

Group A: Participation as a Pillar of CCCM

Facilitated by Giovanna Federici (NRC)

Gaps and Challenges Identified
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Representation/Governance work is considered a specific contribution/deliverable of CCCM, but not necessarily framed in our guiding documents (Toolkit). Sometime not always clear distinction between participation mainstreaming and participation in term of governance. CCCM work is seen as amplifying the voice of the community due to proximity. Another aspect is building social cohesion. Focusing on numbers of meetings and participants, more than outcomes of participation. What is the added value for the community? Is it relevant? Is really make community part of decision-making? We don't have resources for train community (funds and guidance) In urban setting difficult to convening people – how we can find different approaches? Participation with whom? How do we make sure we are engaging with the right people? Engagement with host community
Priorities Identified:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highlight/promote better/give more visibility on what CCCM does in terms of participation, more link with AAP ToT for training community
Further Action for Working Group:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Higher visibility with other sectors/link with AAP and participatory revolution/Explain better what we do in terms of governance and linkages with coordination – bring further this discussion with other Cluster and AAP initiatives. Presence of CCCM in different working group Explore gaps on community capacity building Guidance to set objectives and modalities of participation (not only indicators about number of meetings and participants)

Group B: Participation with Persons with Disabilities

Facilitated by Ashereen Jessy Kanesan (IOM)

Ice-breaker Introductory Session: Mentimeter

What are the barriers faced by persons with disabilities in participating in camp activities and governance structures?



Women and Girls with Disabilities often lack access to

education, livelihoods, information

Privacy, independence and meaningful participation

Support to access their rights

they are at home and not being considered for participation

What specific examples of interventions/lessons learnt from your context has been or should be considered to support and encourage meaningful participation of Persons with Disabilities (PWD) in community engagement, camp activities, risk assessments as well as in camp governance structures and what are the main challenges with this?

South Sudan:

- There are 6 Protection of Civilian sites
- In Wau – Camp Management improved accessibility of the site
- Consultations with the communities – identified what needed to be improved or adjusted
- Initial consultation with community identified what were the structural issues that needed to be improves
- Engineer built the prototype to be tested in the site and adjustments made based on consultations

Challenges:

- Time consuming with consultations
- Logistics to get materials transported to site was affected by bad roads, weather
- External factors

Women's Participation Project in Wau PoC:

- Ongoing livelihoods project with women, including women with disabilities
- Adapted with COVID – mask sewing
- 36 participants (16 participants with disabilities)
- Working with MHPSS colleagues – MHPSS trainers helping to train

Bangladesh:

- Working closely with Protection with the pilot WPP in CXB
- Having WPP has contributed a lot to reaching out with women with disabilities

- Start with understanding how women participate in camps,
- Governance structure recognized by the government is male dominated it's called Mahjis. There was interest from women to be part of the governance structure
- Engagement with not only women but with men to let them understand the importance of women leadership
- Phase 2: women with disabilities were now involved, challenging with engagement as there was hesitation from their side to participate in the beginning
- Understand the barriers to women with disabilities: lack of support from caregivers or caregivers need to work.
- Women with disabilities are willing to support the activity but need support with logistics or with caregiver's livelihood opportunities
- transect Walk in the site with PwD, SMSD, Protection to understand the physical barrier and how to address them through site development mitigation works
- Concrete progress was seen by community
- Women's committee were trained on COVID 19 Covid-19 symptoms, referral mechanism, how to prevent the spread of virus, , how to monitor health of the family members, PWDs participated in the visit to the isolation center
- Women were able to continue with the work, even with restrictions
- Feedback from the community: adolescent girls were able to access information, women from the community doing the messaging where the trust is there. fill the gaps given the limited presence of SM in the camp

Challenges:

- Physical access
- Staffing and capacity
- Ensure staff are well trained and empowered as currently struggling with capacity of female staff who can assist in implementing meaningful inclusion activities.
- To support Persons with Disabilities, staff should be equipped and trained on this as it is a sensitive conversation
- Camp Management committees ensuring participation of PwD but we need a specialized agency or working group where we can refer concerns of PWDs that is beyond CCCMs capacity

Afghanistan:

- informal camps – implement project of CM and to establish committees.
- There was a settlement where PwD were living together, committee has been set up and coordination meetings.

As CM Practitioners, how can we adapt existing expertise and tools/methodologies to address stigmatization and negative perceptions of PwD and ensure participation of PwD in camp–life as well as governance structures?

- Stigma was coming from the staff not just the communities
- Not just from CCCM but other sectors too
- Importance of building partnership with specialized organizations – HI.
- Once properly trained, staff felt more confident in training
- Initiatives and advocacy to help raise awareness on disability and the rights of PwD
- Guidelines on engagement with PwD which includes case studies (to share link after)

Afghanistan:

- Women with disability: could not go outside due to stigmatization. Livelihood project was suggested, and she has been able to become a teacher and has access to livelihood
- Important to include and support PwD in programming and raising awareness

South Sudan:

- Training
- Humanity Inclusion has been doing trainings in SSD
- How do we work with PwD that is not in silos?
- PwD are engaged with CCCM, and other sectors
- How do we promote visibility of PwD and ensured they are represented and engaged?
- We need to make sure we are hearing and enabling the participation of PWD

How can the Participation in displacement working group work on addressing the issues discussed?

- Case studies or ideas from other contexts
- Example from another country or another context
- Tangible aspects that can be adjusted

From Cox's Bazar: Capacity of CCCM, limited number of actors, sustainability of program can be an issue. Would be best if there is an agency or a partner who can be engaged with

Existing Resources:

1. Institute of Development Studies, Women and girls with disabilities in conflict and crises
<https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/032-Women%20and%20girls%20with%20disabilities%20in%20crisis%20and%20conflict.pdf>
2. Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children
https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/33971F0DD3EE8B66852574710056F758-Womens%20Commission_Disabilities%20Among%20Refugees_Resource%20Kit.pdf
3. UNHCR, Working with Persons with Disabilities in Forced Displacement
<https://www.refworld.org/docid/4e6072b22.html>
4. Persons with disabilities in the context of internal displacement. Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons:
<https://reliefweb.int/report/world/persons-disabilities-context-internal-displacement-report-special-rapporteur-human>
5. International Disability Alliance, Refugees and IDPs with Disabilities:
<http://www.internationaldisabilityalliance.org/idp-art11>
6. IASC Guidelines:
https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/resources/iasc-products?f%5B0%5D=product_category%3AInternally%20Displaced%20Persons%20%28IDPs%29&f%5B1%5D=product_category%3APersons%20with%20Disabilities
7. Amnesty International, Protection of IDPs with Disabilities in Yemen:
<https://www.amnesty.org/download/Documents/MDE3118222020ENGLISH.pdf>

Group C: Capacity Building and Participation

Facilitated by Marjolein Roelandt (IOM)

How are agencies building participation in camp settings? Which materials and methodologies are you using? Do we know of any training packages that could be adapted to camp settings?	<p>Materials used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCCM training package • Women's Empowerment and Participation Package (Cox's Bazar, package based on research by UN Women conducted by national consultant, adapted by all key players in Rohingya response to their respective sectors) <p>Methodology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contextualization is key • Plan follow-up actions before starting training, e.g. action plans <p><u>CM actors have power/unique role in bringing in specialized (local)partners to take on specific training modules</u></p>
How far can we go in tackling traditional norms and values, stigma or taboo when training on participation? Do we, as trainers, feel comfortable enough discussing more sensitive topics? What can we do to overcome personal barriers, if any?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key role for national staff to advise on appropriate language and topics HOWEVER need to be aware of cultural norms and religious beliefs within them as well • Request national colleagues/protection partners to deliver sensitive info • Having a general module to contextualize won't suffice, need for specific tools and methodologies
How can the Participation in Displacement Working Group address gaps or issues related to capacity building on participation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect case studies/tools/experiences/methodologies as inspiration for field teams to build participation • Ensure link with CM Standards WG and CB WG
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Request to collect info on in-camp conflict and social cohesion (check if case studies from CXB exist) • Share Women's Empowerment package from Cox' Bazar
Existing resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCCM Training package • Women's Empowerment and Leadership Package (Un Women, Rohingya Response)

Group D: Measuring Participation

Facilitator: Amàlia Torres (IOM)

What type of tools and methodologies do you use to measure participation?

In order of priority (see picture below)

1. FGDs
2. Survey (household, phone...)
3. KII
4. Interviews



Methodology is more important than the tool itself.

What are the main challenges in measuring qualitative concepts such as participation, empowerment or leadership? What are there 'minimum standards' that you are striving for when measuring women's (and other groups') participation? How do you measure the impact of CM in supporting greater participation of these groups' in decision-making?

- Qualitative nature of participation vs. quantitative nature of indicators
- Commonly used indicators for CM activities do not necessarily reflect participation (I.e. # of meetings, % of women in camp committees)
- Participation commonly measured through other indicators: access to information, representation
- Participation of certain groups: measuring if they are participating and whether they feel they participate (perception) (DRC Juba)
- Tools for assessing participation and influence in decision making are not always known or available (example from ACTED SSD)

Are you aware of any effective strategies employed by CM actors to involve women and other key population groups in M&E activities? If not, what could we do to ensure they are more actively engaged in M&E?

- Afghanistan: NRC included for the first time the population in the CM in strategy in the country. Suggestions from the population were included in the strategy.
- Afghanistan: establishing targeted groups of population that are usually not participating in formal governance structures (women, youth)
- Importance of assessing the context (power dynamics and different channels and levels of participation) in order to avoid doing harm or exposing certain groups of population
- DRC Juba: they undertake regular consultation with communities on preferences around activities
- IOM empowerment index used in South Sudan: compilation of indicators that grasp levels of participation and perceptions.

- Role model approach

Do current CCCM guidelines and existing indicators reflect meaningful participation of all groups in your CCCM operation? How can they be improved or complemented?

- Increasing effort from CM actors is needed to understand what participation means in each context
- Designing indicators together with the community
- Advocacy needed (at organizational level and Cluster) to donors and reporting structures to highlight the mismatch between the qualitative nature of participation and the challenges to reflect it through quantitative indicators

What could the Participation in Displacement WG work on to support CCCM field practitioners in better measuring participation?

- Compiling and sharing of tools used to measure participation and best practices (case studies?)
- Advocacy to be done at the Cluster level on the mismatch between qualitative nature and expectations/requirements to report on quantitative indicators (e.g. WG can support Cluster with preparing messages that can be used towards donors)
- Emphasis should be put on measuring the impact of participation on other activities (how increased participation benefits camp management activities?)

Existing Resources:

1. HPC CCCM indicators: <https://ir.hpc.tools/indicators/global-clusters/1?page=3>
2. Women's Participation Toolkit. Available at: <https://womenindisplacement.org/> (registration needed first)
3. Camp management Toolkit – chapter 3 on participation. Toolkit and tools available at: <http://cmtoolkit.org/>
4. Camp Management standards. Latest draft available at: <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1e6MF1LaWFn3WFE77CanIIYTnMIPFeAwORJ4eFQhAFk/edit>

For further information on the process, please reach out to Jennifer Kvernmo (jkvernmo@iom.int), chair of the Camp Management Standards Working Group.

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Priorities to bring forward to Global CCCM Cluster:

- a. Explore and engage with cross-theme groups like the CB and CM Standards WG
- b. Case Studies
- c. Advocacy of certain themes of participations (indicators, on training/increasing capacity/increasing visibility of specific CCCM deliverables on participation)
- d. Coordination/networking around participation with other Clusters and AAP initiatives
- e. Community capacity building guidance