

CCCM Cluster Transition: Coordination guidance for CCCM partners working in informal sites

Revised CCCM governorate & area-level coordination engagement

July 2022

Context: It is planned that the current humanitarian coordination architecture in Iraq be deactivated and/or transitioned at the end of 2022, with Clusters transitioning and the current national- and governorate-level Inter-Cluster Coordination Groups ceasing. The CCCM Cluster in Iraq will deactivate at the end of 2022, transitioning relevant coordination responsibilities to CCCM agencies continuing implementation in camps and informal sites in 2023. As of June 2022, three CCCM partners are working in 77 informal sites across five governorates, with funding confirmed until at least mid-2023. As humanitarian coordination structures are reducing in 2022, and shifting to align with the evolving durable solutions coordination structures in Iraq, the CCCM Cluster is adjusting the CCCM governorate coordination structure supporting CCCM informal sites response. This adjustment aims to ensure sustainable CCCM engagement in relevant coordination structures into 2023.

Revised CCCM focal point system: In the governorates where there is CCCM programming in informal sites, the CCCM focal point function will switch from the current Governorate CCCM Cluster Focal Points from UNHCR, to sitting with the organizations implementing CCCM response. CCCM organizations with continued programming in informal sites will take up, or continue in, governorate-level coordination focal point roles, representing their organization and the CCCM response. CCCM organizations will also seek to engage with the Area-Based Coordination (ABC) groups, where they exist, to ensure that CCCM issues and informal site populations are considered in the coordination and programmatic prioritization of the ABC and durable solutions actors.

For the remainder of 2022, the national CCCM Cluster will continue to support the CCCM focal points in both carrying out the governorate- and area-level coordination engagement and raising and advocating on issues at a national level. In 2023, IOM will support with representation of informal site issues in national-level forums.

This document outlines some points to guide CCCM partners in both coordination structures.¹

Responsible organizations:

- Baghdad - IOM
- Anbar - DRC, IOM
- Salah al Din - IOM
- Kirkuk - IOM
- Ninewa - ACTED, IOM

Where there are two implementing CCCM organizations in the governorate, attendance of both in relevant meetings is encouraged. Where there are two implementing CCCM organizations in the same area, coordination between the two is highly encouraged, to provide mutual support, strengthen advocacy on common issues, and to develop common transition plans and engagement on durable solutions across sites.

While CCCM organizations will mainly represent and advocate on issues in the sites they work in, it is encouraged to be aware of any critical issues (e.g. eviction) arising in other informal sites nearby to areas of implementation, and to raise these issues to relevant actors for follow up. Until mid-2023, OCHA field offices will be maintained, able to support eviction advocacy, and support can also be requested through the ABCs.

¹ The **CCCM Informal Sites Transition Strategy (June 2022)** is also a useful resource, setting out area specific objectives and achievements.

a. CCCM governorate level coordination engagement

- Key functions include:
 - Attending the governorate ICCG, GCM, and any continuing governorate-level coordination forum
 - In these meetings, and outside of the meetings as relevant:
 - Consolidating updates, representing informal site issues, requesting support as needed
 - Following up on relevant issues to informal sites raised in the meetings by other actors
 - Providing feedback to other partners (CCCM, or site-level partners) on issues and updates
 - Promoting and encouraging common positions with other humanitarian actors
 - Engaging OCHA on urgent issues needing coordination or advocacy with government authorities, including humanitarian access and freedom of movement (e.g. former camps checkpoint closures)
 - Drawing attention to priority humanitarian needs in informal sites. Providing suggested actions and requesting timelines and action plans for follow up. *E.g. to take action on restrictions on freedom of movement, food insecurity, protection risks, service issues.*
 - Providing updates to other actors on data available on informal sites e.g. Informal Site Masterlist, REACH Informal Sites Assessment, Response Profiles, and organizational assessments
 - Working to promote linkages for informal sites between humanitarian issues and ABCs, and to promote joint planning between humanitarian and durable solutions actors
 - Raising unresolved or critical issues to national level through the CCCM Cluster Co-Coordinator in 2022, through request for support from OCHA (to mid-2023) and/or through ABCs, and any organizational representation in the DSTWG.

b. CCCM contribution to Area-Based Coordination (ABCs)

- CCCM should seek out the most relevant modality to engage in the ABC, for their area. This might be:
 - Regular attendance of ABCs by CCCM (if agreed with organization and ABC chairs)
 - Sharing information and analysis on informal sites through an organizational representative attending an ABC
 - Seeking out ad hoc opportunities to present on and discuss informal sites with ABC co-chairs and members (e.g. intentions data, related assessments, specific needs)
 - Bilateral relationship building / engagement with ABC co-chairs to highlight potential for contribution of CCCM and promote inclusion of informal site families and issues in durable solutions planning
- CCCM can contribute through:
 - Highlighting the presence of informal sites in the area covered by the ABC
 - Promoting and sharing available population data on the site maintained by CCCM
 - Promoting the inclusion of informal sites in ABC plans
 - Representing the intentions and durable solutions preferences / needs of the site populations to durable solutions actors, including presenting the DS Prioritization Matrix tool or related data
 - Promoting a community-informed understanding of IDPs' intentions and needs within the ABCs, including supporting on community engagement and community-led processes as relevant
 - Learning about ongoing or planned durable solutions interventions in the nearby area and drawing connections to informal site populations and needs, as relevant
 - Encouraging targeted solutions towards priority informal site populations - including engagement on areas of non-return and the provision of solutions for IDPs unable to return, particularly those facing eviction. Recommending informal sites as priority "deep dive" locations