

A group of people, including men and women, are gathered outdoors under the shade of a large, leafy tree. They are sitting on wooden benches and some are on the ground. In the background, there is a light blue building with several windows. The scene appears to be a community meeting or a public gathering in a rural or semi-rural setting.

# Durable Solutions in the HRP 2022

## ISCG Meeting 02/09/2021

DSWG

# Sudan Context- Durable Solutions challenges and progress

3 million people remain internally displaced in Sudan. Over 700,000 Sudanese live outside the country as refugees, mainly in Chad, South Sudan, and Ethiopia, since Sudan's security and socio-economic situations remain precarious.

Violence in Darfur and other areas has led to 300,000 people being internally displaced in 2021.

Continuing conflicts between communities;  
Threatening implementation of projects in the short-term, and  
Risking to be exacerbated in the long-term if programs and projects are not conflict-sensitive and address the legitimate  
**Dilemma: transitional justice v. resilience/ development approach**

Peace and durable solutions continue to remain a stated priority of the transition government. Notably, the JPA contains a separate Protocol dedicated to refugee returnees and IDPs, including their right of attaining solutions. **"reintegrating IDPs and refugee returnees and creating the conditions that will allow them to participate fully in the economic, social, political, and cultural development of the country."**

The Government of Sudan's Five-Year national strategy of solutions for IDPs, returnees, refugees, and host communities has further advanced this commitment. It includes a corresponding plan of action that offers the needed framework to facilitate a coordinated approach, both at the national level and through area-based forums. **It necessitates that humanitarian partners work with peace and both development and stabilization actors. A comprehensive durable solutions approach has a place in each of these workstreams and planning processes.**



Legislation on further implementation of the Juba Peace Agreement (JPA) provisions is expected to be enhanced shortly.

Engagement of Walter Kaelin as an advisor to DSRSG/RC/HC and GoS: Following his first mission, emphasized the following recommendation:

“Humanitarian actors and donors: (1) Contribute to social cohesion by addressing humanitarian needs of all communities in a given area rather than focussing on specific groups; (2) integrate pathways out of dependency and towards enhanced resilience and self-sufficiency into humanitarian action; and (3) reduce parallel systems for service delivery and invest in working with and through local systems and structures as far as possible.”

# Lessons learned HRP 2021

**Durable Solutions Marker in HRP 2021:** Included a marker to assess whether a humanitarian project address only short-term life-saving effects or whether it starts to address and support interventions towards durable solutions.

**How was it used:** Of the 228 projects under the 2021 HRP: **56% or 128 projects were self-identified as building blocks for durable solutions** and focused on the following areas:

- Durable Solutions Local planning: participatory conflict-sensitive planning processes with IDPs, returnees and host communities, data, policy work and social cohesion
- HLP: upgrading of shelter and improved and durable shelter, approaches to support tenure security/documentation/ conflict dispute structures/ data on HLP
- Livelihoods/food security: cash for work schemes/linked to shelter; assets for work, skills training; restoration of livelihoods- particularly agriculture/production and livestock support and community support projects
- Governance /community systems: capacity building of local authorities (mine action/agriculture/health), community policing/community management committees (water etc.)

# Lessons learned HRP 2021-continued

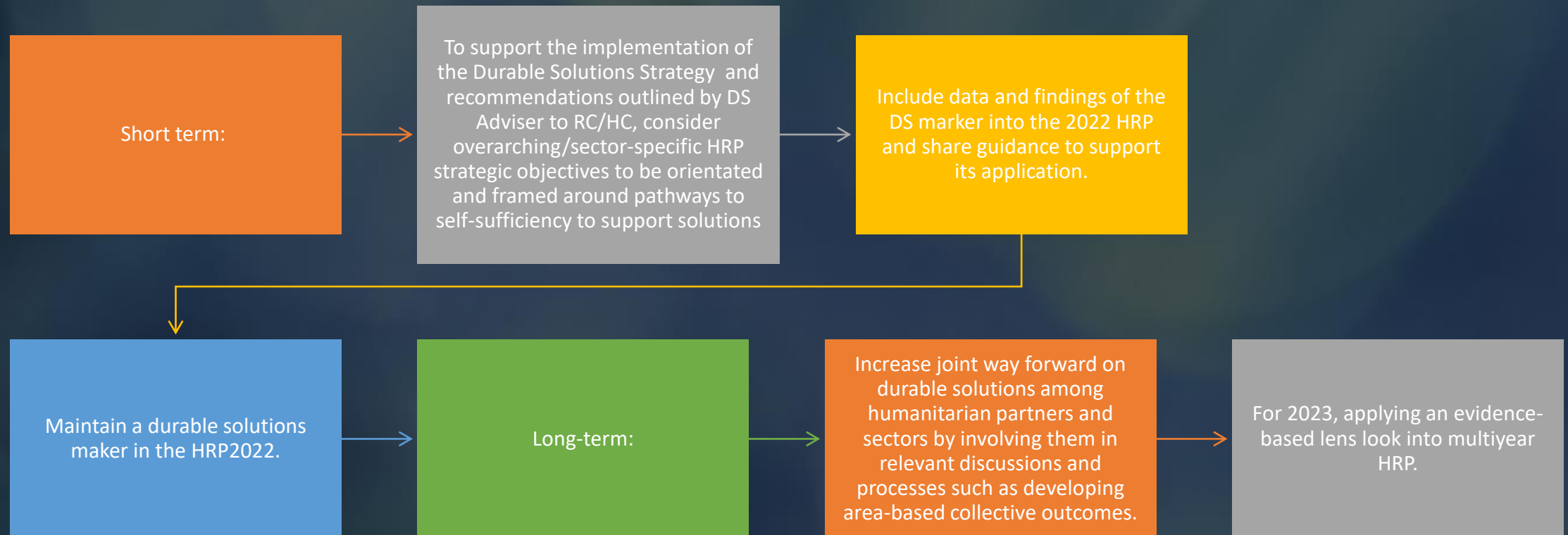
**What does it tell us:** Where applied, many of the tagged projects supported planning work for solutions focusing on reducing sector-specific vulnerabilities of displaced communities. Many of these projects were integrated and multi-sector in nature. Some of these projects also applied an area-based approach, particularly INGO'S with expertise in displacement and resilience programming.

Overall, it suggests that humanitarian response can contribute to progress on durable solutions and reduce aid dependencies and improve self-reliance in the medium term.

**Limitations:** Monitoring and follow up of the marker was constrained throughout the year. There is an opportunity for the sectors to include the monitoring of the marker in Q3 and Q4. This allows the DSWG to analyse the impact and people reached as part of the projects tagged and funded and to share relevant good practices contextualised to Sudan.

# Recommendations for the HRP 2022

## DSWG to be formal member of the ISCG



# Durable solutions = rebuilding shattered lives

- Sustainable economic and social re-integration into mainstream society
  - through a voluntary and participatory process
  - at the place of origin (return), the location of displacement (local integration) or elsewhere in the country (relocation/resettlement)
- Achieved when IDPs no longer have displacement-specific needs

Criteria	Sub criteria (IASC)
 PHYSICAL SAFETY	1. SAFETY & SECURITY/ PROTECTION/ SOCIAL COHESION
 MATERIAL SAFETY	2. ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES 3. ACCESS TO JOB CREATION/ ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES 4. RESTORATION OF HOUSING, LAND & PROPERTY
 LEGAL SAFETY	5. ACCESS TO DOCUMENTATION 6. FAMILY REUNIFICATION 7. PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS 8. ACCESS TO EFFECTIVE REMEDIES AND JUSTICE

# Durable solutions Strategy Objectives

**Objective 1:** *To enable IDPs and returnees to voluntarily return to their former homes and places of habitual residence identified as being conducive to such returns and, together with communities receiving them, to re-establish dignified and self-sufficient lives in physical, material, and legal security.*

**Outcome 1:** 50% of IDPs and returnees wishing to return to their former homes or places of habitual residence in areas identified as being conducive to such returns have done so and they as well as the members of the communities receiving them enjoy security and protection, including protection of their human rights; adequate housing with security of tenure; enhanced livelihood opportunities reducing poverty and allowing for self-sufficient lives; and access to water, education, health, and other basic services..

**Objective 2:** *To enable IDPs and returnees to locally integrate and re-establish, together with host communities, dignified and self-sufficient lives in physical, material, and legal security.*

**Outcome 2:** 50% of IDPs and returnees wishing to locally integrate in areas identified as being conducive to such integration have done so, and they as well as the members of the communities receiving them enjoy security and protection, including protection of their human rights; adequate housing with security of tenure; enhanced livelihood opportunities reducing poverty and allowing for self-sufficient lives; and access to water, education, health, electricity and other basic services.



# Durable solutions Strategy Objectives -continued

**Objective 3:** *To improve living conditions for IDPs and returnees remaining in protracted internal displacement pending return or another type of durable solution, to strengthen their resilience and enhance their ability to move towards self-sufficiency, as well as for their hosts;*

**Outcome 3:** 50% of IDPs and returnees remaining in protracted internal displacement pending return or another type of durable solution are able to reduce their dependency on humanitarian assistance and they as well as members of the communities hosting them have access to or are provided with improved shelters, better livelihoods, and enhanced local services including education, health, and water and sanitation.

**Objective 4:** *To facilitate access to justice, including transitional justice and compensation and reparation, for IDPs and returnees as well as members of the communities in areas of return or local integration.*

**Outcome 4:**

- (a) All IDPs and returnees as well as members of the communities in areas of return or local integration are supported in gaining access to justice, including transitional justice and compensation and reparation mechanisms.
- (b) Host communities and members who were directly affected are provided with reparation for environmental and other damages occurred as consequence of the presence of IDP and compensated for land used for camps and settlements.

# Durable solutions Strategy Objectives -continued

**Objective 5:** *To ensure the participation of IDPs and returnees in public affairs including general elections in accordance with Section 68.11 of the Constitutional Charter for the Transitional Period of 2019.*

**Outcome 5:** All IDPs and returnees are, together with the members of the communities hosting or receiving them, are (a) informed and consulted on all matters affecting them and can participate in and contribute to relevant decision-making processes, including community-based planning; and (b) able to register as voters and participate in general elections at national and where applicable regional/state levels in accordance with applicable election laws.

"Finding solutions for IDPs requires a different kind of intervention. It is less about the provision of shelter and food, and more about supporting livelihoods and restoring economies. It is less about speedy action and more about sustainable results. It is less about singling out the displaced as objects of concern and more about community engagement."

Recommendations to High level Panel on Internal Displacement – Elizabeth Ferris

- Focus on promoting and supporting stronger delivery of basic services (particularly health, education, WASH, housing, and protection) through local authorities and community structures that support both displaced and host communities
- Area-based context-specific interventions addressing the needs of affected communities in areas of return, relocation or local integration are best suited to support social cohesion and durable solutions.
- Programming supporting solutions should be based on reliable, up-to-date, and agreed-upon, disaggregated data, as well as engagement of IDPs and host communities.
- Integrated and multi-stakeholder

# HRP 2021 Guidance(marker)

CRITERIA		CONSIDERATIONS FOR PROGRAMMING?
1	Long-term safety, security and freedom of movement;	IDPs who have achieved a durable solution should enjoy physical safety and security on the basis of effective protection by national and local authorities without discrimination. This includes protection from the threats that caused the initial displacement or may cause renewed displacement. The protection of IDPs who have achieved a durable solution must not be less effective than the protection provided to populations in areas of the country not affected by displacement.
2	Adequate standard of living, including at a minimum access to adequate food, water, housing, health care and basic education;	IDPs who have achieved a durable solution generally enjoy, without discrimination, an adequate standard of living, which includes at a minimum: shelter, health care, food, water, sanitation and education. Adequacy means that these goods and services are available in sufficient quality and quantity, accessible, acceptable (i.e. sensitive to gender and age, culturally appropriate) and adaptable (i.e. provided in ways that adapt to IDPs' changing needs).

**This year we further PRACTICALLY defined Humanitarian action that can contribute to a durable solution**

- –Legal assistance and case management, including to obtain documentation to prove personal identity (including through civil documentation), housing, land and property ownership, and community-based protection.
- –Referrals to specialized protection and legal services, including for victims of GBV, child rights violations, explosive ordnance and other protection concerns
- –Mine action surveys, clearance and explosive ordnance risk education
- –Build capacity on conflict resolution and peaceful settlement of disputes to mediate and mitigate potential conflict and psychosocial support.
- –Data collection and information sharing, including on the intentions and needs of IDPs, and challenges in areas of return and integration
- –Protection monitoring, advocacy and awareness-raising.
- –Communication with communities.
- –Expand tools on information, data management, and IDP and return movement tracking systems.
- –Undertake compilation, analysis and advocacy on legal issues relating to housing, land and property (HLP).
- –Build capacity of authorities and other stakeholders (including through customary justice) on civil documentation and HLP issues.
- –Monitoring and advocacy around long-term safety and security of returning displaced people
- –Supporting awareness of and access to transitional justice mechanisms and provisions
- –Awareness-raising of the displaced population on their rights, including to access basic services.

### **General Protection**

### **Child Protection**

### **Gender-Based Violence**

### **Mine Action**

### **Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)**

- –Improved capacities of water and sanitation service providers, both public and private, in displacement-affected areas
- –Build the capacity of communities to manage water resources
- –Support communities in having access to improved sanitation infrastructure, in support of the eradication of open defecation
- –Increase access to drinking water from an improved source with a collection time of less than 30 minutes round trip

## Health and Nutrition

- Strengthen the community capacity through training of active community health workers
- Ensure the health facilities are well coordinated with the ministry of health at both federal and regional levels, thus making it easy for the government to take over
- Improve the awareness of health providers on the rights of displaced populations to access primary healthcare
- promoting nutrition through, for example, nutrition education and vegetable production.

## Shelter and Non-Food Items

- Durable shelter
- Shelter upgrades
- Increased tenure security, including through improving the property rental market
- Improve access to clean and renewable energies
- Cash-Based Interventions by nature enhance the resilience
- Shelter actors support displaced populations in having increased access to shelter options with secure tenure rights

## Education

- Improved access to affordable education for children from displaced and host communities at primary and secondary levels, through both formal and non-formal education systems
- build the capacity of teachers and education personnel to help integrate displaced and returnee boys and girls into public education system
- support formal schools to increase their absorption capacity for the integration of displacement-affected out-of-school children and adolescents
- expand youth-focused programming for vocational and life skills required in future economic context of Sudan

## Food Security and Livelihoods

- Assess and reduce the reliance on negative coping mechanisms through increasing sustainable livelihood opportunities to displaced populations (including IDPs, and returnees)
- Reduce food insecurity through provision of livelihood trainings and inputs to enable income generation capacity for displaced populations
- Market and value chain assessments to inform sustainable livelihood interventions
- Multi-purpose cash assistance where appropriate, and other market-based interventions that stimulate food systems in displacement- and conflict-affected areas
- Increase displaced people's access to social protection and social safety net mechanisms, such as the Sudan Family Support Programme
- Improving access to agricultural land (both for ownership or renting) and property space/services for businesses
- Increase financial and digital inclusion of displacement-affected people, such as to access banking services or data

# DSWG Support



Input and review of HNO: Already shared Durable Solutions analysis to be part of the secondary review. But available support narrative in HNO



HRP: Be involved in discussions around strategic objectives and available to bilateral discussion and engagement with sectors