



# JIPS

informing  
solutions to internal  
displacement

# Data and key messages for durable solutions and peacebuilding in Darfur UN Peacebuilding Fund

October 18, 2021





*Community validation session*

# AGENDA

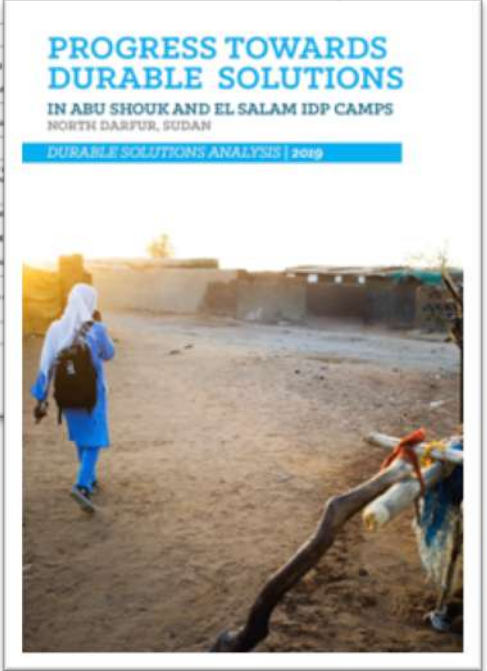
- 1. Introduction:** Durable solutions analysis in Sudan
- 2. Results from PBF studies:** key message for policy and programming on durable solutions and peacebuilding
- 3. Locality Action Plans & next steps**
- 4. Q&A/Discussion**

[Durable Solutions Plan of Action - Um Dukhun Locality  
2019 - 2024]

This plan of action was developed within the durable solutions pilot initiative of the Government of Sudan and the international community, under the auspices of the Governor of Central Darfur, the Locality Commissioner of Um Dukhun, the Humanitarian Aid Commission and the United Nations Resident Coordinator.

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- 4. Programme strategies
  - 4.1. Common findings in the
  - 4.2. Programme objective and
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- 6. Mobilizing and allocating
- 7. Monitoring and Evaluation
  - 7.1. Evaluation
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**Scaled up Durable Solutions analysis & Action Planning to 18 localities, based on El Fasher & Um Dukhun pilots, evaluation and interagency agreement on approach/indicators**

Rural/semi-urban studies across 8 Darfur localities



**Locality-level Action Plans**

Developed with local authorities  
Informed by community validation  
Led by UNHCR



# Durable Solutions & Peacebuilding

## WHAT - Durables solutions analysis elements:

- **Security, rule of law** & access to conflict resolution mechanisms
- **Livelihoods** opportunities
- Access to basic **services**
- Community relations/ **social cohesion**
- **Housing, land and property**
- **Intentions**

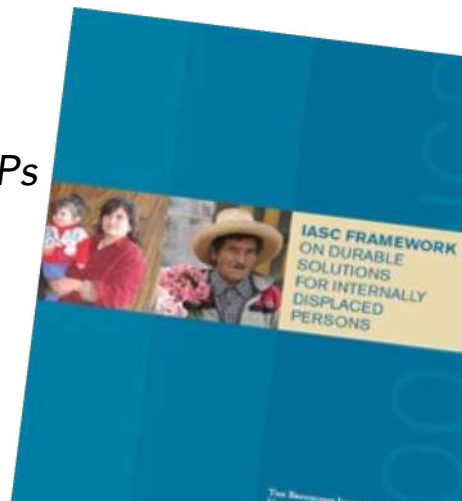
## HOW - Area based analysis approach:

- All conflict and displacement affected groups;
- Cross sectoral /across IASC criteria

## WHY? What do we want to understand?

- **Which are the areas where IDPs are falling further behind (because of their displacement) & how can they be supported to end displacement?**
- **What are IDPs' own intentions and plans for the future?**
- **In which areas do IDPs and the rest of the population face similar challenges (which are often linked to development and peacebuilding) . What do all communities need in terms of socio-economic development?**

*'A durable solution is achieved when IDPs no longer have any specific assistance and protection needs that are **linked to their displacement** and can enjoy their human rights **without discrimination** on account of their displacement.'*





## Interagency technical service

Enabling **government,**  
**development & humanitarian**  
partners to jointly produce and use  
data on internal displacement.

### Interagency Executive Committee



JIPS supported the EI Fasher pilot and was then again requested by UNHCR & the DSWG to support with the PBF studies (from methodology to analysis and reporting, incl. community engagement and action planning).

# International Recommendations on Internally Displaced Persons Statistics (IRIS)

EXPERT GROUP ON REFUGEE AND INTERNALLY  
DISPLACED PERSONS STATISTICS (EGRIS)

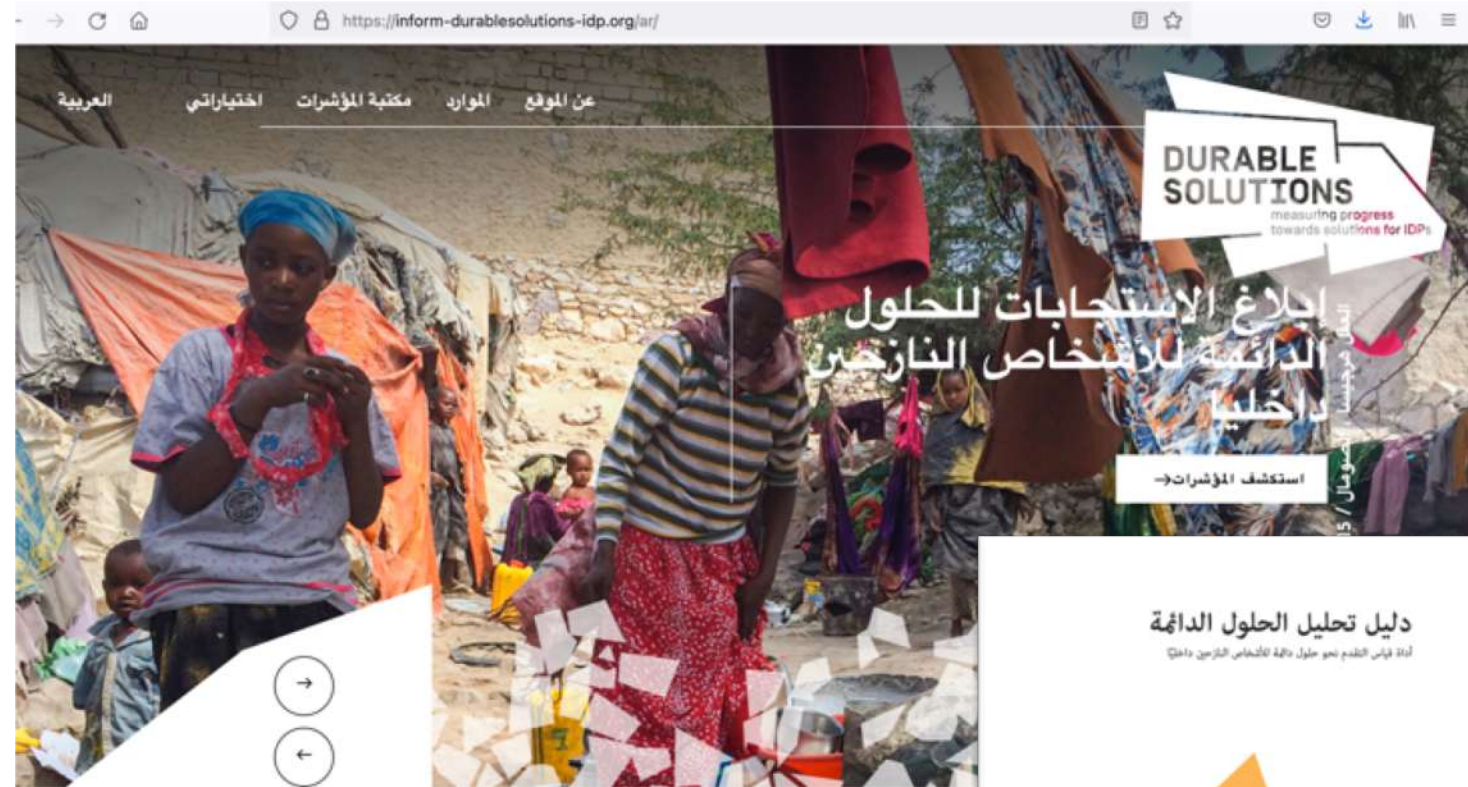
March 2020



MANUALS  
AND GUIDELINES

eurostat 

## Global standards for IDP statistics - JIPS co-chairs EGRIS



JIPS facilitated the interagency  
project on DS indicator library  
and Analysis Guide



# PBF EXERCISE – OVERVIEW

APRIL 2020

Initiation



**Methodology** & tools development w/PBF & DSWG

Dec 2020/Jan 2021

**Data collection:** IOM/SUDIA/UNDP



**Consultative analysis:** reviews and feedback by PBF agencies and sectoral/locality experts



**Locality reports** on Baseline & Solutions/peacebuilding analysis

APRIL – MAY 2021

**Community engagement sessions**



APRIL – ONGOING 2021

Multi-stakeholder workshops to translate results & community priorities into **locality action plans**. / UNHCR + PBF leads



Trends analysis – **Thematic briefs & online Story map**



# THE DATA:

## AREA BASED APPROACHES IN 8 LOCALITIES

### Sample based surveys

Representative results at locality level for ALL populations:

- Non- displaced
- IDPs
- IDP returnees & Return refugees
- Nomads

Total: ca. 11,000 HHs interviewed

### Locality level data

Mapping of all basic services by locality (incl. capacities)

Interviews with: State and Locality authorities, experts etc.

Community discussions & validation sessions

Desk review





## RESULTS: OVERVIEW OF TOPICS

1. Area based interventions for IDP solutions
2. Support IDPs post return
3. Nomads
4. Rule of law and conflict resolution
5. Access to land and tenure security



## **SOLUTIONS FOR IDPs:**

### **Key barriers and opportunities to locally integrate or return**

#### **COMMUNITY VISION OF DURABLE SOLUTION:**

**“**

***Permanent houses provided with water and sanitation.***

***Neighborhoods include health center, school, police station, water point, market and a mosque. The drawing includes a symbol of disarmament indicating better sense of safety. The family works in agriculture peacefully”.*** (IDP women's' group)

# 1. SOLUTIONS FOR IDPs - INTEGRATE

**67%** IDPs prefer to locally integrate

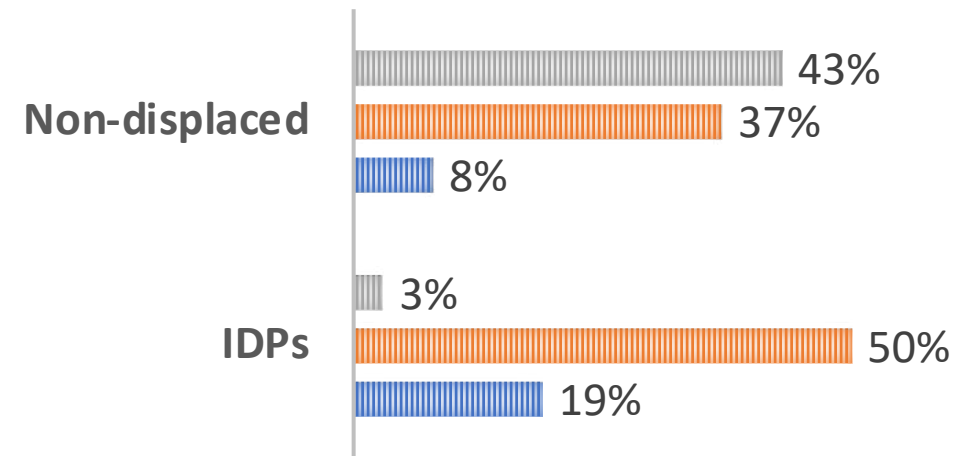
**Results nuance some policy assumptions around return being the preferred solution.** Actors should also focus on local integration, given that this is the preference by many.

**So, how can actors support IDPs where they are now?**

1. Improve **safety**
2. Support access to **land** and secure tenure
3. Address **food insecurity**/ livelihood means (depending on locality)

## LAND ACCESS & TENURE

Own land in current location   Rent land   No land



Actors should consider ways to improve access to farming land for IDPs (particularly female headed HHs); and explore further if renting conditions are affordable.

# 1. SOLUTIONS FOR IDPs – INTERIM/HYBRID

- Actors need to acknowledge that creating conducive environments for return are longer-term processes linked to resolving inter-communal conflict. Therefore, it is **essential that actors in parallel also support interim solutions in the locations where IDPs currently live.**
- Supporting local integration now does not exclude the option of return later. **Intentions of IDPs can change**, based on situation.

**The households that still farm their land back home (19%), are NOT more likely to prefer return.**

# 1. SOLUTIONS FOR IDPs - RETURN

**27%** of IDPs prefer to return to their place of origin. How can actors support return?

- The Government's National Strategy on Solutions (draft) stipulates a process to identify areas conducive to return and should include **security** and **access to agricultural land** as essential criteria.
- Humanitarian, development and peace actors should align their programming and invest in service provision in prioritized return locations.

What factors influence the decision to return?

”

**Safety is the decisive factor** and access to **agricultural land** in the place of origin is viewed as a precondition for return.

**Basic services** in return areas are seen as relevant only when above is addressed. (Services are not a pull factor).



## **SUPPORT TO POST RETURN**

## 2. SUPPORT POST RETURN

**BUT: IDP that have returned have NOT automatically overcome all displacement linked vulnerabilities.**

**So, how should returnees be supported?**

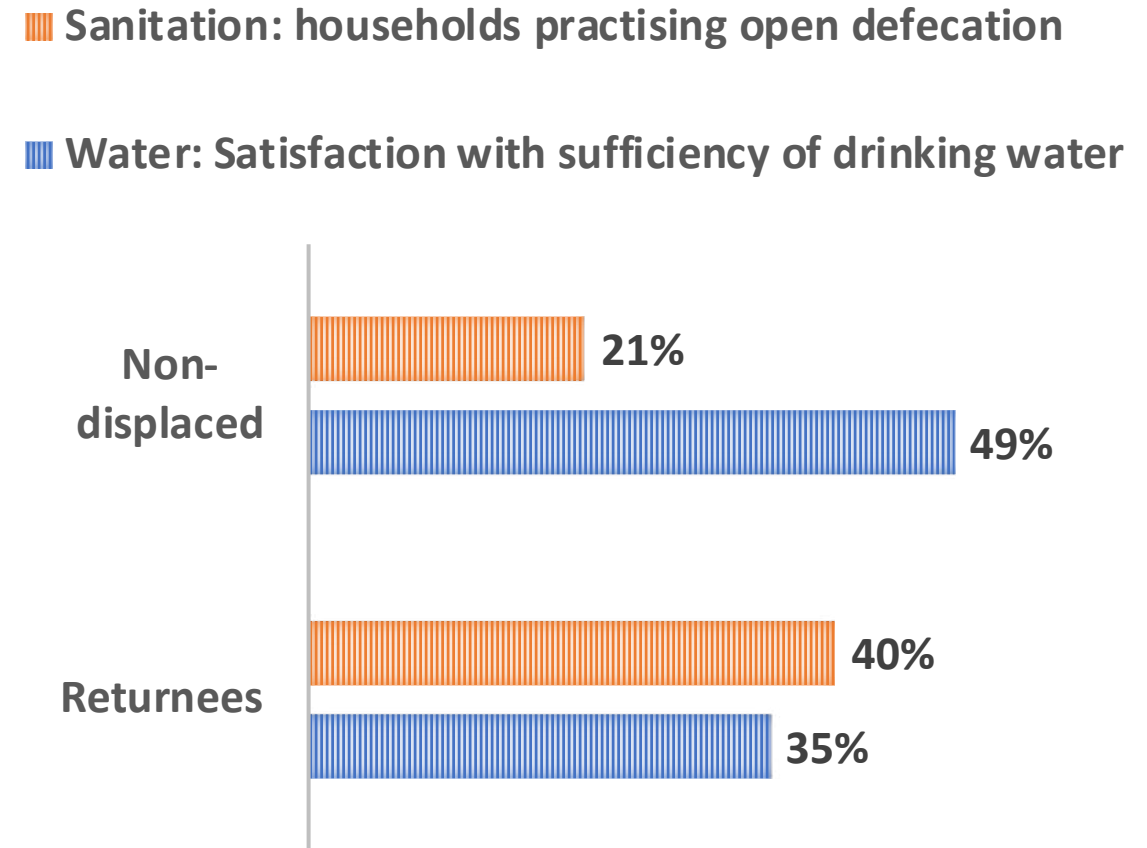
**83%** are accessing the same agricultural land

**87%** intend to remain and continue to re-integrate

## 2. SUPPORT POST RETURN

### How should returnees be supported?

1. Attention to conflict resolution and **security** in return areas – essential for sustainable returns
2. **Provision of sanitation and especially water in areas of return**

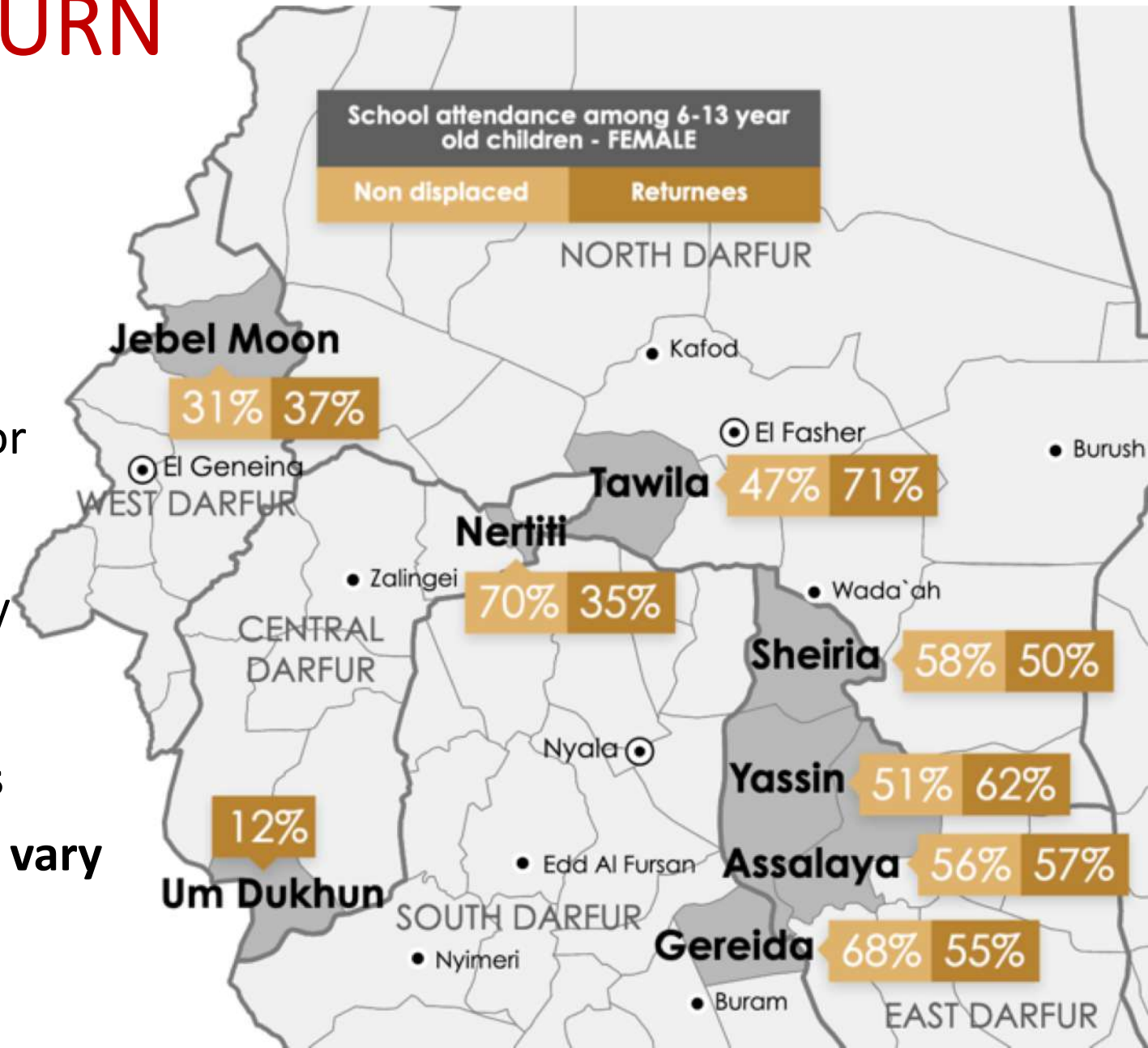




## 2. SUPPORT POST RETURN

### How should returnees be supported?

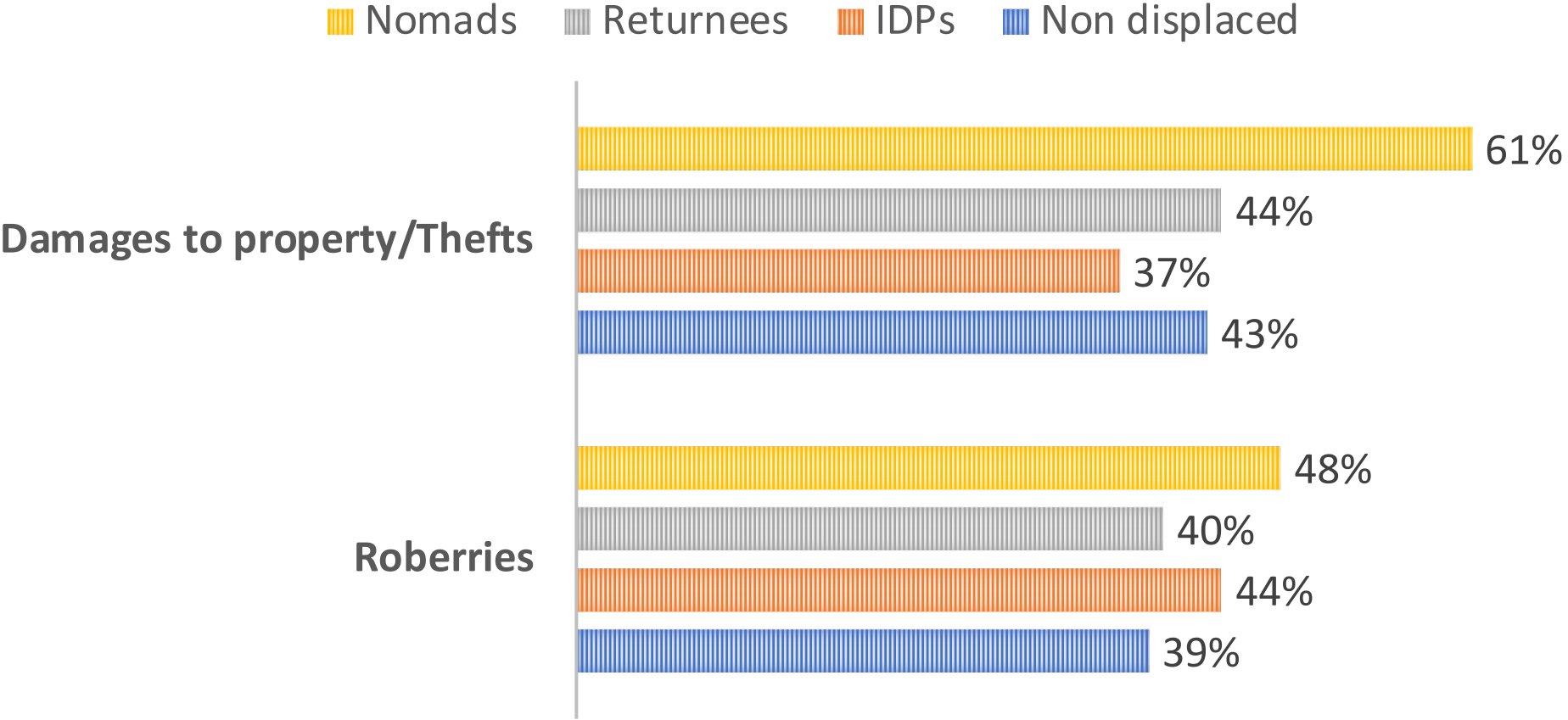
1. Attention to conflict resolution and security in return areas – essential for sustainable returns
2. Provision of sanitation and especially water in areas of return
3. **Area tailored support**, as challenges linked to education, food and crime vary greatly!





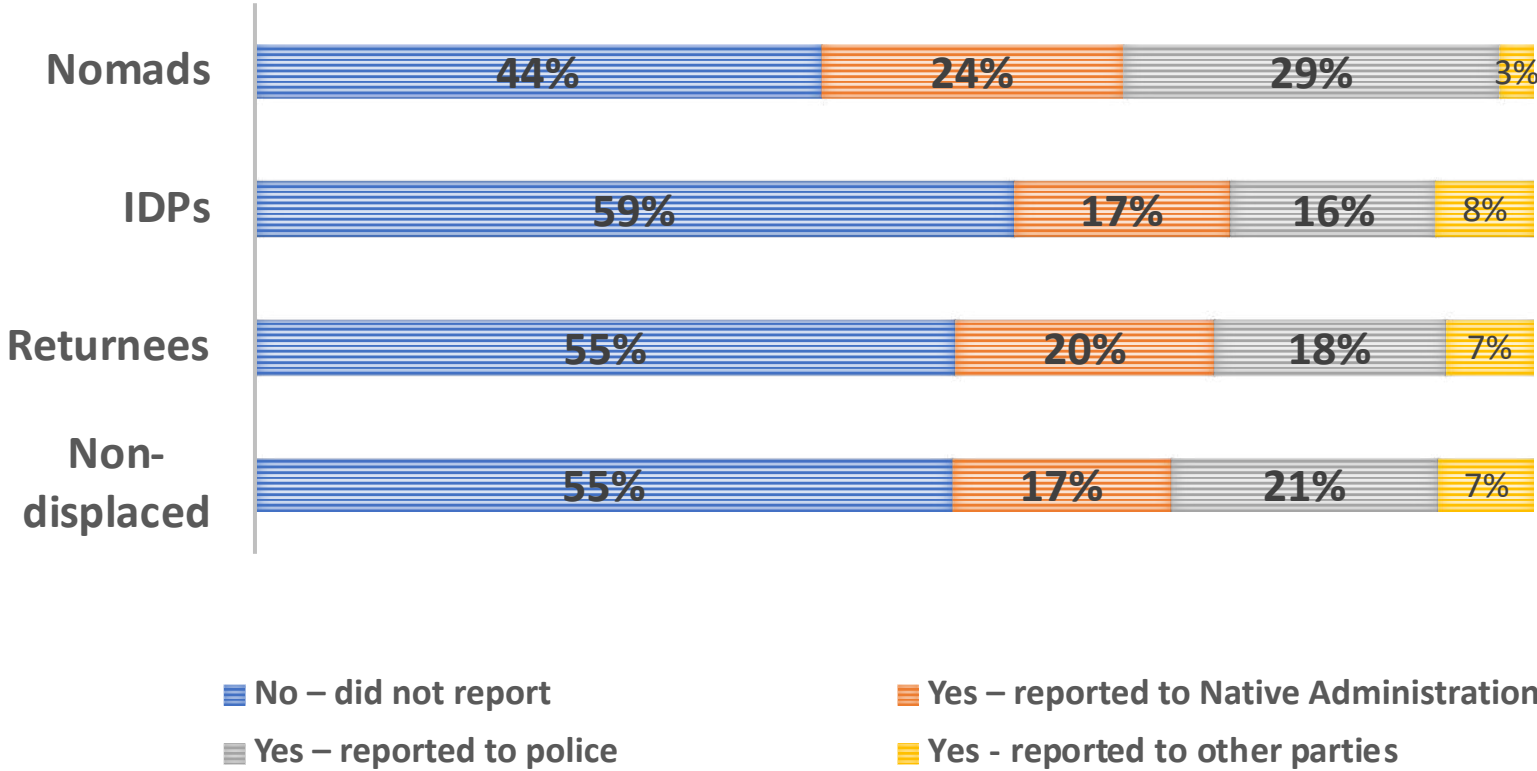
# **STRENGTHENING THE RULE OF LAW AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION MECHANISMS**

# 4. RULE OF LAW & CONFLICT RESOLUTION



# 4. RULE OF LAW & CONFLICT RESOLUTION

REPORTING ON SECURITY INCIDENTS



**22%** say that the resolution was 'effectively resolved and just'

# 4. RULE OF LAW & CONFLICT RESOLUTION

- Support to **increase the coverage and capacity of police and courts** is needed. Basic support can have a significant impact (e.g. assistance with transportation and fuel)
- The **Native Administration** is a key local conflict resolution institution. **Capacity building is needed to scale up their mediation role especially in 'hot spot' areas.**
- Actors should support the establishment of the Darfur Land and Hawakeer Commission and Special Court stipulated in the JPA. Support to transitional justice institutions is important because **local community conflict mechanisms, while important, cannot be expected to solve conflicts that are not confined to the local level.**

**POLICE:** A limited number of police posts have to cover large geographical areas, and there is a lack of trained staff, vehicles and fuel.

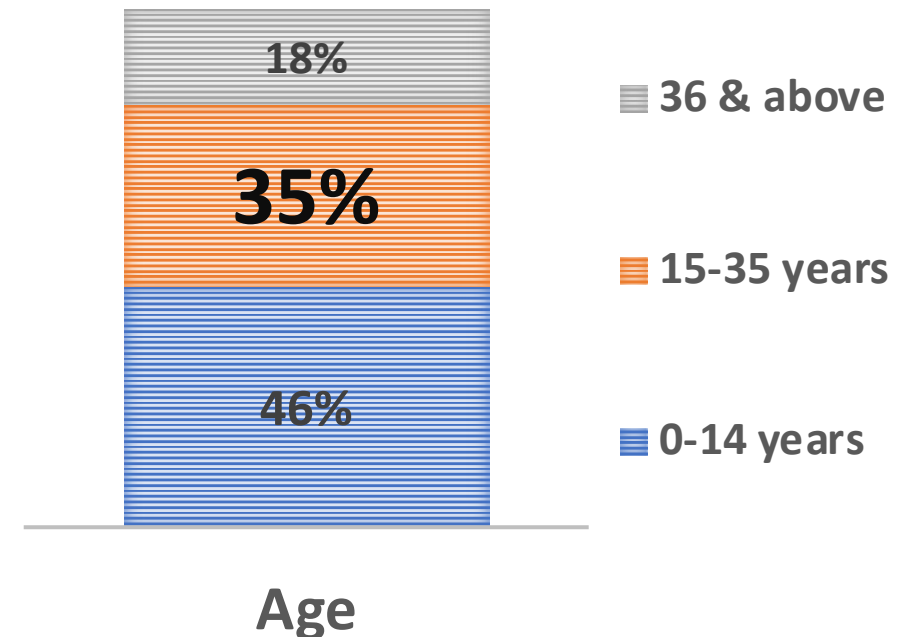
**NATIVE ADMIN:** limits to their capacity/mandate to address unlawful occupation or the overarching insecurity – considered beyond the scope of the Native Administration and is the role of the government.

# 4. RULE OF LAW & CONFLICT RESOLUTION

Women are prohibited from actively taking part in committees because of local traditions and customs, while youths are deemed too inexperienced to be part of committees concerned with managing access to natural resources and conflict resolution.

- Actors must push for **youth and women** to be included in resolving local conflicts and the wider peace processes

**33%** of households are female headed





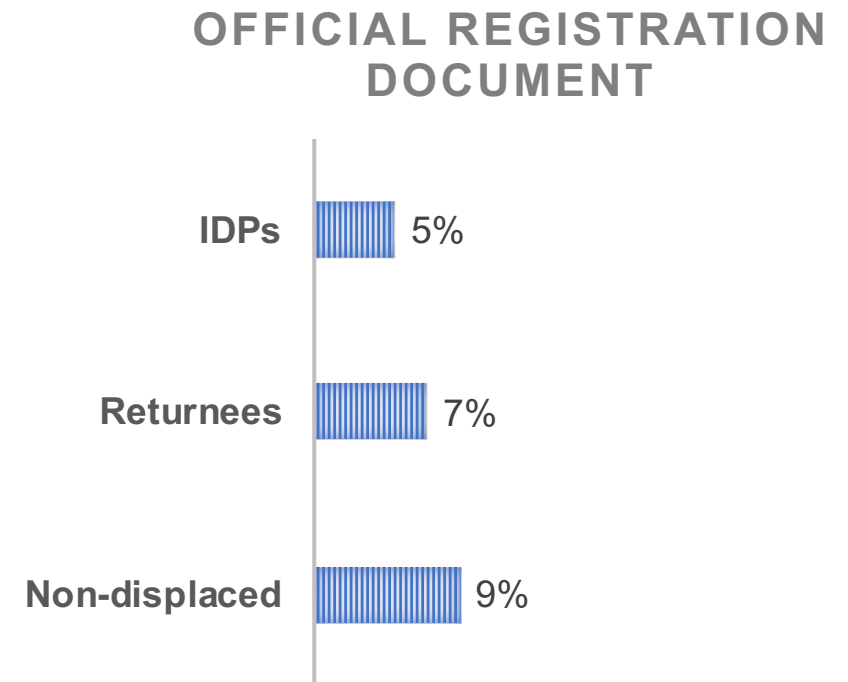
## **ACCESS TO LAND & SECURE TENURE**

# 5. ACCESS TO LAND: LAND REGISTRATION

**Land registration:** high transaction costs, cumbersome and lengthy administrative procedures.

**Registering land is challenging for most, especially vulnerable persons including women, who tend to have less education and fewer financial resources.**

- **The Government and international actors in Sudan should explore alternatives to individual land titling, because the process is a challenge for disadvantaged groups.**

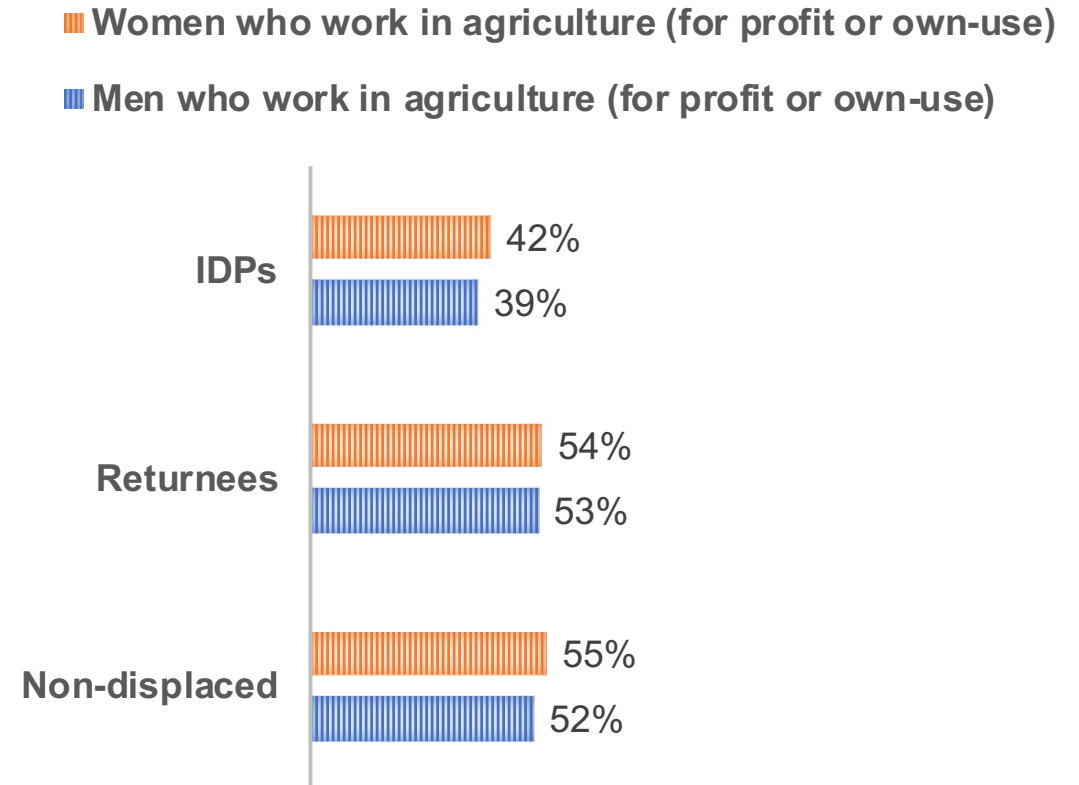




# 5. ACCESS TO LAND: **WOMEN**

**1/3 of HHs are female-headed, and more than half farm land, yet **women consistently face inequalities when it comes to land ownership.****

- **Customary and statutory tenure arrangements should provide the same opportunities to community members irrespective of gender.**



## 5. ACCESS TO LAND: SECONDARY OCCUPANTS

- International actors should prioritize support to the establishment of the **transitional justice institutions set out in the JPA to address the critical issue of unlawful land occupation** and help ensure they are capable of addressing both the scale and complexity of the HLP issues in Darfur.
- To build lasting peace, the Government and other actors in Sudan must **consider the rights to land of the secondary occupants in addition to the rights of the displaced population.**

**A majority of IDPs (62%) are not accessing their former land.** The main barrier is the occupation of their land by **'secondary/illegal occupants'** from other tribal groups.



# NOMADS

# 3. NOMADS – SHIFTING LIVELIHOODS

**1. The housing, land and property (HLP) needs and rights of the nomad Darfuri communities need to be recognized and considered as part of the peacebuilding and durable solutions process.**

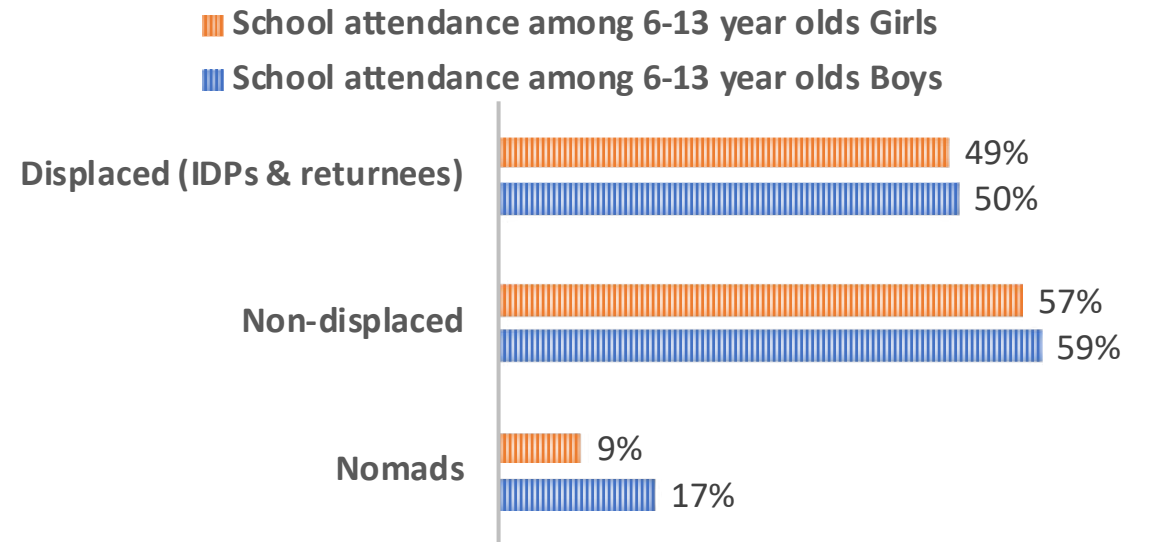
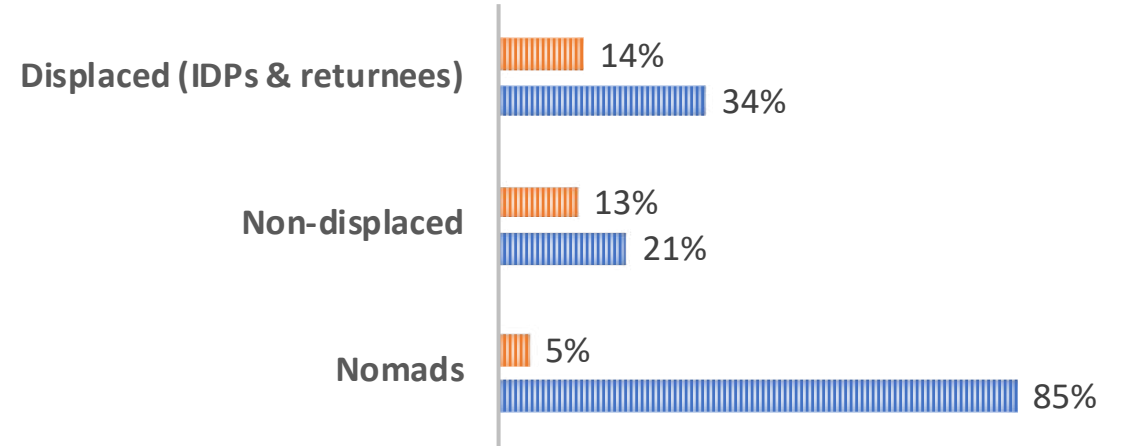
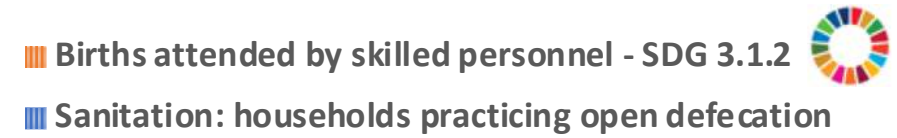
**Ongoing shift in livelihoods:** Most rely on a **mix** of crop farming and livestock

**58% report crop farming as either their primary or secondary source of income.**

**The Hakura system does not grant most nomads rights to agricultural land,** but access to land has become increasingly important.

# 3. NOMADS - SERVICES

2. Development programmes need to include nomads, as they have particularly poor access to basic services, including water and veterinary services for livestock.

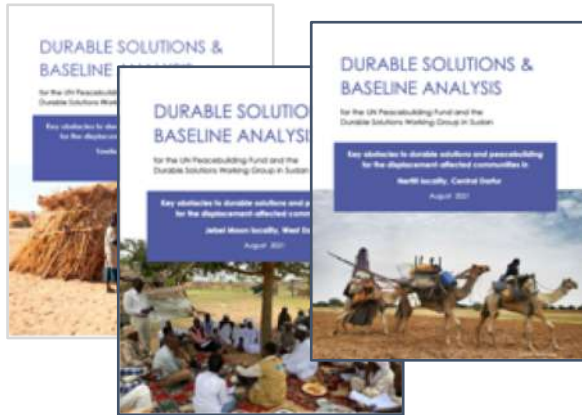
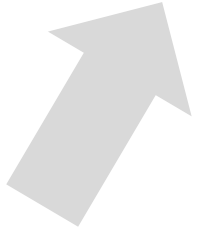


# THE PROCESS & OUTCOMES – WHAT NEXT?

With donor support, Local authorities & Native Administration with International actors to enable **funding and implementation of action plans**

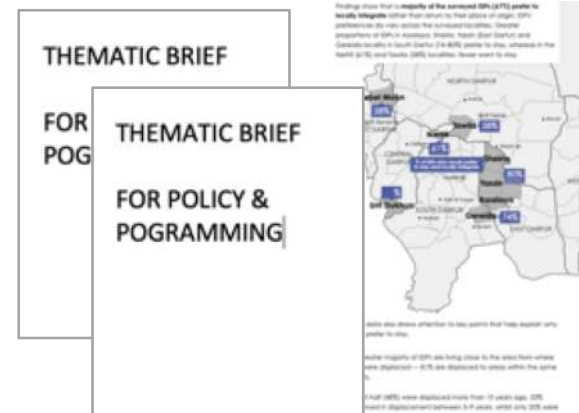
Inform **policy work of Government** and **programming of international actors** on DS and peacebuilding

Towards **Gvt produced official statistics** on displacement & solutions



6 Locality level reports

## LOCALITY Action Plans



5 Briefs & online Story map

Joined work w/CBS looking at disaggregation by displacement in nation-wide surveys (DEWG)



# PBF LOCALITY ACTION PLANS

From data to action

# LOCALITY ACTION PLANS

## WHAT IS IT?

- **Activities jointly developed** by local authorities, Native Administration, communities and international stakeholders, during 3 day workshop by locality (linking results to activities).

## WHY?

To serve as a starting point to orient and guide targeted interventions





Community sessions  
with each group by  
locality to inform the  
Action Plans

2. Participants  
**prioritized** obstacles



1. Participants  
**validated results**



3. Participants  
drew their **vision**  
for solutions





**THANK YOU.**  
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