

to gender norms and expectations, which put them at risk. Recent literature has also pointed out that the socio-psychological wellbeing of men is often ignored due to the perception that men are strong and independent. However, men's vulnerability was barely elaborated on in the reports and evaluations we reviewed.

Very few organisations have clarified roles and divisions of labour and who is responsible for the provision of timely and accurate data by age and sex in emergency situations. Terms of Reference for players in the field on data collection is very rare and few evaluations have specific outputs related to assessing the impact of the emergency operation from a gender point of view.

Recommendations

UNFPA suggests the urgent need to:

- disaggregate all relevant data by age and sex
- develop indicators that are sensitive to gender and age differences
- collect data in gender-sensitive ways (e.g. using enumerators of same sex when needed, paying attention to what time and location is more suitable to women and men and girls and boys)
- analyse data from a gender perspective, by people who have gender analysis skills
- involve partners in utilising, analysing and disseminating data by age and sex
- feed results into planning, implementation and evaluation of activities
- strengthen cooperation between emergency aid actors to ensure harmonisation of definitions, indicators and methodologies
- set up accountability systems, including terms of reference, to ensure timely availability of data by age and sex
- be practical: identify ways to implement existing policies, guidelines, tools and checklists.

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1. www.humanitarianinfo.org/iasc/content/subsidi/tf_gender/default.asp?bodyID=1&publish=0

2. <http://ochaonline.un.org/humanitarianappeal/webpage.asp?MenuID=8187&Page=1412>

3. <http://ochaonline.un.org/humanitarianappeal>

Funding challenges for the CCCM cluster

by Jane Wanjiru Muigai

Camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) is one of the new clusters which have grown out of the humanitarian reform process. UNHCR is cluster lead in the case of conflict-induced displacement but are other agencies expecting too much of it? Can NGOs obtain the funding required to ensure CCCM improves the lives of IDPs in camps?

As the Humanitarian Reform process evolves, there is much debate and uncertainty about the role of a cluster lead agency. There is an emerging consensus that being a cluster lead does not mean being 'the cluster provider' but, instead, means coordinating support and working with various stakeholders to improve humanitarian response for displaced people. However, in the case of the CCCM cluster, there is an emerging trend expecting UNHCR to be more than a coordinator. In several conflict situations it is uncertain where funding for the

management of camps is to come from. If NGO partners and host governments continue to be unable to access funding, there are serious doubts about the sustainability of the cluster's partnership approach.

The main focus of the CCCM cluster is improvement of the lives of IDPs living in camps. Since its inception the cluster has identified three distinct but related areas of camp response – camp administration, camp coordination and camp management. The three components are complementary but require three

different actors: camp administrator (the national government), camp coordinator (the lead agency) and camp manager (an NGO). These three actors form a triangular CCCM partnership. None of the three components can stand on its own without the other two.

National governments are responsible for ensuring systems are in place for designation of camps or sites to host IDPs, oversight and supervision of all relief efforts, provision of security, registration and issue of civil documentation to camp residents on an equal basis as other non-displaced national citizens, and clarification of land tenure issues for the designated sites. In discharging its responsibilities, the government is expected to designate a camp administrator for each camp to take charge of these functions and create

the necessary interface and linkage with the other CCCM actors.

UNHCR is lead agency for camp coordination in conflict-induced displacement and IOM in displacement resulting from natural disasters. Other agencies may be designated as a lead for a particular operation – such as in Darfur where OCHA has played the role of cluster lead/camp coordinator since 2004. In its camp coordination role, the lead agency is responsible for all camps in which IDPs are hosted. Its main functions are to support the authorities, ensure humanitarian space is kept open and international standards observed, designate camp management organisations for each camp, set up information management systems and work with partners to collate and share information on humanitarian services and gaps in camps.

In a few cases, organised groups of camp residents have assumed the role of camp management. Much more commonly, however, this function is carried out by NGOs. It is important to have a single designated entity to act as the focal point within a camp and to ensure that all humanitarian activities are based

on IDP participation, coordination and consistent information sharing on protection and assistance needs, provision and gaps.

CCCM partnership in practice

Although as a new sector the CCCM is yet to be fully understood by all practitioners, there is increasing awareness that it is contributing to better coordination. It has added momentum to initiatives to build capacity of field practitioners and broaden awareness of the new sector and its role in improving the humanitarian situation in IDP camps.

There is greater evidence of collaboration between the lead agency and NGOs than there is between them and local government authorities. While partnerships at field level vary from one operation to another, coordination by a lead agency and management by NGOs show more consistency while administration by local authorities has tended to be more ad hoc.

Responsibility for mobilising resources for CCCM activities is more and more falling on UNHCR. In the cluster roll-out in Uganda and Liberia, UNHCR assumed the lead role for camp coordination and

devoted resources to this function but the international NGO partners on the ground lacked the necessary resources for camp management activities. In eastern Chad, UNHCR has recently funded two international NGOs to implement camp management in IDP camps. CCCM implementation crucially hinges on the ability of NGOs to mobilise additional funding:

- Donors must ensure that resources available for CCCM are disbursed on an equal basis to the cluster lead as well as NGO partners.
- NGOs involved in camp management need to reach out to new funding sources.
- UNHCR and its co-cluster lead, IOM, need to urge donors to provide timely funding for NGO partners.

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Camp Management Toolkit



The Camp Management Toolkit is a manual compiled and published by the member organisations of the inter-agency Camp Management Project: UNHCR, OCHA, IRC, DRC and NRC. It contains essential information on most aspects of camp operations, such as camp planning and closure, community participation, camp committees, registration, protection, prevention of SGBV, distribution, water and sanitation, security, physical and psychosocial health, education, coordination and information management.

The Toolkit is applicable in both refugee and IDP situations resulting from either conflict or natural disasters. It complements existing sector guidelines and standards such as the SPHERE Handbook, UNHCR's Handbook for Emergencies and other technical handbooks. The Toolkit defines the roles and responsibilities of a Camp Management Agency within each of the defined sectors. It also includes tools (checklists, monitoring forms and guidelines) and lists of essential reading and references.

The CM Toolkit has been used in the field since 2004 by several hundred individuals and organisations: UN agencies, international organisations, local and international NGOs, national authorities, universities and research institutions, camp residents and community leaders. Countries where the Toolkit is being used or has been used include Liberia, Sudan, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Burundi, Uganda, DRC, Kenya, Indonesia, Timor Leste, Georgia, Lebanon, Ethiopia and the Philippines.

The coordinating focal point for the CM Toolkit and the inter-agency CMP is the Norwegian Refugee Council in Oslo. For further information, please contact veit.vogel@nrc.no

You can download the Toolkit from www.nrc.no/camp or order a print copy from: Norwegian Refugee Council, PO Box 6758, St Olavs Plass, 0130 Oslo, Norway.