

Collaboration Tip-Sheet: Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

1. WHAT DOES CCCM DO?

CCCM ensures fair and dignified access to assistance, information and protection to those who are displaced, not just in camps but in all temporary collective displacement sites. In each setting, camp management agency roles may fall to different organizations. In crisis settings, local authorities are often the first responders in a crisis. To achieve a more predictable and coordinated delivery of services, site managers and their teams must work in collaboration with the government, humanitarian actors (including Child Protection actors) and the affected communities themselves. Some of the core functions that a site management agency provides are:

1. Site lifecycle planning (Standard 1.2 of the Minimum Standards for Camp Management)
2. Capacity-building (Standard 1.3)
3. Facilitation of community participation and representation (Standard 2.1)
4. Information sharing with communities (Standard 2.2)
5. Management of feedback and complaints (Standard 2.3)
6. Promotion of care and maintenance in a safe environment (Standard 3)
7. Service monitoring and coordination (Standard 4)
8. Planning for continued, timely support for affected people after exit and transition (Standard 5)

For more information, watch [the CCCM explainer](#) video and the [Minimum Standards for Camp Management video](#).

2. REASONS FOR COLLABORATION – HOW CAN CP ACTORS CONTRIBUTE TO CCCM'S WORK?

Good programming and the centrality of protection

Camp management agencies are responsible and accountable for working at camp level, together with the relevant authorities and Protection actors, to ensure the protection of all people living in camps and camp-like settings¹. Protection is at the centre of CCCM's work. Can CCCM do it alone? No! They work with other actors to achieve these aims. How can Child Protection actors contribute?

CP actors' strengths	CCCM entry points	CP actors' contributions to CCCM
CP actors work with children every day and have the skills and knowledge to engage with children safely and ethically.	2) Community engagement and participation 4) Capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support/work with CCCM actors to engage with children systematically, safely and meaningfully. • Support/work with CCCM actors on designing and facilitating capacity-building targeting children, or on Child Protection issues such as safe identification and referrals.

¹ [Camp Management Toolkit](#), International Organization for Migration (IOM), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), 2015.

CP actors' strengths	CCCM entry points	CP actors' contributions to CCCM
CP actors know children's unique challenges in accessing assistance, information and protection through day-to-day work with children and through monitoring.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Service monitoring and coordination 3) Care and maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide CCCM actors information on children's unique challenges and barriers to accessing services, information and protection at sites. • Work with CCCM actors and children to find solutions to the challenges and barriers to accessing services, information and protection. • Provide CCCM actors information about children's safety risks at the site, to help inform maintenance work. • Work with CCCM actors and children to adapt and conduct safety audits or other participatory assessments/monitoring to find safety risks related to children. • Provide CCCM actors information about service gaps for children. For example, a lack of education activity for adolescent girls and boys. • Work with CCCM actors to understand children's expectations and ensure facilities are age-appropriate.
CP actors provide services to children in need of protection.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2) Service monitoring and coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide CCCM actors up-to-date information related to Child Protection services. • Work with CCCM actors during site planning to identify the most suitable places for Child Protection services. • Work with CCCM actors to disseminate information related to Child Protection services and other key CP messages in sites.

3. WHAT ARE CCCM'S OWN COMMITMENTS TO CHILD PROTECTION?

The [Minimum Standards for Camp Management](#) – especially **standard 3.2. An appropriate environment²** and the [Camp Management Toolkit](#) – already cover all key actions prescribed in the Child Protection Minimum Standards (CPMS).

For example, the Camp Management Toolkit has specific chapters on Protection (Chapter 8), Gender-Based Violence (Chapter 9), and Protection of persons with specific needs (PWSN) (Chapter 10), which includes children.

CCCM actors are primarily accountable to the Minimum Standards for Camp Management, so CP actors should learn about the commitments to Protection it includes and refer to them during collaboration. The box below lists the toolkit's key messages related to CCCM and Protection:

² All site residents have an environment that is physically, socially and culturally appropriate.

- Protection by the Camp Management Agency and its partners entails a rights-based approach and activities that **ensure the physical, legal and material security of the camp population**. It is mainstreamed in the delivery of services and assistance.
- **The role of a Camp Management Agency involves coordinating with** Cluster/Sector Leads, national authorities and **protection agencies** to support advocacy to uphold, at all levels, the rights of the displaced. This includes advocating for the development of a functioning and effective law enforcement mechanism in the camp.
- Protection in camps involves **making informed decisions concerning prevention against, together with appropriate monitoring, referral and reporting of, human rights violations**, with due regard for confidentiality, security, accountability and response capacity.
- The **responsibility to protect implies a consistent presence of staff, participation of the camp population, timely information dissemination, monitoring of service provision, capacity building and dignified treatment by all camp actors**.
- The Camp Management Agency needs to be both **aware of the rights to which the camp population is entitled and barriers to fully enjoying them**.
- **Protection risks in camps** are related to **lack of safety and security, lack of access to assistance and protection and related to risks inherent in being in distress**.
- The Camp Management Agency must **mainstream the protection of persons with specific needs (PWSN) throughout their coordination, information management, monitoring of services, maintenance of infrastructure and closure of camps**.
- The Camp Management Agency should ensure that **camp lay-out and infrastructure is adapted to PWSN**, and that these individuals and groups live close to services provided at water points, distribution areas, clinics and office areas. **This will facilitate their access and participation, as well as their protection**.
- The Camp Management Agency should **coordinate with other sectors to ensure that a combination of community-based activities and individual case management systems are put in place to identify and respond to the specific protection needs of persons at heightened risk**.
- The Camp Management Agency has **a major role to play in the recognition and equal access of PWSN to services and social life in the camp**, without discrimination and stigma.
- The Camp Management Agency should maintain a site resident database/overview of the site population that includes **disaggregated data on age, gender and vulnerabilities** so as to identify PWSN at the earliest stages of entering in the site and throughout the camp life cycle.
- **Participatory assessments and the participation of all groups in the camp** will help determine which particular groups may have specific needs and assist in providing appropriate protection.

4. KEY TIPS FOR ADVOCACY WITH CCCM

Do:

- Recognize that CCCM actors are already doing lots of work to protect children and promote children's well-being, even though they don't specifically use terms such as "Child Protection mainstreaming", "child safeguarding" or "joint programming".
- Consider what Child Protection actors can do for CCCM actors, rather than what CCCM actors can do for Child Protection. Good CCCM activities protect children and promote child well-being.
- Learn CCCM's responsibilities, approaches and priorities, for example by watching the [CCCM explainer](#), talking to CCCM actors, and reading their humanitarian response plan (HRP) and other relevant documents in your country.

- Make use of CCCM's own commitments and standards, such as the Minimum Standard for Camp Management and the Camp Management Toolkit. They explain the CPMS key actions in their own sector-specific language. They are accountable to their own standards.
- Collaborate with other cross-cutting actors, such as those working in the areas of disability, gender, gender-based violence (GBV) and Protection, to streamline how we support CCCM to better serve all children.
- Start with concrete and feasible actions that CCCM is interested in taking, then expand the collaboration.

Don't:

- Try to identify what CCCM is not doing. Instead, focus on the good practices they are already implementing and how you can work together to strengthen them.
- Impose Child Protection's priorities and approach without respecting CCCM's priorities and approach.
- Be too ambitious about what you can achieve.

5. ENTRY POINTS WITH CCCM

Suitable entry points for collaboration can vary depending on the type of site, lifecycle stage of the site, priorities of CCCM actors and CP actors, and the needs of each site. Still, the entry points in the table below could be applied at most sites. Refer to the Child Protection Thematic Area Guide for CCCM³, as well as the Working Across Sectors Starter Kit, to find tools and resources for further actions and implementation.

Entry points	Suggested initial actions
Child participation in assessment, monitoring, complaints and feedback mechanisms, and camp decision-making bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss with CCCM actors where they want to strengthen child participation and agree on priorities.
Safety audits or other participatory safety assessments of the site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss with CCCM actors and GBV actors how to adapt the safety audit tools they use to integrate Child Protection. If it is not feasible to adapt current tools, work with CCCM to explore other options for identifying specific risks for children (e.g., safety mapping or a separate safety audit on Child Protection issues).
Dissemination of information on CP services and referral pathways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask CCCM actors how they currently update the service directory in the site and how they agree on ways of sharing information related to CP services and other key CP-related information • Work with CCCM to monitor children's access to information and find solutions to any barriers.
Capacity-building: child participation, Child Protection, child safeguarding, and safe identification and referrals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask CCCM actors about their capacity-building plan and priorities and discuss how to integrate CP issues. • Work with CCCM actors to do a short orientation of Child Protection actors.

³ This will be available in October 2023.