



RESOLVING HLP ISSUES WITH DURABLE SOLUTIONS

Resolving HLP Issues with Durable Solutions



International
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Disclaimer: This document has been compiled for UNHCR by MSc students at the London School of Economics and Political Science. The views expressed are solely those of the authors.

Table of Contents

Abbreviations	_____	05
Executive Summary	_____	06
Introduction	_____	11
Methodology	_____	12
Case Studies		
• Somalia	_____	14
• Yemen	_____	19
• Nigeria	_____	23
Synthesis	_____	29
Recommendations and Best Practices	_____	32
Conclusion	_____	35
Bibliography	_____	36
Appendices	_____	40

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Abbreviations

AoR	Area of Responsibility
BAY	Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states (Nigeria)
CCCM	Camp Management and Camp Coordination
HLP	Housing, Land, and Property
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IDP	Internally displaced person
IOM	International Organization for Migration
LGA	Local Government Areas
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
ReDSS	Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat
RES	Referral Escalation System
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Executive Summary

Throughout their interventions, CCCM prioritises seeking and advocating for durable solutions, which are achieved through one of three channels: IDPs' return to their place of origin, local integration in the host community, or resettlement to a third location. One of the most vital issues impacting IDPs and their pursuit of durable solutions involves Housing, Land, and Property (HLP) rights. HLP issues impact IDPs directly as they have left behind their land and houses, and often much of their property. New HLP issues also arise between IDPs and their host communities.

This report aims to outline practical and innovative ways to incorporate HLP practices into CCCM activities by leveraging a case study approach to answer the motivating question: **How can HLP issues among IDPs be addressed by implementing durable solutions?** This approach is focused on three countries, Somalia, Yemen, and Nigeria, which all are settings of protracted conflict with extensive experience with both HLP issues and durable solutions. Conclusions are based on information from primary (interviews) and secondary sources (documentation from CCCM and external partners).

Several HLP issues are common across the country case studies.

Eviction is a widespread issue and creates uncertainty for IDPs about the sustainability of their living situations. It can also perpetuate conflict as violence is sometimes used to force evictions. Tenure insecurity and related complications, including loss of property and patterns of multiple displacement, prevent durable solutions and perpetuate a reliance on humanitarian assistance.

The **legal framework** is another important aspect in addressing HLP issues. Contradictions between different systems under legal pluralism lead to conflict and instability of tenure due to uncertainty about land ownership and a lack of documentation. Furthermore, many IDPs are unaware of their legal rights and are unable to challenge injustices.

Urbanisation often complicates the HLP conditions faced by IDPs. Many IDPs flock to cities for security and greater economic opportunities, but the increase in population places greater strain on the existing urban infrastructure. In addition, IDPs are likely to be relegated to the least desirable locations, including dangerous areas, which reduces the likelihood of successful local integration.

IDPs face a variety of **economic hardships** related to HLP issues. Frequently they must pay exorbitant rent in order to find safe and secure housing. Living in dangerous or crowded conditions raises their risk of illness or injury, which increases healthcare costs and limits their ability to make a living. IDPs are also prevented from defending their property rights by high costs.

Marginalised groups experience additional HLP challenges. Under customary legal systems, women, people with disabilities, and minorities (whether social, ethnic, or religious) are often disadvantaged by rulings that favour influential dominant groups. Women in particular face discrimination, even though conflict has left many women-headed households. This makes them vulnerable to exploitation by landowners. In some cases, discrimination may prevent local integration or block marginalised groups from settling in certain neighbourhoods.

Breakdowns in **coordination** can constrain the long-term sustainability of durable solutions. A lack of collaboration with local government can lead to failures in legal frameworks and public services. Often different humanitarian sectors' specialisations lead to a siloing of responsibilities rather than a comprehensive approach (Robinson 2023). Many times, lapses in services, support, and funding may arise during the transition from a humanitarian response to a development intervention. Excluding IDPs and other members of affected communities from the coordination process decreases the likelihood that durable solutions will meet their needs. It can also be difficult to define when a durable solution has successfully been achieved and an IDP is thus no longer displaced.

Proposed best practices include:

- Promoting legal reforms and documentation
- Enhancing coordination
- Providing HLP training

CCCM can leverage its influence to promote legal reforms, particularly the enforcement of a simplified and consistent legal system. It can also work alongside the government to aid the issuance of official land ownership documentation.

As the cluster over camp management and coordination, CCCM plays an essential role leading coordination between clusters, humanitarian partners, government actors, and the development sector. When working with the local government, CCCM can promote the adoption of best legal practices and the use of public land to provide secure tenure for IDPs. Government actors can be encouraged to lead and maintain projects over the long-term.

Implementing area-based approaches may also improve durable solutions attainment. This bridges the gaps between sectors and facilitates cooperation within a set geography. By streamlining collaboration between humanitarian partners and promoting the participation of local governments and representatives of affected communities, this approach has potential to increase intervention adaptability and tailor durable solutions to local conditions.

Early collaboration between humanitarian and development actors can alleviate problems that arise during the transition to long-term solutions. This should ideally occur from the beginning of a crisis to facilitate the development of durable solutions throughout the humanitarian response. An initial step could be working with development actors to implement specific projects, such as urban planning within large IDP settlements.

Some CCCM partners lack familiarity with HLP issues, necessitating training to provide a deep understanding of what HLP issues are and the channels, tools, and best practices to monitor, report, and respond to these issues. As cluster lead, UNHCR should take the role of organising a training toolkit of available materials, curating materials to fill any remaining gaps, and ensuring that CCCM field team staff are equipped to use the materials to help partners build their capacity.

It is also essential to train IDPs themselves to know and understand their legal rights, what steps they can take to ensure the sustainability of their living situation, and where they can turn for help if their HLP rights are violated. The CCCM team should conduct research to understand the most appropriate channels to reach targeted IDP populations effectively.

While HLP issues are complex, these best practices can assist the attainment of durable solutions across a variety of contexts. CCCM can have a powerful role in promoting and implementing these practices to overcome HLP obstacles and improve progress towards durable solutions for IDPs.

INTRODUCTION & METHODOLOGY

Introduction

Since 2005, UNHCR, in partnership with IOM, has chaired the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) cluster (see Appendix E). The chief objectives of CCCM are to coordinate humanitarian efforts with relevant actors; to ensure equitable access to assistance, protection, and services for internally displaced persons (IDPs) living in displacement sites; and to improve their quality of life and dignity during displacement (CCCM Cluster 2021, pg 4). Throughout their interventions, CCCM also prioritises seeking and advocating for durable solutions, which are attained "when IDPs no longer have specific assistance and protection needs that are linked to their displacement and such persons can enjoy their human rights without discrimination resulting from their displacement" (Brookings Institution 2010). Generally, these durable solutions are achieved through one of three channels: IDPs' return to place of origin, local integration in the host community, or resettlement to a third location.

One of the most vital issues impacting IDPs and their pursuit of durable solutions involves Housing, Land, and Property (HLP) rights, which cover the secure ownership and usage of housing, land, and other assets. Adequate housing is a human right, and the enforcement of these rights is defined both legally and socially (OHCHR 2014). HLP issues refer to violations of these rights or challenges to accessing them. They impact IDPs directly as they have left behind their land and houses, and often much of their property, in their displacement. However, HLP issues are not only an issue resulting from the initial displacement. Instead, they continue to plague IDPs throughout their period of displacement, with new problems arising between IDPs and their host communities.

Currently, in the context of internal displacement, millions of IDPs live in informal sites and properties where there are unresolved disputes over their rights to reside in these sites. While this often happens because there are no other feasible alternatives, humanitarian actors often face immense challenges in operating in these sites since offering assistance is often considered a harmful approach that encourages IDPs to continue living in these disputed properties. For this reason, the donor community also finds it challenging to fund these activities.

The scope of operations and responsibilities of the Global CCCM Cluster go beyond the traditional idea of a planned camp to include collective centres, spontaneous sites, temporary settlements, and transit/return centres across urban and rural situations (UNHCR 2023a). This report focuses on how CCCM can consider HLP issues within its operations. It focuses on the goal of durable solutions and how early implementation of these solutions can help CCCM overcome HLP issues among the IDPs they are responsible for assisting.

Methodology

The research process began with a study of HLP issues and solutions in a general context, focusing on secondary data sources including internal CCCM documentation and various reports of other relevant actors, such as NRC. After understanding the broad topic, the research narrowed in to focus on the main question: How can HLP issues among IDPs be addressed by implementing durable solutions?

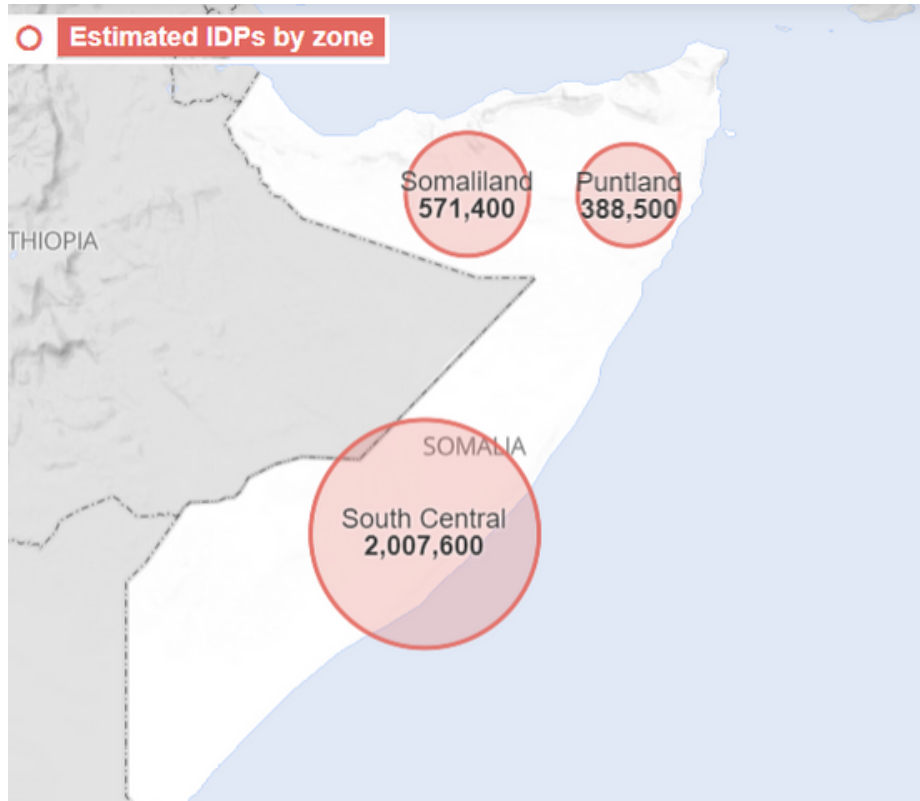
In order to receive detailed insight, this report leverages a case study approach to focus on specific countries proposed by UNHCR due to a particularly high relevance of HLP issues among IDPs: Somalia, Yemen, and Nigeria. Each case study takes a two-pronged approach relying on both secondary and primary data. The secondary research used country-specific reports from UNHCR and CCCM, as well as external stakeholders operating in these countries. Primary research was conducted in the form of Key Informant Interviews (KII). These interviews were in-depth conversations with project stakeholders. The interviewees were selected based on their experience and expertise in working with HLP issues facing IDPs, their partnership with UNHCR or CCCM cluster, and their expertise of specific field contexts where these issues are most prevalent. A total of 4 KII were conducted with 6 interviewees (see Appendix B). With the interviewees' consent, each interview was recorded and then transcribed.

Interviews with country representatives were organised using a loose outline with questions focused on the main HLP issues faced in that country, what was being done to solve these issues at each level (local, national, international), and the type of support that could be useful going forward (see Appendix C). An interview with the Co-coordinator for the Global Housing, Land and Property Area of Responsibility focused on broad questions about durable solutions and the tools used to achieve them (see Appendix C). Follow-up questions were used to clarify responses, elicit greater detail, highlight unique aspects of the country context, and connect responses to the concept of durable solutions. Thematic content analysis was then used to dissect the aggregated data obtained from document reviews and KII to understand the common issues being experienced, their relationship to HLP, and specific areas to pursue in order to obtain durable solutions.

This report aims to outline practical and innovative ways to incorporate HLP practices into camp coordination and camp management activities. The first section of the report presents the case studies including country context, main HLP issues, methods to address these issues, and any gaps in these approaches. Then, the next section synthesises the major takeaways from these studies. The last section concludes with recommendations on HLP best practices through the life cycle of camps and camp-like settings.

CASE STUDIES

Somalia



<https://data.unhcr.org/en/country/som>

Over thirty years of conflict in Somalia have fuelled a protracted humanitarian crisis and prevented the implementation of durable solutions. In the south, government forces fight against al-Shabab, a jihadist insurgency group affiliated with al-Qaeda. Within the region of Somaliland in the northwest, separatist groups also cause occasional violence and unrest (UNHCR 2023d). Needs are also compounded by environmental crises such as periodic drought and flooding. As a result, there are persistently large numbers of IDPs in Somalia. As of October 2022, an estimated 3,970,518 IDPs lived across 3,580 sites (OCHA 2022). New displacements continually add to these numbers. During the month of January 2023 alone, 288,000 individuals were newly displaced (UNHCR Somalia 2023). Most of this displacement is due to continued volatility, with a significant minority displaced due to a prolonged drought which is now entering its sixth year (UNHCR 2023c). Food, shelter, and livelihoods are the main priority needs of these displaced households (UNHCR 2023c).

UNHCR has a long history in Somalia, having operated in the country throughout the past thirty years. Currently it has ten locations throughout the country, working to provide both emergency assistance and durable solutions. In addition to working with a variety of humanitarian partners, UNHCR supports the Government of Somalia's provision of humanitarian assistance and investments in both development and peace (UNHCR 2023d).

Somalia is one of the fastest urbanising countries in the world, driven in part by better service delivery and economic opportunities within urban settings (CCCM Cluster Somalia 2023; Kirubi 2023; Acharya 2021; de Clerq and Valbuena 2020, 3-5). 90% of IDP sites are in urban or peri-urban areas, primarily near the cities of Mogadishu and Baidoa (Acharya 2021; CCCM Cluster Somalia 2023; Macharia 2023). This rapid urbanisation leads to many complications for IDPs. Many cities spring up without clear urban planning or strong institutions (Acharya 2021). They are extremely congested and the pre-existing poverty and strain on weak public services are exacerbated by the mass arrival of new IDPs. Most IDP settlements end up with extremely poor living conditions, including a lack of basic infrastructure, overstretched services, and makeshift shelters (Kirubi 2023). Only 1,553 sites are managed by humanitarian partners, leaving over half of IDPs without humanitarian services (CCCM Cluster 2023; del Ministro 2020, 6-7). Even managed sites often have services that are lacking or susceptible to disruption (CCCM Cluster 2023).

Many IDPs also face eviction because they lack options for secure tenure. Most IDP sites are formed spontaneously rather than planned and 85% are informal settlements on private land, making them vulnerable to repeated displacement (CCCM Cluster Somalia 2023). Although interventions by groups such as NRC can prevent many threatened evictions from occurring, numbers of evictions in Somalia remain high, with 188,186 IDPs evicted during 2022. One HLP expert called forced eviction in Somalia an “epidemic” (Kirubi 2023). For those IDPs who are evicted, it is often a repeated event. In 2019, over 90% of the individuals who were evicted faced eviction multiple times throughout that year (Jackson 2020, 29-30). Baidoa has the highest risk of eviction for the largest number of people; some IDP households were forced to relocate as often as monthly (CCCM Cluster 2021, 99). Rather than being caused by emergency factors, most evictions occur during periods of stability and are driven by the development of housing or commercial property (Jackson 2020, 29-30).

Not only do these evictions result in a loss of housing, but they also lead to many other costs to IDPs. Instability and constant threat of eviction exacts a mental toll. Furthermore, most IDPs are women and children who face greater security risks and increased exposure to disease when they are evicted from their shelter (Kirubi 2023). Eviction may be forceful and land disputes are a major cause of armed violence between individuals and communities (CCCM Cluster 2021, 99). Consequently, evicted households often lose their personal assets. In cases of evictions of larger settlements, many times humanitarian assets such as water systems and schools are also destroyed during the eviction process (Jackson 2020, 29-30). In addition, eviction disrupts the integration process and may separate households from newly established forms of livelihood.

Settlement vulnerability is exacerbated by the legal context in Somalia. Legal system coverage and enforcement vary greatly between states (Kirubi 2023). A few states, such as Somaliland and Puntland, have established legal systems, including physical land ownership records which they are in the process of digitising. Many regions, though, have nascent formal legal systems with no functioning land registry. Instead, individuals rely on customary systems and oral agreements to establish land ownership and rental contracts. There may be multiple claims to ownership based on clan affiliations or due to overlapping statutory and customary rulings.

Court processes are often complex and time-consuming, so states with a weaker judiciary rely on customary sharia or clan systems to deal with land disputes, placing vulnerable populations, such as women and minority groups, at a disadvantage (Kirubi 2023). Individuals who may be forcibly evicted or otherwise wronged often lack sources of appeal for redress or compensation, leaving them vulnerable to exploitation (Kirubi 2023). In many urban settings, property owners take advantage of IDPs' limited financial resources to extract their humanitarian assistance as rent payments.

Options for durable solutions for IDPs within Somalia are limited. Ongoing conflict often makes return an unsafe or unstable option. It is also complicated by the loss of livelihoods. For many IDPs from rural areas, displacement leads to a loss of the small herds that they rely on to make their living (de Clerq and Valbuena 2020, 3-5). This makes it extremely difficult to return to their previous way of life, even when their previous home is secure. As a result, many IDPs prefer to integrate into urban areas in order to take advantage of greater economic opportunities (Acharya 2021). However, low availability of land restricts both local integration and resettlement as alternative durable solutions. IDP settlements are rarely ever closed or formally transitioned to local authorities' jurisdiction (CCCM Cluster Somalia 2023). Thus, IDPs are often trapped in displacement sites and remain reliant on humanitarian aid, without outside options that would allow them to securely re-establish their lives for the long-term.

However, CCCM and its partners in Somalia are implementing several approaches to overcome these obstacles to achieving durable solutions. Since CCCM has responsibility for managing camps and camp-like settings, it does not get involved with individual evictions. However, it does work with partners to prevent settlement-level evictions by ensuring that IDPs receive notice, blocking the use of violence, and identifying alternatives by negotiating to avoid eviction or finding secure sites for relocation (Macharia 2023). Partners such as NRC also provide training to IDPs themselves to empower them in the face of HLP issues and eviction threats. This includes information on their HLP rights, relevant referral channel and contacts, and negotiation tactics. IDPs also receive training on conflict resolution so that they can reduce triggers for eviction (Macharia 2023).

Stakeholders often struggle to identify when IDPs have successfully achieved durable solutions due to the vague definition parameters. The Danwadaag Durable Solutions Consortium has created an index (called the Local Reintegration Index, or LORI) that can be used to evaluate the attainment of durable solutions. The index measures indicators for seven factors related to local integration: education, food, latrines, housing standards, land, capacity to meet basic needs, and employment (Von Naso 2020, 15-17). Using these indicators will help track programme impact, remaining gaps, and overall progress in attaining truly durable solutions for IDPs. This will help facilitate a smooth transition from immediate relief efforts to more long-term, sustainable development.

Throughout the process of implementing initiatives and programmes, coordination is crucial for the systematic achievement of successful durable solutions. One main emphasis in Somalia is government ownership and leadership for projects targeting IDPs. In the last several years, the government has passed policies to specifically address and protect IDPs, including ratifying the Kampala Convention (ReDSS 2020). Government also has a unique role to play in solving many HLP issues, especially in directly addressing underlying problems such as weak legal institutions, complicated regulations, and limited land availability. Leadership by the government can give significant added value to a project (Kirubi 2023). Eviction is one example of an area that requires government cooperation; 85% of eviction prevention efforts that are government-led are successful (Jackson 2020, 29-30). For other intervention areas, government buy-in can be essential as government leaders have strong incentives to ensure that projects succeed and can often directly ease the process, especially in terms of meeting regulation requirements or obtaining necessary resources.

Another crucial factor to coordination success is the involvement of multi-sectoral stakeholders from the beginning of a crisis or specific project. This has been done with varying success in the past, but recent efforts have increased the variety of humanitarian actors represented. There has also been a specific focus on collaboration between humanitarian and development actors. Breakdown may commonly occur during transitions from emergency response to long-term management, which reduces the likelihood that durable solutions are sustainable. Earlier collaboration between these sectors smooths the transition process and guarantees greater consistency.

An example of this is through the implementation of area-based approaches. In 2015, The Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat (ReDSS) was created to support progress in durable solutions in East Africa and the Horn of Africa (ReDSS 2020). It was implemented within Somalia as a series of geographically based consortia, such as the Danwadaag Durable Solutions Consortium which covers

Mogadishu (Banadir Region), Baidoa and Afgooye (South West State), and Kismayo (Jubaland State) (Von Naso 2020, 15-17). Each consortium incorporates a variety of humanitarian and development actors and collaborates with government leaders and community members. This approach focuses on combining members' diverse expertise to solve issues that prevent local durable solutions. CCCM is currently focused on increasing collaboration with these consortia as part of its own durable solutions strategy (CCCM Cluster Somalia 2023).

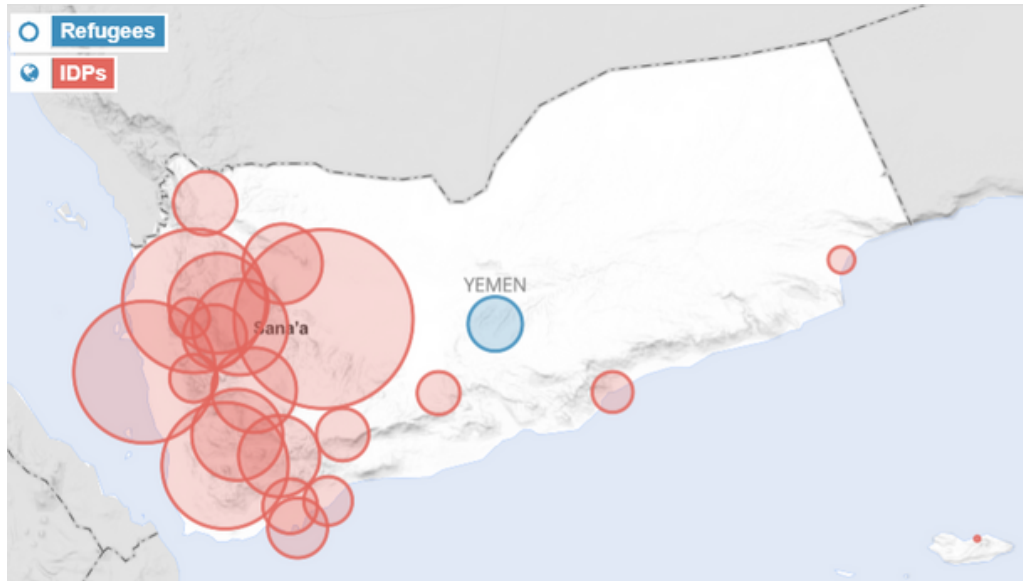
According to CCCM's stated strategy for 2023, it is also implementing a similar geographic-based services concept through a neighbourhood-level approach within Somalia (CCCM Cluster Somalia 2023). Since many urban IDP settlements are small and close together, often without clearly distinguishable boundaries, CCCM partners will manage all settlements within a local area (Macharia 2023). This will streamline service provision within the neighbourhood, especially since many services, such as water and latrines, are provided at a geographic level. This approach will also facilitate the identification of gaps, including missing services or small sites that may have been previously overlooked.

One recent project highlights the importance of these coordination factors and illustrates how they can interact to improve the provision of durable solutions. Responding to a request by the Somalia government, humanitarian actors, cluster representatives, and members of local government worked together to develop a new IDP site in Barwaaqo, beginning in early 2018. After analysing risk factors faced by vulnerable IDP sites in Baidoa, 1,000 households (930 IDP and 70 from host communities) were selected to move to the new site (CCCM Cluster 2021, 98-102). This helped decongest existing IDP sites in Baidoa and protect households from future eviction.

Unlike most self-settled IDP sites, the new Barwaaqo site was planned rather than spontaneous, so participating stakeholders considered the implementation of durable solutions from the beginning. They designed the site to be a stable location for households to live and integrate into the local community. As a result, the site includes amenities such as adequately spaced shelters, provision of services, solar safety lighting, and designated space set aside for markets and mosques. After two years, households will receive titles for their land, preventing future HLP issues and ensuring secure tenure in the long run. Local government actors were involved in the process and will take over long-term management. Early participation of development actors has helped ensure consistent funding across the life of the project, including as humanitarian partners leave and hand the site over for long-term development and integration.

Somali IDPs face a variety of complex challenges with HLP issues, which complicate the pursuit of durable solutions. Although obstacles remain, the examples above highlight that CCCM and its partners have implemented several responses which illustrate key concepts to facilitate the promotion of these durable solutions.

Yemen



SOURCE: [HTTPS://DATA.UNHCR.ORG/EN/COUNTRY/YEM](https://data.unhcr.org/en/country/yem)

For the past eight years, active war caused by political instability and the rise of insurgent groups have led to Yemen becoming commonly known as the largest humanitarian crisis in the world. As the country has experienced violent attacks and military clashes, over 24 million people need humanitarian assistance (CCCM Cluster 2021, pg 50-55), including 4,523,022 IDPs as of December 2022 (UNHCR 2023e). Yemen's humanitarian crisis continues to grow, and the Yemeni government has been unable to provide basic services such as electricity, fuel, and water, further exacerbating the situation. This, along with airstrikes and indiscriminate shelling on neighbourhoods, has led to mass displacement and loss of livelihoods, as well as losses of housing, land, and property (Anaam 2021).

Some of the most common HLP issues in Yemen include eviction, economic hardship, social issues, and urbanisation. Most IDP sites in Yemen are spontaneous and self-settled, meaning that there is no formal agreement with the landowner (CCCM Cluster Yemen 2023). Furthermore, many pieces of land have more than one owner (Al-Hashedy 2023). Because of this, evictions may occur at any time, often without prior notice. For those who do have an agreement with the landowner, there are continuously changing regulations surrounding land agreements thus creating the unpredictable nature of eviction notices (Mathieu 2023).

A further complication to evictions is that there are many instances of IDPs working the land that they reside on, creating a type of patronage between themselves and their landlords. This relationship can become exploitative, as the landlords need the labour of the IDPs and want to maximise space for agricultural production, while IDP tenants need the livelihood opportunities as

well as the space for residing. Landlords have been known to ask tenants to move small distances (e.g. 200 metres) in order to allow space for the cultivation of certain areas of the land and, given the relationship, IDP tenants must comply (Mathieu 2023). Economic hardship further exacerbates HLP issues, particularly in the Northern Highlands. While many locations have an adequate supply of available houses, rent prices are set at levels that are unfeasible for many IDPs to afford and do not respond to market pulls (Al-Hashedy 2023).

HLP issues are further complicated by social problems associated with land ownership. Although no official statistics exist, Yemen is thought to be over 99% Islamic, and both customary and statutory property rights are informed by sharia law (U.S. Department of State 2022). This inhibits the ability of youth and daughters to inherit and buy land (World Bank 2019), which can have particularly challenging impacts during conflict as there is often an increase of women and youth seeking to obtain land rights that previously belonged to their family members lost at war. Furthermore, there is a caste system in place that leads to the discrimination of certain groups holding land and limits their labour market opportunities, thus hindering their ability to accumulate property. These social structures also negatively impact the dispersal of information by UNHCR and other humanitarian actors. A 2016 study by OXFAM found that the most marginalised communities have the greatest difficulty in accessing information on the availability of humanitarian assistance, thereby also having the greatest difficulty accessing the assistance itself (Al-Sabahi and Aarya 2016).

IDP integration in urban areas presents unique complications which are often compounded by pre-existing problems arising from rapid urbanisation. These include overcrowding, strain on public services, and precarious living situations, such as the construction of slums. In addition to IDPs, Yemen has many workers and refugees that have returned, as well lower caste populations that are marginalised and have not been integrated into urban society, despite years of residence. This existing inequality may make it more difficult for neighbourhoods to integrate and absorb newer IDPs.

Because of these challenges, many Yemeni IDPs have settled in public buildings, most commonly schools. This has created tension with host communities who blame the IDP populations when their children are not able to attend school, either because the school is unopened due to the residents or because of cultural and safety concerns, such as sending young girls into a school occupied with IDPs including men (Al-Sabahi and Motahar 2017).

When not residing in public buildings, IDPs are often pushed into the least desirable neighbourhoods or lands. For example, one informal urban settlement was developed in a flood

path, putting IDPs at risk of future physical danger and repeated displacement. However, many of the settlement residents were resistant to moving the settlement since the proposed alternative locations were more rural and limited access to the economic opportunities provided by an urban setting (Al-Hashedy and Matthieu 2023). Furthermore, COVID-19 has worsened the economic situation, and many IDPS have been forced to sell their limited property such as gas cylinders, mattresses, blankets, and clothes in order to meet daily survival needs (Anaam 2021).

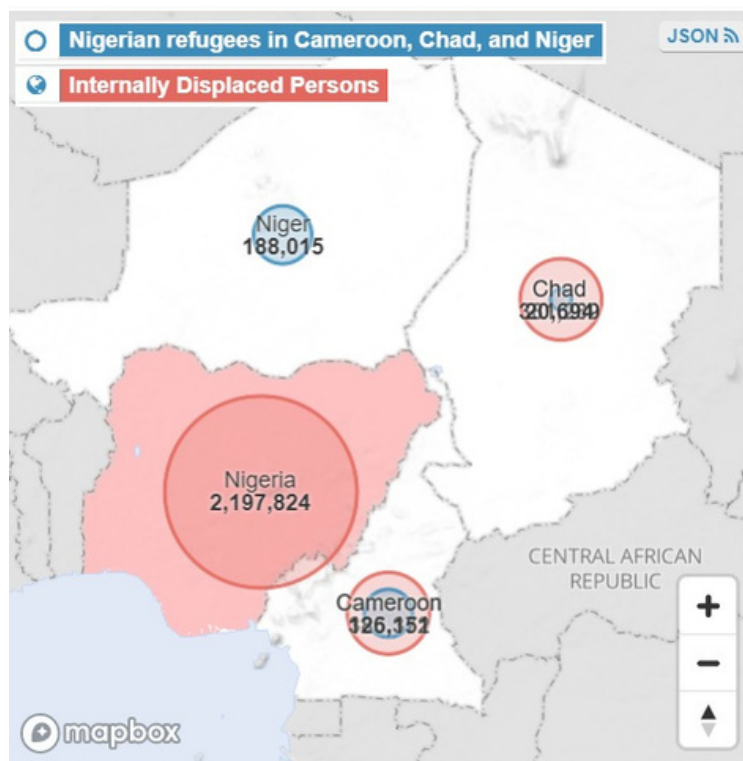
There have been attempts to improve housing options for IDPs, but the development processes adopted have been ill-suited to the setting and have failed to provide affordable housing. Instead, the most affordable and common housing solution is owner-built shelters (Al-Hashedy and Matthieu 2023).

Given the vast nature of the crisis, the UNHCR team and other humanitarians are unable to serve all of Yemen. To date, the CCCM team serves around 31% of IDP settlements (CCCM Cluster Yemen 2023). The team has taken many steps to try to address HLP issues in this context. In particular, they've sought to address communication issues in a variety of ways. The team actively maps out needs and gaps in interventions in order to address areas of greatest concern. Furthermore, in order to improve coordination and to address issues that cannot be resolved at the site level through regular programmatic activities, the Yemen CCCM cluster implemented a Referral Escalation System (RES) in 2020. This system functions by logging and tracking assistance gaps from their identification until their resolution. It outlines in what ways each coordination structure is responsible and offers greater accountability to affected populations (AAP), facilitating greater local coordination to address issues. This allows issues to be resolved at the local level as much as possible and referred to a higher level only when found to be unsolvable at lower levels. This helps more senior levels prioritise what issues are of greatest importance for them to work on. (CCCM Cluster 2021, pg 50-55). The team also tracks potential evictions in order to know where they may need to assist. However, as mentioned above, these are often unpredictable, and even when they are anticipated, authorities typically lack the capacity to be able to respond (Al-Hashedy 2023). Nonetheless, the CCCM team works with the site manager and local authorities to try to find solutions and avoid evictions wherever possible (Mathieu 2023).

In terms of durable solutions, the CCCM team is assisting IDPs' integration into host communities by engaging with the local government in identifying public land that is available for IDPs to securely settle on. However, HLP issues go beyond simply settling on land, and successful resettlement must involve connection to basic public services, including access to electricity, running water, and adequate sanitation, in addition to reasonably close access to schools, medical

facilities, and other such services. The CCCM team seeks to address this by coordinating the provision of such infrastructure with local service providers, especially the government. This is a challenge due to the dispersed nature and vast number of settled sites, and a lack of connection to public services predates the conflict and is essential to address not only in helping IDPs resettle but for the nation as a whole.

Nigeria



Source: [HTTPS://DATA.UNHCR.ORG/EN/COUNTRY/NGA](https://data.unhcr.org/en/country/nga)

Nigeria has been helplessly fighting the Boko Haram terrorist group's insurgency since 2009. Boko Haram is prominent in northern Nigeria states like Borno, Yobe, and Adamawa. They have become the most dangerous rebel group that Nigerians have ever seen in the last five to ten years. Their main belief is "Western Education is forbidden" (Sambo 2017). They are known to use guerrilla warfare tactics to devastate churches, mosques, schools, police stations, and government, private, and public-owned facilities (Walker 2012). The dangerous activities of the Boko Haram insurgency have resulted in a massive increase in displacement in Nigeria's Northeastern region. In Nigeria, the growing numbers and plight of internally displaced people are concerning and dangerous. Furthermore, Nigeria is vulnerable to natural disasters, particularly floods caused by the release of water from Cameroon's Lado dam, as well as community clashes that have spawned and continue to cause displacement throughout its territory (Alobol and Obaji 2016).

Nigeria had 3.1 million internally displaced people as of June 2022 (UNHCR 2023). According to the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), 57% of IDPs in the BAY states live in host communities, and 43% live in camps (IOM 2022). As part of the joint humanitarian response, UNHCR's work for IDPs in Nigeria focuses on protection, shelter, and non-food items.

Borno, the state most impacted by conflict, is home to the largest population of IDPs. In northeast Nigeria, 73% of all IDPs currently reside in Borno, with Yobe and Adamawa following with 10% and 7%, respectively. IDPs often move between Local Government Areas (LGAs). 30% of IDPs are relocated within their LGA of origin, and 70% are relocated to an LGA different from their LGA of origin (CCCM Cluster Nigeria 2020). There continues to be an increase in mobility in the region due to continued fear of attacks, insecurity, and insurgency; poor living conditions in places of origin; and economic factors such as the need to migrate in order to access agricultural land (CCCM Cluster 2021, pg. 104-109) According to assessments of IDP camps in the BAY states, one in four of the camps are extremely congested, with less than 15 m² of space per person (OCHA 2023).

One of the main HLP issues IDPs in Nigeria face is forced eviction as a result of both the formal camp and informal camp closure. Eviction has become a problem as many IDPs had settled in government buildings, such as hospitals or schools, and the government is in the process of reinstating those structures to their original use or as private homeowners return to the land and find settlers on their formerly owned property (Ekoh et al. 2022).

Another pressing issue in Nigeria is the competing responsibilities of authorities due to legal pluralism. In Nigeria, there are three types of legal systems in use: common law, customary law, and sharia law. The legal system is made up of larger traditional systems, including family heads, religious scholars, traditional judges, and spiritual and religious leaders (Hartman 2018; Adewale 2016).

Studies conducted by NRC in Nigeria show that traditional and religious authorities were the most trusted to settle individual disagreements, according to surveys throughout Nigeria that included the north. These leaders are seen to be more in touch with the people, educated about their challenges and values, and more likely to find lasting solutions than formal justice systems since they put more emphasis on restorative results than placing blame. Yet, it was also clear that traditional and customary institutions frequently lacked inclusivity, it was claimed that women and adolescents only had a tiny part in resolving disputes, and that they typically did so only within their own social circles. However, in the mediation of such disputes, traditional leaders were not entitled to challenge landowner's decisions made in respect of their own land because they were guests and did not possess authority in the displaced region (NRC 2018).

Absence of civil authorities and lack of or weakened HLP dispute resolution capacities especially in return and relocation sites is a pertaining issue in Nigeria. Several communities in conflict-affected areas have turned to the civilian joint task force (CJTF) to settle conflicts; nevertheless,

this leaves them dependent on the goodwill and judgement of untrained individuals without the institutional safeguards and experience that traditional systems give (Rasul and Robins 2017).

Some of the most common issues IDPs face when acquiring tenancy agreements are lack of lease or licence agreements and insufficient understanding of the distinctions and effects. The landlord's failure to adhere to the terms of a tenancy agreement and imperfect tenancy agreements are also recurring issues IDPs are forced to face while securing a safe shelter. (Rasul and Robins 2017).

Secondary occupation is a major problem in Nigeria. In IDP locations of origin, HLP disputes are associated with the absence of property owners from their localities. IDPs said that during their absence, others had encroached on their fields and moved into their homes. (Mamza 2023).

IDPs in Nigeria have limited access to land for shelter, settlements, and livelihood. In the BAY states, some 41% of IDPs, returnees, and members of the host community still live in overcrowded, deteriorating shelters with little access to non-food items (NFIs). In camps, displaced families had either been living in tarpaulin tents or in rooms in existing structures that had been built for various purposes. Families that are forced to leave the camps are living in poor conditions in ill-constructed tents that cannot withstand the elements. Such tents do not provide adequate rain protection, which is a major issue during the rainy season (Ewang 2022).

The cost of living increases tenancy issues. Rent payments become increasingly difficult as IDPs run out of options or struggle to obtain employment. In Nigeria, when renters are required to pay six months or a year's worth of rent in advance, IDPs have a particularly difficult time finding housing (Rasul and Robins 2017).

Marginalised groups especially women are affected by the impending HLP issues. According to the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round 41, around 53 per cent of IDPs in Nigeria are women and children. While women may have had some limited management and decision-making rights within their own households, ownership rights continue to be largely reserved for men. Although some wealthy women own property, most ethno-linguistic groups in the study area have customary law that explicitly prohibits women from owning property (Hartman 2018). Even if women have the money to rent, they usually need a male signatory as landowners are reluctant to rent to single women (Mamza 2023).

In Nigeria, customary law limited the rights that women had over HLP. While women may have

had some limited management and decision-making rights within their own households, ownership rights continue to be largely reserved for men. Although some wealthy women own property, most ethnolinguistic groups in the study area have customary law that explicitly prohibits women from owning property (Hartman 2018). Even if women have the money to rent, they usually need a male signatory as landowners are reluctant to rent to single women (Mamza 2023).

Insecurity and lack of safety is another pressing issue in Nigeria. The displaced people admitted that thieves frequently target the small possessions they have in the camp because their homes are not secure; for example, some of the project homes in Wassa camp lack doors, while those in New-Kuchingoro are improvised structures made of wood, zinc, and trampolines, which make it simple for thieves to break in. The IDPs felt that they cannot rely on Nigerian authorities for assistance or safety and security (Ekoh et al. 2022).

CCCM achieves its objectives by promoting community-led initiatives, providing technical support to local partners, and facilitating coordination among humanitarian actors. Additionally, CCCM works towards sustainable solutions for displaced populations, including durable housing and livelihood opportunities.

CCCM in Nigeria has set up dispute resolution committees in return/relocation sites to address HLP disputes where there is none. Along with this provision of capacity building and material support to collaborative dispute resolution structure dealing with HLP cases and provision of awareness and sensitisation sessions on HLP and legal advice are provided (Mamza 2023).

CCCM site improvement activities in Nigeria are focused on improving physical living conditions and ensuring the safety of displaced people through community-based disaster risk reduction interventions/measures. This is primarily accomplished through community involvement and best local practices learned from previous experiences (IOM 2021).

In order to help with the immediate needs of IDPs as well as their longer-term integration, CCCM has provided and distributed shelter materials and facilitated access to durable housing solutions (CCCM Cluster 2021, 101-109). Furthermore, CCCM seeks to engage the displaced peoples themselves in their own situations by conducting needs assessments and focus groups (CCCM Cluster 2021, 110-113).

CCCM has sought to serve IDPs in a number of other ways, including care and maintenance of camps facilities, as well as the provision of some livelihood opportunities to ease economic

hardship. One such program was the Cash for Work, where unskilled and semi-skilled workers are employed through labour-intensive projects such as irrigation system rehabilitation, soil conservation, and road construction and maintenance (CCCM Cluster 2021,110-113). There have also been efforts for flood mitigation, drainage clearance, and shelter construction, as well as improving conditions for those with disabilities by providing accessible latrines and bathing facilities. The CCCM team has also established a protection help line to ensure that the IDPs have a channel to request help and inform CCCM staff of issues (CCCM Cluster 2021, 110-113).

SYNTHESIS,
RECOMMENDATIONS AND
BEST PRACTICES,
& CONCLUSION

Synthesis

Although specifics vary by context, several common themes arise across country case studies as there are a variety of issues faced throughout the camp life cycle in all three of the contexts researched. This section synthesises the case study takeaways to highlight the main HLP issues experienced across contexts and underline the connections with durable solutions. It primarily focuses on the general themes of eviction, legal frameworks, rapid urbanisation, economic hardship, marginalised groups, and coordination.

Eviction is a widespread issue regardless of country context and creates a precariousness for IDPs around the globe as many live with uncertainty about the sustainability of their living situations. It can also perpetuate conflict as, at times, violence is used to force evictions and insecure tenure creates instability. This insecurity around tenure, and complications including loss of property and patterns of multiple displacement, prevents durable solutions and perpetuates a reliance on humanitarian assistance.

Specific types of durable solutions also face unique problems created by evictions. Local integration is impacted by eviction since the integration process must restart every time an IDP is forced to relocate. In addition, evictions can be tied to discrimination and exploitation, including caste-based discrimination. In both Yemen and Nigeria, there are clear examples of members of lower castes being unable to integrate in their new geographical locations as they are allowed fewer rights than higher caste occupants. In the case of return as a durable solution, eviction may play a more complicated role, as returning IDPs may find themselves in a situation of having to evict secondary occupiers who are residing on their property or in their homes.

In all three of these country cases, the legal framework proved to be an important underlying aspect in addressing HLP issues with durable solutions. In each of these countries, a system of legal pluralism exists, and contradictions between the systems have led to conflict and instability of tenure, thus limiting long-term durability of solutions. Uncertainty about who owns the land or the presence of multiple owners through the various systems can make it challenging for IDPs to purchase land or have secure leasing agreements.

Lack of documentation can prevent both integration into local communities and return. Integration is impacted since IDPs may be challenged on their right to dwell in a space and they cannot prove this because they do not have documentation. Return is impacted as IDPs may be unable to claim back property or land that previously belonged to them and, upon return, they may find others have taken over their abandoned land through a different system.

The durable solution of resettlement is constrained by the legal definition of IDPs. Since they have

not crossed an international border, they are not given the same legal protections and opportunities as that of refugees under the definition set forth in the 1951 Convention. While UNHCR has expanded its operations in order to serve these vulnerable and displaced peoples, countries are not obligated to support IDPs in the same way they are obligated to support refugees. Furthermore, many IDPs are unaware of the legal rights they have within the country, and due to this lack of awareness, are unable to challenge injustices committed against them.

Urbanisation often complicates the HLP conditions faced by IDPs. In both Yemen and Somalia, urban settings are overcrowded with large poor populations and weak public services. Many IDPs flock to cities for security and greater economic opportunities. These inflows place greater strain on existing urban infrastructure. The establishment of informal settlements contributes to the environment of weak urban institutions and low service coverage, as these settlements lack integration into the local governance system and are often underserved or neglected. In addition, IDPs are likely to be relegated to the least desirable locations, including dangerous areas such as partially destroyed neighbourhoods and waste dumping grounds.

In many cases, urban integration is IDPs' preferred durable solution due to increased access to jobs and government services compared to rural areas. However, due to poor living conditions, the feasibility of local integration is greatly limited. IDPs often remain at high risk of eviction or other displacement. Even if their tenure remains secure, minimum standards of living are usually not reached, meaning that IDPs' dignity and human rights are being violated. By definition, durable solutions cannot be achieved unless these issues are overcome and IDPs no longer require assistance.

HLP problems are often entangled with economic hardships. In all three of the case study countries, IDPs encountered problems because of financial limitations. IDPs frequently have to pay exorbitant rent in order to find safe and secure housing in their new location, which significantly hinders their ability to integrate into the community, especially for those who have experienced displacement and lost their sources of income. IDPs are also compelled to live in dangerous or crowded conditions, which raises their risk of illness or injury; this in return increases healthcare costs and limits their ability to work and make a living. Due to the high cost of resolving HLP disputes, IDPs are prevented from defending their property rights and they struggle to return to the place of origin to start their lives over.

Marginalised groups experience additional challenges in relation to HLP issues. Under customary legal systems, women, people with disabilities, and minorities (whether social, ethnic, or

religious) are often disadvantaged by rulings that favour dominant groups with more influence. In all three cases, it was found that women in particular face traditional customs that prevent them from establishing their HLP rights, even though many households are headed by women due to the nature of the conflicts. This places them in a position to be exploited by landowners or men who act as their signatories. Discrimination may also block marginalised groups from settling in certain neighbourhoods and may prevent local integration even when they do settle there.

Breakdowns in coordination can create gaps and leave IDPs vulnerable before durable solutions have been attained. A lack of collaboration with local government can lead to failures in legal frameworks and public services when IDPs attempt to return. Governments must also be willing to take responsibility for IDP sites for them to be integrated into the local community. As seen in all three case studies, inconsistencies with legal actions, such as issuing titles and mediating land disputes, create issues with coordinating with the government. This can make it difficult to determine the proper channels for interventions, such as eviction prevention, and make the HLP situation of IDPs less stable. As a result, gaps may arise during processes of return or integration. Problems with government coordination, or volatility within collaborating relationships, can constrain the long-term sustainability of durable solutions.

Late-stage collaboration across sectors can fragment the coordination process necessary to establish durable solutions. Often different sectors' specialisations lead to a siloing of responsibilities instead of a comprehensive approach (Robinson 2023). Interventions meant to tackle multifaceted problems may also be less effective or efficient. This is common across case studies. It can create gaps in services and certain issues may be under-identified or overlooked until they become severe. Development actors are generally included in the durable solutions process when humanitarian actors are ready to transition out. This may lead to lapses in services, support, and funding. These discontinuities place durable solutions at risk of failing by disrupting the stability of the IDPs' situation.

Lastly, excluding IDPs and other members of affected communities from the coordination process decreases the likelihood that durable solutions will be attained. Suggested solutions to HLP issues may not meet the needs of affected communities or may face unanticipated challenges caused by the local situation. In addition, changing conditions may lead to solutions becoming no longer durable, which may not be discovered without open communication with affected communities. It can also be difficult to define when a durable solution has successfully been achieved and when an IDP is fully integrated and therefore no longer displaced. This adds additional complications and nuance to the HLP issues already discussed above.

Recommendations and Best Practices

After analysis of the HLP problems faced across the three case studies, this report now turns to potential solutions. Based on the identified gaps and best practices across the case studies, this section details several recommendations for future practices within CCCM interventions.

Many of the HLP issues facing IDPs are created by pre-conditions of the conflict. While recognising the vast complexities, UNHCR can leverage its position of influence to promote legal reforms, in particular through simplification and enforcement of a consistent legal system. As exemplified in the Nigeria case, the CCCM team has worked alongside the government in order to fund and ensure the issuance of official documentation that will certify recognised land ownership over any competing claims (Mamza 2023). This is a costly process but one that can be well worth it in providing secure tenure and will enable successful implementation of both the durable solutions of local integration and return.

As the cluster with jurisdiction over camp management and coordination, CCCM plays an essential role leading coordination between clusters, humanitarian partners, government actors, and the development sector. When working with the local government, CCCM can promote the adoption of best legal practices, such as those outlined above, and the use of public land to provide secure tenure for IDPs. Government actors can also be included in decision-making and project implementation to encourage government leadership and long-term ownership of IDP interventions.

The usage of some form of area-based approach, like that currently being adopted by CCCM Somalia, can improve the attainment of durable solutions. This may look different based on local contexts, but in theory should emphasise dividing up geographic areas, within which partners work together under the direction of a leading organisation. (The concept is similar to the cluster system but divided geographically rather than by topic. It is intended to bridge the gaps between clusters and sectors and facilitate cooperation within a set geography.) Regional-level approaches are common across the case studies, whereas the addition of a neighbourhood-level approach is new, as illustrated by Somalia. By streamlining collaboration between humanitarian partners and promoting the participation of local governments and representatives of affected communities, this approach has potential to increase intervention adaptability. This would make it easier to address HLP issues through sustainable durable solutions that are tailored to the local conditions. It also promotes CCCM inclusion of IDPs and other affected community members as active agents in determining for themselves which interventions and solutions are implemented.

Many times, the transition from a humanitarian to a development intervention is difficult, and

gaps often arise in services or coverage. Frequently, this transition may even be delayed or fail to occur. Early collaboration between humanitarian and development actors can alleviate these problems. Although steps have begun to move this direction recently, this is a yet untapped area of collaboration with potential for massive impact on IDPs' experience of HLP issues, as well as the establishment of durable solutions. Ideally, this would occur from the beginning of a crisis in order to set the groundwork for durable solutions to develop throughout a humanitarian response. The response to the recent Ukraine conflict has highlighted that it is possible to at least consider development early during an ongoing crisis. Although war continues, durable solutions are already being considered, with rebuilding and documentation happening alongside humanitarian interventions, such as setting up collective centres (Robinson 2023). However, it is recognised that this may not always be possible due to the urgency of the emergency response. The benefits of humanitarian-development coordination includes on a global level as Jim Robinson discussed receiving a broader perspective through earlier collaboration with development actors (2023). The process of cooperation with development actors may be difficult to put in place, but an initial step forward could be working with development representatives on implementing a particular project, or workshopping to find a solution to an area-based problem. One example could be having development professionals work alongside CCCM to implement urban planning within large IDP settlements or groups of settlements.

Throughout the key informant interviews, country programmes expressed that they have encountered difficulties working with partners due to the partners' lack of familiarity with HLP issues. Training for the partners is necessary so that they have a deep understanding of what HLP issues are and the channels, tools, and best practices they should use in monitoring, reporting, and responding to these issues. However, due to the CCCM team's limited capacity and financial constraints, many of the training needs remain unfulfilled. For example, in Nigeria, Jabani Mamza estimated that only 30-40% of training requests are fulfilled (2023). When trainings are conducted, they draw from materials largely provided by NRC, with a few materials provided by IOM as well. As UNHCR is the cluster lead, they might take the role of organising a training toolkit of all materials available, curating materials to fill gaps that are left in what is currently available and ensuring that CCCM field team staff are equipped to use the materials in order to help partners build their capacity. The gap in training impacts the entire camp life cycle and can inhibit the successful implementation of durable solutions, since HLP is an essential part of this process. While training and capacity building for stakeholders is a part of the normal processes of CCCM's operations, there appears to be a gap in terms of training that is specific to HLP and, at least in these cases, there seem to be more stakeholders who could benefit from the training than are currently being reached.

In addition to equipping partners with training, there is also real value added through training the IDPs themselves to know and understand their legal rights when it comes to HLP issues, what steps they can take to ensure the sustainability of their living situation, and where they can turn for help if their rights are violated. This aligns with the CCCM team's commitment to ensuring IDPs are active participants in their own situations and the commitment to build capacity both during displacement and beyond. This will enable the attainment of durable solutions by supporting IDPs in the process of integration, resettlement, or return. In order to ensure that this is successful, the mode of training and information spreading is important to consider. For example, a 2016 OXFAM study in Yemen found that cell phone calling and word of mouth were the most effective means of information dispersal about humanitarian assistance availability, with 59% of the affected population relying on cell phone calling, and 56% relying on word of mouth. Other frequently used methods were community volunteers (32%), radio (25%) and WhatsApp (24%; used by 26% of the IDP population) (Al-Sabahi and De Santis 2016). This shows that in expanding training efforts for IDPs, it is important that the CCCM team conducts proper research to understand the most appropriate channels to reach the population effectively.

Other best practices included the use of a referral system, as seen in the Yemen case, in order to prioritise areas of greatest need and ensure that the limited staff capacity and resources that these types of protracted situations often experience are well allocated, and that local engagement is being pursued to the highest extent possible. It also helps facilitate strong coordination through its organisational capabilities. Such a system could be explored to see if it can improve operations and coordination in other contexts.

Conclusion

Through an in-depth analysis of country case studies in Somalia, Yemen, and Nigeria, as well as synthesis of cross-country takeaways, this report has underlined the interconnections between HLP issues and durable solutions. Issues with HLP effectively block durable solutions by complicating processes of return, integration, and resettlement. However, these case studies illustrate that while HLP issues are complex and contextual, general practices may assist the pursuit of durable solutions across a variety of contexts. By creating a framework of support, developing awareness of HLP rights, and focusing on long-term effects rather than immediate relief, durable solutions mitigate the impact of HLP issues. The recommendations section detailed specific implementation through a variety of best practices. These cover a range of areas including legal systems, physical documentation, HLP training material, and systematic early coordination across several axes. CCCM can have a powerful role in promoting and implementing these practices in individual contexts to improve progress towards durable solutions for IDPs.

Conclusions are drawn from the case studies, which were selected as a result of being informative examples of protracted conflict interacting with HLP issues and durable solutions. Although the recommendations are stated in general terms, application may vary widely, particularly in countries whose situation differs greatly from these three countries. The specifics of implementation will depend on local context and should consider underlying factors that influence HLP rights, the conflict environment, and the functioning of the government. Future research could analyse these underlying factors, in addition to delving into specific designs of how to implement the proposed best practices to achieve durable solutions.

IDPs face a multitude of challenges caused by their displacement, including prolonged HLP issues as they are initially separated from house, land, and property and then continue to deal with precarious living situations and poor conditions throughout their displacement. The attainment of durable solutions for IDPs is the end goal of CCCM humanitarian interventions and IDPs themselves. Prioritising this goal can both help resolve HLP issues, as well as ensure that they are resolved earlier in the process of a humanitarian response. Ultimately, this can help IDPs recover more quickly from displacement and become empowered to live with secure enjoyment of their rights.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A: Terms of Reference

Research Question

How can HLP issues among IDPs be addressed by implementing durable solutions?

Background

The role of the Global Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster is twofold; to coordinate humanitarian actors with regards to all services provided to displaced populations within any communal settings (i.e. camps, informal settlements, collective centres); and working with the affected population to ensure representation, on-site governance and access to information about services provided. Working with national authorities to support their responsibility to administer such sites through capacity building; expert technical support; and strategic planning to prevent and cope with massive displacement of populations; and move towards durable solutions.

Currently, in the contexts of internal displacement, millions of IDPs live in informal sites and properties where there are unresolved disputes on their rights to reside on these sites. While this often happens because there are no other feasible alternatives, the humanitarian actors often face immense challenges in operating in these sites as the assistance to these is often considered as a “harmful approach that encourages IDPs to continue living in these disputed properties”. The donor community also finds it challenging to fund activities.

The scope of operations and responsibilities of the Global CCCM Cluster goes beyond the traditional idea of a planned camp, to include collective centres, spontaneous sites, temporary settlements and transit/return centers, across urban and rural situations.

Global Cluster Lead Responsibilities

- Standards and policy setting: tool development, best practices.
- Building response capacity: inter-agency roster for regional and national trainings, training of regional and national trainers, capacity building deployments.
- Operation support: surge capacity/expert deployments, technical guidance, short term diagnostic and technical missions, advocacy and resource mobilization.

The proposed project aims to outline practical and innovative ways to incorporate Housing Land and Property (HLP) practices into camp coordination and camp management activities. Following a literature review and consultations with key stakeholders, consultants are expected to outline the HLP issues and develop recommendations on HLP best practices, specifically through the lens of durable solutions.

Objective

Consultants are to provide a detailed overview of CCCM HLP related practices at the field level and the stand of the local actors and IDPs on these debated sites. Samples of some practical aspects that need to be strengthened as part of camp coordination and camp management steps to mitigate or respond to situations of HLP issues such as evictions.

Methodology

- Desk/literature review of the research area;
- Review of the existing internal documents/guidance notes;
- Interviews with key stakeholders at a global and national level.

UNHCR Contact

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Appendix B: Interview Participants

Date	Country	Name(s)	Organisation/Position
2/2/23	Yemen	Gabriel Mathieu; Walid Al-Hashedy	UNHCR Senior National CCCM Cluster Coordinator; UNHCR National Lead/Deputy CCCM Cluster Coordinator
15/2/23	Nigeria	Jabani Mamza	NRC HLP AoR coordinator for North-East Nigeria
24/2/23	Global	Jim Robinson	NRC Co-coordinator for the Global HLP Area of Responsibility
2/3/23	Somalia	James Macharia; Shezane Kirubi	UNHCR CCCM Cluster Co-Coordinator; NRC Information, Counselling, and Legal Assistance (ICLA) specialist & Acting Housing, Land and Property (HLP) AoR Coordinator - Somalia

Appendix C: Interview Questions

Country questions (Somalia, Yemen, Nigeria):

1. What are the major HLP issues faced in your context?
2. What has been done on a local level to address this issue?
3. What has been done on a national level to address this issue?
4. What has been done on an international level to address this issue?
5. What kind of support would be useful to address this issue?

Global questions:

1. How are durable solutions being implemented currently?
2. What are some of the gaps that need to be addressed?
3. What are some of the innovative tools that can be introduced to improve the situation?
4. How do different stakeholders coordinate to provide durable solutions?

Appendix D: Map of Case Studies



Appendix E: UN Cluster System

