

Ending Displacement in the Aftermath of Conflict:

Preliminary Framework for Supporting a more coherent, predictable and effective response to the durable solutions needs of refugee returnees and internally displaced persons

A. Introduction:

1. The Report of the United Nations Secretary-General on Peace-Building in the Immediate Aftermath of Conflict, A/63/881–S/2009/304, (SG’s Report) identified that further clarity and predictability is required in key areas of the UN response in the immediate post-conflict period. These areas included public administration, transitional governance, early employment, rehabilitation of basic infrastructure, and “reintegration of returnees”.¹
2. In response to the Secretary General’s Policy Committee decision no. 2009/8, this submission identifies key gaps or areas in the UN’s response to durable solutions for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returning refugees that require strengthening, and makes recommendations to address them.
3. Support of durable solutions for IDPs and returning refugees is impacted by the broader peace-building effort. However, noting that processes are already underway to address the need for a strengthened UN response in all the areas listed above, this submission is limited to issues specifically relating to displaced persons. Noting also that the search for durable solutions starts during displacement and is a complex process that occurs over many years after return, this submission is further limited, as per the SG’s report, to activities that can be carried out or initiated in the first 24 months in the immediate aftermath of a conflict.
4. Voluntary repatriation in conditions of safety and dignity is often the preferred durable solution for refugees. For IDPs, durable solutions can be achieved through sustainable reintegration at the place of origin (return), sustainable local integration in areas where IDPs take refuge (local settlement) or sustainable integration in another part of the country (settlement elsewhere in the country).² The search for durable solutions includes efforts that are undertaken in the immediate aftermath of conflict, and that must address human rights, humanitarian, development, reconstruction and peace-building challenges. As such, it requires the coordinated and timely engagement of a wide range of national and international actors in all of these fields. Whilst realising that a broad, multi-partner response is required, this submission is necessarily focused on ensuring that the UN system can play a more predictable and effective role in this process.

¹ Reintegration of Returnees refers to both IDPs and Refugees.

² Framework on Durable Solutions for IDPs, A/HRC/13/21/Add.4

Background

5. There are at least 27.5 million persons displaced within their own country by armed conflict, generalized violence and human rights violations.³ There are also over 15.2 million refugees⁴ displaced outside their countries. Despite efforts by all stakeholders, many of those displaced, particularly IDPs, remain in protracted situations. Despite the signing of peace agreements or other events that bring a *de facto* end to the hostilities, the search for long-term durable solutions can continue for months and, in most cases, years.
6. Failure to secure an end to displacement can result in increased and continued vulnerabilities. It can also negatively impact hosting communities leading to serious economic, political and security implications for national authorities and populations involved. Securing durable solutions for refugee returnees and IDPs is therefore critical to the recovery and to sustainable development of post-conflict countries. At the same time it is critical to note that the achievement of durable solutions for displaced persons is dependent on comprehensive and effective recovery and development strategies and programmes.
7. Principles and laws under-pinning the UN engagement throughout the durable solutions process includes:
 - **State Responsibility** – Working in support of the national and local authorities, and national civil society to ensure they lead and own the process.
 - **Rights-based approach** – The rights, needs and interests of refugee returnees and IDPs should be the primary consideration guiding all policies, decisions and programmes on durable solutions.
 - **Community-based, participatory approach** – The response should address the rights, needs and interests of refugee returnees, IDPs and other affected populations and allow them to participate in the planning and management of durable solutions.
 - **Age, Gender, Diversity, Environmental and needs of Specific groups mainstreaming** considerations will be mainstreamed throughout strategy and programmes. Particular attention will be paid to address the specific needs of different population groups according to age, gender and diversity, taking into account groups who are potentially marginalized such as women, children, older persons, people living with HIV/AIDS and the disabled and ethnic or religious minorities.
 - **Do no harm-** The assessment to seek durable solutions shall ensure that risk of conflicts is minimised with regard to ensuring non-discriminatory access to assistance (e.g. IDPs only), property rights and obligations in relation with access and use of natural resources (forests, fishery grounds, land, rivers, water, pastures and other). In addition, efforts will also be made to minimize risks associated with where IDP and returning refugees choose to live as they may relate to the previous conflict.
 - **Evidence-based programming-** Assessments will be conducted to ensure that durable solutions are based on thorough assessments and analyses of capacities, resources, service delivery, productive activities, natural resource base and their potential stress, social and economic integration, social capital, rights and obligations among others.

³ IDMC Global Overview of Trends and Developments in 2010, May

⁴ UNHCR 2009 Global Trends, June 2010.

C. Gaps Analysis

In response to the Secretary General's Policy Committee decision no. 2009/8, the UN has reviewed the current response to durable solutions for refugee returnees and IDPs and analysed areas that require strengthening. These areas are summarised below:

8. Process:

- *Joint Integrated Process:*
 - Ineffective coordination between development, human rights, humanitarian and peace-building actors can lead to difficulties in providing comprehensive responses to address the needs and priorities of IDPs, returning refugees and hosting communities. The different agency mandates, institutional cultures, modus operandi, timing and funding are also important elements that can impact on the effectiveness of coordination.
 - Coordination is further challenging as the context develops beyond the humanitarian phase and into a long-term recovery and development phase. A smooth transition into development type coordination mechanisms is essential for durable solutions. These coordination mechanisms will also ensure that specific priorities related to durable solutions for refugee returnees and IDPs are carried over into recovery and development priorities.
- *Planning:*
 - UN planning processes, in support of national processes, have not consistently addressed the differing needs of displaced persons in areas of return, settlement or local integration in both rural and urban settings. Some geographical areas receive UN support while others may be left without any assistance; furthermore support is often fragmented and fails to address comprehensively all reintegration needs.
 - UN recovery and development strategies have, in some cases, failed to incorporate the needs of displaced persons thereby undermining achievements made in the humanitarian phase.
- *Partnerships:*
 - Humanitarian as well as development programmes have placed insufficient focus on supporting national capacities to address the needs of displaced persons.
 - There have been limited partnerships, joint programming or strategies with non-UN development partners including the IFIs and World Bank, regional bodies and civil society amongst others.
- *Funding:*
 - Lack of, or limited, financial allocations targeting displaced and returned populations in national budgets has resulted in insufficient support (restitution of land and property, livelihood support, basic service delivery, limited rehabilitation of infrastructure and local government engagement) in key areas of return, settlement or local integration.
 - Limited access to flexible transition and development funds for peacebuilding priorities during the immediate aftermath of conflict, as well as rapid funding for reconstruction and development in transitions has also restricted delivery of targeted services for the reintegration of displaced persons in the preliminary stages of their search for durable solutions.

9. Programmes:

Social and Economic Recovery:

- Difficulty to capitalise on local resources has often resulted in few opportunities for stimulating local economic recovery. Protracted humanitarian situations can lead to dependency on assistance and welfare, and create an environment for the exploitation of children, such as child labour, amongst some displaced families.
- Difficulty to involve refugee returnees and IDPs in the developing of rural-urban value chains to promote more sustainable economic reintegration and to stimulate broader economic recovery.
- Simultaneous focus on both the demand (i.e. labour market analysis, incentives to stimulate the private sector) and supply sides of economic reintegration and recovery (i.e. job creation, vocational training, quick impact projects - QIPs etc.) is required, to ensure that the supply side is need-based and link with employment opportunities. At the same time, the promotion of livelihood diversification and labour intensive activities is needed, to enhance employment opportunities for displaced persons and other vulnerable groups in the economy.
- Lack of adequate investment in agricultural development and rural livelihoods, which remains the main source of livelihoods in most of the areas of concern, increases the need for protracted relief operations and aid dependency. When adequately targeted, agricultural surplus has the potential to generate investment in non-agricultural livelihoods and hence stimulate employment growth in the economy and increase the chances of success and sustainability for long-term solutions.
- Failure to account for the humanitarian consequences of rapid urban growth due to displacement can limit the potential that urban contexts can offer for the achievement of durable solutions. The spread of informal settlements in urban areas can often result in an increase in chronic needs for basic services and access to livelihoods as well as disaster risks.
- Limited access to quality, affordable and uninterrupted primary education opportunities at comparable or better quality than the opportunities during displacement.
- Limited access to basic services and social protection mechanisms generally, and to health care and education specifically, mean that IDPs and refugee returnees are unable to meet their basic needs beyond short-term assistance programmes.

Protection, Security and Rule of law:

- Insufficient analysis of security risks by international and national actors for displaced persons, particularly in areas of return, has meant that risks have remained in key areas, thereby restricting settlement choices for displaced persons or jeopardizing the sustainability of the settlement option they choose.
- Limited capacities for regular, independent monitoring and reporting of protection concerns (human rights/GBV) challenge adequate responses to existing and emerging protection needs of refugee returnees and IDPs, as well as progress towards achievement of sustainable reintegration.
- Limited analysis of specific protection concerns of particularly vulnerable groups to inform an adapted programmatic response within the overall durable solutions approach.
- Lack of targeted de-mining or risk assessments has restricted movement of displaced persons to areas in which they choose to settle.
- Limited access to justice and legal aid for displaced persons has restricted their access to housing, land and property rights.

Governance:

- Lack of mechanisms to reinforce the recognition that national and local governments are the principal duty bearers with regards to durable solutions means that governance interventions often fail to recognize the leading responsibilities of national and local governments and to ensure they are equipped with the requisite skills, capacities and resources to respond to the needs of displaced persons.
- Limited access to information and public affairs has restricted the informed participation of displaced persons in decision-making processes and reinforced their marginalisation.
- Capacity-building programmes for national authorities and civil society often neglected local level government authorities including municipalities where interaction with displaced persons is closest.
- Governance interventions at local level often do not include the specificities of displaced persons, such as peace building, social cohesion, access to basic services and land as critical governance interventions.
- Support to national government institutions fails to adequately incorporate the specific needs of returnees.

Social Cohesion:

- Lack of adequate reconciliation and peace building efforts, including psycho-social programmes and social cohesion strategies at community level, leads to continued discrimination and stigmatisation of returning refugees and IDPs, negatively impacting the achievement of durable solutions (e.g. inability for some IDPs to return, locally integrate or settle elsewhere).

D. Way Forward:

10. UN programmes in support of durable solutions especially in the first 24 months, are based on an assumption of adequate provision of security by national authorities or peace-keeping forces. In other cases, a minimum level of national capacity at central and local levels can be reasonably assumed. The recommendations listed below are preliminary and complementary to efforts to strengthen the wider UN response to peace-building. Further assessment and consultation is required to address all the identified gaps.

11. Process:

- **Joint Integrated Process:**

- Strengthening the RC Office functions to include specific expertise on displacement and creating a UN Steering Committee led by the SRSG or RC/HC to ensure an integrated UN response to achieving durable solutions for displaced persons.

- Durable solutions strategies through:

- Comprehensive assessment of available options, potential risks and mitigation, as well as economic, social and legal feasibility, in order to choose the most favourable durable solution targeting the needs of displaced persons, prioritizing sustainable return to the place of origin as the preferred option. When return is not possible, find other durable solutions such as local integration or settlement elsewhere in the country.
- Addressing the specific needs and circumstances of displaced persons in a holistic manner, also considering the needs of the broader community to prevent social disharmony.
- Incorporating displacement related needs throughout national recovery and development assessments and strategies.
- Incorporating protection strategies by addressing the specific needs and circumstances of displaced persons.
- When reintegration of displaced populations is the chosen option, reintegration programs should be undertaken jointly and/or harmonized with the reintegration of ex-combatants and associated groups, where relevant, and for both displaced and ex-combatants the activities to promote reintegration should wherever possible be mainstreamed into sectoral development programs.
- Implementing joint strategies between humanitarian and development actors for humanitarian and early recovery activities, planning and programmes.

- **Area-Based Planning:**

- *Comprehensive area based programmes* to include both the specific needs of displaced persons returning to their place of origin and the potential needs of the receiving communities, ensuring linkages to other key interventions including DDR, and links between communities and sub-national governance entities to provide space for voice and accountability in planning, implementation, and monitoring of interventions to promote durable solutions.
- In the case of integration when displaced persons are often dispersed over a wide area, making the area based planning too costly determining

whether an IDP-specific or an area based approach is more appropriate should be done after a careful and detailed analysis of the social and protection context.

- **Partnerships:**

- *Enhance early and effective partnerships with a range of key partners from the beginning, involving national and local authorities, building their capacities to assume the lead role for sectoral responses, civil society such as National Human Rights Institutions, NGOs and development actors, the UN Peace-building Fund (PBF), the World Bank, to draw on their comparative strengths to address the development challenges in promoting durable solutions, in collaboration with other development actors such as UNDP and with other International Financial Institutions such as African Development Bank (AfDB), and the Asia Development Bank and the Council of Europe Development Bank, in the areas of policy development and financial support to programmes aimed at infrastructure reconstruction, economic recovery and the development of social safety nets.*
- *Enhance partnership with regional bodies such as ICCLR, IGAD, ECOWAS and AU, to support the implementation and enforcement of existing legal and policy frameworks as well as with key donor governments on strategic and policy level discussions, with the private sector to ensure maximum outreach in service delivery (utilities) and the development of economic activities, especially in urban areas, and with academic and research institutions in undertaking activities aimed at identifying programme beneficiaries, analysing comparative vulnerabilities between displaced populations and host communities and drawing lessons learned and good practices.*

12. Programmes:

- **Economic and Social Recovery:** The best viable durable solution for intervention must be determined by a thorough assessment and a sound understanding of the context and situation that concerns returning refugees and IDPs, and tailored to the specific characteristics, constraints and opportunities of the situation.

As outlined in the UN Policy on Post-Conflict Employment Creation, Income Generation and Reintegration, the following recommendations are potentially relevant for sustainable reintegration of the displaced. The list is certainly not exhaustive and the durable solutions options may include interventions other than those mentioned below, stemming from a thorough conflict and situation analysis and socio-economic analyses.

- *Targeted sustainable livelihoods support* in priority return, local integration and settlement areas should include, as appropriate, facilitating access to and restitution of land and property and support to income generating activities in production, service and retail, via the development of value chains, and skills training. This support should be aimed at displaced persons with special needs including women heads of households, older persons, persons with disabilities and the youth without family support, promoting an integrated approach to development that includes both the displaced and the host population. Targeted local economic recovery interventions and food/cash for work programmes should be designed to stimulate labour demand and to inject necessary resources into affected communities.

- *Education opportunities:* To include skills training, distance education and business support especially targeting the youth.
- *Ensure refugee returnees and IDPs in need of assistance can access national social welfare systems.*
- *Food assistance:* : In addition to meeting basic needs in emergency settings, targeted food assistance can play a critical role in helping formerly displaced populations to recover from crisis. Humanitarian food assistance can begin to facilitate a movement towards recovery by supporting the return and reintegration of formerly displaced populations through a number of nuanced, context-specific programmes. Initial food packages, often provided as part of a larger package, allow families time to rebuild their lives. Food or cash safety nets, including unconditional or conditions transfers, mother and child nutrition, school meals and food or cash for work/asset creation programming can protect and help to rebuild livelihoods and lay the foundation for longer-term recovery.
- *Rebuilding Agricultural Livelihoods:* Return to areas of origin after some absence may require substantial rehabilitation of natural resources (land, water, forests, pastures and fishing areas), systems and networks (irrigation systems, marketing networks and value chains for various products) and service delivery (animal health, extension services, crop disease control, agricultural inputs, seeds, tools, farm power and other). Systematic outreach support to communities in return, local integration and resettlement areas to rebuild agricultural livelihoods is crucial to promote a sustainable approach to food security. This requires a twin track approach with immediate measures to restore local food production and bolster self-reliance (and reduce the adoption of harmful coping strategies such as the selling of assets, migration and forced and/or abusive labour) by the distribution of material assets such as seeds, fishing equipment, veterinary medicines, livestock and tools, as well as repairs to vital agricultural infrastructure such as irrigation systems. These types of programmes are designed to build on the knowledge and skills of affected populations with a view to improve resilience to better cope with future shocks and lay the foundation for a sustainable development and hence a durable solution.
- In cases where IDPs are integrated among host families, they may not have the right of access to land and other natural resources to begin agricultural activities unless they sharecrop or lease land. There are very few cases where surplus land is available and can be distributed to the IDP population and if so, a similar approach to the return to place of origin case may be considered, following a thorough assessment. However, in the great majority of cases, the host families may require assistance to shoulder the burden of hosting the IDPs. Investment in agriculture and agriculture related livelihoods might also have the potential to absorb the additional IDP labour in places where they have taken residence.
- *Local Infrastructure:* Rehabilitation of local infrastructure (roads, health facilities, water and sanitation etc.) should begin as early as possible in order to support economic activities (transport, communication, etc.), contribute to basic services, including basic health and education. Rehabilitation programmes and service providers should also engage returnees and displaced persons, thereby supporting livelihoods (income generation, skills development) in this early period.
- *Shelter:* Providing shelter materials for construction and rehabilitation should be fast tracked, while also providing support to the community to ensure appropriate utilization of available raw material for construction of houses. Legal assistance for housing, land and property claims is an essential prerequisite where property title documentation is lacking, contested or remains to be confirmed. Shelter programmes should take measures to improve security of tenure for refugee returnees and IDPs in both urban and rural settings. Particular attention should be

given to informal settlements or collective centres, women's access to land and community participation in tenure regularisation.

- *Reconciliation*: Community based reconciliation initiatives should be launched at an early stage to address the open and underlying tensions amongst for refugee returnees, IDPs and host or receiving communities.
- *Social cohesion*: Early capacity support should be provided to prioritized co-existence projects, psychosocial support and local peacemaking initiatives. This approach raises positive awareness and adds value to sustainable community reintegration and participation by affected populations.
- **Protection, Security, and Rule of Law**: Comprehensive protection monitoring, reporting and advocacy must be undertaken throughout the period by relevant international organizations, national actors and community-based networks. Systems must be established to ensure appropriate referral mechanisms, advocacy and interventions.
 - Undertake a *comprehensive profiling exercise* to determine the degree of achievement of durable solutions and outstanding obstacles facing remaining IDPs.
 - *Provision of security/law* enforcement and support to rule of law as early as possible, through awareness raising and capacity building of law enforcement agencies to secure the rule of law in key return/settlement areas and legal aid to assist the population in availing themselves of their rights. *Promoting physical safety and freedom of movement* must be ensured through appropriately prioritized de-mining activities, proper public lighting and secure paths to water sources and other areas of key movement or even through broader security sector reform/DDR programmes where appropriate.
 - Efforts should be made to facilitate *access to land and property* owned by returnees, access to adequate housing until returnees achieve durable solutions and access to restricted housing land and property through the establishment of specific mechanisms to address disputes, including for the displaced who chose not to return.
 - *Family reunification*: The UN system should coordinate with the ICRC to set up family tracing centres that are highly visible and accessible to IDPs and refugees.
- **Governance: Participation in public affairs**: Special efforts should be made to develop policies and legislation that allow displaced persons to fully exercise their rights, including the right to participate in public affairs, elections and peace-building processes, and ensuring that their views are sought and taken into account in ongoing peace processes and the development of policies that affect them.
 - *Governance capacities*: Specific programmes should be developed for local governance authorities and civil service organizations to ensure the adequate skills and expertise to address existing and emerging needs for durable solutions.
 - *Service delivery*: Particular focus must be placed on creating, restoring and augmenting existing social services and infrastructure in key return, or settlement areas, to ensure/maintain quality of service provision to both displaced persons and host/receiving communities. Psychosocial support and counselling should form part of the outreach community response. Improved coordination by all actors involved in basic services delivery is necessary to ensure sustainability of interventions well after the humanitarian phase.
 - *Documentation*: Efforts to replace lost and destroyed personal documentation and other relevant documents necessary to access assistance and social

benefits and the full exercise of their rights such as birth registration should be hastened without discrimination in an expedient way and without imposing unreasonable conditions on displaced people to apply for or collect documents.

- *Age, Gender and Diversity mainstreaming*: Deliberate programmes aimed at supporting women and men and fostering equal engagement in decision-making should be prioritized. Response to gender, age and diversity specific concerns and in particular GBV follow up at community level should be prioritized with increased support to local actors. Diversity should be promoted through community participatory programmes.
- *Environment*: Community environment protection programmes in areas of large-scale population settlements should embark on searches for sustainable use of energy, as search for fuel wood intensifies. The strategic response should include, provision for shelter materials, raising community awareness, environmental education at schools, soil and water conservation, and community afforestation and agro-forestry programs.

13. Funding:

- It is crucial to enhance donors' awareness of the need for timely, efficient humanitarian and development funding in the transition from relief to development, specifically targeting programmes supporting displaced populations. There is also the need to encourage donors to support more collaborative UN system responses for the achievement of durable solutions.
- A coordinated strategy for resource mobilisation for UN support to targeted interventions supporting displaced persons in the transitional phase.
- Guidance to national authorities on budgetary allocations to support restoration of basic services etc. in areas of return, settlement or local integration and including support to durable solutions should be formulated and made available.
- Reinforce interaction with donors on the importance of supporting early recovery interventions and the need for both humanitarian and development funding for sustained response to the needs of returnees.
- Promote financing of joint coherent strategies and programmes, advocating with PBF to fund joined up approaches and lastly influencing national budgets and public financing mechanisms.

ANNEX 1

Potential Response Matrix for Durable Solutions for Refugee Returnees and IDPs in the Immediate Aftermath of Conflict

In each specific situation a joint government / partner planning process identifies the specific contextual needs and respective agency involvement based on an agreed framework for PCNA and or other development assessments.

Agency	Priority Rapid Response Intervention within the first 24 months targeting IDPs	Priority Rapid Response Intervention within the first 24 months targeting Refugee Returnees
UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within the Protection Cluster <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Promote adequate legal frameworks or legal reforms as necessary for durable solutions, ○ Incorporate an adequate protection and community reconciliation lens in durable solutions policies, in particular to ensure a voluntary choice of settlement option, ○ Capacity building and assistance in developing plans and policies for organized return movements, ○ Promote the adaptation to the particular needs of IDPs of transitional justice processes and reparations mechanisms, ○ Support national human rights institutions, ○ Coordinate the assessment of conditions in areas of return or alternative settlement, ○ Promote adequate mechanisms to assess the intentions and capacities of affected populations as regards settlement options, ○ Promote adequate mechanisms of information to affected populations, including go and see visits, ○ Support Interagency Organized Voluntary return or settlement for IDPs ○ Coordinate the verification of spontaneous returns or settlement, ○ Coordinate / undertake protection monitoring including areas of return or settlement of IDPs, and undertake advocacy to meet benchmarks for durable solutions, ○ Protective / preventive programming in areas of return or settlement of IDPs, ○ Community development, ○ Capacity support to national and sub national return commissions in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize the Voluntary Repatriation Process for refugees, • Ensure that the Voluntary Repatriation process is adequately supported and coordinated with all stakeholders including the RC/HC/ SRSB and national authorities along the lines of the Durable Solutions strategy, • Promote adequate legal frameworks or legal reforms as necessary for the reintegration of refugee returnees, • Support to spontaneous returnees • Household support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Distribution of Non food items ○ Household support to women headed families • Promote the adaptation to the particular needs of refugee returnees of transitional justice processes and reparations mechanisms, • Coordinate / undertake protection monitoring including areas of return or settlement of refugee returnees, and undertake advocacy to lift obstacles to return and meet benchmarks for durable solutions, • Support national human rights institutions, • Coordinate the assessment of conditions in areas of return or alternative settlement, • Profiling and verification of spontaneous returns or settlements, • Legal assistance and activities related to housing, land and property claims, • Capacity support to national and sub national return commissions in places of solutions and other relevant government departments, • Community development, • Support in the provision of identity documents and birth registration. • Supporting reintegration coexistence programmes in high returnee areas

	<p>places of solutions and other relevant government departments,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support in the provision of identity documents and birth registration. <p>Create synergies with reintegration programmes of refugee returnees using community and area based approaches</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Rehabilitation of basic services in Education Health, Water and Sanitation ○ Shelter Support ○ Livelihood support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Small business schemes ▪ Livestock keeping ○ Support Peace committees and Peace education at schools, ○ Mine awareness campaigns, ○ Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) and Community Empowerment Projects (CEPs) in <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Peace building initiatives ▪ Community mobilization ▪ Livelihood support ▪ Protection and awareness raising ▪ Small social infrastructure,
<p>FAO</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct/participate in post disaster/crisis/conflict damage and needs assessments and socio-economic analysis with a view to identify durable solutions to the plight of IDPs from an agricultural livelihoods perspective; • Where applicable restore and enhance the agricultural livelihoods of displaced populations and host communities (as well as returnees where applicable) through agriculture based income generating activities such as : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - direct distribution and/or fairs and/or vouchers distribution of seeds, tubes and planting materials as well as other inputs/farming equipment such as tools and fertilizers; - delivery of tools to fisher-folk (nets, boats, cages); - development of vegetable gardens; - livestock interventions: distribution of small ruminants/poultry, vaccinations, distribution of fodder /water; - support to the establishment of small-scale forest based enterprises; - cash for work/micro-finance (if security situation allows) - trainings in vegetable production techniques; - trainings in transformation, marketing and commercialization of agricultural and dairy products. • Mainstream nutrition security in FAO emergency response plans and projects through any of the following interventions (where appropriate): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - nutrition education combined with vegetable gardens; - establishment of small processing units of fortified food; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct/participate in post disaster/crisis/conflict damage and needs assessments and socio-economic analysis with a view to identify durable solutions to the plight of refugees from an agricultural livelihoods perspective; • Where applicable restore and enhance the livelihoods of refugee populations and host communities (as well as returnees where applicable) through agriculture based income generating activities which may include any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - direct distribution and/or fairs and/or vouchers distribution of seeds, tubes and planting materials as well as other inputs/farming equipment such as tools and fertilizers; - delivery of tools to fishermen (nets, boats, cages); - development of vegetable gardens; - livestock interventions: distribution of small ruminants/poultry, vaccinations, distribution of fodder /water; - support to the establishment of small-scale forest based enterprises; - cash for work/micro-finance(if security situation allows); - trainings in vegetable production techniques; - trainings in transformation, marketing and commercialization of agricultural and dairy products. • Mainstream nutrition security in FAO emergency response plans and

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - school gardens (where/if schools are in place); - participatory cooking demonstrations; - dissemination of crop seeds with high nutritious value and underutilized (fonio); - increase access to highly nutritious seeds for households with children suffering from malnutrition. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote environmental restoration of sites housing displaced populations (as well as returnees where applicable); • Facilitate local agreements to promote access to land for displaced populations (as well as returnees where applicable); • Strengthen the capacities of displaced populations and host communities (as well as returnees where applicable) in managing natural resources including training on resolution of conflicts related to natural resources access/management (ex: grazing vs. arable land). • Where appropriate support land distribution processes to victims of violence and the provision of formal property titles and assets to IDPs • Enhance the impact of food security programmes conducted by government through technical assistance, institution and capacity building activities • Where appropriate advocacy of IDP rights and privileges in accordance with government laws and programmes 	<p>projects through any of the following interventions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - nutrition education combined with vegetable gardens; - establishment of small processing units of fortified food; - school gardens (where/if schools are in place); - participatory cooking demonstrations; - dissemination of crop seeds with high nutritious value and underutilized (fonio); - increase access to highly nutritious seeds for households with children suffering from malnutrition. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote environmental restoration of sites housing refugee populations (as well as returnees where applicable); • Facilitate local agreements to promote access to land for refugee populations (as well as returnees where applicable); • Strengthen the capacities of refugees populations and host communities (as well as returnees where applicable) in managing natural resources; <p><i>Provide training on resolution of conflicts related to natural resources access/management (e.g.: grazing vs. arable land).</i></p>
WFP	<p>Food assistance programmes that support returning refugees and IDPs include return and reintegration package</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial food package provided to returnees <p>Social safety net programmes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeted food/cash transfers, mother-child nutrition and school meal programmes and food/cash for assets- that provide life-saving and livelihood support to returnees, IDPs, returnees and other conflict-affected populations; <p>Large-scale infrastructure rehabilitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The logistics requirement for food delivery and contributes to economic recovery, and <p>Local and national markets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote local food production and provide more timely assistance. Purchase for progress (P4P) activities that support smaller holder farmers to improve production and linkages to markets. 	<p>Food assistance programmes that support returning refugees and IDPs include: Return and reintegration package</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial food package provided to returnees <p>Provision of food rations to support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Returning IDPs and Refugees <p>Social safety net programmes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeted food/cash transfers, mother-child nutrition and school meal programmes and food/cash for assets - that provide life-saving and livelihood support to refugees, IDPs, returnees and other conflict-affected populations; <p>Large-scale infrastructure rehabilitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The logistics requirement for food delivery and contributes to economic recovery, and <p>Local and national markets</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote local food production and provide more timely assistance. Purchase for Progress (P4P) activities that support smaller holder farmers to improve production and linkages to markets.
UNICEF	<p>UNICEF Interventions mainly cover Nutrition, Health, WASH, Child Protection, Education and HIV/AIDS.</p> <p>The CCCs identify IDPs as one group that needs to be particularly taken into account, but generally focus on vulnerable populations affected by humanitarian crisis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-Conflict Education Priorities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Access, gender, quality, achievement and emergencies and post-crisis transition • Support for children’s Health needs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Nutrition, psychosocial care and support, health checks and protection – • ‘Building back better’, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support in rebuilding the key institutions needed to service a viable education system: schools, teacher training and support institutions, school management agencies, education planning authorities, financial management agencies and inspection and regulatory authorities. • Mine risk education • Accelerated Learning Programme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ (ALP) reaches out to over-aged children who were associated with the fighting forces during the war • Business Development Services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ (BDS) programme works with demobilized children who graduate from vocational skills training and apprenticeships • Child protection systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Community-based response structures to ensure the identification, referral and care of children exposed to harm from violence, exploitation and abuse related to displacement and return 	<p>UNICEF Interventions mainly covers Nutrition, Health, WASH, Child Protection, Education and HIV/AIDS.</p> <p>The CCCs identify IDPs as one group that needs to be particularly taken into account, but generally focus on vulnerable populations affected by humanitarian crisis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-Conflict Education Priorities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Access, gender, quality, achievement and emergencies and post-crisis transition • Support for children’s Health needs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Nutrition, psychosocial care and support, health checks and protection – • ‘Building back better’, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support in rebuilding the key institutions needed to service a viable education system schools, teacher training and support institutions, school management agencies, education planning authorities, financial management agencies and inspection and regulatory authorities. • Mine risk education • Accelerated Learning Programme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ (ALP) reaches out to over-aged children who were associated with the fighting forces during the war • Business Development Services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ (BDS) programme works with demobilized children who graduate from vocational skills training and apprenticeships • Child protection systems • Community-based response structures to ensure the identification, referral and care of children exposed to harm from violence, exploitation and abuse related to displacement and return. <p>Consult with / refer to UNHCR issues that affect refugee returnees in a specific way or on an individual basis.</p>

<p>UNDP</p>	<p>Support to local government and other governance mechanisms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity support to local and national authorities to manage the early recovery process within areas of return • Support to government on strategy and policy development for IDP reintegration and durable solutions • Support to key local and national level government institutions to lead and oversee response to reintegration needs, priorities and challenges. • Supporting advocacy efforts for reintegration including ensuring participation of IDPs in the recovery processes. • Support to sustained responses to reintegration needs and as part of the longer term recovery and development agenda • Support to peace building issues, participation and accountability. <p>Rule of law</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support in setting up court systems • Support community social cohesion programmes • Support in establishing police stations 	<p>UNDP will traditionally respond to refugee and returnee refugee needs under its area based community level responses that target whole communities and where relevant, including refugees and returning refugees.</p> <p>Consult with / refer to UNHCR issues that affect refugee returnees in a specific way or on an individual basis.</p>
<p>IOM</p>	<p>IOM first 24 months post conflict stabilization of crisis-affected communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support to Voluntary Organized Return Process for IDPs; • Provide basic households support through NFI and agriculture tools • Provide critical mass of human resources to contribute to community rehabilitation and transitional Initiatives. • Support to key national institutions on guiding reintegration processes <p>Social services restoration to improve return absorption capacity at community level;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support Small-scale Infrastructure Rehabilitation • Provision of Shelter or housing rehabilitation, • Facilitate access to water, sanitation and health services • Facilitated access to Land, housing, and property <p>Community Livelihood Restoration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support Returnee and local community capacities to generate income 	<p>IOM responds to refugee needs under UNHCR leadership programs targeting refugees, transiting sites and receiving communities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide transportation support to the organized Voluntary Return and repatriation Process for refugees • Provide socio-economic reintegration support programmes in returns areas • Support Return of skilled and qualified nationals; <p>Consult with / refer to UNHCR issues that affect refugee returnees in a specific way or on an individual basis.</p>

	<p>opportunities through skills upgrading and small business development activities based in services, trade and agriculture production and transformation capacities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitates occupational and employment opportunities and local food production in return areas. <p>Support to Community social cohesion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate conflict mitigation and peace building • Facilitate cultural orientation and social stability • Support electoral process for IDP and disfranchised communities 	
ILO	<p>ILO provides technical assistance directly in the context of displacement by:</p> <p>Creating temporary jobs and injecting cash into affected community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency Temporary Jobs to mainstream Decent Work • Short-cycle skills training • Cash for Work (usually focusing on reconstruction works and waste collection) • Food for work, (especially useful in areas where access to food is difficult) <p>Building sustainable self-employment and micro- and small-enterprise development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Microfinance through grants, loans, guarantee funds • Business Development services to establish/revive medium, small and micro enterprises • Stimulation of local procurement of goods and services • Managerial training (Start and Improve Your Business, SIYB) • Women’s entrepreneurship development <p>Promoting individual and communal economic recovery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency public employment services • Vocational/skills training • Local Capacity Development <p>Local Economic Recovery (integrated approach encompassing employability,</p>	<p>ILO provides technical assistance in areas of return by:</p> <p>Creating temporary jobs and injecting cash into affected community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency Temporary Jobs to mainstream Decent Work • Short-cycle skills training • Cash for Work • Food for work • Community contracting, which actively involves communities in the reconstruction process • Employment intensive investment projects, which allow weak-skilled individuals to get an income <p>Building sustainable self-employment and micro- and small-enterprise development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Microfinance (savings and loans) • Business Development services • Stimulation of local procurement of goods and services • Managerial training (SIYB) • Women’s entrepreneurship development <p>Promoting individual and communal economic recovery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public employment services • Vocational/skills training • Local Capacity Development

	<p>promotion of MSEs, micro-finance, infrastructure, participation in decision making)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Economic Recovery (integrated approach encompassing employability, promotion of MSEs, micro-finance, infrastructure, participation in decision making) <p>Consulting with / refer to UNHCR issues that affect refugee returnees in a specific way or on an individual basis.</p>
<p>UNEP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-conflict or post-disaster environmental assessment to inform other stakeholders on the ground (including INGOs and UN agencies) and national and local government priority responses. • Environmental recovery and capacity building programmes. • Provide technical support in the construction of camps, settlements and services for IDPs to minimize negative impacts on natural resources and to avoid creating competition for resources with local populations • Support community-based reintegration projects jointly with other UN agencies, such as through the UNDP-UNEP Joint Initiative on natural resources and DDR • Provide support in developing baselines for indicators pertaining to natural resources • Assist national governments to address identified environmental needs and priorities • Strengthen the capacity of national and local environmental authorities rehabilitate ecosystems, mitigate risks and ensure that resources are used sustainably within recovery and development processes. ○ Integrate environment and natural resources issues within the peace building policies and strategies of the UN. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Assist international agencies working with refugees to minimize impacts on the local natural resource base near camps, in order to avoid creating further tensions with local populations ○ Provide technical advice for camp and shelter provisions to use natural resources sustainably and minimize direct environmental impacts of shelter projects ○ Provide support in developing baselines for indicators pertaining to migration patterns and natural resources <p>Consult with / refer to UNHCR issues that affect refugee returnees in a specific way or on an individual basis.</p>
<p>UNESCO</p>	<p>EDUCATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Supporting development and execution of holistic educational needs educational needs assessment exercise. ○ Assisting the governments in preparation of holistic action plan for strengthening/reconstructing of affected education system in the conflict 	<p>EDUCATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Assisting the governments in preparation of holistic policy and action plan for provision of education, including TVET training to the refugee return area. ○ Supporting introduction/reactivation of formal and non-formal

	<p>affected area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Supporting introduction/reactivation of formal and non-formal learning opportunities to youth and adults, including accelerated learning programs for out-of-school children; ○ Strengthening/reinvigorating community/parent participation in education through formation/reactivation of School Management Committees and Parents Teachers Committee at schools. ○ Support for restoration of damaged formal and non-formal educational facilities and services. ○ Peace Education through schools, community learning centres and other non-formal means. ○ Repair/reactivate/strengthen access to and quality of Technical and Vocational Education and Training system for employment <p>Communication and Information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Advocacy Capacity building of the government and non-government media and communication system to provide accurate information to displaced people about their safety and security ○ Training of journalists in reporting the news in a peace-building manner in post-conflict situations so that conflict does not escalated or reoccur. ○ Advocating press freedom and safety of the journalists working in conflicts areas. <p>Culture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Acting as convener to address the issues related to cultural identity, which is associated with language, religion, tangible and recognition of intangible cultural heritage. 	<p>learning opportunities to youth and adults, including accelerated learning programs for out-of-school children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Strengthening/reinvigorating policy and practices for parent (refugee) participation in education at schools in hosting areas. ○ Support through GOs and NGOs for immediate expansion of teaching and learning services at formal and non-formal educational facilities and services to cope with the increase in student population in situations where refugees are attending outside camp school. ○ Enhancing capacity of teacher education institutions to address knowledge and skills gaps among the teachers involved in camp as well as refugee hosting areas. ○ Promoting Peace Education through schools (camp and hosting areas), and other formal and in-formal learning places. ○ Repair/reactivate/strengthen access to and quality of Technical and Vocational Education and Training system for livelihood. ○ Disaster preparedness and response education/training. <p>Communication and Information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Advocacy and capacity building of the government and non-government media and communication system to provide accurate information to refugees about safety and security issues and their well being to facilitate early return. ○ Training of journalists in reporting the news in a peace-building manner in post-conflict situation so that conflict is not escalated or re-occur. In addition, media need to be trained in reporting refugee issues in a constructive and objective manner to reduce the tension ○ Advocating press freedom and safety of the journalists working, and monitoring. <p>Culture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Convener to address the issues related to cultural identity, which is associated with language, religion, tangible and recognition of intangible cultural heritage. ○ Supporting recovery and strengthening of cultural industry by supporting skills development for employment and livelihood. <p>Natural Sciences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Environmental education program to prevent damage to the local environment in and around the camp and hosting communities.
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		Consult with / refer to UNHCR issues that affect refugee returnees in a specific way or on an individual basis.
UNIDO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Promoting participation and community building for food security and food production ○ Facilitating access to modern technologies for agricultural production. ○ Quick impact programme in community based production centres and community rehabilitation projects with skills upgrading ○ Multi-skills training and community service facilities for sustainable livelihoods and poverty alleviation Reintegration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Promoting participation and community building for food security and food production ○ Facilitating access to modern technologies for agricultural production. ○ Quick impact programme in community based production centres and community rehabilitation projects with skills upgrading ○ Multi-skills training and community service facilities for sustainable livelihoods and poverty alleviation Reintegration <p>Consult with / refer to UNHCR issues that affect refugee returnees in a specific way or on an individual basis.</p>
<p>WORLD BANK *</p> <p><i>* The types of interventions and activities listed are what the Bank has previously undertaken and / or where the Bank has a potential comparative advantage and could get involved in should specific host government / client countries so request and</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Livelihood restoration/ enhancement, ○ Service delivery (e.g. Health, education) ○ Local level post-conflict reconstruction with different forms of community involvement to promote social integration ○ Local governance and/or central government policy and capacity building ○ Support public administration and create fiduciary capacity (financial management, budgeting and procurement) capacity ○ Initiate planning process for larger reconstruction and development projects, (feasibility studies, planning, bidding etc.) ○ Women programmes ○ Land, housing and property rights ○ Youth programmes ○ Social safety nets ○ Integrating issues affecting IDPs and refugee returnees in World-Bank led or supported development strategies and plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Livelihood restoration/ enhancement, ○ Service delivery (e.g. Health, education) ○ Local level post-conflict reconstruction with different forms of community involvement to promote social integration ○ Local governance and/or central government policy and capacity building ○ Support public administration and create fiduciary capacity (financial management ,budgeting and procurement)Initiate planning process for larger reconstruction and development projects.(feasibility studies, planning, bidding etc) ○ Women programmes ○ Land, housing, and property rights ○ Youth programmes ○ Social safety nets <p>Consult with / refer to UNHCR issues that affect refugee returnees in a specific way or on an individual basis.</p>

<p><i>the situation specific context merit Bank involvement.</i></p>		
<p>OHCHR <i>*depending on type of presence and capacity</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote an integrated approach to human rights promotion and protection, paying due attention to the special needs of internally displaced persons; • Conduct comprehensive human rights monitoring, assessments, reporting, and advocacy; • Support to rule of law, including through awareness raising and capacity building of law enforcement agencies, legal aid to assist population in availing themselves of their rights, and support to transitional justice; • Support the establishment and functioning of independent national human rights institutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote an integrated approach to human rights promotion and protection, paying due attention to the special needs of refugees; • Conduct comprehensive human rights monitoring, assessments, reporting, and advocacy; • Support to rule of law, including through awareness raising and capacity building of law enforcement agencies, legal aid to assist population in availing themselves of their rights, and support to transitional justice; • Support the establishment and functioning of independent national human rights institutions.