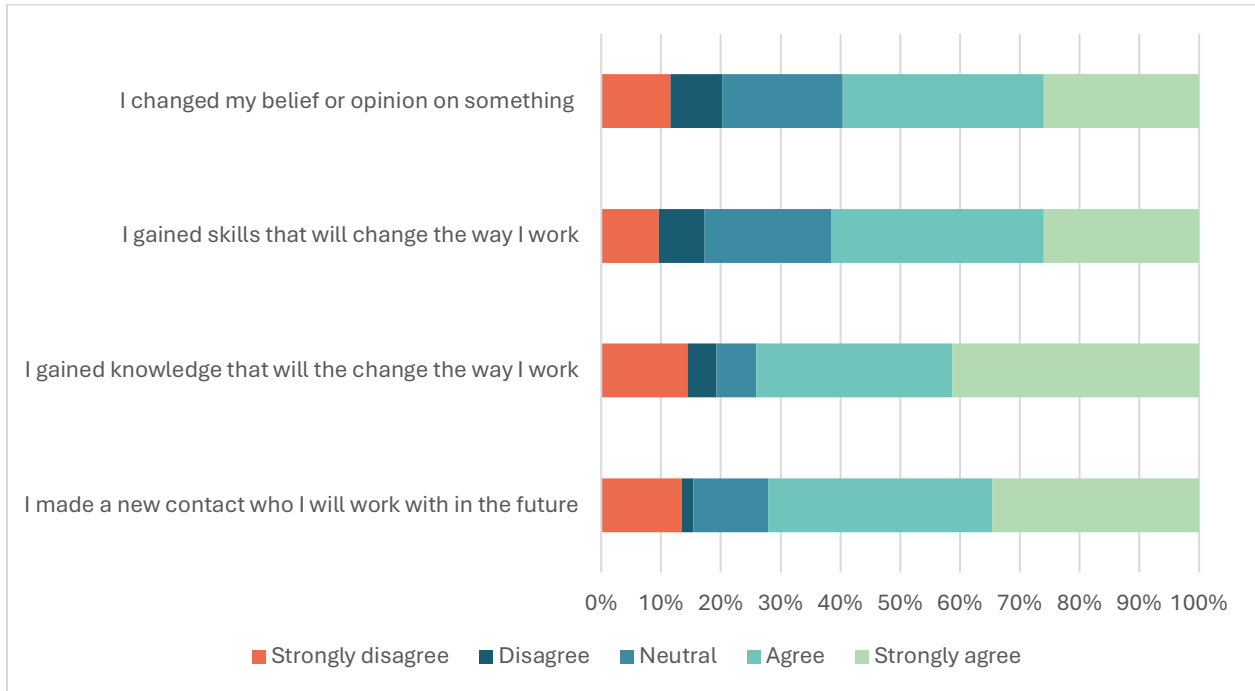
Was the meeting a valuable use of your time?

This question can act as a proxy measure for relevance and usefulness. Many participants have demanding jobs and time is a scarce and valuable commodity.

The vast majority of respondents (101) reported that the meeting was a valuable use of their time.

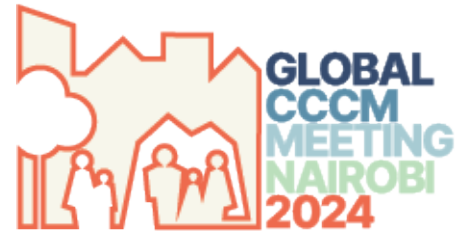


What impact did the event have on you?



It is very positive that 60-75% of respondents were in agreement across all four statements. Unsurprisingly, for this type of event, new contacts and knowledge were more commonly identified outputs than skills. This tallies with some qualitative comments that suggested the event could benefit from some sessions focused on skill building. Similarly, a few qualitative comments suggested that the event was effective in sharing opinions on existing topics but did not develop or share a clear way forward. This could tally with a lower level of agreement in relation to the first statement on beliefs and opinions.

It is unusual that 10-15% of respondents strongly disagreed to each statement. For some respondents, this may have been in error – five participants selected “strongly disagree” throughout all Likert questions in the survey but then suggested none or small adaptations for future sessions. One of these four commented “It was so so amazing”. Another felt “the meeting was very well run”.



Which session (or sessions) had a particular impact on you?

This question was left open, allowing respondents to highlight plenary or breakout sessions. After three intense days it is unsurprising that there appears to be some recency bias – more Day 3 sessions were mentioned.

Where a respondent referred to a session by the topic or facilitator, it was necessary to estimate which session they were referring to. In some cases it was impossible to determine whether a respondent was referring to the day/subject as a whole or the plenary session related to that subject. For example a response might be “solutions” or “climate”.

Allowing for this, the three title subjects were mentioned more than any of the breakout sessions: Solutions (24), Climate (18) and People-Centred (11). In addition, the Closed Door sessions were mentioned 13 times and the Marketplace was mentioned 5 times.

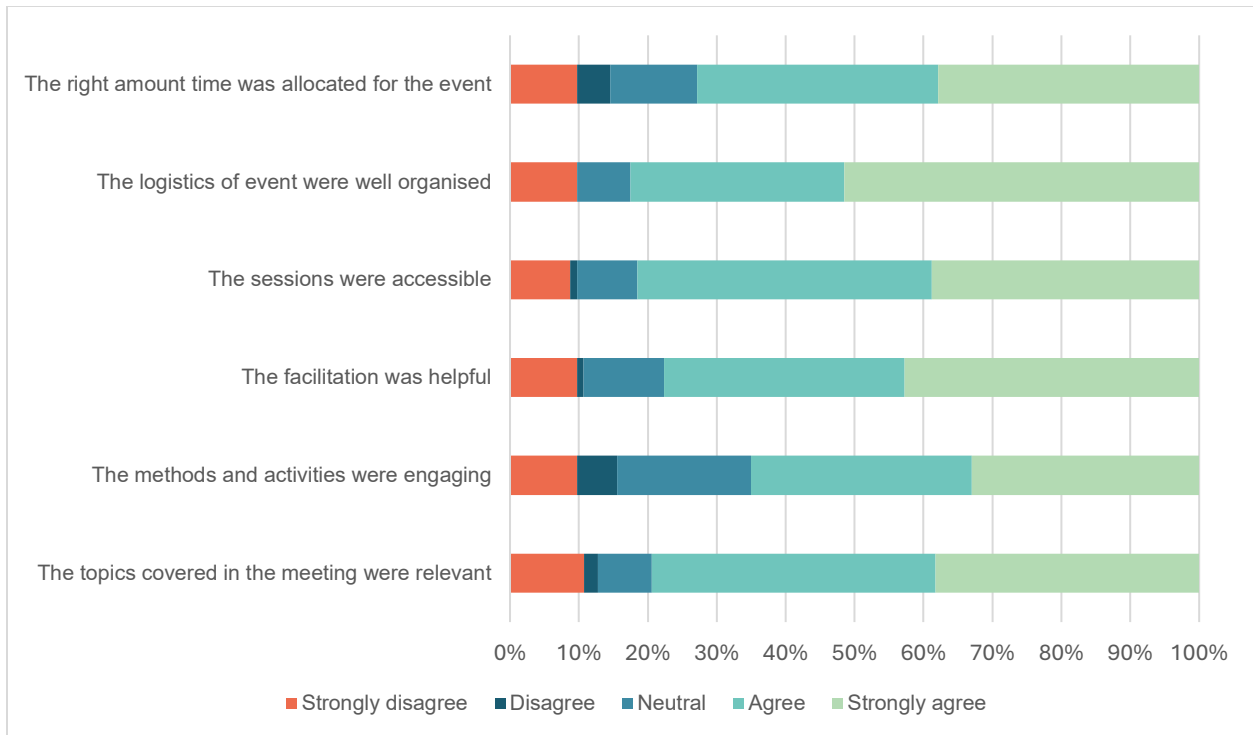
Other sessions that received more than one mention were:

- CCCM & Shelter (7)
- First line response (7)
- ABC of Solutions (5)
- Fronting the CCCM Agenda (4)
- Data to understand displacement (3)
- Energy (3)
- Extreme Heat (3)
- Climate case studies (2)
- Fire safety (2)
- How close are we to the centre? (2)

Design of the Annual Meeting

The overall picture is a very positive one. Across all statements, agreement levels were between 65% and 85%. The logistics and accessibility scored particularly high and several qualitative comments supported this. Conversely, some comments focused on potential for improvement in methods and activities, particularly in some breakout sessions and this is reflected in the highest level of disagreement (16%) and lowest level of agreement (65%) across the statements.

As with the previous Likert scale, there may have been some responses made in error. Some respondents who selected “strongly disagree” for all statements then made positive comments or offered only nuanced suggestions for change.

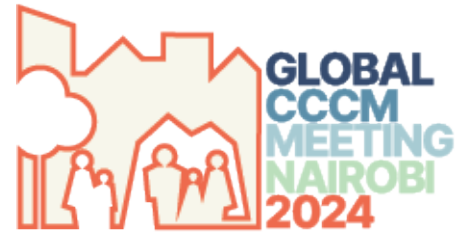


Specific feedback on logistics

When responding to open questions, respondents commonly made more than one comment. In these cases each specific comment was tallied along with similar comments from other respondents.

In total there were 62 positive comments, in comparison to 26 criticisms or suggestions. These are paraphrased versions of the comments that were made more than once:

- Good organisation / logistics (12)
- Everything was good (11)
- Good facilitation (11)
- Topics / discussions were relevant / informative / interesting (9)
- Breakouts were the best part / better than last year (5)
- Good information shared before the event (2)
- Good accessibility (2)
- The event / sessions were engaging (2)
- Good timekeeping / punctuality (2)
- Good diversity of stakeholders present (2)
- Appreciated that there was more time for Q&A / discussion (2)
- Some sessions felt long / lacked content or focus (5)



- Insufficient time for Q&A / discussion (2)
- Need more breakout sessions / more time for breakout sessions (2)
- Should have case studies / activities / simulation to engage in (2)

Room for improvement

Suggestions that were mentioned more than once can be organised into four broad categories.

LOGISTICS

- The most common comment (12) related to the location of the event. These included requests to take future events to various parts of the globe. Only one of 12 suggested a European location. Two comments made specific requests not to return to Geneva
- Five comments related to providing more interpretation. Most of these suggested adding Arabic.
- Two comments suggested sharing information, specifically participant details ahead of the event to help participants make contact and set-up side meetings. Two more comments suggested sharing the outputs / lessons learned from the event.

DESIGN

- Five comments suggested creating more interactive / dynamic sessions and activities. Two other comments suggested more real-life examples and experience sharing.
- Four comments related to better engagement of online participants.
- Three comments requested more new and concrete ideas for the future of CCCM.
- Two comments suggested a marketplace that is open / accessible for longer.

DELIVERY

- The third most common comment overall (6) requested more sessions that are led by non-HQ people.
- Five focused on engaging more with participants through more time for Q&A, and discussions.
- Two encouraged the work to continue saying that the event was getting better each time.

ATTENDEES

- The second most common comment overall (8) suggested inviting more local representatives / partners / authorities.
- Four suggestions focused on inviting other clusters and non-CCCM humanitarian actors.

