

Evaluation on the Performance of Camp Management Committees



This document is intended to be used as an internal evaluation on the performance of the camp management committee from 2012 to 2014 of Kachin and Northern Shan States camps at the same time to apply base-line information for capacity building of CMC. The evaluation process started from May to September 2014.

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Acronyms

CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
CMC	Camp Management Committee
CoC	Code of Conduct
CRC	Camp Running Cost
FP	Focal Person
GAD	General Administrative Department
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GCA	Government Control Area
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IP	Implementing Partner
IRRC	IDP and Refugee Relief Committee
JD	Job Description
KBC	Kachin Baptist Convocation
NFI	Non Food Items
NGCA or KCA	Non Government Control Area or KIO Control Area
ToR	Terms of Reference
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

1. Introduction

1.1 Background Context

In mid-2011, fighting broke-out between the Myanmar Army and the Kachin Independence Army. This ended a fragile peace that had lasted for nearly two decades. This resuming of internal conflict resulted in the displacement of scores of people within the Kachin State and latter spread to Northern Shan State. In an early state of displacement, despite UNHCR and other humanitarian agencies access to provide emergency assistance to the IDPs, their situation became increasingly difficult as the displacement became long-term and required camp- like settlements.

In December 2011 there were about 36,000 IDP around Kachin State including the Myitkyina and Bhamo area. Some of the displaced people were settling with host families although a large majority settled in camps which are run by different organizations, mainly local faith-based organizations such as churches and monasteries.

The camps in Kachin are mostly small, more like rural settlements, often on the premises of church properties (populations per camp were a few hundred to just over a thousand). Initially, the main needs identified in the camps were basic health care, access to clean water, food and adequate sanitary/washing facilities.

The technical knowledge on the ground was rather limited and coordination capacities/capabilities extremely weak. The Government, NGOs and community leaders requested urgent CCCM training to UNHCR in different locations as the situation was already over loading local capacity and the humanitarian situation was deteriorating daily.

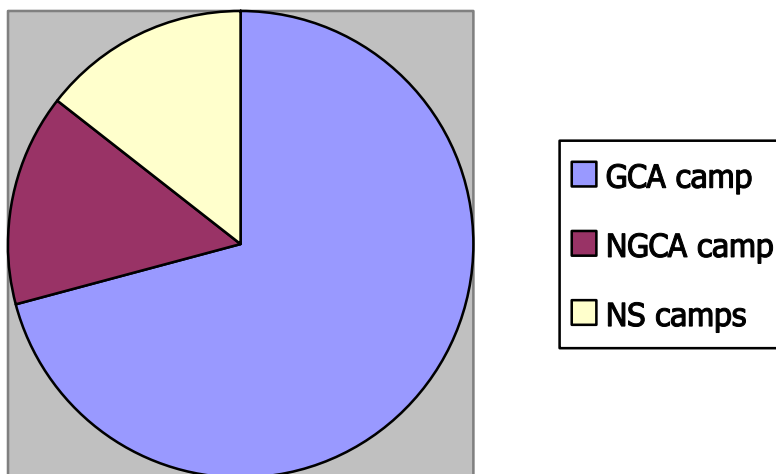
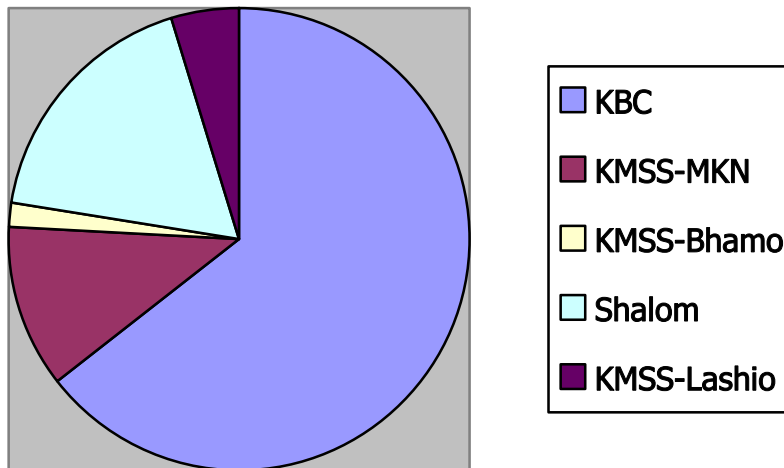
The first CCCM training was conducted by Jennifer Kvernmo in two training sections in Myitkyina and Bhamo in February 2012. The UNHCR Myitkyina Field team continued providing capacity building and technical support to Camp Management Committees (CMC) in Kachin and Northern Shan states. In 2014, total IDPs in Kachin and Northern Shan States reached approximately 100,000 in different types of accommodation and there are 141 existing camps in Kachin and Northern Shan states. Some camps have already experienced three years of protracted displacement in the camps. Camp management and coordination is more challenging than in the earlier emergency situations in 2011 and 2012. CMCs require more technical knowledge to deal with common and protection related issues while taking more responsibility of camp maintenance and seeking more sustainable solutions.

1.1 General information on the evaluation assessment

In order to support effectively camp management, the first internal evaluation on the performance of the camp management committee was conducted from May 2014. Evaluation interviews were assessed by UNHCR CCCM FP and IPs CCCM FP of different areas. In total 62 camps were assessed, of which 40 camps were under KBC, 11 camps under Shalom, 7

camps under KMSS-MKN, 3 camps under KMSS-Lashio and 1 camp under KMSS-Bhamo. Geographic evaluation assessments covered camps from Kachin state and Northern Shan States, including some NGCA camps. There are 14 townships in GCA and 9 NGCA camps. Targets to be interviewed were camp managers or chair persons of camp management committee.

Assessed camps in graphic



1.2 Objectives of the CMC performance evaluation

- to evaluate performance of the camp management committee,
- to support the capacity and empowerment of CMC,
- to categorize the different needs supported for different areas and to solve major challenges through a Cluster Strategy Approach

1.3 Information source for the evaluation

- Primary information was obtained by using the evaluation interview questions, based on 2008 camp management tool kit

- Secondary information is evaluation/feedback from CCCM trainings, camp profiling data and field monitoring reports

2 Evaluation Findings

2.1 Summary of Evaluation

In GCA almost all the camps have been organized and managed by faith-based and community-based organizations. The local Churches establish parish/zonal emergency relief committees which chair and govern camp (management/main) committees. In NGCA/KCA IRRC play the role of both camp administration and camp management. Camp managers are directly appointed by IDP and Refugee Relief Committee under KIO (IRRC).

According to interview assessments, all the camps have camp management bodies and they are well-established in the camps. CMC's understanding of their role and responsibility is generally, not always, satisfactory. CMC's understand camp management as managing material needs and rights of IDPs whilst upholding international standards. Roles and responsibilities of CMC are defined in the form of sectorial management including monitoring service gaps and needs. Protection in the camp and community participation is observed as an integrated approach. The majority of the camps established different ways to report complaints and grievances of the residing IDP community to claim their rights, basic needs and peaceful cohesion in the camp. Almost all the camps have democratically elected CMC members from the IDP community and there is women and youth participation in the management committee. Almost all the CMC understand CRC guidelines and its procedures. CRC is effectively used to enforce effective coordination and quick solutions for general maintenance of camp shelters and facilities.

However, there were some findings that suggested CMC needed continued support to upgrade their capacity so that they can perform effectively as a functioning body. The majority of camps have JD for CCCM FP as the only guideline for CMC. Many CMCs practices are still ad hoc and respond upon the request of humanitarian agencies and local authorities. There must be a routine system in place to monitor and update camp information and coordination on a regular basis. JD for CCCM FP can be inadequate. There should be a comprehensive ToR for CMCs which illustrates overall management of the CMC, distribution of duty among CMC member in coordination, sectorial monitoring and service mapping and how CMCs should be set-up and function. Above all camp management is complex diverse, extensive and often challenging. It also requires community participation and community mobilization.

2.2 Evaluation of CMC performance in different titles of roles and responsibilities

2.2.1 Understanding the main role of camp management

According to interview surveys, 81% of camp managers and CCCM FP received basic CCCM training at least one time and have a basic knowledge of CCCM. CMCs understand

camp management as managing the material needs and rights of IDP whilst upholding international standards. 73% of CMCs said camp management is sectorial management including monitoring of the services and gap mapping. Focused sectors in the camps are security, health assistance and referral and education development of IDP students. CMCs also try to ensure the students receive school materials and proper study space and lights in the room, ferry arrangements to school and tuition classes in the camps. CMC assist humanitarian agencies in food/NFI distribution and keep distribution records. CMC support general maintenance of installed wash facilities, shelters and camp infrastructure. CMCs coordinate GAD and Humanitarian agencies by updating and sharing camp information. The CMCs also understand camp management as setting up of the committee structure and delegation of duty by designating sub-committees. Some CMCs said camp management is responsible management and they try to settle and find solutions to any problem and incidents that take place in the camp. 19% of camps haven't received CCCM training, yet.

2.2.2 Access to complaints and grievance mechanisms in the camps

Displaced individuals when living in the camps, may experience feelings of stress, anxiety and suspicious which may easily fuel internal friction. Survey indicates that 71% of camps have access to air complaints and grievances by different methods. Some camps said they have suggestion boxes to receive complaint letters from the IDP community. The majority of the camps said they address complaints in different ways such as IDPs have direct contact to camp manager and these complaints and issues are brought to public meetings where disputes among IDPs are settled. If IDPs are not satisfied with the solution they bring the attention to a local church (parish/zonal relieve committee) or to a local GAD.

2.2.3 Camp committee selection participated by the IDP population

84% of CMCs are selected by majority voting by IDPs. IDPs are represented in the camp committee either as camp in-charge, deputy in-charge or committee members. There is participation of women and youth in the camp committee and a high ratio of IDP participation. This indicates that Camp residents have established self-governance structures with decision-making power by the participation of the camp population. Camp committees are democratically elected and representative self-governance structures are established.

But CMC from 8% of total assessed camps are directly appointed by local church or GAD and community participation is not practiced in committee selection.

2.2.4 Informed management and participation of camp residents decision

Access to information is a basic human right. Everyone needs and wants to feel they are informed about the situations surrounding their lives and especially those decisions affecting their lives. According to surveys there is a clear existence of camp residents participating in coordination mechanisms in the camps. 66% camps said they have regular meeting in the camps. Most discussed topics are general management issue such as settling of disputes and complaints among IDPs, requests made from IDPs, camp regulation, information sharing from GAD and services provided by humanitarian organizations.

2.2.5 Establishment of CMC

Observations from camp visits and survey interviews, suggest there is a strong existence of CMC but how the CMC function is still a challenging issue for many camps. There is not a very satisfactory answer to the question whether camp committees set a code of conduct (CoC) for its members. The response is varying. The interview findings can conclude those camp committees don't understand clearly the code of conduct for CMCs. CoC is an agreement of standards of behaviors and also regulations for its members. There are some suggestions of CoC that CMCs should be democratically elected, it should fix the term of camp managers and its committee members, it should be clearly written how to remove unwanted CMC members, how CMC member should commit for the camp, how and when to rotate committee leadership and its members and, how to define equal involvement to ensure the participation of camp diversity and gender equality. Other suggestions are segregation of duties for financial procedures and setting clear JD for every committee member to guide and evaluate their performance. If the CoC is not clearly defined for CMC members it will be hard to organize harmony and mutual understanding among CMC members and their transparency and accountability of management. CMC need to establish a mechanism like CoC for effective functioning of its performance. It is also noticed that the majority of camp have only JD for CCCM FP as their guideline. This JD defines key instruction to follow and respond by CCCM FP and do not include overall management responsibly and clear objectives of observing it. There should be a comprehensive ToR for CMC.

Functions of camp committee offices are also reflecting an important role of the CMC. Great portions of the CMC activities are measured in the office administration skill. According to survey record, 95% camps said they keep record of updated registered list and distribution list of material assistance in the camp. But apart from population and distribution lists there is not much information on display in camp committee office. This is no adequate for overall camp management.

Some suggestions for the CMC office is that there should be key information of the camp such as the members of CMC and it's structure, role and responsibility of committee and sub-committee and how the committee functions. There should be a geographical map/site plan of the camp, arrangement of shelter construction, WaSH facilities installed points and other services in the camp and if possible, nearest hospital and police station. Important and emergency contact information should be publically displayed for all to seek immediate assistance. There should be 3W information, general population and vulnerable groups (not including confidential data). There should be fire safety maps which clearly indicate where fire extinguishing equipment is installed, location of the fire emergency assembly ground and emergency contact number such as GAD, nearest police station and fire brigade.

Also through camp visits many do not have proper records of shelters (in different categories) constructed in the camps and installed WaSH facilities (including functioning or meeting standards). The camp should also have proper records of camp assets.

2.2.6 Care, maintenance and upgrade of shelter and infrastructure in the camp

Camps are temporary solutions for displaced communities. Shelters are not built for permanent use. To anticipate the lifespan of shelters they need to be regularly maintained and repaired to withstand time and climates. The CMC has full responsibility to monitor regularly and repair shelters and install facilities in the camp. According to surveys, the practice of maintenance in the camp is weak, only 44% camps said they have maintenance in the camp either by establishing a maintenance committee or led by the main committee. CMC has full responsibility to monitor regularly and repair shelter and install facilities in the camp. CMC can delegate this task to assigned groups or the maintenance committee. The majority of the camps do not practice systematic intervention on maintenance. So long as the camps do exist camp maintenance work is a required responsibility of the CMC. *If* the CMC cannot carry out the maintenance it should be done by the inhabitants. It is their responsibility to communicate the needs to authorities and humanitarian organizations to request support.

2.2.7 Coordination and information sharing to local authorities and humanitarian organizations

The aim of coordination is to ensure that humanitarian services and assistance are delivered in a cohesive and effective way and that the standard of living in the camp is maintained or improved and equal access to basic human rights is ensured for *all* camp residents. 63% of camps said they have regular contact with GAD and humanitarian organizations and update population data. So in practice the main coordination that occurs is only basic information sharing and updating of the population list. Monthly coordination on sectorial needs and gaps is still weak. A suggestion for CMC is that they should conduct regular monitoring of service gaps mapping and share this with respective humanitarian agencies and local authorities on a monthly basis.

According to survey findings and observations from field visits, handling of emergency response is weak and CMCs practice different approaches to address/refer to when there are emergency incidents. Emergency incidents and urgent cases means violence in the camps, GBV case, IDP detention case and conflict between IDP and host community. According to interview assessments, if emergency incidents take place in the camp, 24% of camps make contact to the local church, 26% of camps make contact to a local authority such as GAD/IRRC, 40% of camps make contact to humanitarian agencies and 10% of camps settle the case within committee. When the informed agencies are not responding to emergency situations 32% of camps said they seek solutions with the CMC. A suggestion for effective coordination is that CMC should be guided on clear referral pathways to deal with different incidents.

2.2.8 Local authority and host community participation in CMC

From the survey interview record, there are a high number of host community representatives deployed and that participate in camp management. 82% of the camps are in-charge either from IRRC officials or local church leaders. Host community participation significantly

contributes to the camps such as reducing tension between IDP populations and the host community. The local authority and host community participation in CMC establish security and social cohesion in the camp as they mediate between the two communities. It is also noted that IDPs enjoyed significant contributions from local churches and community in their first emergency displacement. Above all, the majority of camps are established in the local churches. The existing mechanism of host community participation and local capacity should be maintained and strengthened.

2.2.9 Understanding protection in the camp

CMCs somewhat understand protection in the camp. 73% of camps understand protection as to ensure people have adequate water, food, shelter and access to basic services like health and education. Some camps said protection is to live a life with dignity and enjoy human rights in accordance with international law. But still 27% of camps confuse protection as security in the camp or health promotion and prevention. They said protection means having security in the camp like keeping an entrance guard. Some camp managers understand protection to be EVI assistance only.

There might be the existence of protection mechanism in the camps by recruiting a protection focal person and establish a care center for the victims. But camp managers do not clearly understand that it is their overall responsibility and vigilance on potential protection risk. According to field visit observations the majority of CMCs understand that protection is not their responsibility but separate to management and see it as solely the role and responsibility of protection focal person or women associations in the camp.

2.2.10 CRC and financial management

CRC is used to enforce effective operations and accountable management of the camps. Through CRC CMC solve management challenges in the camp and general maintenance in the camps is quickly accomplished. Through the continued effort of IPs CCCM facilitators and accountants, CMC understanding on CRC and financial procedure has significantly increased. According to the survey, 77% of CMCs mention that they have a clear understanding of CRC and comply with it in their financial settlement.

However, there are some findings that suggest less than half of the camps practice the policy of duty segregation in financial processes. Camp managers in a few camps still control CRC funds and keep the account exclusively to themselves. Considerations of the long term impact of CRC were raised in the interview. CRC is the only source of income for the majority of the camp and many camps do not practice community contribution to cover some of camp expenses. Some CMCs consider that raising funds from the IDPs is not appropriate as they consider IDPs are in a helpless situation. But some camps have their own ways to find solutions if the CRC is not sufficient for camp expenses. About half of total camps said they seek private donors or receive local church contribution for the expense not covered by CRC. Some camps have irregular collections from IDPs to assist funeral services, over spent electric bills and transportation charges of materials donated to the camps.

In summary, there should be an introduction of self-reliance and sustainable camp management.

2.2.11 Role of local authorities in camp management

There was not a very satisfactory response on the role of local authorities in the camp and their relationship with CMC. Only some camps answered this question. 19% of camps said that role of the local authority is to provide protection and security of IDPs and to offer services such as social, health, education and job creation. 8% camps mentioned that the role of the local authority is allocation of land for camp set-up, supervise camp administration and issue documentation. With regard to regular relationships with local authorities, only 44% of all camps have regular contact with local authorities (both township and ward GAD) either weekly or monthly. Education, health and documentation are major issues the majority of which the camp addressed to GAD. Some common issues are crime, thief in the camps and violence happen to IDPs and two camps mention about drug abuse in the camp.

It is recommended that all the CMCs should be aware of the important role of the local authority in camp. Generally it is the local authority's responsibility to secure the land for temporary settlement of the camp, provide documents and security in the camp, services and facilitate access to camps by humanitarian agencies. If CMCs can build effective coordination with the local authority much of their burden will be reduced.

To the question of how to build effective coordination with the local authority, 37% of the camps said to have regular visits to the GAD office and direct communication with the authorized person. A few camps said that humanitarian organizations like the UN and INGOs should advocate for IDP on the issues effecting IDPs such as relocation, return and services like education and health.

2.2.12 Activities that are challenging for CMC in their exercise of camp management

66% of camps responded to this question. The majority of camps said drug abuse and addiction in the camp and population registration on different age breakdown including students are burdensome. Frequent information request from local authority such as GAD, police and military also discourage accurate response. There is often a problem with managing WaSH facilities such as latrine and broken water taps/pipeline and environmental sanitation. Other challenges are delays in food distribution, social problems in the camp, and inadequate assistance for IDP students. A few camps mentioned about conflict with host community, IDPs not following camp regulations and local authority pressure to return home.

2.2.13 The expectation of CMC from CCCM and humanitarian agencies

Under capacity building, CMCs request basic CCCM training, basic accounting skills, technical guidelines on sectorial management, general management skill, capacity building on early recovery, durable solutions and IDP rights. One camp said the training on IDP rights

should be in parallel with IDP responsibilities and another camp said they wanted a library in the camp.

Other expectations are continued support of CRC and financial assistance and to continue humanitarian support to IDPs. If possible they would like to get vegetables in food distributions. Media group visiting the camp should inform camp committee first before taking information and photos in the camp.

3. Recommendations

1. Observation from camp visits and survey interviews, suggest there is a strong existence of CMC but how the CMC function is still a challenging issue for many camps and it is the most critical part of this evaluation. It is recommended that there should be a comprehensive ToR for the camp committee which will be a reference guideline and reflection for the performance of the camp committee. It is also recommended that every camp committee should draw-up a CoC for its members. It should be clearly defined and agree upon a set of standard of behaviors and regulations for its members.
2. According to interview surveys, there is an indication that access to complaints and grievance mechanisms exist in different methods. But it is not systematically implemented. A recommendation for improvement is that IDPs are able to choose either to use suggestion boxes to keep anonymity or they can access directly a designated person. There should be a designated grievance person/committee, which should know how to handle complaints and grievances, keeping priority on the traditional conflict resolutions strategies and mechanism as well as confidentially referring to protection mandated agencies for protection incidents/cases.
3. Almost all camp committees were established by majority vote and participated in by IDP representatives but still a few camps directly appointed via a local church. This might incur a conflict of interest between IDPs and the camp committee. Common problems are camp committee complaints about IDP not following camp regulation and camp community in turn feeling that camp committees do not represent them. This situation might push IDPs into more dependency and vulnerability. CCCM agencies' and their officers should carefully examine the background reason of such camps and why they prefer to delegate the local church all the responsibility of the camp and explore other arrangements.
4. To anticipate the lifespan of shelter and facilities all the camp should have a maintenance program either directly managed by the CMC or designated to a specific group.

5. Effective coordination between CMC and humanitarian agencies and local authority needs to be established. According to interview surveys, CMC and local authority relationship is just defined by the sharing of camp population lists. When there is an emergency and protection related incidents occur many camps find it complicated to refer to respective agencies and seek solutions among the camp committee. Suggestions for more effective coordination are that CMC should be guided on clear referral pathway to deal with different incidents that occur in the camp.
6. The majority of CMCs generally understand protection in the camp as to ensure people have adequate water, food, shelter and access to basic services like health and education and to live a life with dignity and enjoy human rights in accord with international law.
7. There might be the existence of protection mechanisms in the camps and between the camps and protection mandated organizations but some CMCs almost neglect their responsibility of protection in the camp and refer to EVI persons or women's groups in the camp. It is the overall responsibility of CMCs to raise protection awareness in the camp, setting prevention measures and providing clear referral pathways for the victims. Protection mandated organization should ensure effective participation of CMC in protection activities in the camp.
8. The search for durable solutions has been prioritized from the outset of camp setting. CMCs understanding of durable solutions are *not* very satisfactory. It is the CMC responsibility that all IDPs understand effort to seek durable solutions as one of the key factors of temporal camp set up. It is recommended that CMC support those IDPs who want to visit their village of origin and that information is properly shared with the IDP population. CMCs should listen attentively to community voices for their future plan and encourage community mobilization of self-reliance and sustainable planning.
9. It is strongly recommended that continued support on capacity building is required for CMC to perform their specific job. Suggested trainings are management and coordination skills, financial management and accounting skill, technical standard and monitoring skill on services, community mobilization skill, office administration and asset management skills.
10. All the camps have rules and regulations to be observed by all the residing community in the camp to foster peaceful co-existence and security of individual and camp premises. The CMC should have a logical balance between imposing camp regulations yet not setting penalties against IDP rights and protection. Some IDPs, due to their notorious characters and persistent misconduct, annoyed/disturbed other fellows IDPs. There might be no other choice then asked them to leave the camp in

favor of the majority. Such action should go step-by-step, involving organizations who are expert in IDP protection. CMCs are recommended to seek advice from protection mandated organizations before imposing penalties on individuals whose protection and family well-being might be damaged or disturbed. It is also CMC responsibility that IDPs are not deprived of their rights to be protected after leaving the camp. Camp committees *must* ensure that their lists are still recorded in camp registration otherwise their existence is abolished. There *must* be an arrangement that these IDPs receive assistance and enjoy distribution of food and others items offered to the camps.

11. In non-government controlled areas the majority of camps are under IRRC management and camp manager/in-charge are directly appointed IRRC officers. This means there are two different bodies of camp management agencies (IRRC) and CCCM implementing agencies (UNHCR partners). According to the report of CCCM facilitators there is role confusion between CCCM FP and camp committee which is chaired by IRRC officers and its member elected from IDP population. It is recommended CCCM implementing agencies appoint CCCM FP from the recognized and existing camp committee which is elected from the IDP community. In the criteria of CCCM FP selection it should be stated that only key committee members should be appointed as CCCM FP.

Annexes

Annexes I

Interview questioners (form)

Information of interviewee

Gender (M) (F). Interviewee name _____. Position _____

Joining date as (Volunteer/FP) _____. (IDP) (FBO) (CBO) (Host Community)

Camp Name _____

Date of interview _____. Interviewer name _____

Camp management

1. How do you understand the main roles of camp management?

2. Do you have complaints and grievance procedures? Yes, No.
What is the existing mechanism?

3. Is the camp committee selection participated by the IDP population? Yes, No
If yes how _____

4. Does the CMC draw a code of conduct for the committee members? Yes, No

5. Does it include the participation of women and youth? Yes, No

6. Does it include host community representative? Yes, No

7. Does it fix the term of committee chairperson and member? Yes, No

8. Does it include how to remove unwanted member or chairperson? Yes, No

9. Do camp management staffs have clear ToR or job descriptions? Yes, No

Which positions have JD

10. What specific role CMC member has to take and sub-committee

11. Which activities are burden workloads for CMC? Why?

12. Is there a forum with host community and IDP population? Yes, No
If yes, how many time _____
13. Do you keep update distribution list. Yes, No.
A combined book , A file , Store in Computer
14. Do you have monthly data collection/checking on camp registration and demographic data? Yes, No.
15. Do you report on monthly base to camp management agencies/humanitarian agencies on camp population status, Protection incident and related sectorial update? Yes, No. comment on this _____
16. Whom do you report emergencies and urgent issue? How do you report?

17. What will be your next step if the informed agencies do not respond/attend to your request?

18. Do you have Care and Maintenance committee to repair and mend camp facilities/ infrastructure? Yes, No.
How do they function? _____
19. Do you have Religious and cultural committee? Yes, No.
What is their main role and how do they support IDP population ?

20. Do you have visibility of CMC activities in the committee office? Yes, No.
What topic are they? _____

Protection in the camp

1. How do you understand about protection in the camp?

2. What kind of mechanism and referral system exist in the camp if a protection related issue happen. E.g. How do you settle SGBV case, if that happen

3. Do you have care program for Disable and Old age group, chronic patient? Yes, No. How do you perform? _____
4. Do you have protection and care program to the children? Yes, No.
How do you perform? _____

Cluster knowledge

1. Do you know what a cluster is?

2. How many clusters activate in Kachin/NS? How can it/they can support you?

CRC/Camp fund

1. Does CRC guideline clearly mention about how to administer the fund? Yes, No.
2. Do you need financial guideline? Yes, No.
3. Does the camp receive any other fund/income apart from CRC. Yes, No.
How do you use it? _____
4. Do you practice community contribution for general camp expense? Yes, No.
5. If CRC is not sufficient for a number of camp expense to cover how to you deal with it. _____
6. How do you manage camp fund and expenditure? E.g.: segregation of duty, clear policy to demonstrate transparency of cash flow.

Community Participation

1. Do you usually organize public meeting? Yes, No.
2. What kind of public meeting usually holds and how often?

3. What are the mechanism exist for public information. Public meeting , Notice board , Others _____

Sustainable solution?

1. Does the camp management committee have a plan for future solutions of displacement? Yes, No.
2. Does the CMC organized a program to support IDPs to find the solutions Yes, No
3. How do the CMC support and assist to IDP who visit the place of origin (village)

4. What kind of capacity-building, livelihood opportunity did you camp population request to you?

Local authority

1. How do you understand about the role of local authority in relation to camp management?

2. Do you have regular contact/coordination with local authority? Yes, No.
3. How often? Once in two week , Monthly , Not very frequently , Never .
4. What level of authority do you contact? Ward/village , Township , Other _____
5. What issue do you usually address to local authority? Health referral , education , documentation , thief and crime in the camp , violence committed to IDP , other _____
6. Do you think local authority participation in the camp administration is important? Yes, No
7. What is the effective way to coordinate and address with local authority?

8. Do you have (emergency) contact list of GAD ward and township, police station, hospital, fire brigade? Yes, No

Other question

1. Did you get CCCM introduction training? Yes, No.
How many times _____
2. Do you still need CCCM training? Yes, No.
3. What area of CCCM capacity do you need?

4. Do you have exchange/exposure visit program to other camp? Yes, No.
5. Do you think it's a learning practice for CMC to have exchange/exposure visit? Yes, No.
6. What kind of support do you get from Area CCCM facilitator/Coordinator?

7. What do you expect from humanitarian agencies/local authority to support you in your camp management role?

8. Other comment

Annexes II

List of evaluated camps

Sr	Camp	IP	Tsp/Access
1	2 Mile Aung Tha	KBC	Bhamow
2	Robert's camp	KBC	Bhamow
3	Hpan Hka Gone KBC	KBC	Bhamow
4	Yuma	KBC	Hpakan
5	Lone Khin Baptist	KBC	Hpakan
6	Maw Si Sar	KBC	Hpakan
7	Seng Ngai	KBC	Hpakan
8	Nam Mahpyit	KBC	Hpakan
9	Seik Mu, Seng Tawng	KBC	Hpakan
10	Kutkai KBC	KBC	Kutkai
11	Nyau Napin, Loiye	KBC	Loiye
12	KBC Loi Je	KBC	Loiye
13	Loiye Lisu	KBC	Loiye
14	Mai Hkawng KBC	KBC	Mansi
15	Mansi KBC	KBC	Mansi
16	Manton KBC	KBC	Manton
17	Manwin Gyi, Cultural Compound	KBC	Mansi
18	Tatkone Camp	KBC	MKN
19	Manhkring	KBC	MKN
20	Ziun	KBC	MKN
21	Shwe Zet	KBC	MKN
22	Shatapru	KBC	MKN
23	Janmaikawng	KBC	MKN
24	Mali Yang	KBC	MKN
25	Natgyi Kone	KBC	Moegaung
26	Kyun Taw	KBC	Moegaung
27	Momawk KBC	KBC	Momawk
28	Muse KBC	KBC	Muse
29	Jaw II	KBC	Namhkam
30	Bang Lu Camp	KBC	Namhkam
31	Namtu KBC	KBC	Namtu
32	Hkau Shau	KBC	NGCA
33	Hpare	KBC	NGCA
34	Mungga zup/Zau Aung	KBC	NGCA
35	Pa Jau/Jan Mai	KBC	NGCA
36	Shing Jai	KBC	NGCA
37	Mainar KBC	KBC	Waimaw
38	Mainar Lawang	KBC	Waimaw
39	Waimaw KBC	KBC	Waimaw
40	Mading KBC	KBC	Waimaw
41	Manwin Gyi, RC	KMSS-Bhamo	Mansi
42	Kutkai RC	KMSS-Lashio	Kutkai
43	Manton RC	KMSS-Lashio	Manton
44	Muse RC	KMSS-Lashio	Muse

45	Saw Zam	KMSS-MKN	Chihpwi
46	Pan Wa	KMSS-MKN	Chihpwi
47	Post 6	KMSS-MKN	NGCA/KCA
48	Maga Yang	KMSS-MKN	NGCA/KCA
49	Dum Bung	KMSS-MKN	NGCA/KCA
50	Post 8	KMSS-MKN	NGCA/KCA
51	Mainar RC	KMSS-MKN	Waimaw
52	Yone Gyi Yarma Monastery	Shalom	Bhamow
53	Tagone Taing	Shalom	Bhamow
54	Mandalay Monastery camp	Shalom	Momawk
55	Netaw Ka	Shalom	Momawk
56	Hkat Cho	Shalom	Waimaw
57	Nawng Hee	Shalom	Waimaw
58	Tagara Lisu	Shalom	Waimaw
59	Waimaw Lhaovo	Shalom	Waimaw
60	Tatkone COC	Shalom	Waimaw
61	Tagara Thayet Htaw	Shalom	Waimaw
62	Mainar AG	Shalom	Waimaw