CCCM – HLP WG priorities established in December 2020:

1. Establishing an online repository for guidance, tools, trainings, documents relevant to HLP and CCCM (access from CCCM, HLP, GPC websites, as well as others)

2. Establishing a community of practice – to share info, learn from one another, troubleshoot, host webinars, develop joint activities etc...

3. Develop practical HLP toolkits for CCCM practitioners
CCCM/HLP Initiatives in Somalia

Tuesday April 20th
CCCM/HLP Initiatives in Somalia

- Joint ownership of eviction risk data and activity sharing of the creation of eviction risk maps in Somalia
  - CCCM partners collect site-level eviction data monthly with eviction data sent directly to HLP national and regional focal points
  - HLP partner (NRC) generates update eviction risk maps for sites managed by CCCM partners

Evictions: Eviction Information Portal (nrccsystems.net)

- CCCM partners provide conflict resolution knowledge sharing activities with site-level governance structures in sites that have not received HLP conflict resolution trainings

- Creation of a Somalia Due Diligence Standards (building off what has been created in Iraq)

- Eviction response support with flash alerts either occurring jointly or initiated by the HLP partner in coverage locations, or by the CCCM partner in areas where an HLP partner is not active.
“CCCM & HLP: examples of field cooperation from Hargeisa, Somaliland”

April 2021
Access to land is an obstacle to Durable solutions and is one of the main needs identified by the displaced population.

Sectors are co-lead by government agencies, facilitating engagement of local authorities and particularly of the National Displacement and Refugee Agency (NDRA).

Recurrent shocks and forced evictions causing multiple displacement.

Majority of urban areas across Somaliland host IDPs and IDPs in informal sites.
The HLP & CCCM workshop

Jointly facilitated and organized by ACTED, NRC, NDRA and UNHCR

2 days, 23 participants including representatives from the Ministry of Justice and NDRA

Agenda included sessions on displacement profiles, coordination and information management, HLP dispute mechanisms, HLP international instruments and state obligations, Protection Risks faced by IDPs during unplanned relocation and forced evictions

Presentation on the Somaliland IDPs Policy and related provision around forced evictions, including a discussion around rule of law
Way forward and Opportunities

Continue to increase dialogue and cooperation between CCCM and HLP at the subnational level and keep an open communication channel with the national level should further support be needed.

Strengthen referrals system of eviction threat between partners operating in Somaliland.

Ensure proper community consultation and planning is in place before any relocation occurs.

Organize similar workshop and promote similar engagement in other locations in Somalia.

Capitalize from this experience and extend it to other operations.
Thank you for your attention
Questions?
CCCM & HLP collaboration: Informal Sites in Iraq

CCCM Cluster & HLP Sub-Cluster, Iraq
Overview

1. Iraq displacement sites intro
2. CCCM & HLP collaboration overview
3. Field implementation
4. Considerations
5. Challenges & future collaboration
6. Resources
Iraq displacement sites

- Iraq post-2014: mix of camps (govt pushing toward closure) & informal sites:
  - Tents & makeshift settlements, unfinished buildings, public buildings, ...
  - On public & private/commercially-owned land

- **Informal site definition:** >5 displaced HH living collectively in site not built to accommodate people, govt not assumed responsibility for management, sub-standard conditions. Sometimes mix of populations.

  - [Govt definition differs: building or piece of public land squatted by any person. Est. 13% Iraqis live in ‘informal settlements’* outside of urban masterplans. UN-Habitat has sponsored a law to regularize. To be seen how if / how this affects IDPs if it passes – if IDPs are included in the regularization, although displacement informal sites may not fall into the definition.]

- Lack of govt willingness to support families living in informal sites
- Bringing attention to IDPs in informal sites may → risk of eviction

*Total inhabitants in the informal sector are estimated to be around 3.3 million inhabitants (3,687 settlements as of 2016)
CCCM & HLP collaboration

- CCCM Cluster Informal Sites TWiG mid-2020: HLP identified as priority topic of partners
- “Live Q&A”: invited HLP Sub-Cluster Coordinator to do a Q&A with CCCM partners
- Thought it useful to write down: Q&A Guidance Note
- Intro HLP training by UN-Habitat to CCCM & Shelter field staff, in Arabic

Q&A Guidance Note:
Focus only on Iraq. Very practical, address field problems
Q: What are common HLP issues in informal sites?
Q: What steps to follow for construction work? (due diligence)
Q: What to do in case of threat of eviction?
Q: How to support IDPs to know about HLP risk? ... & more

Feedback from Global, endorsed by TWiG & SAG
Field implementation

• Main HLP issue faced in sites covered is risk of eviction

• ACTED questions: How CCCM actors could contribute to solutions for HLP issues? How to integrate better into work of HLP partners? How to make sure that HLP partners could be referred to and intervene in specialist concerns?

• CCCM team was only presence working in some informal sites with knowledge of issues being faced, but didn’t know what to do

• ACTED own action on HLP: integrated legal staff into CCCM team

• Using most the referral process: systematically making referrals to HLP Sub-Cluster, on agreed referral form. With CCCM, Protection, OCHA in copy.

• Strength of note was to create link between two Clusters – points of contact, referrals, and open communication. Enabled collaboration.

Recent eviction threat of school:

Eviction threatened by local leader, not DoE. HLP sub-cluster supported to explain status by law.

ACTED, OCHA advocated to Mayor & eviction stopped
Considerations

• Risk of eviction:
  • Countering risk of eviction is difficult as by definition informal sites are not legal
  • Best option is to understand Iraq legal system: what is the legal process for evictions, and advocating for this to be respected
  • Ask HLP partners to enter if procedures for eviction are not respected
  • CCCM has only partial coverage of informal sites & HLP has very limited coverage: what collaboration with other actors (e.g. Protection partners, OCHA, can complement)

• All informal site work: need to be careful when intervening / advocating: possible to increase visibility & thus risk of eviction
Challenges

• Lack of funding for HLP: soon only 2 HLP partners in Iraq. Means no HLP focal points for support in individual site cases.

• How to re-emphasize HLP as a priority? Especially given transition in Iraq toward durable solutions

Future collaboration

• Explore possibilities for securing tenure rights for specific informal sites, aiming to prevent forced evictions e.g. rental agreements

• More training on HLP!
Resources

• CCCM Cluster Iraq – Technical Guidance on Informal Site Definition Sept 2020
• CCCM Cluster & HLP Sub-Cluster Iraq – Q&A on HLP concerns for CCCM partners working in informal sites, Aug 2020
• CCCM Cluster Iraq – Strategy for transitional support in informal sites, Oct 2019
• Shelter Cluster Iraq – Guidance note defining adequacy of shelter, Nov 2019

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Q.4. At which governmental level is the HLP SC engaged in discussions with?

Q2: What are the steps to follow when construction (site risk reduction work) or WASH infrastructures are planned in a plot of land or buildings that are privately owned?

Questions?

Q1: What are the most appropriate ways for CCCM partners to inform HLP SC when there are (threats of) evictions?

Q.5. Does the HLP SC have lessons learnt and best practices on how to engage with landlords?

Q.3. Type of messages for awareness campaigns at the site to inform the IDPs about the risk of residing in a place that it is privately-owned or have been squatted by the IDPs.