



UN-Habitat Compendium:
Migration
related projects

UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

UN-Habitat
Migration
related projects

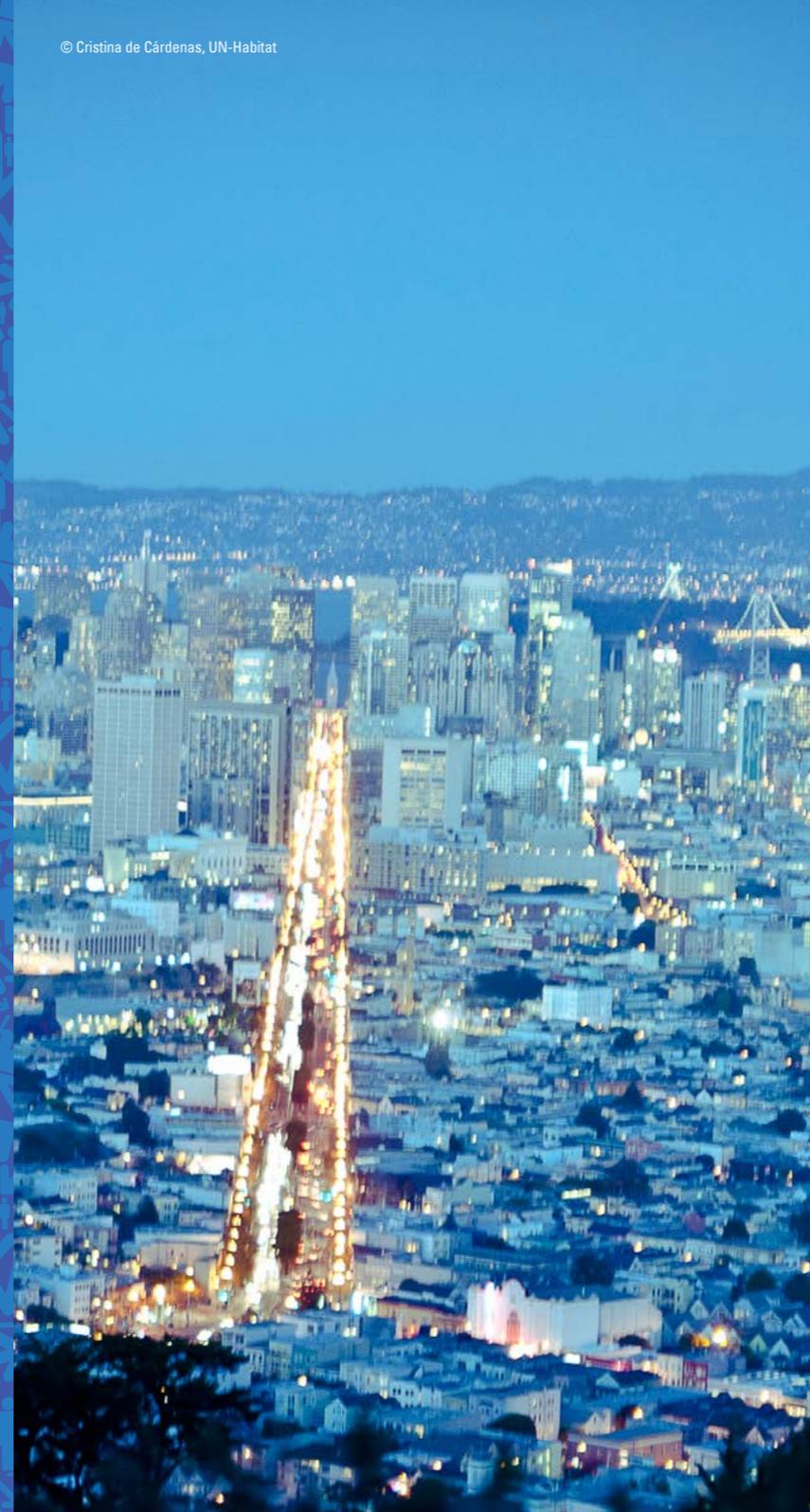


01 Background

Migration to cities, when effectively managed, has proven to contribute positively to the socio-economic dynamism and sustainable development of cities. Migration policies are often developed at national level but implemented locally. By adopting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the New Urban Agenda and recent Global Compacts for Migration and on Refugees¹, UN Member States have acknowledged the role of local authorities in ensuring inclusivity in line with the UN principle of leaving no-one behind.

UN-Habitat supports cities facing challenges due to different types of migration flows, including rural-urban migration; voluntary migration and forced displacement; migration due to conflict, natural hazards and climate change, or due to social and economic reasons. People move to cities, within their countries, within their region and across international boundaries.

UN-Habitat's new Strategic Plan 2020-2023, specifically Domaine of Change 4, focuses on inclusive and resilient cities, promoting social cohesion, underlining the positive impact of urban migration. UN-Habitat aims at for reducing inequalities and advancing sustainable urbanization for all inhabitants.

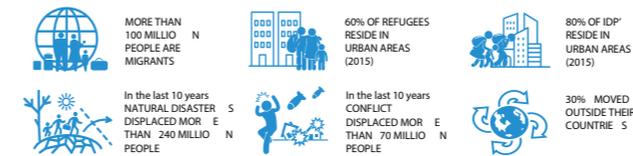


With its 2020-2023 Strategic Plan, UN-Habitat positions itself towards more effectively addressing issues of migration in urban policies, urban planning, governance and municipal finance mechanisms.

Inclusive planning and management of cities can facilitate positive contributions of migrant communities for the economic, social and cultural development of cities, and ensure that needs of all inhabitants, independent of their migration status, are met.

UN-Habitat aims to bring together national and local governments, UN agencies and regional commissions, academia, civil society organisations and private sector for the development of inclusive, integrated and multi-sectoral urban solutions. Based on its mandate, the agency advocates for whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches, and emphasizes the need for strengthening the human rights of all inhabitants for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and implementing the New Urban Agenda.

UN-Habitat, as a specialised agency and UN focal point on sustainable urban development, is well placed to work with and complement the work of partners towards this goal. Our work builds up on the four “drivers of change” of the New Urban Agenda: policy and legislation; urban and territorial planning; governance; and, financing mechanisms. By enhancing capacity at all government levels, data collection and knowledge sharing, UN-Habitat supports cities throughout the humanitarian-development-peace nexus for developing urban frameworks that make cities inclusive, resilient and safe.



This non-exhaustive compendium showcases selected UN-Habitat's projects and tools for different phases of the migration cycle. It introduces planning solutions, underlines the importance of land tenure, inclusive governance structures as well as the transformative power of integrated approaches for achieving "a better quality of life for all in an urbanizing world".

Migration and Inclusive Cities

The world is rapidly urbanising and migration, triggered by many different causes, is among the main drivers of this continuing trend. More than a billion people are migrants, and almost 258 million live outside their own countries. Cities are the main destination for migrants, with 60 per cent of the 14.4 million refugees worldwide and 80 per cent of the 38 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) residing in urban areas.

Migration policies are often developed at national level, yet cities and human settlements carry much of the responsibility to ensure the inclusion of migrants, their access to housing and urban services (administrative, social and basic services) and for fostering social cohesion between communities.

While, in many cases, migrants contribute positively to the social and economic development and cultural diversity of their hosting communities, many cities struggle with social cohesion and integrating the newly arrivals in their urban systems, particularly when resources and human, institutional and financial capacity are limited.

Reduced inequality, safe, orderly and regular migration and sustainable urbanisation are important goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and achieving these interlinked goals require national and local authorities to coordinate their efforts to reduce the causes of migration and ensure migrants can live with dignity in their communities.

Recognising the significant proportion of migrants in cities, the New Urban Agenda calls on Member States to “support local authorities in establishing frameworks that enable the positive contribution of migrants to cities,” (para 28)². The Global Compacts for Migration (GCM) and on Refugees (GCR) further reinforce the role of local authorities as key players for their implementation.

Cities need support to harness the local economic, cultural, and social opportunities that urban population growth can bring to cities. Sustainable urban solutions need vertical and horizontal cooperation amongst all relevant stakeholders and inclusive decision-making processes.

02

UN-Habitat's work on migration

UN-Habitat is mandated to promote environmentally and socially sustainable human settlements and adequate housing for all and is mandated by the New Urban Agenda as a UN focal point for sustainable urban development. The agency, in cooperation with other partners, has taken the lead in developing a UN system-wide strategy for sustainable urban development, which was endorsed by the UN Chief Executive Board in May 2019.

UN-Habitat's work contributes to reducing the push-factors for migration by strengthening models for urban development, and making cities liveable places and hubs of local economic development and innovation. For increased economic, social and environmental development, cities need to be well-planned and managed, better connected, socially inclusive and resilient to climate change and disasters. Through integrated territorial approaches that strengthens urban-rural linkages both rural and urban economies can be enhanced. UN-Habitat's approach is to support countries and cities with urban policies, planning, governance, financing mechanisms and local implementation – in line with the New Urban Agenda's key drivers of change for sustainable urban development.



The term “migrant” is used in this Compendium in the same way that the International Organization of Migration (IOM) has defined it, i.e. “as any person who is moving or has moved across an international border or within a state away from his/ her habitual place of residence, regardless of (1) the person's legal status; (2) whether the movement is voluntary or involuntary; (3) what the causes for the movement are; or (4) what the length of the stay is.”³

LABOUR MIGRANTS: People who moved from their country of origin to another one or within their own country – typically from rural to urban areas – for the purpose of work.

REFUGEES: People who fled from their own country to another owing to internal conflict, foreign aggression, occupation, violence, fear and/or other disturbing events that have threatened their lives and/ or interrupted the public order.

ASYLUM SEEKERS: People who fled or arrived to a country other than theirs and applied for a refugee status under relevant international and national instruments and are still waiting for the decision on the application.

INTERNALLY DISPLACED: People who have been forced to flee or leave

their place of residence, but who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border, due to reasons of generalized violence, conflicts, human rights violations, natural or human-made disasters as well as those displaced due to climate change and/or development projects.

CRISIS-DISPLACED PEOPLE: People who are international migrants who were affected by conflict, and human-made disasters in a country in which they work and reside.

CLIMATE MIGRANTS⁴: People who are moving to urban areas, internally or internationally, as a way to cope with the intensification of the effects of climate change and environmental degradation and the decline in agriculture production. They seek to diversify their income and find employment opportunities that are not reliant on the environment.

THE GENTRIIFIED OR EXPELLED: People displaced from their land, home or habitual place of residence by land grabbing deals, large infrastructure projects, urban renewal programmes and or market forces and powerful a and who do not fit under the traditional categories of migrants, refugees or IDPs⁵.

OTHER MIGRANTS: Students and families of labour migrants.

As the New Urban Agenda recognises the full potential of well-managed urbanisation to prevent, prepare for, and better respond to urban crises, UN-Habitat offers integrated approaches in the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, supporting urban recovery, increasing housing, land and property rights and reducing spatial inequalities in cities.

UN-Habitat contributes to relevant UN networks and is well placed to convene different levels of governments, built-

environment professionals and the research community, civil society, private sector, humanitarian and development actors for advancing multi-stakeholder cooperation in urban areas.

With its strong understanding of urban systems and building up on the agency's global experiences in normative and operational urban programmes, UN-Habitat supports cities to develop innovative and tailored solutions for making cities liveable places for all.

UN-Habitat supports countries and cities through:

- » Research on urbanisation and migration, fostering collaboration between local and international research institutes and academia;
- » Enhancing capacity of national and local authorities on inclusive cities, including peer-to-peer (city-to-city) learning activities;
- » Supporting inclusive policy development that mainstreams the issue of urban migration at national, cities, community levels;
- » Providing advisory services to review and adapt national, subnational and local urban policies, strategies and action plans related to service provision, social cohesion and integration, housing, land and property rights for all population groups;
- » Facilitating dialogue between relevant stakeholders e.g. national, regional and local authorities, and from different sectors - local communities, private sector and civil society for advancing migrant inclusive urban systems;
- » Supporting cities and regions with an integrated territorial approach to harness opportunities and foster urban-rural linkages;
- » Engaging with diaspora communities for the integration of new arrivals as well as on strategies for investments (e.g. remittances);
- » Developing sustainable strategies for returnee re-integration in cities.

03

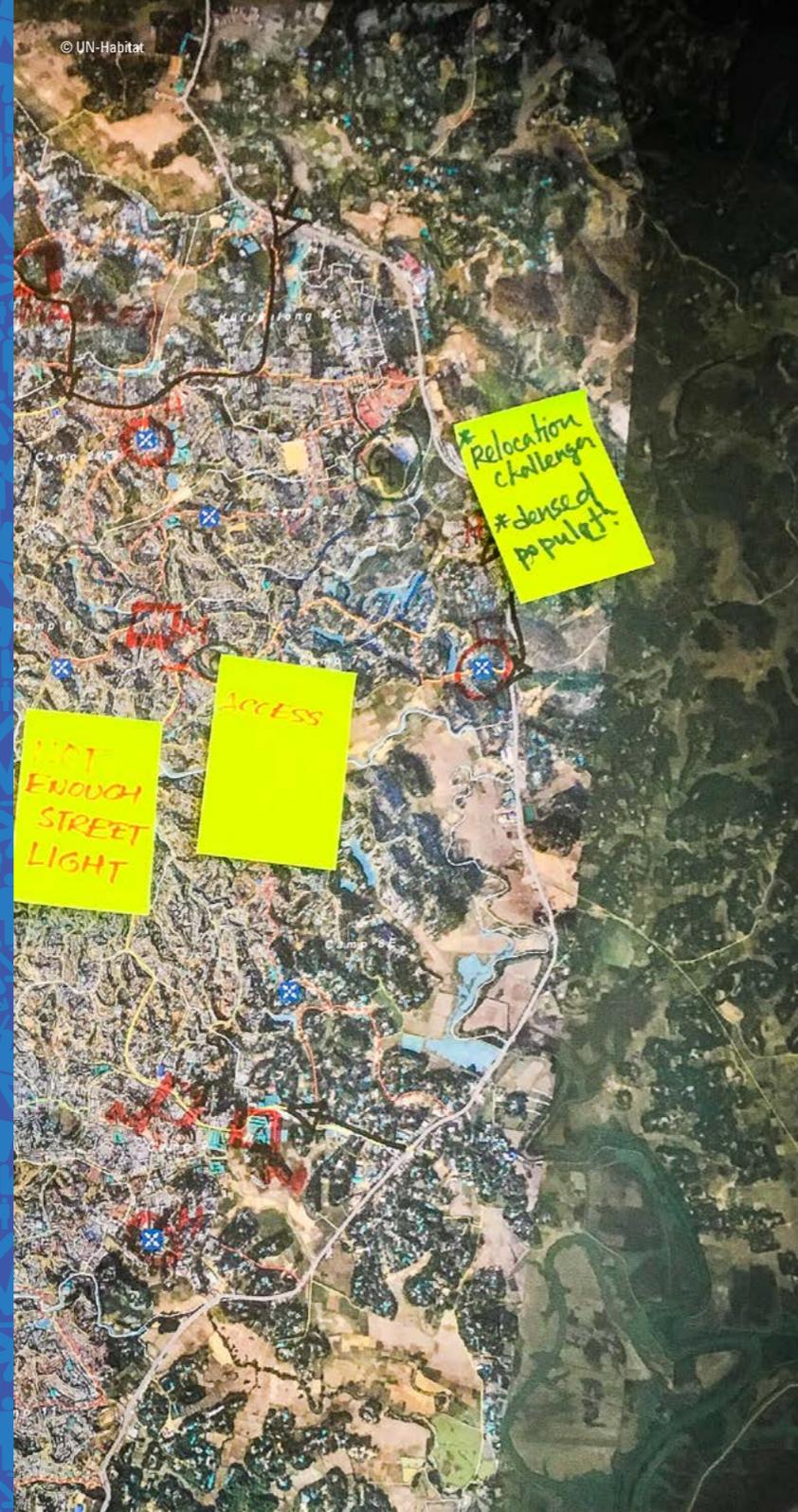
Selected projects on migration and displacement

Over the years, the agency has been supporting national, regional and local governments on cross-cutting topics including migration to cities as well as reducing spatial inequality.

UN-Habitat provides urban actors at all levels managing migration to cities with tailored technical advisory services, tools and capacity building activities to ensure that migrants can positively contribute to the economic, social and cultural development of cities.

UN-Habitat supports all levels of governments for making cities socially inclusive and economically vibrant, to finding durable solutions for people on the move, and harnessing the opportunities urbanisation can bring when well managed and planned - for a better urban future for all.

© UN-Habitat



A selection of UN-Habitat's projects on Migration



This compendium showcases a selection of UN-Habitat's projects on migration and displacement, demonstrating UN-Habitat's expertise in different substantive urban areas including planning, land, governance structures and inclusive, urban solutions. Projects have been selected to present the thematic and regional diversity of the agency's work. Even though those solutions were tailored for specific local contexts, the methodologies can be applied in other countries and regions. The projects introduce spatial data collection, capacity building activities for national and local authorities, urban and territorial

planning for inclusive cities, neighborhood upgrading as well as urban planning for sustainable solutions in refugee camps, and enhanced governance solutions in Asia, the Middle East, Africa and Latin America. Projects are being presented in the order of their location, from East to West. The projects showcase how the needs of all people, irrespective of their migration status, can benefit from inclusive (urban) solutions, that are designed to increase the social cohesion of host and migrant communities and foster sustainable social, economic and environmental development.

01. Settlement planning support Towards Addressing the Rohingya Crisis, Bangladesh

The ongoing Rohingya refugee crisis stemming from Myanmar has created important socio-economic consequences and a myriad of challenges for hosting countries. Many of the refugees who have travelled and settled into informal settlements and rural areas also live in close proximities to nearby host communities. Responding to the needs arising from the rapid migrant influx and the current limitations of institutional and financial capacity in long-term settlement planning for Cox's Bazaar District, UN-Habitat has been supporting the local authorities in the preparation of spatial plans to guide urban management, restore damaged infrastructure, supporting local government institutions to plan for stabilization of livelihoods for host and refugees, restore damaged infrastructures and ecosystems, and updating the District Plan.



Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazaar are Muslim communities mainly arriving from the Rakhine state of Myanmar. Although Rakhine and Muslims have historically lived peacefully together, communal tension has been rising since the 1970s. Many inter-communal incidents of violence in the Rakhine State of Myanmar have forced Rohingya people to flee and seek asylum in neighbouring countries, such as in Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, other South-East Asian countries, as well as to Saudi Arabia. The latest wave of violence started in August 2017, resulting in the mass exodus of the Rohingya.

Currently, Rohingyas constitute the single biggest stateless community in the world. Around 1.2 million Rohingya refugees have reached Bangladesh since August 2017. Such a rapid influx of people has put immense strain on infrastructure, services, environment and host population, and has overwhelmed the national capacity to respond. The speed and scale of the influx have resulted in a critical level humanitarian crisis that demands international attention and action. Over-crowded conditions in the rapidly established camps in Bangladesh, coupled with insufficient resources to provide adequate shelter and basic services have resulted in dire living conditions and increased risk of disease outbreaks.

Host communities, also stretched with the provision of adequate resources, share the fear disease outbreaks. Humanitarian shelter and settlement actions have focussed on immediate needs of refugees and hosts communities, making optimal use of limited land. In protracted crisis, sustainable planning principles are key to avoiding disease outbreaks and creating slum conditions, as households gradually replace temporary dwellings with more robust materials.

UN-Habitat has, in light of such context, implemented a 'systems approach', which involves a Spatial Impact Assessment (SIA) followed by settlement planning strategies that addresses congestion and increases access to basic services, livelihood and employment opportunities.

The Spatial Impact Assessment values economic, infrastructure, social safety nets and service delivery capacity, defining and designing programmes that respond to the needs of host communities when rapid influx of migrants happen. During

Location	Cox's Bazaar, Bangladesh
Dates of implementation	July 2018 – Ongoing
Displacement reason	The continuous influx of Rohingya refugees from Myanmar into Cox's Bazaar, Bangladesh stemmed from August 2017, when security forces in Myanmar forced populations to flee, resulting in Rohingya's statelessness
Area of intervention	District Plan Revision, Infrastructure development, Livelihoods enabling, Integrating Host Community and Refugee populations, Policy recommendations, Housing and informal settlement upgrading, Settlement Planning, Camp Management
Tools	Incremental upgrading strategies for informally developed areas, Spatial Impact Assessment, Systems approach, Cox's Bazaar Masterplan Revision, Medium-to-long-term perspective integration for future development strategies Community-based planning and infrastructure provision process, Strengthening delivery of basic services and key livelihoods strategies
Partner(s) involved	IOM, UNHCR, UNDP, UNWOMEN, Host Community Working Group, ISCG & Local authorities (RRRC, DC, CoxDA, LGED, UDD, UPZ)

the implementation of the project, settlement planning has been undertaken through the engagement of host and refugee communities. UN-Habitat has found that engaging the capabilities and creativity of refugees and host communities is an important resource for innovation and over time expects this process to contribute to enhancing social cohesion.

Beyond the Rohingya Crisis, and its subsequent impact on Cox's Bazaar, there remains a pressing need to explore new methodologies and solutions in which well-planned human settlements can provide for and uphold basic human rights, dignity and standards of living. By addressing global refugee crises through bridging the gap between humanitarian to development responses, and promoting integrated strategies, UN-Habitat, in collaboration with UN agencies and other partners can ensure that there can be sustainable solutions to address the needs of host and refugees for the long-term.

02. Sustainable Human Settlements in Urban Areas to Support Reintegration in Afghanistan

The “Sustainable Human Settlements in Urban areas to support Reintegration in Afghanistan” (SHURA) Programme is supporting returnees, protracted IDPs and landless Afghans to sustainably re/integrate into inclusive urban areas and become productive, self-reliant and resilient citizens of Afghanistan.

A land allocation process based on interim tenure arrangements is allowing beneficiaries to occupy land and is forming the basis for the subsequent allocation of land titles. The programme facilitates the identification and provision of well-located, serviceable state land with proximity to appropriate livelihood opportunities and enables access to land and housing while enhancing the service and infrastructure carrying capacities of urban host neighbourhoods. Permanent development interventions to improve access to basic services and housing are being delivered in parallel with humanitarian assistance, augmenting self-reliance, avoiding the creation of dependent ‘camps’ and bridging the humanitarian-development gap.



© UN-Habitat

With 4.1 million Afghan refugees in Iran and Pakistan and over 2.2 million internally displaced people due to conflict and natural disasters, Afghanistan's is now experiencing a surge in the return of displaced people, involving 3.5 million refugees and a majority of IDPs. This rapid influx has led to an emergency-like situation as durable solutions are striven to achieve. Historical approaches to refugee reintegration have focused on resettlement to purpose-built, detached ‘townships’ created under the Land Allocation Scheme (LAS) or return place of origin. The Land Allocation Scheme is now widely acknowledged to have failed, as the majority of townships are found in remote locations, lacking access to opportunities, livelihoods and basic services.

Building on lessons learned from the past decade of approaches to displacement in Afghanistan, UN-Habitat and partners*, have proposed an approach that aims to harness the opportunities of sustainable livelihood as the foundation for self-reliance and integration.

A large portion of recent returnees is currently receiving humanitarian assistance. However, this assistance tends to be limited to one-month packages. In the current Afghan context - without a long-term approach and suitable livelihoods opportunities - meeting the demand for creating self-reliance of displaced at an adequate scale, seems impossible. A critical gap remains between humanitarian assistance and longer-term efforts to create such self-reliance, essential to reduce barriers for the displaced in accessing existing markets, and augmenting the capacity of those markets to absorb the influx of migrants.

The SHURA programme seeks to provide a platform from which returnees and IDPs can be the driving force behind their integration and development by becoming productive members of hosting areas. The experience of the past decade demonstrates that displaced Afghans possess significant resilience, evidenced by their ability to establish new lives in locations of displacement or by their remaining in urban areas for extended periods despite being marginalized.

UN-Habitat's proposal facilitates the identification of serviceable areas of land that are within proximity to decent livelihood opportunities. Through SHURA, by ensuring that returnees/protracted IDPs have tenure security in appropriate locations, all

Location	Asia Pacific, Afghanistan (Kabul, Herat)
Dates of implementation	March 2017- September 2019
Displacement reason	Four-decade of violence, conflict and instability, natural hazards (particularly drought), extreme poverty, employment opportunities, and lack of access for basic services delivery
Area of intervention	Urban Basic Services; Housing and Slum Upgrading; Urban legislature, land and governance; inclusive settlements
Tools	Standard data analysis software, specialized GIS and database software
Partner(s) involved*	United Nations: UNHCR, IOM; Government Agencies: Afghanistan Independent Land Authority (ARAZI), Ministry for Urban Development & Land (MUDL), Ministry of Refugees & Repatriation (MoRR), Capital Region Independent Development Authority (CRIDA); municipalities in target areas

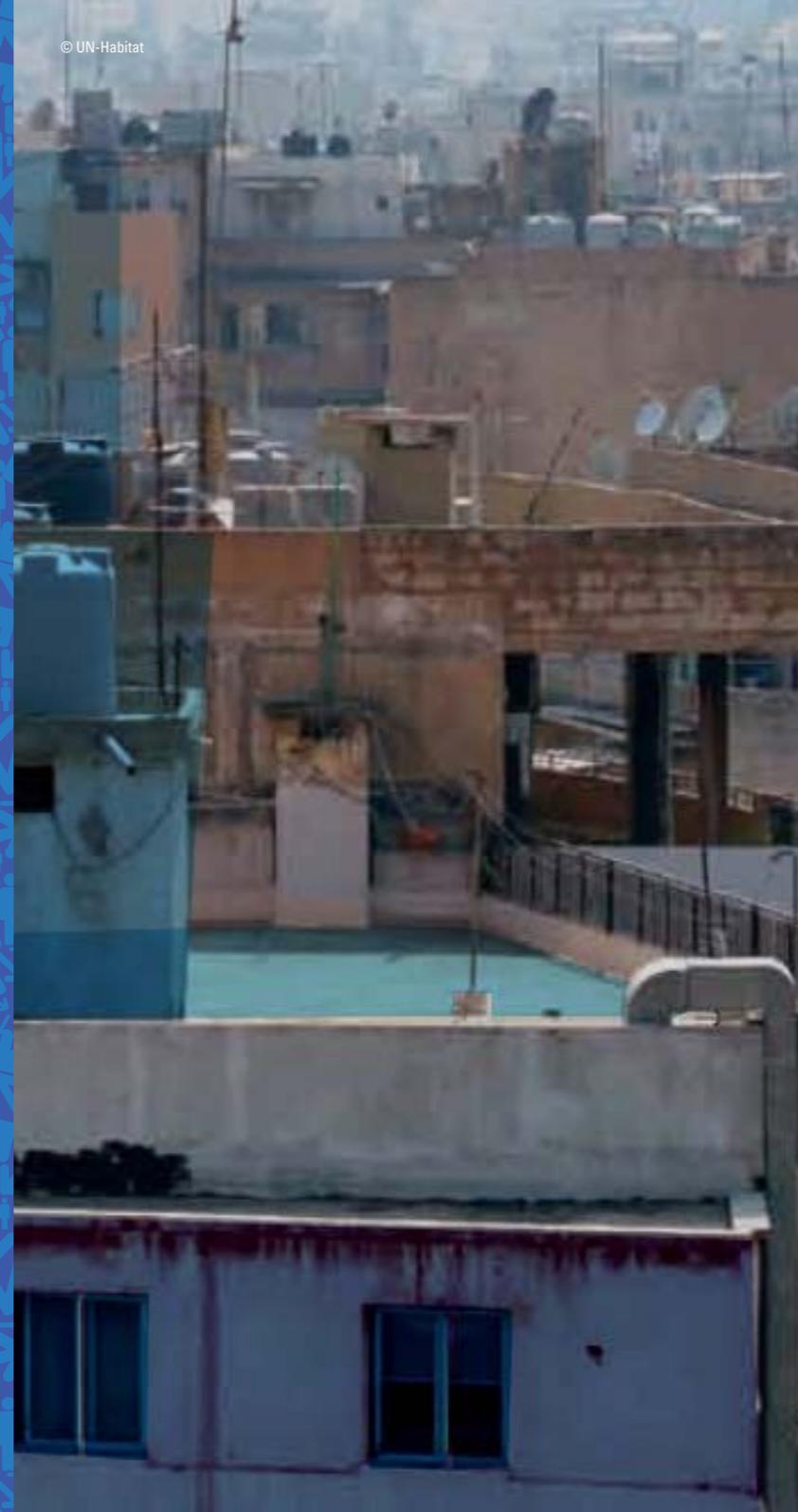
investment in sites directly contributes to augmenting livelihood opportunities and self-reliance. Additionally, by enabling access to land and housing, SHURA creates livelihood opportunities for returnees, unlocking their potential – and furthermore, in areas of return - it enhances local services and infrastructure, thus reinforcing carrying capacity.

An important aspect of SHURA is that the programme employs innovative approaches to tenure security through the provision of construction permits and interim tenure documents in joint names of female and male heads of households - that subsequently convert into formal land titles - securing women's rights in land tenure and a sustainable development of the displaced communities integration.

The main beneficiaries of this project are over 6000 IDP's and refugee returnee households in Herat and Kabul - regions of highest returns. Building capacity of local authorities in Herat and Kabul, while working on replicability of the approach with the National Government, SHURA is increasing the scale of sustainable return and setting the foundation for creating an environment for returnees and protracted IDPs to become self-reliant, resilient and productive citizens of Afghanistan. Returnees and IDPs are benefitting by obtaining tenure security in viable locations, where they can immediately commence investment in themselves and their communities. An ‘Area Based Approach’ to development interventions ensures that both the displaced and hosting areas benefit from an increased level of basic services.

03. City and Neighborhood Profiling in the Arab Region

UN-Habitat's urban and neighbourhood profiles are developed for protracted crisis settings as well as setting the basis for data collection for prioritising future urban development. They collect and present robust map-based data at regional, city and neighbourhood levels, on: the movement of people and new concentrations due to displacement; the condition and functionality urban infrastructure, services and housing and housing markets to respond to changing population demands; the local economy; and, the capacity of institutions, civil society, the private sector and communities to meet basic needs. The profiles are used as evidence base to conduct inclusive, multi-stakeholder, area-based planning and prioritisation to ensure well-targeted and coordinated humanitarian and recovery support, tailored to enhance existing coping mechanisms of affected communities. It thus guides collective efforts of UN, local government and a broad range of stakeholders, towards sustainable recovery from conflict, and contributes to stabilisation and building resilience.



Developing countries host most of the world's refugees and IDP's. Many of these countries are simultaneously places origin, transit and destination. In the last two decades, many Arab cities have witnessed protracted conflicts, massive displacement, destruction of infrastructure, and unprecedented pressure on the delivery of basic services. The complexity and rapidity of migration flows impact significantly on the region's urbanisation processes.

These cities often lack up-to-date data on the state of the cities affected by conflict and displacement. Existing policy frameworks, rules and regulations are often outdated and fail to provide for the realities and needs faced on the ground. Interventions by humanitarian actors tend to be focused on direct needs, without integrated and development-oriented interventions that rebuild systems for long-term impact. Furthermore, local capacity to plan and manage crisis situations is limited. A new, flexible methodology that provides evidence-base for planning prioritised investments for soonest recovery and stabilisation, that sets a course towards sustainable urban development was needed.

Using desktop research, focus group discussions, high-resolution satellite imagery, roundtables with relevant stakeholders, interviews with key informants, and based on its expertise on data collection for urban areas, UN-Habitat, together with various partners - municipalities, UN and humanitarian agencies, NGOs and CSOs tailored a methodology for urban and neighbourhood profiling in the Arab Region. The profiling followed an area-based approach through a collaborative and consultative process that engaged from the outset local authorities, civil society and private sector. These common efforts have resulted in the development of a shared knowledge and understanding of urban systems in crisis environments and have subsequently provided critical evidence base for recovery planning.

The profiling has provided spatial analysis of cities and neighbourhoods through: mapping demographic changes as a result of forced displacement; the functionality of urban infrastructure and services - including water, sanitation, health

Location	Arab Region, Iraq, Libya, Yemen, Lebanon, Syria, Palestine, multiple cities and neighborhoods
Dates of implementation	2004 - ongoing
Displacement reason	In-country conflict and from neighboring countries
Area of intervention	Urban data and analysis, research and capacity development
Tools	Desktop research, focus group discussions, high-resolution satellite imagery, roundtables with relevant stakeholders, interviews with key informants
Partner(s) involved	Municipalities, relevant UN and humanitarian agencies, NGOs, CSOs, Multi-stakeholder working groups on stabilisation and recovery

and education; local economic impacts of crisis, including their push and pull factors; the housing sector, including its capacity and market dynamics in response to crisis; the capacity of local governance, and the changing roles and capacities of civil society and community groups.

In the Arab Region, urban and neighbourhood profiles have been undertaken throughout Syria, as well as many cities in Lebanon, Iraq, Libya, Palestine and Yemen. They have helped city leaders, humanitarian and development actors and other stakeholders effectively target humanitarian support and prioritise actions; achieve stability, initiate recovery from conflict, and plan reconstruction in affected areas. They have also provided baselines and systems to monitor impacts of support programmes. Moreover, the inclusion of different stakeholders in urban profiling processes makes the methodology a dynamic, inclusive process, benefiting both host and migrant communities.

As additional layers can be added to urban profiling, including policy reviews and policy recommendations, and since all key stakeholders have been involved in data collection and decision making, the process is increasingly seen as a tool that can mitigate and reduce conflict. The participatory process informs future planning processes that can mitigate future crisis as well as build resilience, and can be tailored to different country and regional contexts.

04. The Sabra-El Jazar Community Led Upgrading Project, Lebanon

The neighbourhood of Sabra – an extension of Shatila camp established in 1948, following an influx of Palestinians into Lebanon – became a refuge for many non-Palestinians, including illegal migrants, domestic workers, as well as Iraqi and Syrian refugees following the Lebanese Civil War (1975-1990).

To improve urban conditions and social cohesion in Sabra, UN-Habitat in coordination with the Municipality of Beirut implemented several multisectoral projects to advance connectivity and mobility, upgrade and rehabilitate stormwater and electrical networks to alleviate poverty and enhance living conditions of residents.

Throughout the project's planning and implementation phases, the neighbourhood's residents were involved in participatory and community-based decision-making processes to promote integration and inclusivity that ensured all residents could benefit from the project's interventions.



Sabra is a densely built area composed of three gatherings and informal settlements characterized by substandard living conditions and high population density. The neighbourhood became a direct extension of the Shatila Palestinian refugee camp – formed following the 1948 influx of Palestinians into Lebanon – and grew during the 1960s when shacks and temporary structures were illegally built in privately owned land, especially by families fleeing South Lebanon. Following the end of the Civil War in 1990, Shatila camp and its surroundings, including Sabra, became a refuge for many non-Palestinians, including illegal migrants, domestic workers and Iraqi and Syrian refugees.

As the war in Syria began in 2011, the arrival of displaced Syrians in the area contributed to a shift in the neighbourhood's demographic characteristics, with Syrians becoming the largest non-Lebanese cohort.

El Jazar street is considered one of the most vulnerable sub-neighbourhoods within Sabra which has witnessed tension between different population groups over the past ten years, while suffering from enormous socio-economic problems such as overcrowding, inadequate housing conditions, deteriorated infrastructure, and weak local economy. This sub-neighbourhood spreading over 0.016 Km² is composed of 49 buildings and accommodates a mixed community of more than 1,000 dwellers who are mainly Lebanese with other residents being Syrian and Palestinian refugees.

Following consultation with key stakeholders including local community groups and based on the findings of the UN-Habitat-UNICEF Sabra neighbourhood profile, UN-Habitat saw that there was a need to undertake a considerable and multi-sectoral approach to the upgrading of the sub-neighbourhood to improve the overall living conditions of the inhabitants.

UN-Habitat has implemented a multi-pronged project, funded by Norway, that aimed to reduce tensions between the Lebanese host community and Palestinian and Syrian refugees living in El Jazar street. To address the inadequacy and inefficiency of multiple sectors and urban basic services

Location	Beirut, Lebanon
Dates of implementation	2018-2020
Displacement reason	The 1948 influx of Palestinians into Lebanon and the continuous influx of Syrian refugees from Syria since 2011.
Area of intervention	Urban basic services upgrading, infrastructure development, upgrading and regeneration of buildings
Tools	Community-led upgrading, Area-based approach, findings from the UN-Habitat-UNICEF Sabra neighbourhood profile
Partner(s) involved	Municipality of Beirut, Beirut and Mount Lebanon Water Establishment, Electricite du Liban, Norwegian Refugee Council, Save the Children, Habitat for Humanity Local services providers Local committee Popular Aid for Relief and Development

affecting their quality of life, the project renovated and weather-proofed building facades, rehabilitated soft mobility and storm water networks, resolved electrical and lighting issues on the street level and more.

One of the major outcomes of the project is the creation of a dialogue platform at community level, where host communities, Palestinian and Syrian refugees, as well as other population groups can meet to exchange ideas and opinions on project activities and impact. The active involvement of the community has enhanced the sustainability of the project as activities were planned in a participatory manner with beneficiaries giving them a sense of ownership towards the project's outputs. The platform has also directly improved the social cohesion and reduced tensions between and within host and refugee communities and thus had a positive impact on the stability and social cohesion in the targeted areas.

This initiative is a leading example for urban upgrading in the area and the same technical approach was used in the rehabilitation of Bourj Hammoud neighbourhood. It is hoped that the same methods will be utilized to upgrade other neighbourhoods in Lebanon.

05. Rehabilitation and Regularisation of Informal Settlements and Internally Displaced People in Iraq

The overall goal of the project is to support local and national institutions to implement Long Term Shelter Solutions for IDPs and returnees currently living in unplanned and inadequate settlements. It aims to increase the access of IDPs and vulnerable people to affordable and adequate housing with security of tenure and basic services through the implementation of a National Strategy for Informal Settlements.

While the project is currently still ongoing, frictions between communities have been reduced due to an area based approach, that benefits all inhabitants of the area. Solutions have been provided to “settlement areas” rather than individual families, enabling equitable and sustainable implementation at scale.



Inter-ethnic tensions following the fall of Saddam Hussein and leading to the Samara Shrine bombing in 2006 resulted in the internal displacement of 1.1 million Iraqis. The majority of them were forced to find shelter in rented accommodation, facing the burden of disproportionately high rents. Some found shelter with host families and others lived in tents or makeshift shelters on the host families' or public land. Families were often threatened with forceful eviction without alternative accommodation. IDP dwellings lacked lockable doors and led to a strong feeling of vulnerability among women and adolescent girls.

Without access to basic services, these women and girls also faced issues related to hygiene, menstruation and cultural norms of modesty, which were often not met in existing shelter conditions. Sexual harassment and verbal abuse of IDP women and girls were so severe and commonplace that many of them had receded from public space, thus increasing their social isolation.

After 2014, the conflict with the so-called “Islamic State” compounded the situation with over 3 million IDPs; in some major cities the number of IDPs exceeded the host population, putting local authorities, services and communities under severe pressure. Against this background, a long-term strategy for addressing the challenges of adequate shelter was needed.

The rehabilitation and regularisation of Informal Settlements and IDP communities in Iraq, including its three different phases, started in 2011. In its 8 years of implementation, its overarching goal has been to provide adequate shelter to displaced people, enhance their self-reliance and improve the overall living conditions of IDPs in cities. The project has supported local and national institutions in implementing long term shelter solutions for IDPs and returnees. An initial pilot to support 900 IDP families enabled access to secure land tenure and improved living environments through government-financed settlement upgrading. It also reduced frictions between IDP communities and host communities through its area-based approach that addressed a “settlement area” rather than individual families. Through training governorate staff in the process of pilot implementation, the initiative has now successfully advanced to a city-wide initiative.

Location	Arab Region, Iraq, cities of Baghdad, Basra (phase I), Salaheldeen, Najaf and Maissan (phase II), Kirkuk, Anbar, Diyala and Nineveh (phase III)
Dates of implementation	Nov 2011- 2019
Displacement reason	Significant displacement of households as a result of conflict among various factions within Iraq
Area of intervention	Policy and legal recommendations, capacity building and implementation of durable shelter solutions
Tools	IDP response strategy and IDP beneficiary criteria, district-level roadmaps, community-led upgrading/resettlement projects, institutional capacity-building, nation-wide informal settlements survey and how to guides for informal settlement/IDPs areas interventions
Partner(s) involved	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Ministry of Planning (MoP), Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD), Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works (MMPW), Ministry of Construction and Housing (MoCH), Ministry of Finance (MoF), Ministry of Justice (MoJ), Ministerial Committee of Poverty Alleviation (lead of Phase II), Amanat Baghdad, Baghdad Governor, UNHCR, members of the UNDAF Housing Priority Working (PWG), Governorates of Kirkuk, Diyala, Baghdad, Babilon, Kerbala, Wasit, Najaf, Qadisiyah, Muthanna, Di-qar, Maysan, Basrah, Salaheldeen, Anbar and Nineveh.

Beginning with a National Strategy for Long-term Durable Solutions and pilot projects, the initiative has developed into a comprehensive national programme built on four pillars: Institutional, Legal, Financial and Technical.

The legal pillar resulted in an intensive revision of relevant regulations enabling the implementation of the required technical interventions. The Institutional pillar involved building national and local capacities to undertake surveys, engage communities in participatory planning processes; integrate informal settlements within city master plans, and plan and manage interventions to improve tenure security and access to basic services and livelihood. The technical pillar undertook community-led upgrading and resettlement projects, and provided guidelines and tools for informal settlement/IDP areas interventions. Finally, the finance pillar assessed available financial mechanisms and developed a roadmap to attract private sector financing for urban upgrading.

06. Supporting the Housing, Land and Property (HLP) Rights of IDPs in Northern Iraq

Iraq has experienced several waves of mass displacement over the last forty years, adding to multiple causes of property loss, including expropriation by the Ba'ath regime, terrorism, sectarian tensions, continued military operations, and economic hardship. Ethnic and religious minorities have suffered institutional discrimination and particular difficulties to access Human Rights, including HLP rights. An already complex land and property situation-with a high percentage of HLP rights disputed or non-recognized- was aggravated by the occupation of the so-called Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) occupation.

This program contributes to stabilization in Iraq by promoting safe, voluntary, dignified, and sustainable returns and reintegration in the areas liberated from ISIL by supporting and advocating for the HLP rights of IDPs, with a strong focus on vulnerable minorities and on the population most affected by recent violent conflict.



© UN-Habitat

Ethnic and religious minorities in Iraq have suffered historical discrimination that resulted in forced displacement. In Northern Iraq, the Yazidi population in Sinjar has been the subject of at least two forced displacements under national policies from past regimes. During the ISIL occupation they were particularly targeted by ISIL's violence, along with other minority communities, such as Christian and Shabak. Areas with presence of religious minorities were heavily targeted; as a result people were forced to flee or expelled, their property damaged or destroyed, or illegally occupied by or sold to armed factions.

As a result, displaced, returned and also host communities in Northern Iraq face challenges that negatively impact their access to HLP rights:

- illegal and secondary occupation;
- damage and destruction of property;
- loss or destruction of ownership and identification documents;
- diminished institutional capacities for property registration, dispute resolution and compensation for damaged property,
- unresolved property disputes in a post-conflict context of inter-sectarian tensions.

Improving access to HLP rights contributes to durable return and durable solutions by:

- Supporting safe shelter and access to services;
- Providing better livelihood opportunities;
- Improving protection of vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, victims of war and military operations, female heads of households, and second spouses;
- Improving opportunities for peace and reconciliation, particularly in places with high inter-sectarian tensions;
- Strengthening local capacities to advocate for HLP rights and improve access HLP claim registration.

With this in mind, UN-Habitat Iraq contributes to the stabilization of the country by promoting safe, voluntary, dignified, and sustainable returns and reintegration in the areas liberated from ISIL in Northern Iraq by supporting and advocating for the Housing, Land and Property rights of IDPs rights of IDPs in Iraq with a strong focus on vulnerable minorities.

Location	Northern Iraq
Dates of implementation	September 2019-September 2021
Displacement reason	Historical reasons, including expropriation by the Ba'ath regime, terrorism, sectarian tensions, continued military operations, and economic hardship. Mass displacement recently aggravated by the 2014 ISIL occupation in Northern Iraq
Area of intervention	Registration of HLP claims in Northern Iraq (Sinjar and Nineveh Plains); advocacy efforts at the national level
Tools	Community-endorsed verification and claim registration, HLP rights awareness raising, legal advice and representation for registration of compensation claims on property, alternative resolution of property disputes through mediation. Digital tools included the Kobo toolbox, ad-hoc digital surveys, geo-spatial registration of properties, application of Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM).
Partner(s) involved	Global Land Tool Network (GLTN)

This is done through a three-fold approach:

- Dealing with unresolved claims in Sinjar through the digital collection and registration of HLP claims;
- Addressing land and property disputes in the Nineveh plains by supporting the peaceful resolution of property disputes through mediation;
- Supporting HLP claims through the court process in Mosul, including restitution of documentation and legal assistance to claims for compensation for damaged or destroyed property.

Digital mapping and mobile registration of claims, including GIS data collection and the use of the Kobo toolbox, are implemented to achieve trustworthy community-endorsed registration of claims. This is paired with the application of the Social Tenure Domaine Model to register a wide spectrum of rights over land and property.

To December 2020 the program has:

- Registered over 6,000 HLP claims in Sinjar;
- Supported resolution of property disputes benefiting 712 households in the Nineveh plains;
- Provided legal assistance for 460 households in Mosul;
- Supported HLP rights for over 6, 600 IDP households overall.

07. Strengthening Social Cohesion of Refugee and Host Communities through Integrated Spatial Planning, Kenya

The establishment of a new settlement for refugees in Northern Kenya became necessary due to the undercapacity of the existing Kakuma Camps, with the existing structures no longer sufficient to accommodate the continued influx of refugees into Turkana County, Kenya. The Kalobeyei New Settlement covers 1500 hectares and was initiated in June 2015. It is located 15km west of the existing Kakuma camps and has been planned to host 60,000 people.

UN-Habitat is contributing to the spatial planning component in collaboration with Turkana County Government and UNHCR, promoting greater self-reliance, reducing conflicts, increasing the resilience of host and refugee communities, and bridging the gap between humanitarian and development phases.

© UN-Habitat



The first major movement of refugees into Kenya began in the late 1980s with individuals fleeing from neighbouring East African countries to Kenya. They have been protractedly settled and hosted in different locations such as Dadaab Camp, Kakuma Camp, or moved to urban areas. In northern Kenya, refugees live in camps amongst host communities who are traditionally nomadic pastoralists and cattle herders and have been attracted to settle in camps due to growing environmental risks and climate change, challenging their livelihoods, and presenting better economic opportunities (in the camps or in neighbouring towns).

Over the last 26 years, Kakuma camp in Turkana County has grown from 1 to 4 campsite areas, due to the high influx of people fleeing from ongoing conflicts in the region. This continuous flow of people has resulted in an urgent camp-undercapacity in Kakuma and the camps becoming overcrowded. Furthermore, host communities in the area face severe pressures on resource distribution, including land, water or food and are increasingly in need of support as well. Turkana County is a semi-arid, desert-like environment, that faces both regular ongoing drought and settlements in the area experience flash-flooding during rains due to a lack of adequate infrastructure. Due to an imbalance in the provision of aid which favours refugees, tensions and conflicts between host and refugee communities became high.

In 2015, to address resettlement needs, the Kalobeyei New Settlement was demarcated by Turkana County Government, as part of the Kenya Vision and United Nations Development Assistance Framework, in collaboration with the Government of Kenya Refugee Affairs Secretariat (RAS), UNHCR, and UN-Habitat. Acknowledging that refugees might not return soon, UN-Habitat was engaged in the planning of an integrated settlement that would provide for long-term development opportunities for both host and migrant communities. A significant emphasis on the Kalobeyei New Settlement Project has therefore been on supporting conflict resolution between both communities and increasing self-sufficiency.

Responding to the lack of adequate local government capacity, UN-Habitat supported local actors and Settlement Development Groups in the formulation of an Advisory Development Plan, through a participatory process that engaged all relevant

Location	Turkana County, Kenya
Dates of implementation	June 2015, Ongoing
Displacement reason	Conflict in South Sudan and Neighbouring countries
Area of intervention	Spatial Planning, Capacity Development, Governance, stakeholder involvement, Participatory Process, Knowledge Management, Pilot Projects (Shelter, Renewable Energies, Urban Basic Services, Public Space, Private Sector Investment, Financial Sustainability Strategy, Socio-Economic, Transportation, Community Centre, Land Tenure Sensitization...)
Tools	Three Pronged Approach, Participatory process, Public Space Design Toolkit, Map Reading Workshops, Capacity Development Trainings, Stakeholder Mapping, Inclusionary Spatial Planning, Socio-Economic Surveying, Neighbourhood Planning Strategies, Inter-scalar Planning (KISEDIP)
Partner(s) involved	UNHCR, Turkana County Government, Lokado, Peace Winds Japan, AAR Japan, NRC, CORE Kenya

stakeholders. In addition, UN-Habitat led capacity development in spatial data collection and relevant urban management tools that increased the municipalities' understanding of how to integrate refugee communities in an urban environment. These tools consistently mainstreamed principles of human rights, gender equality and the rights and inclusion of children and youth, elderly, and the disabled; advancing access to resources and livelihoods opportunities.

UN-Habitat's approach towards community inclusion in participatory processes and decision making for the planning of the New Settlement has brought a greater sense of ownership to the local communities; this is reflected in the participatory formulation of legal frameworks and promotion of sustainable spatial development. This practice is now being replicated in urban areas within Turkana County, increasing the opportunity for inclusive economic development in the region, and strengthening social cohesion between host and migrant/refugee communities. As a knowledge model, the Kalobeyei experience contributed directly to the formulation of new approaches to address large-scale protracted displacement, aimed to benefit both refugee and host communities and achieve self-reliance.

08. Strengthening Land Management for Peaceful Co-Existence in Darfur, Sudan

The project contributes to peace and stabilization in Darfur by addressing land-related conflicts, a key challenge in the Darfur context. By mapping 50 villages to identify the areas where returnees (and IDPs) can settle without increasing conflict potential with the host communities and infringing on agricultural areas, the project has fundamentally supported peace building and social cohesion efforts in Darfur.



The conflict in the Darfur region had persisted for more than a decade when the Government of Sudan finally declared its end in 2017. According to UNICEF (2019), it is estimated that between 200.000 to 300.000 people lost their lives during the conflict and around 2.7 million people were displaced.

Land has been a central cause for the conflict, with frequent clashes between ethnic groups over land rights. Land-conflict has been exacerbated in the post-conflict setting with displaced populations facing serious challenges on land acquisition and security to return. The land-conflict nexus (how conflict can be triggered by land issues or, on the contrary, how conflict can impact access to land), has recently received global attention through the UN Secretary-General's Guidance Note on land and conflict.

UN-Habitat, with its expertise on Land Property and Housing Rights, has led the development and implementation of sustainable urbanisation strategies that provide innovative approaches to achieve adequate, sustainable shelter for vulnerable populations affected by conflicts such as returnees, IDPs and refugees.

With political changes following the end of the El Bashir-led government in 11 April 2019, the project has increased awareness on the relevance of land issues to achieve peace and stabilisation. The main challenge was to increase the capacity of local institutions to allocate land and provide tenure security for housing and livelihood activities for host communities, returnees and IDPs.

UN-Habitat, together with the Global Land Tool Network (GLTN) and UNDP, is supporting the Darfur Land Commission and five States of Darfur to find land-related solutions for the protection of housing, land and property rights of vulnerable populations. The main goal of the partnership was to identify land where people could sustainably settle without creating new conflicts or infringing on agricultural areas and other land uses.

The GLTN's Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM) - a pro-poor, participatory and affordable land tool, designed to bridge the gap between customary and conventional land systems that employs a community-led process to recognise and map person-to-land relationships. Through STDM, city boundaries

Location	Sudan/ Darfur
Dates of implementation	Nov 2015 - Ongoing
Displacement reason	Conflict, political prosecution
Area of intervention	Provision of land tenure security for returnees / IDPs and host communities, land management and governance, peacebuilding.
Tools	Training and backstopping, Satellite images, GPS hand-sets, laptops, bicycles, cameras, etc. Customization of the Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM), development of enumeration questionnaires, community consultations and mobilization, mapping exercises conducted. Documentation of the localized STDM process for Darfur, used for advocacy, dissemination, awareness raising, replication, etc.
Partner(s) involved	The Native Administration Darfur Land Commission Ministries of Physical Planning in the 5 Darfur States UNDP

have been demarcated and 50 villages were mapped, and land and property interests within registered. Because of the current fragile situation, the project applied conflict sensitive programming, and promoting a bottom-up approach from village to national level, which addressed gender issues and recognised traditional indigenous systems.

The project, which started in 2015, strengthens local capacity to map, administer and secure land for settlement, agriculture and livestock, ensuring sustainable local development and increased land tenure security for the vulnerable population, including IDPs, host community and returnees. By institutionalising the STDM into the administrative process of the five Darfur States, it will contribute to peace, stabilisation and social/economic development.

09. Midnimo: Durable solutions for protracted displacement in South West State and Jubbaland in Somalia

The Midnimo programme is designed to enhance local leadership capacities to facilitate the sustainable return, recovery, social integration and peaceful co-existence of displaced persons, returnees, other migrant groups and host communities in Jubaland and South West States. Both states of Somalia are dealing with a protracted displacement crisis, with over 2 million displaced persons due to conflict and recurring natural disasters. The project aims to increase institutional capacity at local level on different urbanisation issues, and enhance the ability of host communities to absorb the large number of additional population.

'Midnimo' is a peacebuilding project that aims to address displacement challenges in a comprehensive way - working to support governments in rebuilding public trust, enhancing social cohesion and delivering priority construction works for communities that contribute to durable solutions for displaced populations.



Somalia faces one of the world's largest displacement crises, with almost 2.6 million women, children and men living in displacement since the beginning of 2017. Conflict and climate-induced crises have confronted Somali authorities with significant challenges caused by the unprecedented increase in the numbers of displaced persons migrating to cities. Due to the unforeseen numbers of additional people and already limited resources, the situation in Somalia's cities has continuously deteriorated, making the coexistence of host and migrant communities tenuous.

IDPs and refugees in Somalia face extreme marginalisation and the possibility of ending up in protracted displacement. Marginalisation and social exclusion have in many instances in Somali history led to conflict with unclear land use plans, and absence of land rights and tenure security often become ground for disputes - with displaced populations being particularly exposed to conflict, eviction and risks of rights violations.

To address these issues, the Government of Somalia included durable solutions for displaced persons, refugees, returnees and host communities, as one of its priorities in its National Development Plan. The Federal Government, Federal Member States, and the International Community are sharing responsibilities to provide durable solutions for displaced populations. The challenge has been to do so in a way that not only meets their needs in the short run without doing harm, but more importantly, to also provide them with sustainable options for (re)integration and peaceful coexistence with host communities.

Midnimo, within the framework of the government-led Somalia Durable Solutions Initiative, aims to foster durable solutions for displacement and host communities by supporting government-led but community-driven initiatives to resolve conflicts, improve livelihoods, and enhance social cohesion, through supporting municipal authorities and government departments responsible for accounting for the needs of the entire community in target districts.

The project is composed of two phases. Midnimo I is being implemented jointly by IOM and UN-Habitat in Jubaland and South West State of Somalia. Midnimo II is being implemented jointly by UNDP, IOM and UN-Habitat with a thematic expansion for facilitating livelihood opportunities and gender

Location	South West State and Jubbaland State of Somalia
Dates of implementation	2016 - Present
Displacement reason	Somalia is dealing with a protracted displacement crisis with over 2 million displaced persons. Much of this is due to conflict, and recurring natural disasters.
Area of intervention	Policy, housing construction, peacebuilding
Tools	Participatory processes
Partner(s) involved	The project was implemented jointly with IOM and through the engagement of partners

empowerment in the urban centers of Hirshabelle and Galmudug States. Midnimo II started in February 2019.

The Midnimo project, while focusing specifically on returnees, IDPs and their host communities, contributes to longer-term government priorities for peace and state building, including employment creation and strengthening rule of law - particularly in land legislation and land conflict resolution - as well as enhancing local governance, for example through participatory urban planning and settlement upgrading. The capacity building activities part of the project, have not only built a relationship between the host and displaced communities but has also set in motion the rebuilding of the trust between state institutions and its citizens.

Midnimo supports normative and legislative aspects of the land sector. Land and City Planning consultations, taking the shape of 'Community Action Plans', have brought together authorities, community and customary leaders to collectively craft a vision for the development of the cities of Kismayo and Baidoa, where tenure security for the most vulnerable results in strengthened tenure security for all. Community Action Plans are 'first-of-its-kind' and are improving the communities' living conditions by focusing on their specific needs. The Community Action Plans offers district authorities a tool to coordinate development interventions in their area and strengthen the authorities' capacity, presence and ultimately legitimacy towards the population.

10. RAJO - Addressing the drivers of youth migration in Somalia

Most people who seek to migrate are pushed by circumstances in their home countries. War, poverty, natural disasters and persecution prompt people to become refugees, asylum seekers and labour migrants. In most emigrant-producing countries such as Somalia, most youth feel trapped in an environment of violence, poverty, and fear of unemployment, making them ready to risk illegal migration, and prone to become involved in destructive and anti-social behaviours.

In 2018, UN-Habitat in partnership with the Federal Ministry of Public Works Reconstruction and Housing and Regional member states of Puntland and Jubbland launched a training scheme which equipped young people from three municipalities; Garowe, Kismayo and Mogadishu with market driven skills training they needed to get jobs in their cities and providing them with alternatives to a perilous crossing to Europe.



Approximately 50% of Somalia's population is below the age of 15 years and the median age is just below 18. Two-thirds of Somalia's youth are unemployed. In a country where youth comprise half the total population, this constitutes both a significant challenge and an important opportunity for future development. Pathways for youth to obtain quality education and meaningfully engage in political, economic and social life remain weak or are entirely non-existent. Opportunities for young women and girls are still further restricted due to entrenched patriarchal traditions. Most youths are impoverished, not self-reliant and need help in responding to their social and economic needs.

Many Somali youths feel disenfranchised and trapped in the cycle of poverty. A high level of unemployment, few development opportunities, and the absence of basic services and rights, are triggering a growing dissatisfaction, disappointment and lack of confidence in government officials, including law enforcement agencies. Amongst the fatal consequences for their generation, are the risks of joining radical groups and risking their lives on the shores of Europe due to illegal migration.

Against this background, today's Somali youth is one of the most important assets Somalia has. Somali youth - that have been most affected by conflict - the lack of law and order, insecurity, unemployment, drug abuse, piracy and extremist activities - have the power to show the world how, by using their energy and skills, youth can become constructors, painters, makers, shapers, and ultimately, creators, of theirs, and of and theirs Nations future.

Though Project RAJO, UN-Habitat, in partnership with 'The Somalia Strengthening Institutions for Public Works Project (SSIPWP)', has designed a programme for young women and men where they can increase their employability, both starting or enhancing their businesses or finding employment in the public sector. Trainings within the RAJO project focuses specifically on the construction sector. Up to date, 580 youth across three cities in Somalia - Garowe, Mogadishu, and Kismayo - have been trained, and the Project has supported the launch of 12 start-ups.

Location	Garowe, Mogadishu, and Kismayo
Dates of implementation	June 2018 - Ongoing
Displacement reason	Lack of opportunities
Area of intervention	Youth empowerment, capacity building
Tools	Capacity building, trainings
Partner(s) involved	Somalia Strengthening Institutions for Public Works Project (SSIPWP)

Project RAJO is based on the belief that if young women and men in Somalia, receive support through soft and transferable job skills-training with an emphasis on entrepreneurship skills and business start-up support, their opportunities will increase. Those new skills will enable them to access employment, and entrepreneurship opportunities, sequentially becoming self-reliant, reconstituting hope in their society.

Being mindful that young women face even greater challenges accessing skills training and employment associated with the construction sector, RAJO recruits an equal number of women and men to take part in the trainings. RAJO targets young women and tailors the recruitment efforts to attract young women. It aims to provide opportunities to the most marginalized youth - young women, people living in informal settlements, and returnees to Somalia.

Project RAJO seeks youth empowerment and hope creation through employment and entrepreneurship, challenging the perception that the construction sector is only for men, and ultimately, challenging the disenfranchised dynamics and poverty cycles that young Somalis in Mogadishu, Kismayo and Garowe live - aiming to improve their livelihoods and contribute to their economic empowerment, helping them have the option to stay.

11. Strengthening the resilience of local authorities in Burkina Faso in urban internal displacement contexts

Formerly known for its political and social stability, Burkina Faso has been confronted for several years with numerous security challenges which today hamper development efforts and put a severe strain on peace and social cohesion in the country. The country, as well as the entire region, is today in a precarious situation and is experiencing one of the greatest humanitarian crises in its history, which has led to large scale internal displacement, with many people seeking refuge in urban areas.

With limited access to water, hygiene and sanitation, but also food insecurity and precarious living conditions, COVID-19 (and its social and economic impact) is expected to specifically hit people in vulnerable situations, such as IDPs and their hosting families and communities.



The main challenges for IDPs and people in vulnerable situations in hosting communities caused by the conflict, the massive population displacements and COVID-19 include:

- increasing conflict for land and natural resources and environmental degradation;
- insufficient access to adequate housing and basic services (including education and health services) ;
- lack of access to employment and income-generating activities;
- marginalization and loss of social cohesion;
- food insecurity; health risks (COVID-19 and other diseases due to poor hygienic conditions).

The ability to cope with the urban crisis following the massive influx of IDPs strongly depends on necessary capacity, means and resources to act of local authorities and local actors. Thus, the objective of this project is to increase local level urban planning and management capacity in crisis situations and to identify and implement durable solutions.

Through a participatory planning approach and the establishment of consensual decision-making mechanisms, including communities, local actors and IDPs, the project will foster social cohesion. Using an area-based and spatial planning approach to identify and plan priority interventions, the project will ensure that people in vulnerable situations, from local and IDP communities, will benefit from the interventions, including improved access to housing, tenure security, basic services, livelihoods, as well as adequate sanitation, environmental and security conditions.

The project will foster a “whole-of-society” approach as all relevant stakeholders will be represented in consultations (local authorities, IDPs and host communities, as well as the community committees ensuring the participation of women, young people and the elderly), but also a whole-of-government approach, as activities will also foster vertical and horizontal cohesion of government authorities.

The municipalities selected suffer from strong pressure on natural resources including water, wood and land due to the rapid population increase and can cause conflicts and increase tensions between host communities and IDPs.

Location	Burkina Faso Pilot cities: Kaya, Kongoussi, Dori and Tougouri
Dates of implementation	October 2020 – April 2022 (18 months)
Displacement reason	Burkina Faso is dealing with a protracted displacement crisis with over 1 million internally displaced persons (IDPs).
Area of intervention	Urban planning, housing, basic services, social inclusion, participatory approaches;
Tools	CityRAP tool; urban profiling; participatory planning processes;
Partner(s) involved	European Commission; Agence Perspective;

It is therefore urgent and necessary to establish mechanisms for the prevention, mediation and resolution of conflicts in general, with particular focus on the land use and tenure security.

Throughout the project and tailored to needs identified based on urgency and emergency, the communities will be trained on key issues and awareness raising activities will be conducted, including observing hygiene measures to prevent the spread of diseases, such as COVID-19; to preserve the environment and disaster risks across the urban-rural continuum and prevent and reduce Gender-Based Violence and foster women empowerment. In addition, vocational trainings, and advisory services for economic development including access to microfinance will be organized in order to facilitate the access to income-generating activities and livelihoods for those in need.

12. Mediterranean City-to-City Migration Project (MC2MC)

MC2CM has established a network of cities with the overall objective to improve rights-based migration governance at local level in 20 cities connected of origin, transit, and destination along the migration routes of the Mediterranean: in Africa, Europe, and the Middle East. The MC2CM is a first of its kind as it brings local governments as the main actors in topics previously seen as the sole responsibility of national governments. This has been possible through a partnership and exchange of good practices with a specific focus on integration and inclusion of migrants.

Implemented since 2015, the project has been working with the cities of Amman, Beirut, Casablanca, Cologne, Lisbon, Lyon, Madrid, Naples, Rabat, Tangiers, Tunis, Turin, Sfax, Sousse, Oujda, and Vienna, as well as Andalucía, which has recently joined the project as a region. The project is currently on its second phase which runs until 2021.



By 2015, the number of migrants and refugees crossing into Europe by land and sea passed one million. The number represented a fourfold rise on the previous year. Most crossed by sea, with more than 800,000 travelling from Turkey to Greece. Half of the migrants were from Syria. Fleeing war and persecution and seeking a better life for their families, these people on the move faced, upon arrival, a lack of capacity of host countries, governments and communities to cope with such a large influx.

As an effort to improve migration governance at city level in the region and prepare Mediterranean Cities for the ongoing challenges, MC2CM was conceived as a project that set out a platform for experience and knowledge-exchange between cities to contribute to improved migration planning at city level. Furthermore and in the long term, the project aims to have a global multiplier effect by establishing lessons learned and best practices that will provide the basis for future policy development, in order to harness the opportunities for migration tailored for each specific city context and need.

MC2CM is implemented by UN-Habitat, in partnership with the United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), and the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) as co-lead. It is funded by the European Union and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation. During the initial phase of the project, UNHCR contributed as an associated partner.

Nine cities - Amman, Beirut, Lisbon, Lyon, Madrid, Tangiers, Tunis, Turin and Vienna - were selected for an initial Phase I, based on being major urban centres with significant migrant presence, with experience in international cooperation in the field of migration and good integration and diversity practices. In the first phase, City Migration Profiles were prepared for each city and priority papers and policy recommendations drafted through a multi-stakeholder consultative process, validated by the city authority and stakeholders.

The data collected and the recommendations drawn from the City Migration Profiles have impacted the decision making processes of participant cities. In many cases, the Profiles highlighted gaps in inaccurate and disparate data on local migration situations, which had until then impeded the ability of local actors to address key issues. They also provided a

Locations	Cities of Amman, Beirut, Casablanca, Cologne, Lisbon, Lyon, Madrid, Naples, Rabat, Tangiers, Tunis, Turin, Sfax, Sousse, Oujda, and Vienna, as well as Andalucía (as region);
Dates of implementation	Phase I: 2015 - 2017 /Phase II: 2018-2021
Displacement reason	Several external factors have influenced migrant populations in participant cities, including refugee movements, the accession of new EU Member States, the global financial and economic crisis beginning in 2008, and changing access to legal residence and citizenship
Area of intervention	Policy recommendations, capacity building, collection of data and network based approach (city-to-city network).
Tools	Human rights based approach; Welcoming instruments, access to shelter and to adequate housing; Municipal data (Municipal Plan, Register of Inhabitants, Survey on social and intercultural coexistence etc.); National and regional data (national census, regional immigration survey, national labor force survey, immigration entries etc.); International data (UNHCR registered Syrian refugees, IOM Libyans refugees, World Bank, ILO, UN-Habitat etc.); Other important data (Care International on Syrian refugee women, Tamkeen undocumented workers etc.)
Partner(s) involved	Implementing partners were ICMPD, UN-HCR, UCLG; 60+ local elected representatives engaged and 100+ local stakeholders involved.

basis for increased dialogue on migration between actors at different levels of government. Knowledge generated by gathering information on the local situation is being used within a broader context of mobile populations and changing local demographics and policies in the region. Finally, the process of compiling profiles also prompts cities to generate new ideas and deepen their understanding of their role as migration actors, both in terms of local governance and within their national contexts.

The MC2CM network has proven to be an opportunity to inspire local authorities to develop tailored responses to support migrant inclusion in their cities. The built capacity for local actors and positive impacts to date- through enhanced research, dialogue and target-oriented action of the selected cities, have led to the launch of a Second Phase. This new phase aims to:

- Improve mechanisms for multi-level governance on migration and migrant integration and inclusion, and enhance horizontal and vertical inter-institutional cooperation and coordination,
- Generate and disseminate knowledge on local dimensions of migrant integration in the Euro-Mediterranean region and within the Southern Neighbourhood,
- Reinforce the capacity of the targeted local authorities to address migrant integration and inclusion,
- Counter the negative perception of migration at the local level and promote a human-rights approach through targeted communications.

13. Fostering local communities of solidarity for migrants and refugees from Venezuela in Latin America

As a result of the ongoing crisis in Venezuela, more than 3 million people live out of their home country. By 2018, more than 2.6 million Venezuelans have moved to neighbouring Latin American countries - first and foremost Colombia, which has accommodated more than 1,170,000 migrants. The unforeseen scale of arrivals of Venezuelans has overwhelmed local and to some extent national response capacity.

An increase in demand in the provision of housing, basic services, notably education and health, and the identification of particular vulnerabilities, such as those related to human trafficking and exploitation, have put pressure on local and national authorities. Xenophobic incidents are on the rise. This inter-agency project by UN-Habitat, IOM and UNHCR, is conceptualised to reduce vulnerabilities of migrants and refugees in cities and address the impact on host communities in order to design stable and durable solutions in the four cities in Colombia, Peru, Ecuador and the Dominican Republic. In a second phase, two cities in Panama and Trinidad y Tobago were added.



Venezuela experiences a significantly deteriorating socio-economic situation, illustrated by increased unemployment rates, increased difficulties to earn livelihoods, growing food insecurity and insufficient coverage for medical services. This crisis resulted in more than 2.6 million Venezuelan people moving to neighbouring countries. Even though language barriers are low, the legal status of Venezuelans varies within the region and determines their rights to work and access basic services.

As most Venezuelan have moved to cities, local authorities are facing significant pressures on administrative services and institutions, service provision systems, labour and housing markets as a consequence of the large and sudden influx. The rapid population growth has also impacted the social dynamics in the receiving cities. UN-Habitat, IOM and UNHCR are working in an inter-agency initiative to support local authorities in six (pilot) cities, supporting local authorities to better manage this rapid population growth.

Only by including both migrant/refugee and host communities' perspectives when developing sustainable strategies, local authorities can take relevant action to respond to their specific needs in accordance with national level legislation and ensure that solutions benefit all. This project, applying an area-based approach, aims to reduce vulnerabilities of migrants and refugee communities, which will strengthen acceptance towards vulnerable migrant and refugee populations.

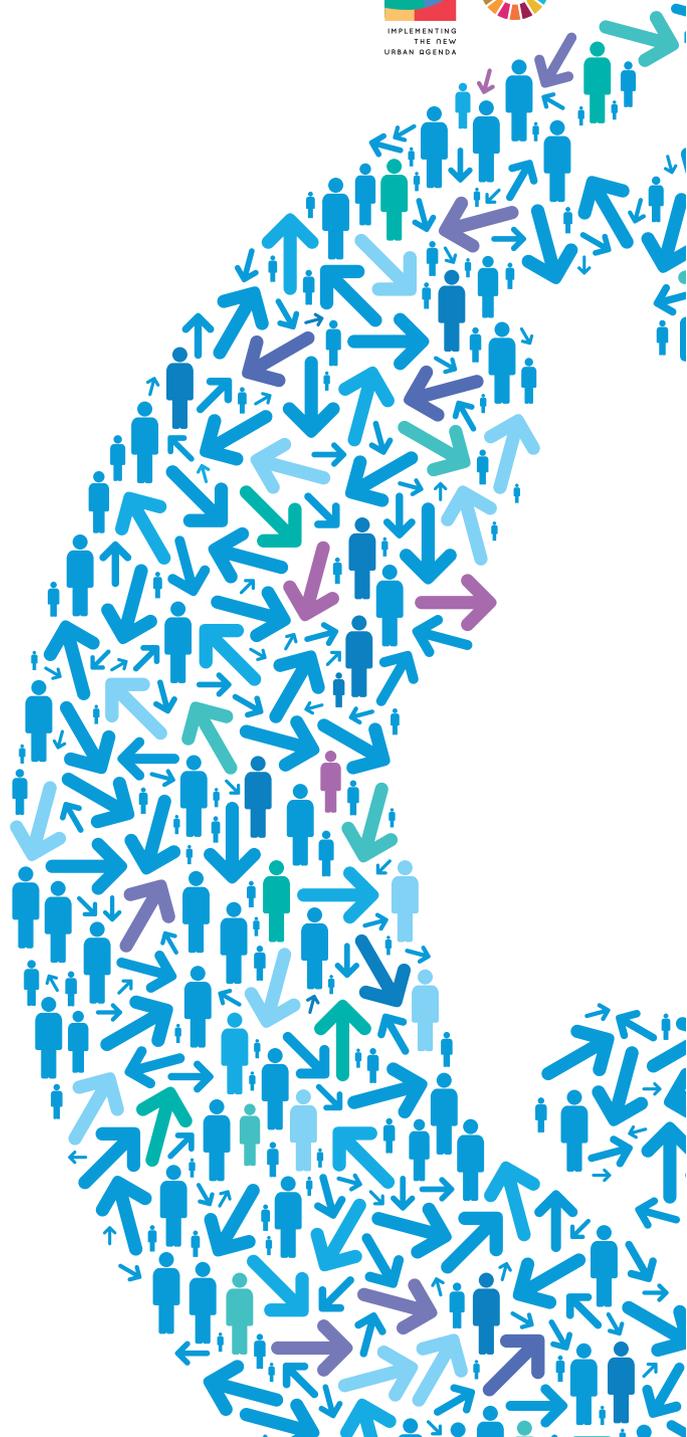
Location	Colombia: Cucuta/Villa del Rosario and Barranquilla Ecuador: Quito, Peru: Lima Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo Panama (tbd), Trinidad y Tobago: (tbd);
Dates of implementation	2019 - 2022
Displacement reason	Venezuela experiences a significantly deteriorating socio-economic situation, linked to political instability, violations of fundamental rights, as well as violence and insecurity, hyperinflation and reduced economic opportunities that have limited Venezuelans' ability to cover their basic needs
Area of intervention	Characterization of the situation in targeted cities, urban planning actions, socio-economic inclusion, capacities building for local governments and best practices sharing.
Tools	Different Tools from each agency, i.e CPI, City profile, City migration profile from UN-Habitat, DTM, MIGOF and MGI from IOM and UNHCR.
Partner(s) involved	IOM, UNHCR DEVCO Local and national governments.

Based on an assessment of local capacities, the project includes capacity building for local authorities on efficient and inclusive service provision, communication, and initiating socio-cultural activities. A knowledge management component ensures that findings from this project can be upscaled as well as applied in similar contexts within the region and at the global level. Empowerment and inclusion of host and migrant/refugee communities in policy development guarantees that their voices are heard and foster enhanced accountability in decision-making processes.

In its preparatory phase, the project undertook a participatory assessment with Venezuelan and host community populations to understand the social impact of displacement from both perspectives. UN-Habitat conducted urban profiling including mapping of existing services and facilities and a gap assessment on urban issues including availability of health and education facilities, availability of affordable housing, rental options, water, electricity, and transportation.

The project builds on UN-Habitat's experiences made in other local contexts, and localize existing tools including urban and neighbourhood profiles, City Migration Profiles or the City Prosperity Index (CPI) methodology among others.

UN-Habitat Compendium:
**Migration
related projects**



UN HABITAT

www.unhabitat.org

For further information, please contact:

United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
Programme Development Branch | Global Solutions Division
Stephanie.Loose@un.org | www.unhabitat.org

Design, layout and coordination: Cristina de Cardenas