In this activity, participants should be able to plan their priorities based on their own capacity, resources and skills. By coordinating with other stakeholders, they should be able to respond to most urgent issues facing displaced people in the site. The Camp Management staff should be able to set-up effective coordination systems, including mechanisms and tools to facilitate communication, cooperation and partnerships among CCCM actors. Coordination mechanisms should be based on agreed upon standards.

During the exercise, if necessary, introduce additional elements of complexity, such as the examples below or you can create new events appropriate to the training context. Allow the groups at least 20 minutes to work together before introducing events. Once one of the events has been presented, participants should adjust and work together to respond to the emergency situation. They should be able to set up appropriate emergency coordination and response systems to address it. After 20 minutes more, if you do not see any progress on containing the emergency, share the consequences of the emergency situation based on what participants have been able to do. The consequences will have to be adapted according to the group’s response actions.

**Example events:**

* **Flooding:** The rainy season is approaching with heavy rains that most likely will flood part of the site where about 200 families live.
* **Increased violence:** Over the last 3 days, the violence has increased in the site at night. Two women were raped in the latrines area. Several people have been injured from fighting.

**Example consequences:**

* **Possible consequences of flooding:** 150 family houses were destroyed so people are left with no shelter. Contamination of drinking water facilities increased the incidence of diarrhoeal diseases. Likewise, there is an increase in vector-borne diseases due to standing water caused by heavy rainfall that act as breeding sites for mosquitoes.
* **Possible consequences of increased violence**: One of the young women died due to the lack of medical assistance. Another two women have been attacked again in the same area. Their husbands are looking for revenge, which worsens the security situation. Now there are weapons in the camp.

The list below provides guidance on priorities and actions to take given the case study context, but it is not exhaustive:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Priorities** | **Actions** |
| **Ensuring safety and security** | * Contact police officers, use mixed teams, organise patrols inside camps (day and night), set up an emergency phone number. * Conduct a participatory risk mapping exercise with the women’s group to identify perceived risk areas both during day and at night. * Discuss the possibility of fencing. * Try to preserve the civilian nature of the site. * Use free-weapons inside signage in the camp. * Set up norms and regulations. |
| **Government (local authority) role** | * Recognise the role of the government administering the camp and their inter-camp coordination role. * Ensure an official transfer of camp management responsibilities. * Set up a system to meet with report to the government on a regular basis. * Collect information about the registration system and updates. * Find out registration numbers, displaced family profiles (e.g. ethnic groups, languages, etc.), livelihoods * Support registration. * Collect information in relation to long term solutions, government resources and capacity. |
| **Set up coordination mechanisms** | * Map actors in the camp, including capacities and resources. * Set up regular coordination meetings with an agenda, minutes and action points with timelines for follow-up. * Develop contact lists and 4W matrix (Who does what where when) * Build a WhatsApp group, if necessary. * Create a database of volunteers and skills. * Build a system to use volunteers for different purposes based on needs and gaps in the camp response.   *In the event of an emergency:*   * Establish a multi-sectorial task force. * Set up frequent updates to share information. * Elaborate contingency planning to map agencies’ resources and contributions for different scenarios, including roles and responsibilities. * Mobilise emergency funding. * Establish a system to collect information. * Set up an emergency hotline. |
| **Establish minimum standards** | * Establish minimum standards (contextualised indicators) for assistance, protection and service provision in coordination with different sectors. Sectoral standards will allow for evidence-based decision making.   *In the event of an emergency:*   * Review minimum standards, for example in case of flooding or cholera outbreak (more fresh water, NFI will be needed, etc.) |
| **Identify participatory structures and community leaders** | * Coordinate with the women’s group and support them to consolidate a formal group (with clear TOR and Code of Conduct). * Identify community leaders and build capacity.   *In the event of an emergency:*   * Coordinate with the women’s group and faith-based organisations to move families from flood-prone areas. |
| **Dissemination of information and feedback mechanisms** | * Plan to set up a system to provide information and collect feedback from the camp population in relation to services. * Identify information needs and collection mechanisms and locations.   *In the event of an emergency:*   * Use mass communication and continuous messaging |
| **Set-up referral systems for security for GBV cases** | * Set up a referral system so that GBV survivors can, if they wish, receive medical assistance (through the local health clinic), legal advice (through the police station), and psychosocial support (through the medical team and/or volunteer groups). |
| **Partnerships** | * Build partnerships to improve service delivery. E.g. WASH agency. |
| **Services and assistance** | * Indicate to the WASH partner where to locate new latrines, including safe access. Care and maintenance should be agreed. * Negotiate with the municipality and volunteers to improve existing latrines (repairs, lighting, safety). * CM to follow up companies’ commitment in care and maintenance of existing latrines. * Agree on cleaning the site. * Identify families at risk who would like to be accommodated with host families.   *In the event of an emergency:*   * Use the mosque’s donated tents for emergency shelter. * Improve latrines (safety, locks, lighting and location). * Increase number of latrines. * Review shelter distribution and location. |
| **Community infrastructure** | * Build/adapt a community centre and look into women’s ability to access and use the facility. |
| **Monitoring system** | * Create a monitoring system using community and partner support. * Identify monitoring tools. |
| **Improve layout (site expansion)** | * Coordinate with the municipality to work with the site planner/engineer to develop a new site plan or expansion. * Work with the women’s group and faith organisations to mobilise people.   *In the event of an emergency:*   * Identify new land to move affected families * Coordinate with the WASH agency on latrine construction |