The GP20 Compilation of Practices on Preventing, Addressing and Resolving Internal Displacement Even†

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UM DUKHUN LOCALITY AS A PILOT AREA FOR THE DURABLE SOLUTIONS PROJECT

- CENTRAL DARFUR STATE - SUDAN (2018-2019)

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Um Dukhun locality

- A rural setting that accommodated about 36 different ethnic groups; consisting of farmers, nomads, traders and agropastoralists
- ► Two waves of displacement: one in 2003 due to conflict and another in 2013 due to inter-communal violence
- The first wave displaced around 140.000 people, with many people fleeing to Chad, CAR and other parts of Central Darfur
- ▶ IDPs and Refugees slowly started to return in 2018 when the security situation improved

The process

- ► The project adopted an area-based approach to achieve durable solutions for IDPS, returnees and the displacement affect community
- ▶ The approach followed the 5-step methodology described in the Durable Solutions Handbook: consultation and joint planning with displacement affected communities formed the basis for durable solutions programming
- ► The approach got endorsed by the Governor of Central Darfur, the Locality Commissioner of Um Dukhun and the displacement affected communities
- Consultations were held with the IDPs and over 90% wanted to return to their areas of origin. These were clustered in five return communities
- Consultations were then held in the identified return areas to assess whether the resident population had any objections to the return of the IDPs and refugees to the communities. There were no objections.

The IDPS, returnees and displacement affected communities were separately consulted on:

- What would end their situation of displacement; what they saw as solutions
- What the obstacles were to achieve those solutions
- How they thought the obstacles could be removed
- What they, as a community, could do or had done to remove those obstacles
- What additional support they would need to remove the obstacles







- Priority areas for programming were identified through this process and validated by the local authorities and targeted communities.
- The communities were then consulted again on the type of programmes that would be best for their community.
- ▶ Their available natural, human and financial resources were taken into consideration to develop programmes that would generate revolving income and profit to make them self-sustainable over time.
- ▶ Local and community-based structures were agreed with the communities and local authorities to oversee and monitor the implementation of the programmes.

Why this example?

► It shows how displacement affected communities can be involved, contribute and have ownership of the durable solutions process.

▶ It is a good example of an integrated programming approach.

Challenges

Lack of funds to implement the action plans

Difficult for the international community to provide support because of the government at that time

Change of local authorities due to the revolution in Sudan (2019)

Lesson learned and advice

- ▶ It would have been better to give the displacement affected communities more time to transition from the relief phase to the more development phase.
- Recommendation: coordinate closely with the national government (Ministry of Interior) to establish police stations in the areas of return to ensure security before the return of displaced persons.

Progress on Um Dukhun pilot

- The political transition provide an opportunity and commitment to achieve durable solutions to the protracted displacement crisis in Sudan. The Transitional Government of Sudan takes the national lead and the Juba peace agreement includes a protocol on IDPs and refugees.
- ▶ This year a consortium of NGOs took the action plans forward and put together a multi-year project aimed at improved conflict management and protection capacities, and Improved standards of living for displacement affected communities (with a focus on community policing, WASH and livelihoods).
- ▶ The Um Dukhun locality was also selected to be a target under the Peacebuilding Fund.