



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 \(nrccsystems.net\)](http://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.



ACTED

CCCM & HLP Working Group

“CCCM & HLP: examples of field cooperation from Hargeisa, Somaliland”

April 2021

ZERO EXCLUSION
CARBON
POVERTY



ACTED



ZERO EXCLUSION
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Displacement Context



Recurrent shocks and forced evictions causing multiple displacement

Majority of urban areas across Somaliland host IDPs and IDPs in informal sites

Durable solutions



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

Humanitarian Coordination



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



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



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





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Questions?

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CCCM & HLP collaboration: Informal Sites in Iraq

CCCM Cluster & HLP Sub-Cluster, Iraq

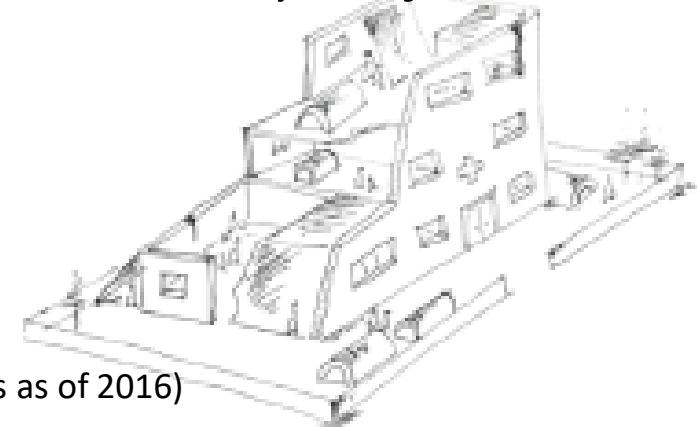


Overview

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.
- *[Gol 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



CCCM Cluster & HLP Sub-Cluster Iraq

Question & Answer note on Housing, Land, and Property (HLP) concerns for CCCM organizations working in informal sites in Iraq | v1.1

Version history:
v.1 August 2020
v.1.1 January 2021 | update to contact details

This Q&A note is the result of a discussion between CCCM partners (ACTED, Blumont, IOM, REACH) and the HLP Sub-Cluster Coordinator (Muslim Qazimi, UN-Habitat) under the Informal Sites Technical Working Group (TWiG) of the CCCM Cluster. The note summarizes discussions held in an online meeting of the TWiG on 18 August 2020, with additional details being added after. The note was drafted at the request of and for CCCM partners, but has relevance to organizations implementing other sectoral interventions.

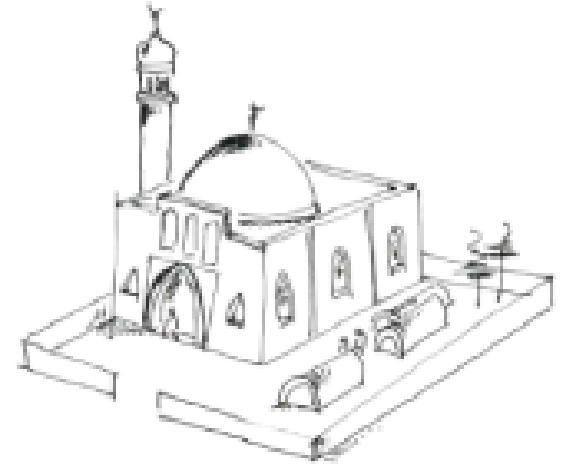
CCCM & HLP activities overview

The HLP Sub-Cluster and its partners are engaged in informal sites work providing HLP support and legal assistance. During the discussion the HLP SC clarified that it is not part of their mandate to deal and address the general issue of illegal construction, building permissions and other urban related issues in informal sites. HLP Sub-Cluster and its partners do provide, on regular basis, support and updates on the humanitarian needs that IDPs are facing related to HLP. As IDPs are living in informal sites, the HLP SC and its partners provide HLP support to them with regards to identification and resolution of HLP issues, provision of legal assistance, counselling and guidance, carry out HLP awareness raising, restoration of HLP documentation, support on tenure agreements between owners and tenants, receive referrals on HLP from non-HLP partners, etc., but is limited to HLP issues related to the humanitarian context. Any activity related to development (including settlement and legalization of buildings) and upgrade of the informal sites is not part of their mandate. UN-Habitat has been more actively engaged on urban planning, informal settlement and relevant issues, and limited to some governorates.

The CCCM Cluster and its partners provide core CCCM activities in informal sites through Mobile Teams for a maximum continued period of 12 months across the governorates where people affected by the conflict are displaced. The main focus are on establishment of community level structures, communication with communities and capacity building, physical site risk reduction, data collection and information sharing, including needs assessments, and advocacy for identified gaps with a specific focus on HLP issues. Cluster and partners have implemented activities in Informal Sites since 2014 and developed in 2016 the CCCM Mobile Response for the Informal Sites approach. There is a resurgence of interest on informal sites due to sudden closure and consolidation of the most populated camps in Ninewa and Salah al-Din governorates in summer 2019 which decreased in-camp population by almost 50 percent but inversely increased the presence of secondary displaced persons in urban and peri-urban areas.

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 squattered by the IDPs.