



IOM International Organization for Migration

CCCM Cluster Update • September 2012

Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster



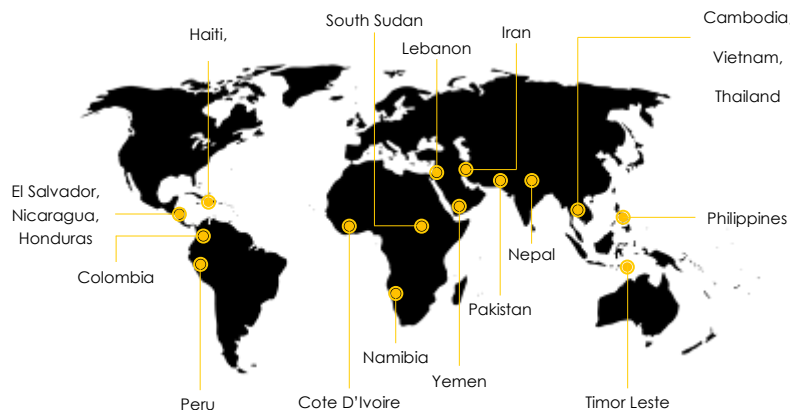
CCCM in 2012

Over the last few years, global- and field-level coordination have become essential components of humanitarian action. Improving overall responses to emergencies remains at the heart of “Transformative Agenda” discussions led by UN OCHA with participation from the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), including IOM.

As Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster Lead in emergencies induced by natural disasters, IOM has undertaken initiatives to analyse practices, identify gaps and improve practical responses to challenges in the field. Achievements include opening a dialogue with the accountability group regarding relationships among camp management activities, identification of service gaps and strategies for service provision. Further, IOM enhanced its information management (IM) strategies by developing assessment tools and methodologies in various field missions. Efforts at the global level focus on relating CCCM IM tools with inter-agency mechanisms such as the Multi-Cluster Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA).

In October 2012, IOM and UNHCR will co-host a Global CCCM Cluster Retreat. Last year’s retreat engaged 35 participants from 9 partner organizations including UN OCHA, NRC, LWF and Global Shelter and Protection Cluster Lead Agencies, as well as field colleagues from 10 countries with CCCM operations. Participants gathered in Geneva to strengthen joint approaches to subjects such as IDPs outside camps, CCCM work with national authorities, and links between CCCM and Protection. This year’s retreat will focus on management of and accountability to displaced populations, among other topics.

Along with an overview of CCCM activities at the country level, this Update includes brief information on the CCCM Strategic Orientations and Workplan for 2012 and 2013. Among other issues, the document touches on the latest developments in mobile applications for the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), and the strengthening of links between CCCM and Protection Clusters. Given increasing requests from national authorities for CCCM capacity-building programmes, part of this update is dedicated to CCCM tools and trainings.



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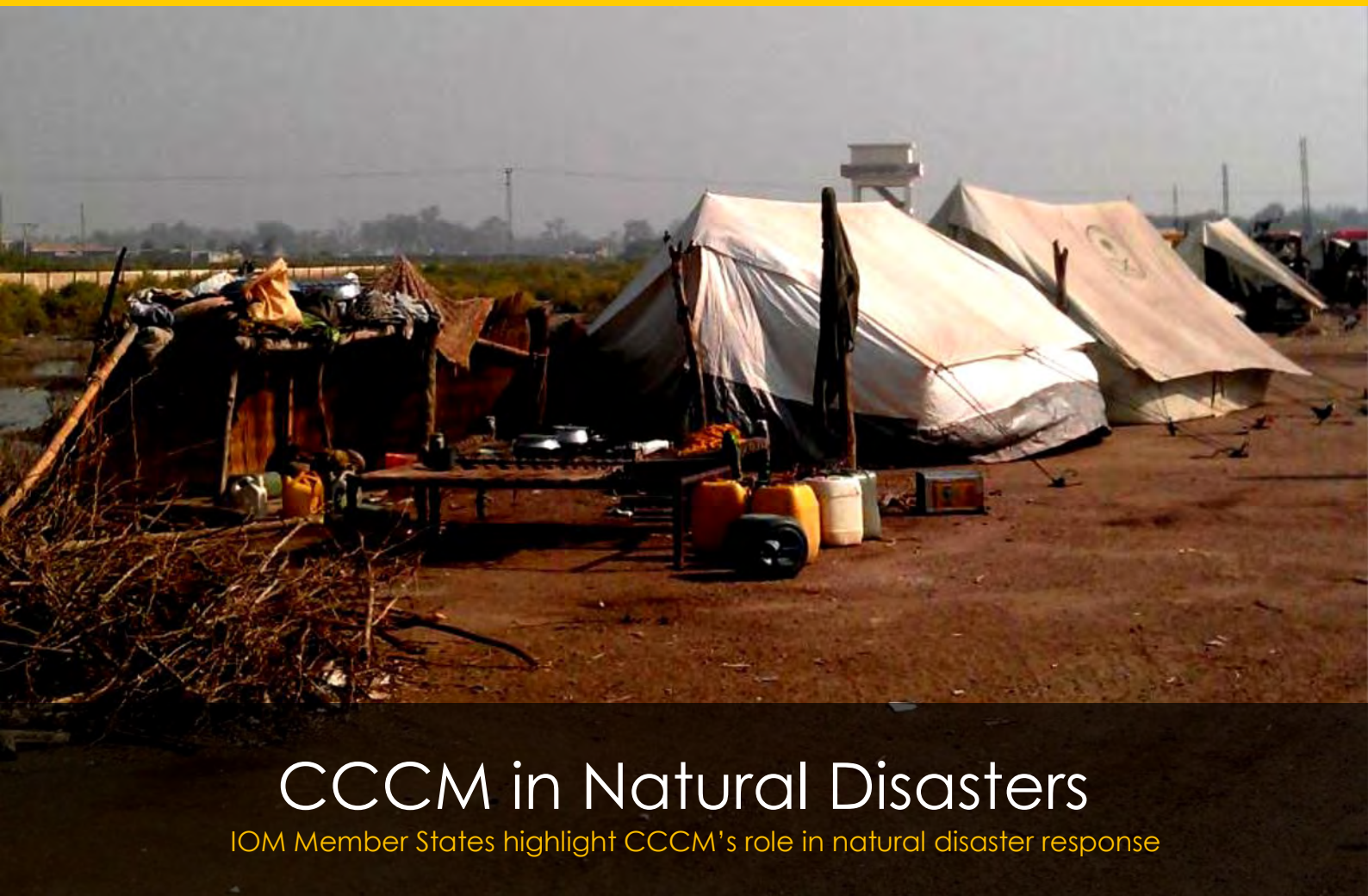
CCCM Cluster Lead	CCCM Cluster Co-Lead	CCCM Activities
Colombia	Cote d’Ivoire	Cambodia
Haiti	El Salvador	Honduras
Nepal	Nicaragua	Namibia
Pakistan		Yemen
Peru		Iran, Lebanon, Vietnam
Philippines		
Thailand		
Timor-Leste		

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CCCM in Natural Disasters

IOM Member States highlight CCCM's role in natural disaster response

During the Ninth Standing Committee on Programmes and Finance in November 2011, Member States invited IOM to present on its work in natural disaster contexts.

The resulting document, titled “IOM’s role in the humanitarian response to displacement induced by natural disasters” (SCPF/71), was endorsed by the Member States. It outlines IOM’s areas of work, with an emphasis on CCCM interventions in tracking and mapping displacement, and in enhancing the preparedness of national authorities in countries prone to natural disasters.

Member States concurred with IOM on the need for strategic partnerships with national authorities in disaster-prone countries as a global preparedness measure for displacement management. The growing intensity and frequency of natural disasters in recent years has brought into sharper focus pre-existing vulnerabilities and opportunities for collaboration.

IOM and countries with internal mechanisms for camp and collective centre management can mutually benefit from an increased exchange of tools, strategies and expertise. These exchanges strengthen preparedness at the global level, and broaden the shared body of knowledge on displaced popula-

tion management in natural disasters to encompass the responsibilities of states and humanitarian partners.

IOM activities in Haiti, Namibia, Bolivia, Pakistan, Colombia and Thailand over the past year illustrate through practical examples the work that can be done with national authorities and partners managing displaced populations in disaster situations.

Capacity-building programmes that target operational staff from national response teams and their partners, along with tools such as the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) and manuals for the management of camps and camp-like settings (e.g. evacuation centres in Bangkok), are expanding.

As IOM continues its efforts to support the preparedness and response capacity of national authorities in natural disasters, the SCPF document is a useful reference for trainings and project development in related areas. It can be accessed through the DOE portal at:

<http://gvad0e01.eu.iom.net/doeportal/node/141>



Global Preparedness

Capacity-building of national authorities increases global CCCM preparedness

→ TOOLS FOR MANAGING DISPLACEMENT

During 2011, the CCCM Cluster received a steady stream of requests from national governments of disaster-prone countries to provide CCCM expertise, train government authorities, produce manuals for enhanced displacement management, and ensure more predictable and qualified responses to displacement induced by natural disasters.

Country-level efforts to develop technical expertise in displacement management—for example by training national authorities and humanitarian partners—directly relate to increased global preparedness for emergencies.

In addition to capacity-building activities, IOM applies its camp management experience to develop tools such as the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) that facilitate disaggregated needs assessments by camp location. These instruments assist camp managers to ensure that targeted services are efficiently provided to appropriate locations and individuals.

By sharing these tools with national authorities in disaster-prone countries, IOM works to enhance displacement management and fill technical gaps in existing national systems, as necessary. CCCM tools complement and enhance existing competencies in national civil protection and disaster response.

From a global preparedness perspective, national authorities in disaster-prone countries would ideally have access to a minimum number of CCCM trainers to ensure adequate training capacity for large-scale emergencies. This would enable rapid

training of operational camp managers in the event of occurrence of displacement in the country.

→ ADJUSTING CAPACITY-BUILDING TO NEEDS OF NATIONAL AUTHORITIES

Since the establishment of the Cluster Approach in 2005, IOM, UNHCR and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) have invested in creating CCCM capacity, primarily among their own staff, Cluster partners and local NGOs.

As capacity-building programmes expand to a broader audience—in particular to national authorities—it is necessary to adapt methodology, content and processes to the distinct needs of each country and participant group. To ensure adequacy in meeting field requirements, global-level capacity-building materials have thus been customised to different country contexts. Nepal, Bolivia, Haiti, East Timor and the Philippines, among others, initiated efforts to adapt CCCM capacity-building and management tools to needs at the national level.

More recently, Namibia, Pakistan, Colombia, Thailand, the Philippines and the Dominican Republic have been directly involved in CCCM capacity-building, jointly leading the adaptation of CCCM capacity-building materials for national authority training programmes. Capacity-building activities initiated by country missions received support through deployments from the IOM Roster.

IOM is currently considering expanding its country-based pro-

grammes to regional levels in Southern Africa and the Andean Sub-Region.

In order to encourage consistency across country programmes, a virtual network of CCCM capacity-building experts links staff posted in different countries (email address: CCCMtrainers@iom.int).

→ CAPACITY-BUILDING IN PREPAREDNESS SCENARIOS

Capacity-building materials vary not only by country and participant group, but also according to preparedness or emergency scenarios and time constraints.

In cases where time allows for more thorough training programmes—mainly in post-emergency or preparedness contexts—lessons learned from previous missions indicate the importance of:

1. Introductory CCCM training – prepares prospective Training of Trainers (ToT) participants with CCCM foundations, ensuring basic knowledge of camp coordination and camp management prior to ToT.
2. Consultation and adaptation of CCCM training material – contextualises training material to reflect and address local disaster response structures, cultural needs, and existing camp management mechanisms and tools.
3. Endorsement by national authorities – in coordination with government counterparts, presents content and objectives of capacity-building programmes, where capacity fits within emergency response frameworks and agreements achieved during consultation.
4. National CCCM ToT – provides participants with training skills and knowledge on how to transfer CCCM concepts to national and local levels.
5. National CCCM Roster – enables surge capacity and deployment of CCCM experts and trainers in national and regional emergencies; establishes partnerships that mutually benefit IOM and the national government, who jointly manage the Roster.

As of June 2012, 110 national CCCM trainers in Namibia, Pakistan and Colombia had trained a total of 1,711 participants in 44 trainings. Trainers in the Dominican Republic also conducted recent capacity-building programmes, and preparations are underway for trainings in both Thailand and the Philippines.

→ CAPACITY-BUILDING IN EMERGENCY SETTINGS

At the outset of an emergency in countries where no previous CCCM training programmes have been implemented with national authorities, capacity-building strategies require modification, especially with regard to depth and duration.

It is possible to compact the training modules into three days, depending on the scale of the emergency. In order to accommodate practical presentations and feedback in the training schedule, each group of participants should not exceed 16 in total, to be divided into 4 sub-groups. Led by IOM, the programme can be structured as follows:

Day 1: Introduction to camp management

Day 2: Adult learning techniques

Day 3: Presentations, feedback and conclusion, as well as selection and certification of trainers with adequate skills for emergency training provision

The purpose of an emergency capacity-building programme is to rapidly equip participants with basic skills for training additional staff during crisis situations. Trainees have limited knowledge in comparison to participants in more thorough training programmes, and thus their training certification indicates “Emergency CCCM trainer” as opposed to “CCCM trainer,” conferred upon completion of more in-depth programmes.

Training materials for emergency programmes are concise and technical, and intended for gradual adaptation to context during training sessions and throughout the emergency phase. Templates are available from IOM colleagues at headquarters and from CCCM trainers. When necessary, materials should be translated for subsequent distribution to trainers and use in future training sessions.

In past emergencies such as those in Haiti, Pakistan and Colombia, ToT materials delivered to IOM staff enhanced the overall CCCM response. In Haiti, for example, IOM trained nearly 7,000 CCCM actors, including 619 civil protection officials.

To ensure continuity and national resilience in preparedness activities, capacity-building programmes may at a later stage support the transition and handover of IOM CCCM Cluster leadership responsibilities to national authorities.

Materials and methodology can be refined through continual adaptation to context and needs, and the government’s leadership role can be strengthened as the situation gradually shifts from an emergency to a preparedness phase.

Managing Displacement

References for preparedness programmes

NAMIBIA

Since the 2011 flooding emergency in Namibia, IOM has been working with the Government of the Republic of Namibia (GRN) to enhance immediate and long-term CCCM capacity. To this end, IOM has developed a CCCM capacity-building programme for Namibia in collaboration with the GRN and the Namibian Red Cross Society (NRCS).



Latest achievements in CCCM capacity-building include:

- Introductory CCCM trainings
May/June and November 2011, 48 participants trained.
- National CCCM Training of Trainers (ToT)
November 2011, 37 national CCCM trainers certified.
- Web-based capacity-building platform
<http://www.cccmcapacitybuildingnamibia.com/>
- National CCCM Roster
Being developed in close collaboration with the GRN and IOM's Department of Operations and Emergencies (DOE).
- Technical support and guidance to certified trainers
Provided on a regular basis by IOM focal point.
- Trainings delivered by certified trainers
In January and February 2012, 6 CCCM trainings were conducted for a total of 120 participants.
- Additional activities and achievements
Cooperation Agreement signed between IOM Namibia and NRCS.
CCCM Trainer Committee established by certified trainers from different regions.

Preparations made for second phase of the capacity-building programme, which will focus on CCCM-related technical assistance in information management, site planning and standards, and will incorporate Disaster Risk Reduction as a displacement prevention measure.

Possibility of regional roll-out in countries such as Botswana and Mozambique explored, with efforts ongoing.

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PAKISTAN

IOM Pakistan, in close collaboration with the National and Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (NDMA and PDMA), is currently implementing a CCCM capacity-building programme in Sindh, one of the regions most severely affected by the 2010 and 2011 floods. The training package was adjusted to the Pakistani context in coordination with national authority counterparts.



In March 2012, IOM and PDMA organized a workshop for key CCCM stakeholders in which participants jointly recognised the importance of building provincial CCCM capacity, establishing a roster of experts and master trainers, and working together to ensure more effective preparation for and response to future natural disasters.

Latest achievements in CCCM capacity-building include:

- Introductory CCCM training
[January to March 2012, 123 participants trained.](#)
- National CCCM ToT
[March 2012, 33 certified national CCCM trainers](#)
- National CCCM ToT
[March 2012, 30 national CCCM trainers certified.](#)
- Web-based capacity-building platform
<http://cccmcapacitybuildingpakistan.com/>
- National CCCM Roster
[Being developed in close collaboration with PDMA Sindh and IOM's Department of Operations and Emergencies.](#)
- Technical support and guidance to certified trainers
[Provided on a regular basis by IOM focal point.](#)
- Trainings delivered by certified trainers
[From May to July 2012, 6 CCCM trainings were conducted for a total of 176 participants. A 2012 CCCM Training Plan for certified trainers is currently under development.](#)

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COLOMBIA

The CCCM capacity building programme was implemented in Colombia through the UN Joint Programme to respond to the 2010-2011 floods. The initial aim was to strengthen IOM's internal capacity through a CCCM Training of Trainers (ToT) delivered in December 2011, during which 9 IOM staff and 4 Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli (CISP) staff responsible for the implementation of the CCCM component of UN Joint Programme were trained.

The training material was translated into Spanish and adapted to the Colombian context by certified trainers, in close collaboration with the Risk Management Unit (UNGRD) of the Government of Colombia. The following criteria were taken into account for the certification of trainers in management of temporary shelters: completion of the workshop introduction of management of temporary shelters; 100% participation in the training of

trainers; and completion of the workshop introduction to the management of temporary shelters accompanied by a facilitator of training of trainers of IOM.

The training process includes implementation of replicas, by trainers, of specific sessions of the Toolbox in accordance with requests from communities or authorities.

Finally, complementary to the process, the participants were also trained in the use of the system of information and monitoring for the management of temporary shelters, developed by IOM Colombia.

Latest achievements in CCCM capacity-building include:

- CCCM training (delivered by international trainers)
[February 2012, 33 participants trained.](#)
- National CCCM ToT
[Seven ToTs: 60 trainers certified out of a total of 319 assistants.](#)
- National CCCM Roster
[Developed in close collaboration with UNGRD and IOM's Department of Operations and Emergencies.](#)
- Technical support and guidance to certified trainers
[Provided on a regular basis by IOM focal point.](#)
- CCCM trainings delivered by certified trainers
[From February to August 2012, 19 workshops were held at the municipal and department levels, gathering 430 participants and using the complete CCCM training package.](#)
- [From March to May 2012, 1,587 community members of different ethnic groups were trained during 38 CCCM sessions using training modules from the package.](#)
- [In September and October 2012, 20 trainings will be conducted, targeting 500 territorial authorities.](#)
- Additional activities and achievements
[As a result of a positive initial experience, the GOC funded a USD 9.8 million project proposal to strengthen national CCCM capacity in Colombia.](#)

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THAILAND

IOM Thailand has closely collaborated with national counterparts from the Ministry of Interior's Department of

Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (DDPM) to conduct CCCM trainings for 64 provincial-level practitioners from Bangkok and the 11 provinces most affected by the 2011 floods. Trainees are tasked by the Royal Thai Government (RTG) to respond to emergencies requiring protection and assistance for displaced civilians in urban and semi-urban collective centres.

To reflect the diversity of emergency humanitarian actors in Thailand, trainees include participants from the national Thai Red Cross Society (TRC), IOM Thailand and the civil society. The trainings took place from 26 March to 2 April 2012 and were hosted at the RTG's Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Academy in Pathumthani.

In addition to CCCM trainings, IOM Thailand organized a high-level Collective Centre Coordination and Management Orientation in March 2012 for Bangkok-based government officials, department heads, UN focal points and selected civil society members who could not attend the regular trainings. On this occasion, an infomercial was presented in Thai as an abbreviated and visually-creative introduction to the translated Thai version of the Collective Centre Guidelines (2010).

The video is available for viewing at: <http://goo.gl/P32XK>, and the Thai version of the Guidelines is accessible through the DOE Portal: <http://gvadoe01.eu.iom.net/doeportal/node/75>.

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DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Using the Colombian training package and global CCCM Guidelines, IOM closely collaborated with members of the CCCM sectoral group, Mesa de Albergues, to develop a country-specific operational manual for collective centre management. One thousand copies were produced, and an electronic version is available at: <http://gvadoe01.eu.iom.net/doeportal/node/74>

From April to May 2012, 72 participants attended introductory CCCM trainings based on the new Collective Centre Management Toolkit. Participants included representatives from the Dominican Civil Defense, Centre for Emergency and Operations (COE), Municipal Committees for

Prevention, Mitigation and Response (PMR), and the Dominican Red Cross.



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HAITI

The CCCM Training of Trainers (ToT) programme was conducted in French for IOM staff and partners in Port-au-Prince, Haiti from 5-11 June 2011. IOM Haiti served as host and handled local administration and logistics. The workshop drew 25 participants from 6 organizations and 14 country postings, including Haiti.

Lessons learned and feedback from trainers include:

- Trainers recommend that future CCCM ToTs continue to encourage diversity in participants, as it helps to create bridges across CCCM Cluster organizations.
- The workshop organizer should enforce the selection criteria requiring participants' involvement in a previous CCCM training and/or relevant field experience in emergencies. Otherwise, participants who lack this experience or knowledge will expect to receive it during the ToT.
- The training team strongly supports hosting the ToT workshop in a country with CCCM activities, like Haiti, as it helps to contextualise and ground workshop themes.
- Many external participants expressed an interest in camp conditions and the CCCM Cluster coordination situation in Haiti. An impromptu lunch with the Cluster Coordinator was organized in response, but future trainings in a CCCM programme country should incor-

porate a formal presentation on the IDP situation and CCCM activities.

In August 2012, IOM Haiti conducted a CCCM training in French in Port-au-Prince, gathering 25 participants including IOM staff, international and national NGOs.

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PHILIPPINES

In response to various emergencies in the Philippines from October 2011 to August 2012, IOM trained national and local government staff on camp management, camp coordination and information management. CCCM trainings and workshops were part of IOM's emergency response during the Negros earthquake, Camarines Sur flooding, Central Mindanao flooding, North Mindanao flooding and the recent flooding in the National Capital Region.

During the North Mindanao response, the government requested that IOM augment its camp management capacity. IOM provided support by hiring and training full-time camp managers to deploy in all existing collective centres. In the Metro Manila flooding in August 2012, IOM conducted camp management and Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) trainings with Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) camp managers in the most-affected areas. IOM CCCM partners with DSWD in all its trainings. Highlighted trainings include:

- CCCM training for DSWD staff and camp managers in Region 10 conducted with DSWD regional and city social welfare staff, 28 to 31 December 2011.
- IDP Camp Leaders Training for IDP leaders conducted with DSWD Region 10, Cluster Leads from Protection, Shelter, Livelihood, Education, and Food and Nutrition, 1 to 2 May and 31 May 2012.
- DTM Orientation for partners conducted in Central Mindanao, June 2011 to January 2012.
- CCCM Training for DSWD and local government staff conducted in Region 7, Negro Oriental Province, 18 February 2012.
- CCCM Training for Camp Management Practitioners conducted in Cagayan De Oro, 20 to 21 July 2012.
- CCCM Training for Barangay Officials and Community Leaders conducted in Bacolod City, 27 to 28 July 2012.
- CCCM and DTM Training conducted with DSWD National Staff, 6 Aug. 2012; in Muntinlupa City, 11 Aug. 2012; and in San Fernando, Pampanga, 12 Aug. 2012.
- CCCM Training for DSWD Disaster Information Management Team conducted in Muntinlupa City, 17-18 August 2012.

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Activity Reports: IOM CCCM and ERS



Compilation of recent and current IOM activities worldwide, including initiatives related to CCCM Cluster coordination in preparedness and response.

CCCM Cluster Lead

Colombia
Haiti
Nepal
Pakistan
Peru
Philippines
Thailand
Timor Leste

CCCM Cluster Co-Lead

Cote d'Ivoire
El Salvador
Nicaragua

CCCM Activities

Cambodia
Honduras
Namibia
Yemen
Iran, Lebanon, Vietnam

Emergency Returns Sector

South Sudan

CCCM Cluster Lead

COLOMBIA

Cluster Partners:

UNHCR, Caritas/Pastoral Social, Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli (CISP), Fundación Plan, PAHO, UNFPA and Colombian Red Cross.

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➔ Brief description of the CCCM context in Colombia

The floods of 2010 and 2011 in Colombia were the most severe recorded in the last three decades. According to the Government of Colombia (GoC), by the end of the flooding in August 2011 more than four million people were affected, with nearly 600 injured, 486 dead and at least 43 missing. Moreover, more than 16,000 homes were destroyed and 500,000 severely damaged. Approximately 40,000 people were temporarily housed in 839 shelters.

Destruction of or damage to approximately 300 schools, several of which functioned as shelters, interrupted the education of at least 41,000 children. The GoC, with support from the international community, has installed more than 300 shelters in heavily-affected areas across the country. So far in 2012, 54,295 people have been affected by floods in more than 100 municipalities.

➔ Latest achievements

- Built 150 temporary shelters in rural areas of Ayapel, Córdoba; designed and constructed multi-family shelters for 560 families in the department of Sucre.
- Led shelter coordination and management project for Joint Programme of the UN system signed with the GoC.
- Developed an information system to monitor the situation of the displaced population living in collective shelters, in coordination with the Shelter Cluster and the Temporary Shelter Committee of the GoC.
- Implemented emergency plan of action in the education sector. To date, 243 educational facilities used as collective centers during the floods have been repaired.

- Delivered NFIs to 1,541 families in the departments of Chocó, Cauca and Nariño.
- Facilitated 46 days of gender sensitisation sessions for a total of 2,062 participants.
- Trained 51 participants in the information system for monitoring and follow-up of temporary shelters.
- Beginning in July 2012, the Agreement for the Coordination and Management of Temporary Shelters is being implemented. It aims to strengthen the GoC's capacity in the management and coordination of temporary shelters, with resources from the National Fund for Risk Management.
- Began implementing an agreement with the Ministry of National Education to develop contingency plans for education networks in emergencies in January 2012.
- Currently strengthening 52 mobile family ombudsmen units for the psychosocial care of persons living in temporary shelters in 19 departments of the country, in agreement with the Colombian Family Welfare Institute.

➔ Areas in need of global cluster support

Development of contingency plans; strengthening of the existing relationship between Shelter and CCCM, taking into account that Colombia manages both under the same Cluster and using the same approach.

➔ Plans for 2012 to 2013

- Update the rapid needs assessment methodology.
- Develop a manual for communities on the management of temporary shelters.
- Conduct a gender workshop in the framework of CCCM.
- Finalise a manual for the management of temporary shelters, contextualised for Colombia.



CCCM Cluster Lead

HAITI

Cluster Partners:

The CCCM/Emergency Shelter Cluster has more than 400 members and at least 40 partners that are actively involved in Cluster activities. These include: JP/HRO, IEDA Relief, Concern Worldwide, World Vision, IFRC and Care.

RESPONSE

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➔ Brief description of the CCCM context in Haiti

The CCCM Cluster in Haiti facilitates multi-sectoral assistance and protection activities for nearly 400,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) hosted in 575 spontaneous and planned sites still in existence from the January 2010 earthquake.

In September 2011, the CCCM Cluster in Haiti merged with the Emergency Shelter (ES) Cluster to encompass camp management as well as transitional return and relocation solutions. Led by IOM, the CCCM/ES Cluster coordinates humanitarian responses to address the needs of IDPs and seeks solutions for them to return to their places of origin.

Information management is one of the main activities of the CCCM/ES Cluster, with tools such as the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) enabling informed decision-making based on current and reliable data.

➔ Training activities

As of September 2012, 273 trainings engaged 6,891 participants in Haiti, including:

- 3,675 camp committee members;
- 1,837 NGO and International Organization (IO) staff;
- 619 DPC agents from Haiti's Civil Protection Agency;
- 559 government officials; and
- 201 UN military/police personnel.

➔ Latest achievements

As of August 2012, approximately 1 million tarpaulins were distributed in spontaneous settlements. More than 110,000 transitional shelters were constructed and 17,000 rental subsidies distributed, in total improving living conditions for

more than 533,000 people. In addition, approximately 17,000 houses were repaired and 5,800 reconstructed.

➔ Areas in need of global cluster support

Additional training support to reinforce government and Cluster staff, particularly for the current transitional phase.

➔ Plans for 2012 to 2013

To address the identified shortfall of solutions for 97,000 camp-based families, the Cluster will continue to advocate:

- Funding additional T-Shelters assistance primarily targeting camp-based beneficiaries.
- Funding additional rental subsidy solutions.
- Repairing/reconstructing houses for camp beneficiaries.
- Transforming camps into new neighborhoods, if and where possible.
- Continuing to provide essential services in camps, especially for those camps not yet included in return or relocation plans.
- Developing preparedness for the rainy and hurricane seasons (April-November).

Currently, the merged CCCM/ES Cluster is concentrating its efforts toward two main objectives: ensuring that displaced persons have access to durable return or relocation solutions, and maintaining decent living conditions and protection services for those still living in camps.



HAITI CAMP CLOSURE



Since the height of displacement in July 2010, when more than 1.5 million individuals were residing in 1,555 IDP sites, 76% of the displaced population has moved out of camps, according to the most recent DTM Haiti report. Latest assessments show that 1,014 camps have been closed from July 2010 and August 2012.

Camp populations continue to decline, with a 7 per cent decrease from April to June 2012 and an additional 5 per cent decrease from June to August 2012.

Camp closure achievements from 2010 to 2012 are mainly attributed to the effective implementation of return and relocation projects by the Government of Haiti and CCCM actors. Of the 37 sites closed between June and August 2012, at least 19 (51%) closed as a result of successful return programmes led by IOM, Catholic Relief Services, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, and other organizations.

As CCCM Cluster Lead in Haiti, IOM has actively sought shelter solutions for affected persons since the onset of the disaster and continues to support camp closure efforts. As one of six members of the Return Working Group, IOM implements and advocates for camp closure through initiatives such as Rental Support Cash Grants. These grants provide a short-term solution to the most vulnerable who lack access to land or are in need of substantial home repairs. Families can rent a safe pro-

perty of their choice through a formal rental agreement with the homeowner (most common), move in with a host family, or move from Port-au-Prince to the provinces and receive rental support there. As of May 2012, around 14,500 grants were issued, with plans to provide approximately 10,000 more.

In addition to Rental Support Cash Grants, the Return Working Group has supported camp closure through:

- **Transitional Shelters (T-Shelters)** – Most common housing solution; generally wooden structures designed to offer medium-term shelter for three to five years. As of May 2012, more than 100,000 T-Shelters had been constructed, with nearly 5,500 additional shelters planned.
- **Yellow House Repair** – Repairs or retro-fitting for damaged houses. As of May 2012, more than 13,000 were completed with 16,842 additional repairs planned.
- **Permanent Housing Reconstruction** – Replacement of houses in need of demolition due to severe damage. As of May 2012, 4,887 were completed with 8,615 additional projects planned.

IOM continues to advocate for camp closure and to seek solutions for the 369,353 individuals (representing 93,748 IDP households) who remain in 541 camps and camp-like settlements across the earthquake-affected areas as of August 2012.



Before

After





CCCM Cluster Lead

NEPAL

Cluster Partners:

Center for Disaster Studies (IOE), Disaster Preparedness Network-Nepal (DP Net), LWF, Nepal Christian Relief Services, NRCS, IFRC, NSET, Practical Action Nepal, WFP, UNICEF, WHO, MoHA, DUDBC, OCHA, Action AID and others.

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➔ Brief description of the CCCM context in Nepal

In Nepal, CCCM Cluster efforts are dedicated to contingency-planning and preparedness for potential high-magnitude earthquakes in the Kathmandu Valley and significant flooding in rural areas.

➔ Latest achievements

- Report on “Potential IDP camp site selection in Kathmandu Valley,” renamed “Identification of Open Spaces for Humanitarian Purpose in Kathmandu Valley,” expanded to include 83 additional sites in and around Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur districts. These sites are identified as potential locations for the construction of camps adhering to sub-SPHERE Standard conditions in case of a major earthquake (classified as 9 Richter scale).
- A Nepali translation of the report was submitted and endorsed by the Ministry of Home Affairs, and is in the process of being published in a gazette to reserve these sites for humanitarian use during emergencies.
- A focus group on humanitarian assistance and camp management was facilitated at the Civilian Disaster Response Exercise organized by the US Embassy in August 2011. This workshop resulted in a work plan on humanitarian assistance and camp management.
- CCCM contingency plan prepared.

➔ Areas in need of global cluster support

Training for Government of Nepal (GoN) officials, Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) staff and pre-identified camp managers in camp management principles and tools. Currently there is no IOM Nepal fund for CCCM activities.

➔ Plans for 2012 to 2013

- Conduct a legal assessment of land laws and develop regulatory framework; prepare reception centres; develop information management tools.
- Organize workshops with all stakeholders on site de-confliction—i.e. determine the purpose of the 83 identified open spaces in case of a major disaster in the Kathmandu Valley.
- Identify camp managers for each of the major sites; train these managers and GoN representatives on key tools such as the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) and instruments for registration and profiling.
- Sensitise communities and key stakeholders on the locations and evacuation processes of all identified IDP sites.
- Bolster CCCM Cluster membership, develop a multi-hazard Cluster contingency plan and re-mobilise CCCM trainers.
- Finalise earthquake disaster response plans for 5 municipalities in the Kathmandu Valley and disaster management plans for 3 districts (Jhapa, Saptari and Dolakha).
- Seek potential donors for the Disaster Risk Reduction Displacement Preparedness Programme, which will equip Nepali communities with key preparedness tools to mitigate and reduce the effects of future disasters.

CCCM Cluster Lead

PAKISTAN

Cluster Partners:

Data collection – National Commission for Human Development (NCHD). CCCM training – UNHCR and PDMA, international and national NGOs, Education Department and Revenue Department.

RESPONSE

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➔ Brief description of the CCCM context in Pakistan

Following three periods of heavy rainfall during the particularly intense 2011 monsoon, many people were displaced by widespread flooding in Sindh and Balochistan and localised riverine flooding along some stretches of the Indus. Approximately 823,000 houses were damaged or destroyed in the two provinces, and an estimated 1.8 million people (300k households) were displaced.

In agreement with the government, the Shelter Cluster was rolled out in September 2011. It incorporated the Temporary Settlement Support Unit (TSSU), tasked with certain CCCM information management responsibilities. Specifically, TSSU monitored and reported on the locations of and conditions in temporary settlements that sprang up as people were displaced due to rising floodwaters and collapsed houses. In September 2012, the Pakistan Humanitarian Country Team confirmed IOM as national lead agency for the CCCM and Shelter Cluster.

➔ Training activities

- Conducted a series of CCCM trainings and Training of Trainers (ToTs) in Sindh to build the capacity of government and local NGOs. The provincial government has recognised these trainings as a joint initiative between IOM and the government. IOM Pakistan is considering a nationwide roll-out of this training in collaboration with government, NGOs, communities and the private sector.



➔ Latest achievements

- Monitored temporary settlements on a monthly basis, initially identifying and assessing 130,000 households in 2,500 settlements.
- In second round of assessments, contributed data on shelter needs for a Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment.
- In total, conducted six rounds of assessments for temporary settlements and two assessments for site residents' return areas. Widely disseminated results to relevant clusters to inform response and assistance strategies.
- Developed a new technology using smartphones/tablets to collect data through the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in the field, using information management software such as Open Data Kit and InfoPath. This mobile DTM system is now being tested by IOM Philippines and IOM Afghanistan.
- In the realm of preparedness activities, conducted an assessment to verify evacuation sites pre-identified by district authorities in accordance with international standards for adequate shelter of displaced populations.
- Updated the Country CCCM Cluster Contingency Plan.

➔ Plans for 2012 to 2013

- Integrate CCCM, Shelter and Technology, Capacity-Building Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Disaster Risk Management (DRM) initiatives under the longer-term country framework for DRR and DRM that is currently being formulated with government and other stakeholders.
- Identify durable solutions for people remaining in settlements and those unable to return. Develop a returns package with support from the Provincial Disaster Management Authority and other clusters for those in settlements who are able and willing to return.
- Improve the mobile data collection tools.



CCCM Cluster Lead

PERU

Cluster Partners:

Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations, Peruvian Red Cross, Caritas, Save the Children, Oxfam, Predes (study centre for disaster prevention), Plan Peru, Care, World Vision, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAIDS and WFP.

RESPONSE

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➔ Brief description of the CCCM context in Peru

In case of a large-scale disaster in Peru, a system of 11 Thematic Groups will be activated, among these the Thematic Group of Collective Centres and Camps, co-chaired by IOM.

The 2011-2012 rainy season in Peru induced emergency situations beginning in November 2011 and worsening in February and March 2012. The Amazonian Region of Loreto was affected by massive rains and flooding, with most severe consequences to the regional capital of Iquitos and communities near tributary rivers of the Amazon. In March 2012, over 15,122 persons were displaced in the city of Iquitos. As of June, it was reported that 77 collective centres (*albergues*) in and around Iquitos alone were housing a total of 1,100 displaced families. Many houses were entirely flooded, with water levels reaching the roofs in some cases.

➔ Latest achievements

- Financial support from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) enabled IOM Peru to act immediately to improve collective centre management and protect approximately 1,050 families in Iquitos, especially those with specific vulnerabilities. Assistance included non-food items (NFIs) such as comfort kits, hygiene kits, kitchen kits and items for children.
- IOM Peru is self-funding awareness-raising activities to minimise risks and incidences of human trafficking. It prioritises gender-related concerns such as Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) in all activities and involved the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in its CERF project to provide expert advice in situ.

➔ Training activities

- Internal within IOM Peru: On 12 and 13 October 2011, the Regional Humanitarian Expert of IOM Panama gave a two-day, in-house training to IOM Peru staff in humanitarian assistance and CCCM.
- External for the Cluster: A training for all members of the Thematic Group of Collective Centres and Camps will be organized in the last quarter of 2012.
- External for CERF project: In June 2012, officials from the Regional Government of Loreto were trained in CCCM and human trafficking prevention for emergencies.

➔ Areas in need of global cluster support

IOM Peru will receive assistance from the Regional Humanitarian Expert of IOM Panama for the redaction of the Inter-Agency Plan of Disaster Response (PIRE, for its Spanish title).

➔ Plans for 2012 to 2013

- Source additional funding to extend assistance activities in the Region of Loreto.
- Train all members of the Thematic Group of Collective Centres and Camps.

CCCM Cluster Lead

PHILIPPINES

Cluster Partners:

DSWD, ARMM Regional Government, City Government of Iligan, DepEd Iligan City, OCHA, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR, WFP, WHO, OXFAM, ACF, CSFI, PROCAP, PRC, Plan International, Catholic Relief Services, Save the Children, etc.

RESPONSE

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➔ Brief description of the CCCM context in Philippines

In the Philippines, the CCCM Cluster was first activated in response to the 2007 Typhoon/Floods and was then reactivated in 2009 following Typhoon Ketsana. Co-led by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and IOM, the CCCM Cluster was rolled out in 2011 and 2012 at both national and regional levels in Central Mindanao, Cagayan de Oro and Iligan Cities (Region 10). Cluster Members include government agencies, humanitarian agencies, and international and local NGOs.

➔ Latest achievements

- **Coordination:** The CCCM Cluster coordinated assistance to displaced families staying in evacuation centres for both major and small-scale emergencies. For major emergencies, the cluster coordinated the response at the national level and established local clusters twice in 2011 (June and December) in response to separate emergencies to coordinate direct response at the field level. As of September 2012, there were still 13,801 individuals living in 37 displacement sites in Region 10.
- **Information Management:** The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) has been rolled out in Region 10 and Central Mindanao, producing 20 DTM reports. In Region 10, the cluster has started gathering data using android-based mobile phones to increase efficiency.
- **CCCM Support Activities:** Camp management committees have been organized in all of the sites that host-

ed IDPs for a prolonged period of time. Fifty-five Camp Management Committees in Cagayan de Oro and Iligan cities (Region 10) supported the Cluster's management of evacuation centres and transitional sites.

- The following CCCM support activities have also been implemented: distribution of camp management kits (consisting of logbooks, pens, folders), first aid kits, information and communication kits (megaphone, radio, DTP phone), camp safety items (fire extinguishers, vests, flashlights, rubber boots, raincoats, thermos, coffee) and quick response kits (shovels, digging bar).
- Repairs and upgrades of IDP sites have been completed as of May 2012 (from the December 2011 response in more than 40 IDP sites), benefitting more than 5,000 IDPs. Repair and upgrade works included: installation of privacy partitions, distribution of bed kits, construction of kitchen counters, installation of bathing cubicles and latrines, construction of multi-purpose halls, provision of garbage bins, improvement of drainage, and installation of lighting and water systems.
- **Capacity-building:** CCCM and DTM Trainings were conducted for DSWD national and local staff in the National Capital Region, Region 6, Region 7 and Region 10 in response to Tropical Storm Washi, Visayas Earthquake and monsoon flooding. During the TS Washi response, IOM trained camp managers who were hired and deployed to all existing camps in Cagayan De Oro and Iligan City.

➔ Plans for 2012 to 2013

- Conduct CCCM capacity-building on preparedness for national and local authorities
- Map designated collective centres. Map resources of CCCM actors and stakeholders.
- Train local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Councils.

CCCM Cluster Lead

THAILAND

Cluster Partners:

DDPM, Department of Provincial Administration, Department of Local Administration, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSDHS), JRS, UNICEF, Thai Red Cross Society (TRC), IFRC and Bangkok Metropolitan Administration.

RESPONSE

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➔ Brief description of the CCCM context in Thailand

Thailand experienced severe flooding in 2011, affecting 13.6 million people, mainly in urban areas. Sixty-five of Thailand's 77 provinces were declared flood disaster zones. The Cluster System was informally activated by the Resident Coordinator/Head Coordinator (RC/HC). During the height of flooding, IOM convened weekly meetings on CCCM/Shelter/NFIs to share information, identify assistance gaps and coordinate responses.

IOM was also designated by the RC as the focal point for cross-cutting issues related to groups of migrants identified as specifically vulnerable.

➔ Latest achievements

- Convened coordination meetings during the floods; the Royal Thai Government recognised IOM's positive contributions to emergency assistance during lessons learned.
- Since the end of the floods in early January 2012, IOM has conducted a lessons learned and best practices meeting with Cluster partners.

- Updated the CCCM section of the Inter-Agency Contingency Plan (IACP), taking into consideration lessons learned from the post-flood response.

➔ Training activities

- Trained 64 provincial-level practitioners in CCCM and hosted a Collective Centre Coordination and Management Orientation in Spring 2012.
- Translated global Collective Centre Guidelines into Thai: <http://gvad01.eu.iom.net/doorportal/node/75>.

➔ Plans for 2012 to 2013

- Conduct CCCM trainings.
- Convene regular CCCM meetings to continue building and maintaining relationships with Cluster members and government counterparts.



CCCM Cluster Lead

TIMOR-LESTE

Cluster Partners:

Belun, IFRC, Red Cross Timor-Leste (CVTL), UNICEF, WFP and UNMIT.

PREPAREDNESS

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During the crisis, IOM provided camp management services to all camps in Timor-Leste. As CCCM Cluster Lead, IOM assisted the government and humanitarian community in developing and implementing the National Exit Strategy.

➔ Brief description of the CCCM context in Timor-Leste

Each year Timor-Leste experiences floods, landslides and erosion resulting from a combination of heavy monsoonal rain, steep topography and widespread deforestation. In the decade since Timor-Leste gained independence, a total of 487 humanitarian crises have been recorded, of which 14 were conflict-related and 473 induced by natural disasters.

The 2006 crisis in Timor-Leste saw almost 15 per cent of the population forced to leave their homes, a situation which threatened to sink the country into protracted instability and violence. Initial government and humanitarian responses to the displacement crisis focused entirely on humanitarian aid targeting IDPs in camps. Rampant food insecurity among both IDPs and non-IDPs, together with widespread poverty and free food distribution in camps, rendered living in a camp economically attractive. Multiple factors impeding return and resettlement included general political instability; fear and insecurity; lack of confidence in law enforcement agencies' ability to protect upon return; outstanding land and property issues; and lack of viable options for support in repairing or reconstructing damaged or destroyed houses. Many also feared that voluntarily returning home would mean exclusion from assistance forthcoming at a later stage.

➔ Latest achievements

- Refurbished the Dili Temporary Collective Centre with AusAID funding, completed in November 2011 and handed over to the government in December 2011.
- Produced guidelines for collective centre setup and management, available at: <http://gvad0e01.eu.iom.net/doeportal/node/76>.
- Finalised the CCCM/Emergency Shelter Contingency Plan for 2012 and contributed much of its content to the more extensive Inter-Agency Contingency Plan (IACP), approved in July 2012.

➔ Areas in need of global cluster support

Sharing of updated documents, standards and Transformative Agenda information.

➔ Plans for 2012 to 2013

- Continued engagement in Disaster Risk Reduction activities throughout the country.
- Simulation exercises in selected districts.



CCCM Cluster Co-Lead

COTE D'IVOIRE

Cluster Partners:

UNHCR (Co-Lead), ASA, Caritas, MESAD, Ministère des Ex-Combattants et des Victimes de Guerre, PAM, MESAD, ASAPSU, ASA and CARITAS Abidjan.

RESPONSE

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➔ Brief description of the CCCM context in Cote d'Ivoire

In the post-election crisis of November 2010, thousands of civilians sought refuge in churches, schools, unfinished buildings and other makeshift shelters to escape the civil war.

Approximately 80,000 persons became internally displaced during the month of May 2011, generating needs for protection and basic humanitarian assistance.

➔ Latest achievements

Together with a local task force including humanitarian partners and governmental authorities, IOM Cote d'Ivoire:

- Decreased internal displacement sites from 118 in May 2011 to 12 in May 2012, reducing the number of IDPs living in these sites by 47% from February to May 2012.

- Provided transportation, food and non-food items (NFIs) to 5,164 IDPs in the region of Moyen-Cavally who voluntarily returned to their areas of origin from November 2011 to May 2012.
- Supplied NFI return kits to 5,661 IDPs of the Lagunes/Abidjan region from 20 to 23 May 2012.

➔ Plans for 2012 to 2013

- Enhance preparedness for potential displacement crises.
- Continue assistance to IDPs at community level.



CCCM Cluster Co-Lead

EL SALVADOR

Cluster Partners:

Plan International, Lutheran World Federation, World Vision and Salvadoran Women.

RESPONSE

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➔ Brief description of the CCCM context in El Salvador

Following Storm Ida in 2009, IOM commenced CCCM activities in El Salvador, for which it received significant recognition from the Resident Coordinator's Office, United Nations agencies and many NGOs specialised in humanitarian issues.

In response to Tropical Depression 12-E in October 2011, CCCM functioned as one of the main clusters, evidenced by the activation of 632 collective centres. Once roles for responding to the emergency were coordinated under the United Nations framework, IOM started leading CCCM Cluster activities and gradually became a consistent facilitator of discussions and cooperation among humanitarian actors. Through its CCCM functions, IOM assisted 727 families in the 5 most-affected departments of the country.

➔ Latest achievements

- Distributed 552 kitchen kits, 602 comforts kits, 452 recreational kits, 400 hygiene kits, 39 returns kits and 100 shelter kits.
- Completed minor repairs to collective centres, including installation of showers, toilets, laundry areas and shared kitchens.

➔ Training activities

- Conducted training on the National Manual for the Coordination and Attention of Temporary Shelter Care Centers, involving 16 collective centre focal points, authorities from three municipalities and field monitors from IOM's NGO partners.
- For 20 families who received shelter kits, provided training on the use and handling of materials for repairing homes damaged by Tropical Depression 12-E rains.

➔ Areas in need of global cluster support

Provision of training for CCCM Cluster actors on methodologies for information management and humanitarian aid monitoring through the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM).

➔ Plans for 2012 to 2013

- Develop a greater understanding of the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for the 2012-2015 period. In particular, determine how to articulate and coordinate UNDAF priorities, especially regarding Environmental Sustainability and Disaster Risk Reduction.
- Connect the UNDAF with the Government of El Salvador's Winter Plan of the National Civil Protection System in all aspects related to the management of humanitarian aid in collective centres.
- Finalise a manual for the management of temporary shelters in El Salvador.



CCCM Cluster Co-Lead

NICARAGUA

Cluster Partners:

Save the Children, Red Cross, Lutheran World Federation, World Vision (WV), BUSF, ADRA, MIFAM (Ministry of Family and Children), SINAPRED (National System for Prevention, Mitigation and Attention of Disasters), UNICEF and UNFPA.

PREPAREDNESS

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➔ Brief description of the CCCM context in Nicaragua

Over the years, Nicaragua has been severely affected by numerous natural disasters. The most acute was the 1972 earthquake, but subsequent disasters include hurricanes, tropical depressions, floods and cyclones.

Since Hurricane Mitch in 1998, Nicaragua has enhanced its preparedness for natural disasters, though areas for further progress remain. Cluster efforts are currently dedicated to contingency-planning, preparedness and response for hurricanes, tropical depressions and earthquakes, identified as the three most likely natural disaster scenarios in Nicaragua.

➔ Latest achievements

In October 2011, heavy rains caused by Tropical Depression 12E induced flooding and landslides throughout Nicaragua, damaging property, vital infrastructure and agricultural crops, and resulting in an immediate need to evacuate affected populations.

The Resident Coordinator (RC) responded swiftly to the first alerts by activating the United Nations Disaster Management and Emergency Teams (UNDMT and UNETE) to facilitate coordination of response efforts. The RC requested a United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) deployment to support the Humanitarian Country Team.

Latest CCCM achievements in Nicaragua include:

- Activation of clusters during Tropical Depression 12E (October 2011).
- Preparation of first draft of CCCM contingency plan.
- Participation in the Humanitarian Network.
- Participation in UNETE and collaboration with OCHA.

➔ Training activities

- Trained national authorities, IOM staff and cluster partners on collective centre management, with IOM's regional expert in emergency response and preparedness, gathering a total of 50 participants in March 2012.
- Collaborated with the National System for Prevention, Mitigation and Attention of Disasters (SINAPRED) to develop a CERF and Flash Appeal activity, with the participation of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

➔ Areas in need of global cluster support

Support for specialised training for international and national staff working on cluster activities, as well as government authorities and key counterparts (contingent on funding).

➔ Plans for 2012 to 2013

- Validate a multi-hazard Cluster contingency plan. Execute the UNETE Inter-Agency Plan related to Shelter.
- Strengthen IOM's emergency unit by better positioning IOM in natural disaster prevention and preparedness.
- Maintain a focal point on disaster management.
- Promote Disaster Risk Reduction activities, including communication and awareness campaigns.

CCCM Activities

CAMBODIA

Cluster Partners:

UNHCR joined IOM in the second assessment carried out during the 2011 border conflict. It is therefore expected that UNHCR would be CCCM Cluster Co-Lead in the event of cluster activation.

PREPAREDNESS

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➔ Brief description of the CCCM context in Cambodia

The Thai/Cambodian border conflict in Preah Vihear and Odar Meanchey unfolded continuously from February to June 2011 and at its peak resulted in the displacement of more than 45,000 people. A total of 11 IDP camps were spontaneously created along the perimeter of a roughly 75 km buffer zone from the border in Odar Meanchey, and the provincial governor of Preah Vihear designated a former military base as a site for one planned camp. In Odar Meanchey, provincial authorities identified a safe reception area on government-owned land and started building an IDP camp in Chong Kal. IOM functioned as CCCM Cluster Lead and participated in two inter-agency field assessments.

Moreover, from August to December 2011, floods affected 18 provinces and displaced 51,594 families. IOM assumed responsibility for the Shelter Sector within the UN Disaster Management Team's (UNDMT) CERF-funded response, coordinating and providing emergency shelter materials and toolkits to 5,800 households in three southern provinces of the Mekong basin (Prey Veng, Svay Rieng and Kampong Cham).

➔ Latest achievements

- Equipped 5,800 households with emergency shelter materials and toolkits during flood response distributions in three provinces.

- Piloted the first Village Disaster Management Teams (VDMTs) under the project "Building Resilience to Natural Hazards in North-East Cambodia," working closely with district, commune and village officials.
- IOM co-leads the Shelter Sector with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) as part of the newly-formed Humanitarian Response Forum (HRF), which encompasses the UNDMT and civil society organizations.

➔ Training activities

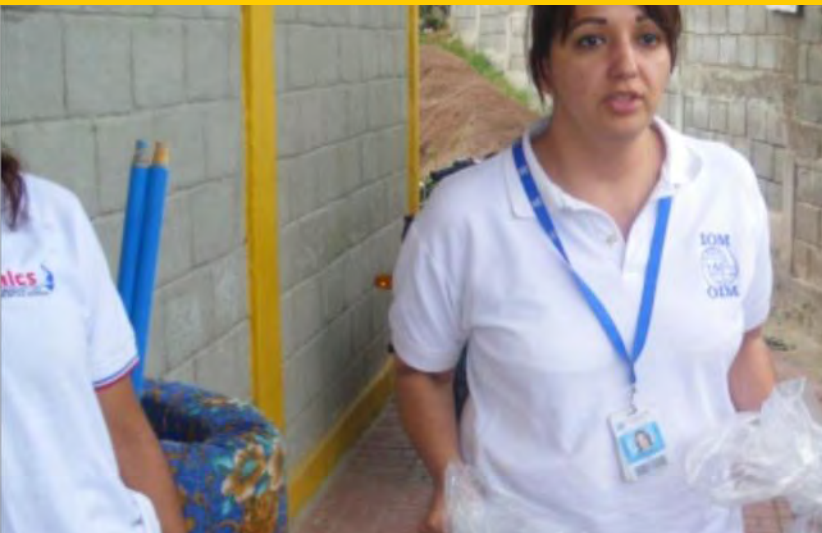
UNDMT is considering arranging a contingency-planning workshop facilitated by the OCHA regional office to improve UNDMT's preparedness for emergencies; the training should include applications for the Cluster System more broadly as well as for CERF.

➔ Areas in need of global cluster support

In view of recurrent flooding and unresolved border conflict, IOM Cambodia needs to strengthen its preparedness and response capacity and expertise through CCCM trainings and contingency-planning.

➔ Plans for 2012 to 2013

- Capacity-building for provincial- and community-level preparedness.
- Mission contingency-planning for staff safety in the event of flooding (following completion of UN security mapping of floodable areas in Phnom Penh).
- Staff training.
- Drafting of sector contingency plan, in cooperation with UNDP.



CCCM Activities

HONDURAS

Cluster Partners:

CARE, a cooperative of remittances abroad, and GOAL, a group of small NGOs on the Atlantic coast of Honduras covering highly vulnerable municipalities.

PREPAREDNESS

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➔ Brief description of the CCCM context in Honduras

Since Hurricane Mitch in 1998, IOM's participation in responding to disasters and emergencies in Honduras has been outstanding. For over a decade, IOM has played a significant leadership role that allows for close coordination with multiple humanitarian actors, including donors, NGOs and the Government of Honduras (GoH).

Since 1998, and enhanced by the creation of the CCCM Cluster through the Humanitarian Reform in 2005, IOM camp coordination and management operations have facilitated inter-agency coordination in natural events such as Tropical Storm 16 in 2008.

Currently, CCCM's work comprises participation in preparatory meetings with the United Nations Emergency Team (UNETE) and the Humanitarian Network, a body that brings together humanitarian NGO actors within the Permanent Contingency Committee (COPECO, for its Spanish acronym), the main entity of the GoH designated for natural disaster concerns.

➔ Latest achievements

- Participated in a cycle of meetings for discussion and approval of the draft project "Law of SINAGER" (Spanish acronym referring to the National Risk and Disaster Management System), which is currently approved by the National Congress.
- Participated in several meetings with UNETE and the Humanitarian Network to analyse information about small-scale emergencies arising on Honduran territory.

➔ Training activities

UNETE and COPECO have requested IOM's assistance to train the Humanitarian Network in protection and collective centre monitoring.

➔ Areas in need of global cluster support

CCCM Cluster members need training in information management and humanitarian aid monitoring through the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). Ideally this training would also be extended to the Humanitarian Network.

➔ Plans for 2012 to 2013

- Develop a greater understanding of the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for the 2012-2015 period, for example how to articulate and coordinate its priorities, especially with regard to Environmental Sustainability and Disaster Risk Reduction.
- Connect the UNDAF with the Country Plan in all aspects related to the management of humanitarian aid in collective centres, and increase its visibility on COPECO's agenda. From a CCCM standpoint, strengthen the National Table of Shelters led by the GoH through COPECO.
- Maintain coordination with several United Nations agencies, such as UNICEF, UNFPA and WFP, as well as international NGOs and government institutions.

CCCM Activities

NAMIBIA

Cluster Partners:

IOM plays a supporting role to the Government of the Republic of Namibia as the lead actor, as well as to the Namibian Red Cross Society (NRCS) as the main CCCM implementer in the field.

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➔ Brief description of the CCCM context in Namibia

In 2011, IOM partnered with the Government of the Republic of Namibia (GRN) to roll out a CCCM capacity-building programme supported by the Namibian Red Cross Society (NRCS) and UN partners. As a result, CCCM is now recognised as an integral part of government-led disaster risk management and identified as a key area in the new sectoral structure of the National Disaster Risk Management Plan.

CCCM in Namibia has thus evolved from a purely emergency response activity to a long-term, strategic focus. As of November 2011, Namibia had certified 37 trainers within GRN and NRCS from the 7 flood-affected regions of 2011 and at the national level. These persons were trained primarily to train local authorities and community groups using the CCCM Training Package and Toolbox for Namibia. Trainers in the Caprivi region have initiated trainings for approximately 120 individuals, funded by the Caprivi Regional Council. IOM supports these initiatives and continues to advocate for an integrated CCCM approach to disaster risk management and for capacity-building as a disaster preparedness strategy.

➔ Latest achievements

- Developed a CCCM Training Package for Namibia.
- Successfully delivered a Training of Trainers (ToT) programme to 37 people from GRN and NRCS and established a CCCM Trainer Committee.



- Established a web-based CCCM capacity-building platform: www.cccmcapacitybuildingnamibia.com.
- Supported development of a National Disaster Risk Management Plan and review of regional contingency plans.
- Formalised partnership with NRCS for continued collaboration in disaster risk management and CCCM.
- Partnered with UNAIDS to develop an “HIV in Emergency” module for integration into CCCM Training Package.

➔ Areas in need of global cluster support

- Development of a CCCM Standard Operational Procedures Manual.
- Technical support in information management (IM) for a contextualised Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM).
- Support for second phase of CCCM capacity-building and possible regional roll-out in Southern Africa.

➔ Plans for 2012 to 2013

- Strengthen IM and information-sharing mechanisms, including web-based platform, DTM and IM manual.
- Enhance capacity of GRN, NRCS and partners to apply international standards, including standards calculator, site selection criteria and camp set-up indicators.
- Ensure continued capacity-building in Namibia and promote local-level trainings for roll-out by trained trainers.
- Create countrywide pool of certified CCCM trainers, in parallel with possible regional roll-out of CCCM capacity-building in Southern Africa to promote inter-regional exchange.



CCCM Activities

YEMEN

Cluster Partners:

UNHCR (Cluster Co-Lead), UNICEF, OXFAM, Relief International, CARE, ADRA, Vision Hope International, Islamic Relief, Danish Refugee Council, Yemen Red Crescent Society, OCHA, Care International Yemen and iMMAP.

RESPONSE

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➔ Brief description of the CCCM context in Yemen

Increasing instability and deepening political crises in Yemen have induced major displacements. In the southern Abyan Governorate, the government's military campaign against insurgents has displaced over 25,000 individuals within the governorate and over 100,000 more to nearby Aden. Moreover, the Sixth Sa'ada War displaced more than 300,000 individuals throughout northern Yemen. Despite these conditions, migrants and asylum-seekers continue to arrive by sea, with increased arrivals during the recent drought and famine in the Horn of Africa. In 2011, an unprecedented 103,154 migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers arrived along the Red Sea and Arabian coasts.

➔ Training activities

Awareness-raising on the dangers of irregular migration for stranded migrants at the IOM Departure Centre in Haradh.

➔ Latest achievements

- In the south, assisted displaced families in host communities and spontaneous settlements in Abyan. Since June 2011, distributed 5,361 NFI/shelter assistance kits to more than 32,000 displaced individuals.
- In the northern Al-Jawf Governorate, assisted IDPs in host communities, spontaneous settlements and conflict-affected communities since 2010. In 2011, supported 91 newly-displaced families (637 individuals) in the governorate with tents and NFI kits.
- Operates a transit facility in Haradh, Hajjah Governorate to assist irregular Ethiopian migrants who have unsuccessfully attempted to cross into Saudi Arabia or have

been forcibly returned to Yemen by Saudi border guards. Due to lack of funding and unprecedented migrant inflows, the facility is operating well above its capacity.

- In partnership with the Yemen Red Crescent Society, operates a shelter in Haradh for particularly vulnerable stranded women and children migrants.
- In June 2012, officially assumed the role of CCCM/Shelter/NFI Cluster Co-lead with UNHCR at the national and sub-national levels. At the sub-regional level, IOM coordinates CCCM activities in Aden and Haradh.

➔ Areas in need of global cluster support

CCCM training for implementing partners on the Camp Management Toolkit to improve quality of services.

➔ Plans for 2012 to 2013

- Actively participate in CCCM Cluster activities in Sana'a and the field, especially Aden and Haradh.
- Strengthen camp management oversight and service provision for stranded migrants in Haradh.
- Conduct an assessment on the destruction of shelters in Abyan Governorate, and provide assistance to the most-affected for the rehabilitation of homes.
- Strengthen IOM Yemen's camp management capacity and expertise.

CCCM Activities

IRAN, LEBANON, VIETNAM

IRAN: Cluster Co-lead with UNHCR.

LEBANON: Cluster Co-lead with UNHCR.

VIETNAM: Partner with UN Disaster Risk Management Team and Disaster Management Working Group.

PREPAREDNESS

Chiefs of Mission:

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➔ Brief description of the CCCM context in Iran

The Islamic Republic of Iran is affected daily by a number of small-scale earthquakes and annually by flooding in late winter and early spring.

IOM Tehran is part the United Nation Disaster Management Team (UNDMT) and Task Force, and is CCCM Cluster Lead agency for natural disasters.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran (GIRI) has developed preparedness for natural disasters. In case of a large-scale emergency such as a major earthquake, the United Nations Disaster Management Team (UNDMT) can provide additional support to complement response activities, if requested.

➔ Brief description of the CCCM context in Lebanon

Lebanon is vulnerable to earthquakes due to an active plate boundary running along more than 1,200 km from Aqaba in the south to Antakia in Turkey in the north. A second major fault line running offshore from Lebanon's coast poses an associated threat of tsunamis.

Should a major earthquake occur (over Richter 7), it would most directly affect the population of Lebanon's coastline, comprising over 1 million people and more than 80 per cent of the national economy.

Twenty-three minor earthquakes occurred in various areas throughout Lebanon since early January 2012. The complexity of a potential response is compounded by the current turmoil in Syria and movements across the border with Lebanon.

➔ Brief description of the CCCM context in Vietnam

The heavy late rains in 2011 that affected Thailand and Cambodia also induced flooding in Vietnam further downstream of the Mekong. In total, the 2011 floods killed more than 100 people, mostly children, and destroyed tens of millions of dollars of agriculture, aquaculture and infrastructure.

Over the course of 2011, natural disasters resulted in 295 people missing or dead and more than USD 615 millions in damage. Presently in Vietnam, Emergency Focal Points maintain crisis vigilance through government counterparts, official data sources and local media.

➔ Latest achievements in Vietnam

- Developed a project on climate change and migration for a province in the Mekong Delta, south of Vietnam.
- With UNDP and Can Tho University, organized workshop in June 2012 on climate change and migration.

➔ Plans for 2012 to 2013 in Vietnam

- Reach out to affected populations for improved disaster preparedness.
- Study the effects of environmental degradation on migration.
- Follow up work on the June workshop on climate change and migration.

Emergency Returns Sector

SOUTH SUDAN

Sector Partners:

UNHCR (Co-lead), NRC, WFP, UNICEF, WHO, cluster leads and co-leads.

RESPONSE

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➔ Brief description of IOM and the ERS context in South Sudan

IOM's involvement in South Sudan is distinct from the CCCM activities covered in the previous section. IOM South Sudan co-leads the Emergency Returns Sector (ERS) with UNHCR.

The ERS was established for the purposes of coordinating assistance to returnees; gathering and analysing information on return patterns, volumes and needs; and devising intervention strategies to target stranded returnees and individuals considered most vulnerable en route to their intended final destinations within South Sudan.

Since the inception of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in 2005, more than 1.7 million southern Sudanese are estimated to have returned to areas of what was formerly the southern part of Sudan and is now South Sudan, following independence in July 2011. In the lead up to and aftermath of independence from November 2010 to date, over 600,000 individuals have returned, including 116,000 in 2012 (as of end June).

IOM focuses its interventions on tracking and monitoring returnees, both en route to and at their final destinations, in close partnership with the country's Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC). The T&M system covers the country's 10 states through hundreds of IOM and RRC personnel.

Though humanitarian assistance to returnees is integrated into cluster-specific response plans, IOM and UNHCR have taken on responsibility to initiate the response through the operation of a network of way stations (capacity to accommodate 1,000-1,500 individuals for up to 72 hours) and transit sites (capacity for 20-30,000 returnees for several weeks or months) along the country's main return routes.

IOM provides emergency health and WASH support, and handles onward transportation assistance for the most vulnerable and stranded.

➔ Training activities

- Training of Trainers (ToT) programmes and training support to IOM and RRC personnel on T&M methodology.
- NRC secondment to IOM South Sudan to train IOM and government personnel in camp management on the occasion of the establishment of the Juba transit site.
- Participation of tracking and monitoring team in roll-out of Multi-Cluster Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA), to be piloted in South Sudan.

➔ Latest achievements

- Tracking and monitoring of more than 600,000 returnees over the past 18 months.
- Establishment of transit sites, in addition to existing network of way stations, to benefit larger groups of stranded returnees, particularly in Juba and Malakal.
- Rapid establishment of accommodation facilities in Juba and provision of emergency humanitarian assistance to 12,000 South Sudanese returned by IOM from Kosti, Sudan, with IOM leading site management response and direct service delivery in partnership with NRC and UNHCR.



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- Provision of onward transport assistance to 50,000 stranded and vulnerable returnees over the past 12 months.
- Provision of direct humanitarian assistance to 200,000 returnees over the past 12 months.

➔ Areas in need of global cluster support

- Ongoing support to T&M and site management teams.
- Monitoring of need to eventually activate CCCM cluster, should circumstances justify it.

➔ Plans for 2012 to 2013

- Maintain advocacy efforts toward Government of South Sudan counterparts to establish transit sites to accommodate transiting or stranded returnees, thereby preventing protracted displacement situations which could develop into periodic humanitarian emergencies.

- Improve information management and technology for tracking displacement in order to accelerate information collection, analysis and dissemination.
- Continue close monitoring of the evolution of return routes, which essentially depends on the political context between Sudan and South Sudan.
- Expand capacity to monitor Abyei-related displacement as conditions gradually improve for potential returns.
- Expand efforts to support returnees beyond humanitarian assistance into the early stages of reintegration into areas of chosen final destination.





Contingency-planning

Defining collective action enhances readiness

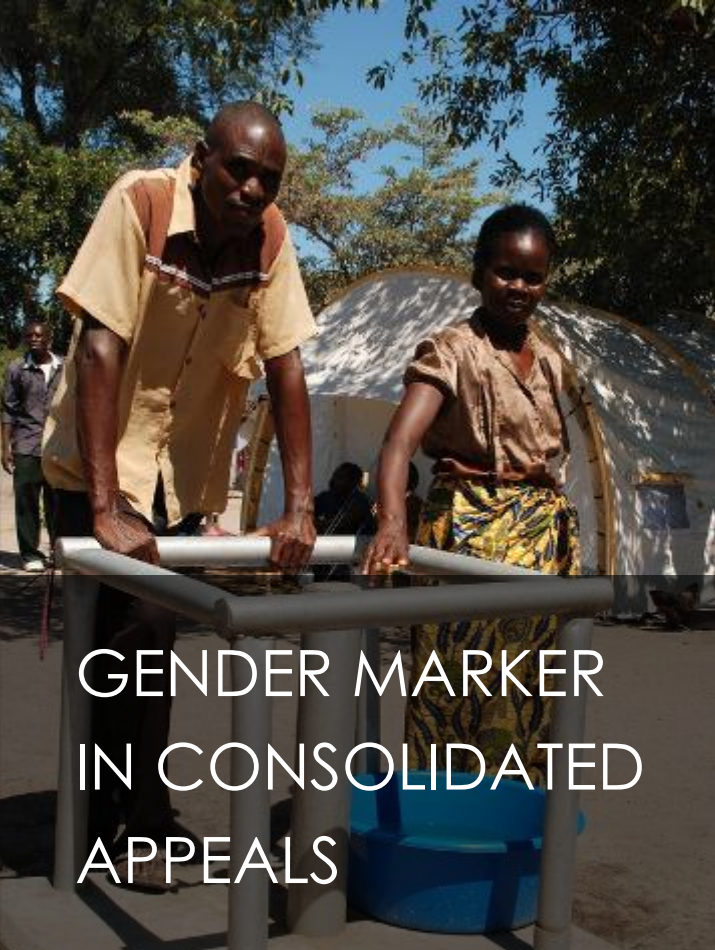
In recent years, the evolving humanitarian context has increasingly emphasised preparedness activities and coordination mechanisms, particularly since the IASC Humanitarian Reform and Cluster Approach launch in 2005.

As disasters related to natural events are on the rise, the necessity of defining collective humanitarian action and enhancing readiness to assist affected populations becomes ever more apparent.

In this view, IOM's growing participation in the Cluster Approach has allowed various country offices to become acquainted with tools, materials and procedures for strengthening their emergency response abilities. Major disasters such as the 2010 earthquakes in Haiti, and the floods in Pakistan have enabled the development of best practices and lessons learned that could guide missions that are newly-engaged in the CCCM contingency-planning process.

In early 2012, IOM's Preparedness and Response Division (PRD) within the Department of Operations and Emergencies (DOE) began compiling all past, present and ongoing contingency plans in which IOM's country offices have been engaged. These include inter-agency exercises as well as cluster- and organization-specific preparations. Though each plan is drafted in accordance with IASC guidelines, the specificities of individual country situations require case-by-case adaptations. For example, the development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) or focus activities on CCCM capacity and safe-site identification require context-specific considerations.

Sharing practices to promote preparedness activities and systematic formulation of contingency plans is essential. To this end, a package of contingency plans from various countries is available to download on the DOE portal: <http://gvad01.eu.iom.net/doeportal/node/79>.



GENDER MARKER IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS

Rolled out in 2011 and 2012 through the Gender Standby Capacity Project (GenCAP), the IASC Gender Marker (GM) aims to improve quality and performance of humanitarian projects by mainstreaming gender into interventions. The GM was mandatory for all Consolidated Appeals Processes (CAPs) for the 2012 cycle.

The CCCM Cluster was found to be lagging behind other clusters in gender sensitivity in this year's IASC Gender Marker Analysis, available for consultation at <http://gvad01.eu.iom.net/doeportal/node/107>. This is due in part to a need for further explanation of the gender dimensions of CCCM tools in project appeals.

Gender performance and the capacity of projects to deliver gender-related outcomes are increasingly being used by donors to inform funding decisions. Donors are more and more prioritising projects where Sex and Age Disaggregated Data (SADD) and a gender-responsive needs analysis are well articulated.

The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), a significant donor to IOM, has expressed its intention to discontinue support for CAP projects coded by the IASC GM as 0 (no visible potential to contribute to gender equality). To support project developers, SIDA has recently developed a checklist on how to better address gender concerns in the formulation of proposals: <http://gvad01.eu.iom.net/doeportal/node/137>.

For further guidance on mainstreaming gender, IOM's Department of Operations and Emergencies (DOE) has compiled a package of well-scored CAP projects from 2012: <http://gvad01.eu.iom.net/doeportal/node/130>.

In natural disaster and conflict situations, women, girls, men and boys are affected in different ways and face different risks. These varying experiences and vulnerabilities should be well understood and accounted for in the design, implementation and monitoring of crisis response in order to efficiently address needs and mitigate specific risks.

In camp management or communal settlement contexts, this entails ensuring equal access to assistance and services for both women and men in a differentiated way. Accounting for the various capacities and vulnerabilities of all segments of the affected population is a crucial role for CCCM to play.

The IASC GM is a scoring system that measures how well gender concerns are integrated into CAP and other humanitarian appeals project proposals. Depending on how well men and women's needs for humanitarian assistance are reflected in the needs assessment, activities and outcomes of the project, the GM designates one of the four codes below:

Code 0 – No visible potential to contribute to gender equality

Code 1 – Potential to contribute in limited way to gender equality

Code 2A – Gender mainstreaming: Potential to contribute significantly to gender equality

Code 2B – Targeted Action: Principal purpose of the project is to advance gender equality

As a first step, the project developer assigns a code to her or his project, to be confirmed or amended by the GenCap at a later stage. A GM Vetting Form is included in the IASC Gender Marker Tip Sheet to assist with project coding: <http://gvad01.eu.iom.net/doeportal/node/138>.

In order to improve the gender-responsiveness of projects and strengthen staff capacity to integrate gender into project design, IOM recommends using the IASC GM for systemised project development that targets the specific needs of men and women.

Project development colleagues and cluster coordinators are encouraged to consult the various IASC tools and guidelines, including tip sheets, a handbook and a specific training on gender, available in the Gender Package on the DOE Portal: <http://gvad01.eu.iom.net/doeportal/node/140>.

The IOM Project Handbook also offers guidance on gender mainstreaming, in particular in Module 1 on conceptualization, pages 29 to 64: <http://gvad01.eu.iom.net/doeportal/node/139>.

The Gender Coordination Unit's GCU's intranet page is a helpful resource as well: <http://mnlfnetapps.as.iom.net:7010/filenetaccess/section.do?previousState=0&categoryId=7&id=201>.

For further technical guidance on the IASC GM, please contact your field GenCAP advisor: <http://onerresponse.info/crosscutting/GenCap/Pages/GenCap%20Advisers%20in%20the%20field.aspx>, IOM Headquarters Gender Unit or the CCCM support team at CCCMsupport@iom.int.



CCCM Strategic Planning

IOM CCCM Strategic Orientations and Workplan for 2012-2013

IOM's operational priorities for CCCM responses to natural disaster-induced displacement are outlined in its "Strategic Orientations and Workplan for 2012-2013."

The document is designed for IOM staff involved in emergency response and preparedness initiatives, and is reflective of strategic priorities developed over the course of 2011. It incorporates input and discussions from the 2011 Global CCCM Cluster Retreat hosted by IOM (CCCM Lead for natural disasters) and UNHCR (CCCM Lead for conflict); the 2011 IOM Internal Consultation with CCCM Cluster Coordinators; presentations to Member States on the role of IOM in response to natural disasters during the Ninth Standing Committee on Programmes and Finance in November 2011; and consultation with donors, field colleagues and other IASC partners.

In total, there are six IOM-specific CCCM initiatives for 2012 and 2013 that aim to strengthen existing mechanisms and operational management in the field: CCCM tracking of displace-

ment, population movements and needs; CCCM and protection in natural disasters; CCCM capacity and tools for national authorities; CCCM standards and guidance; CCCM and internal mobility; and CCCM in support of mechanisms for Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). The complete document can be accessed through the DOE portal: <http://gvadoe01.eu.iom.net/doeportal/node/81>.

Finally, a package of all documents referenced in this 2012 CCCM Update is available to download from the following link: <http://gvadoe01.eu.iom.net/doeportal/node/83>.

For any further query regarding IOM's strategic plans for the CCCM Cluster, please address **Nuno Nunes**, Global CCCM Cluster Coordinator: nnunes@iom.int.



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