

CCCM Cluster Transition Plan

February 2014

Map out the continued humanitarian response and coordination needs

There has been a significant reduction in the number of IDPs that are residing in displacement sites (Evacuation Centres, spontaneous settlements, transitional sites) compared with the early phases of the emergency. The most recent DTM (January 2014) identified 17,533 persons or 4,080 families residing in 56 sites. This is a significant reduction from the figures immediately after the typhoon, reported as 34,522 IDPs or 7,281 families in 225 sites.

Whilst there has been a reduction in the number of IDPs in displacement sites, there are still large numbers of displaced persons reported by government sources outside of displacement sites, which may be those staying with host families, those who have left the affected areas and are yet to return, and those who may be living under emergency or makeshift shelter at or nearby their former residence. The next phase of CCCM operational and coordination efforts will focus on capturing data and coordinating responses to reach these families which have remained in communities.

The nature of displacement site has also shifted from initial evacuation centres to now many IDPs living in, or preparing to be moved to transitional sites – ie bunkhouses. Due to deficiencies in the site and service planning of these bunkhouse sites, there is an ongoing need for coordination and implementation of mitigation and improvement measures within these sites to ensure basic standards are met, which should be implemented by cluster partners. There is also a need for ongoing capacity building and support to camp management activities in relation to bunkhouses and other displacement sites and to shift focus from emergency relief for IDPs, to advocating for and supporting implementation of durable solutions.

There is an ongoing need for overall coordination of data collection efforts in support of DSWD, and in particular in coordinating with other clusters (especially shelter, WASH) to ensure that basic humanitarian needs of affected families is met. In addition, there is a need to continue to provide support to govt counterparts for camp and displacement management particularly as their capacity is still overwhelmed by multiple competing responsibilities, with a focus on training and capacity development at local level to ensure smooth transition and handover to local officials.

Identify government or other appropriate coordination and response mechanisms to take over leadership and accountability for cluster functions

DSWD is the CCCM cluster lead, and has been active in both coordination of cluster activities as well as in response through the provision of camp managers. DSWD should remain the lead for CCCM cluster, with ongoing support from the CLA (IOM) to support full ownership of this process. The transition of

cluster activities ideally should devolve to the local, and even barangay level, through the training of displacement focal points (DFPs) at barangay level to feed into DSWD/CCCM coordination structures. IOM will continue to support the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), with plans also to eventually hand this over to DSWD.

Examine the capacity of the identified mechanisms to take these on

Whilst there are well established national coordination mechanisms in place for CCCM within the government, there is still a need at the regional and municipal level to further support DSWD to integrate CCCM coordination and response mechanisms into day to day operations. There is also a need for ongoing support to DSWD in terms of assisting inter-cluster coordination (esp with Shelter, WASH, ER/livelihoods) as well as technical support particularly with regards to transitional sites (eg bunkhouses) and durable solutions.

What capacity building measures and activities may need to be put in place during transition to enable de-activation and over what period of time

CCCM cluster has already begun capacity building measures and activities in terms of training for DSWD personnel. The thematic direction of training is – “providing protection and assistance to evacuees towards achieving durable solutions through transitional shelter support (if necessary)”. Key to this is profiling each family’s vulnerability and land/house ownership status so that those originating from no-build/return zones after a disaster are given transitional sheltering solutions if permanent settlement takes time. Training outlines are as follows:

- a. Climate Change and types of disasters
- b. The Cluster System and the Government’s Emergency Response Program
- c. What is CCCM? – “Support to Evacuees” (CCCM in the Philippines), CCCM framework, Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, Camp Cycles, Typology of IDP sites, CCCM standards, Site planning, Camp care and maintenance
- d. Information Management – IDP profiling, DTM
- e. IDP Settlement Planning
- f. Durable solutions (Philippine Context): Shelter as a process – Evac Centers → Transitional Shelters → permanent houses
- g. Mainstreaming CCCM in DRR (incorporating CCCM principles and activities in Contingency plans e.g. mass evacuation planning, landbanking for transitional/relocation sites, community hazard mapping, mapping and profiling of disaster-prone/CC-vulnerable communities)

There is also a need to support displacement data collection and tracking and displacement management at local (barangay) level through training of displacement management focal points (DFPs)

It is estimated that these activities will be highly active for the next 6 months.

Accountability for cluster functions between Cluster Lead Agencies (CLAs) and national counterparts during any phased transition and de-activation plan should be clearly laid out, with benchmarks to indicate transition between phases before reaching de-activation

The CCCM Cluster is in the process of developing a transition plan that gives counterparts in the Local Government Units (LGUs) prominent roles in assuming leadership of the cluster. Sharing of Cluster TORs and strengthening of capacities through CCCM trainings are on-going to ensure a smooth transition. Milestones such as closure of evacuation centers (usually school facilities, makeshift tents on open spaces) and transfer of IDPs, including those who have returned to danger zones, to transitional shelters while waiting for the durable solutions (completion of permanent houses) are key signals for the de-activation of the cluster.

Proposed timing for transition measures and if appropriate, eventual de-activation

As long as there are IDPs without durable solutions, there will be a need for CCCM coordination to take place. The CCCM cluster will continue to operate under the leadership of DSWD for at least the remainder of the 12 months length of the SRP, with ongoing support to DSWD and handover of cluster functions as local situation permits.

Proposed timing for any further cluster reviews as appropriate

Given the rapid pace of relief and recovery that has been observed during this emergency, it will be prudent to conduct a further cluster review in 3 months' time to take stock of situation and efforts thus far, and to plan for ways forward.

How preparedness measures (as per Preparedness Section) will be ensured after de-activation and any continued role of the Cluster Lead Agency

Ongoing CCCM capacity building trainings are planned to develop capacity at regional, provincial, municipal and local level. Possible continued role for IOM as CLA, subject to funding, would be to work on CCCM trainings nation-wide in anticipation of future disaster and frequent displacement.

Another important factor for CCCM cluster to continue working on, with reference to preparedness, will be re-establishing evacuation centre capacity and response mechanisms in order to deal with ongoing hazards. Such activities should include mapping of current EC status, coordinating repair of damaged evacuation centres or building new evacuation centres, training for evacuation centre personnel in EC management, and supporting early warning and evacuation protocols.