

*Reflections from
Humanitarian Negotiations and
and Community Negotiations*
for
access for services and protection activities

Findings from Colombia and South Sudan

Association between community characteristics and capacities and engagement with negotiation:

Leaders reported lower likelihood of engagement with negotiation when there were external organisations present who negotiated on their behalf and when the resources they lacked were linked to agriculture.

Social cohesion depends on location (context and region) as well as demographics:

In general, there was higher social cohesion in Colombia than South Sudan

Younger participants were more willing to work collectively with their community

Community leaders had greater trust for other community members

Those in South Sudan less likely to know the armed groups than those in Colombia

Findings from Colombia and South Sudan

High levels of perceived deprivation and unsafety, but this could vary based on the person and country

Men reported feeling less safe than women
The RGS which community members struggled to access varied by country
There was less presence from external organizations in Colombia

The capacity of the community varied between the countries and demographics

Those in South Sudan were less likely to know the groups threatening their communities
Different community strategies were taken by the communities to improve access to RGS

Women and religious groups play important role in negotiating for access and protection

Significant associations were found between reported levels of feeling safe and community characteristics and capacities:

Those who lacked access to water and education and those who had natural resources as a capacity were more likely to report feeling less safe than those who did not lack access.

Those who reported higher levels of unsafety were more likely to use traditional/religious/humanitarian organisations to intervene, provide armed actors with information, labour, food or anything they wanted, and to report threatening groups to authorities.

Reflections on Ways forward

-- tool to aid more community-led working



Save the Children.

Community-led negotiations

Complete humanitarian toolkit

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Rationale

This tool aims to assist communities and humanitarian in preparing for negotiations, designing, being the community members the ones to negotiate for better access and protection in their communities. This tool aims to provide systematic rationale for community members to prepare for negotiations.

Tool 1 - Context Analysis

Protection	Access	Risks
<p>What are the main protection concerns in the community?</p> <p>What are the main access concerns in the community?</p> <p>What are the main risks in the community?</p>	<p>What are the main protection concerns in the community?</p> <p>What are the main access concerns in the community?</p> <p>What are the main risks in the community?</p>	<p>What are the main protection concerns in the community?</p> <p>What are the main access concerns in the community?</p> <p>What are the main risks in the community?</p>

Tool 2 - Community Capacities and Skills

Identify why it is important to negotiate strategically in this case

Identify assets and assets - what factors are **enabling** or **impeding**

1. Leadership

- ✓
- ✓
- ✓
-
-

2. Social cohesion

- ✓
- ✓
- ✓
-
-

3. Capacities

- ✓
- ✓
- ✓
-
-

Tool 3 - Humanitarian Roles

Prepare for your negotiations by assessing the context and negotiation

Finding humanitarian role

<p>Community member</p> <p>What role can the community member play?</p>	<p>Humanitarian</p> <p>What role can the humanitarian play?</p>
<p>Local authority</p> <p>What role can the local authority play?</p>	<p>Local community</p> <p>What role can the local community play?</p>
<p>Local business</p> <p>What role can the local business play?</p>	<p>Local government</p> <p>What role can the local government play?</p>

After finding the context situation, please list of possible support needed, choose between for each component:

- Accommodation and shelter
- Direct assistance with negotiations
- Mediation between communities and local/regional authorities
- Strengthen communities' capacities
- Protection
- Provide direct assistance to access the RIG
- Other solutions, specify

Tool 4 - Preparing for Negotiating with the Counterpart

Prepare a menu of engagement strategies, including:

- Context specific characteristics
- Recommendations for communities, filling tables below:

Table 4.1: Recommendations for communities

Local	Community	Local authority	Local government
<p>What are the main protection concerns in the community?</p> <p>What are the main access concerns in the community?</p> <p>What are the main risks in the community?</p>	<p>What are the main protection concerns in the community?</p> <p>What are the main access concerns in the community?</p> <p>What are the main risks in the community?</p>	<p>What are the main protection concerns in the community?</p> <p>What are the main access concerns in the community?</p> <p>What are the main risks in the community?</p>	<p>What are the main protection concerns in the community?</p> <p>What are the main access concerns in the community?</p> <p>What are the main risks in the community?</p>

Table 4.2: List of Community actions and humanitarian actions and their interconnections leading to POC and People's access (better access)

Community actions	Humanitarian actions	POC	People's access
<p>What are the main protection concerns in the community?</p> <p>What are the main access concerns in the community?</p> <p>What are the main risks in the community?</p>	<p>What are the main protection concerns in the community?</p> <p>What are the main access concerns in the community?</p> <p>What are the main risks in the community?</p>	<p>What are the main protection concerns in the community?</p> <p>What are the main access concerns in the community?</p> <p>What are the main risks in the community?</p>	<p>What are the main protection concerns in the community?</p> <p>What are the main access concerns in the community?</p> <p>What are the main risks in the community?</p>

What role can humanitarian actors play to best support communities who using a **holistic approach**?

Does the support focus on the existing community program?

Does the support also help to improve the wider of the community?

What are the current gaps in response as different community programs?

Tool 5 - Defining the Negotiator and Counterpart

Please situate the leadership counterpart on the table below

Local	Community
Legitimate	Legitimate
External	External

Table 5.1: Communities and activities

Communities and activities	Engagements and activities
<p>Local Authority</p> <p>Local community</p> <p>Local business</p> <p>Local government</p>	<p>Local Authority</p> <p>Local community</p> <p>Local business</p> <p>Local government</p>

What is your role in the negotiation?

Tool 6 - Drawing Island of Agreements (CCHN manual for negotiators p.11-13)

STRUCTURE	ISLAND OF AGREEMENTS		
	ACHIEVED FACTS	CONCRETE OFFERS	CONCRETE NEEDS
<p>Parties in the dialogue with best evidence</p>	<p>Parties of agreement in dialogue with best evidence</p>	<p>Parties to be achieved or concretized with best evidence</p>	<p>Parties of emergence or needs to be achieved with best evidence</p>
<p>Facilitated Negotiation Facilitating the local and regional level of the parties based on evidence</p>	<p>Facilitated Negotiation Facilitating the local and regional level of the parties based on evidence</p>	<p>Facilitated Negotiation Facilitating the local and regional level of the parties based on evidence</p>	<p>Facilitated Negotiation Facilitating the local and regional level of the parties based on evidence</p>

Facilitated Negotiation: Facilitating the local and regional level of the parties based on evidence

Mediation Negotiation: Facilitating the local and regional level of the parties based on evidence

Reflections on ways forward

-- tools for negotiating specific issues

Save the Children focuses on children and communities

- **Education**
- **Protection** incl child protection
- **Healthcare** and nutrition

Learning from field negotiations, adapting tools for normative dialogues

Improved analysis of context, better preparation and improved access/operational space for services and protection activities

Better working and support for communities in transition across *hum, development and peace*