Durable Solutions in Sudan – Two pilot projects

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Why Durable Solutions in Darfur?

IDPs in Darfur 1.8 – 2 m = roughly 1 person in 6 + returning refugees

Reduced conflict & decreasing appetite for conflict, weapons collection, general fatigue = stabilization

Conducive conditions for durable solutions or protracted displacement programming in some areas
How we got to where we are today

Selection of two pilot areas and communities

Consultations vs Durable Solutions Strategy: pros and cons

Community consultations: AAP & their obstacles to achieving DS

Community Plans of Action – PoA elements:
- form committees
- stable security
- water
- livelihoods / IGAs
- health
- education
Methodology in Um Dukhun

- Consultations and community PoA
- Short-term kickoff projects in 4 pilot villages – SHF funding over 1-2 years
- Stakeholder workshop to determine:
  - What is being done already?
  - What are the gaps? Thematic and budgetary
  - How would we fill the gaps if we had resources?
  - Draw up integrated multi-sector programme
  - Coordinate inter-thematic area and between thematic areas
- Advocacy to donors to finance an integrated programme
- Replicate the model in other DS target locations with area variations
Methodology in El Fasher

01 Joint Profiling: planning, implementation, follow-up - highly consultative

02 Who? IDPs in two camps, peri-urban areas and urban residents

03 Evidence base: Community voices validated by other stakeholders

04 Data will be used for programme planning across 6 DS benchmarks

05 Findings:
- Mainly local integration after 15 years displaced – but some wish to return
- Most IDPs now on a par with resident population
- Outstanding DS-related needs: HLP

06 Next steps: support authorities plans for local integration, monitoring progress on achieving benchmarks
Understanding progress towards durable solutions in Elfasher: displacement, urban context and comparative approach

- IDPs, their displacement history, current conditions and intentions
- IDP Camps compared to Peri-urban and Urban
- Understanding the context (El Fasher) – Urban analysis
Phases and timelines
- Phase 1: Plan and set up – 3 months.
- Phase 2: implement – 3-5 years rural, 10 years urban
- Monitoring: periodic M&E across the 8 benchmarks

Coordination: multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder, multi-donor, capital city and states

Communications: what is DS and 8 benchmarks, repeat

Linkages to tools and funds: HDP Nexus, Collective Outcomes, HRP, UNDAF DDS, DCPSF, PBF,