REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN

MINISTRY OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT (MHADM)

"Dedicated to saving lives & building community resilience"

**Framework for Return, Reintegration and Relocation of Displaced Persons:
Achieving Durable Solutions in South Sudan**

February 2017

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PREFACE

South Sudan continue to experience protracted human-induced disaster and also sometimes natural disasters that uprooted its population from their land of origin causing massive internal and external displacements in recent years.

On the other hand, the internally displaced persons (IDPs) continue to be exposed to numerous challenges and risks illustrated by uncertainty. Thus, finding a solution to IDPs' plight is crucial at this time when the country is looking forward to achieve peace through the national dialogue.

Providing assistance, protecting and finding solutions for IDPs is primarily the responsibility of the Government.

The framework for Return, Relocation and Reintegration of IDPs is a tool for addressing internal displacement and resolving IDPs situation. This framework can also strengthen coordination within national and international partners on IDPs issues and efforts to enhance the plight of the IDPs.

The Government of the Republic of South Sudan, under the leadership of His Excellency Salva Kirr Maryardit, is committed to assist and find durable solutions for IDPs in the country through the Transitional Government of National Unity (TGONU) Government of National Unity (TGoNU) and its partners to ensure and provide:

- Secure access to civilian populations in need of emergency humanitarian assistance and protection.
- Create a safe and secure environment by establishing the rule of law to achieve durable solutions, including return, reintegration and relocation
- Implement relief and development programmes in line with internationally accepted human rights and humanitarian principles and standards.
- Provide special consideration to conflict-affected persons - including children, women, widows, persons with disabilities, etc. in the provision of public service, including access to health and education services and granting the host communities the same protection and humanitarian services.
- Foster community dialogue and reconciliation not only at the political levels but also inter-communal levels.

- Implement early recovery and stabilization interventions especially in communities where individuals are returning or being relocated, to include; by restoring the capacity of local governments, rule of law institutions, and creating value chains for sustainable livelihoods.

The framework seeks to comprehensively address and resolve internal displacement by assisting and protecting IDPs and host communities; and finding safe and lasting solutions for IDPs, including by supporting their return and the reconstruction of conflict-affected areas. The framework will also enhance lives of the vulnerable people and contribute to stability and peace in the country.

Priority actions for achieving the goal is through enhanced coordination within government institutions, at national, state and local levels as well as collaboration with humanitarian and development partners (the international community.

The adoption of the framework is a significant milestone for South Sudan to move forward for robust implementation in order to find durable solutions for IDPs in the country.

The MHADM appreciated the Council of Ministers for the approval of this Framework by prioritizing adoption and considering the challenges the country and IDPs' undergo currently. Special thanks for all stakeholders who have contributed to the development of this Framework

Hon. Hussein Mar Nyuot
Minister of Humanitarian Affairs & Disaster Management
Republic of South Sudan

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

The conflict that broke out in December 2013 reversed many of the gains made during the first years of South Sudan's independence and caused immense suffering and loss for millions of civilians. Even if the violence were to stop immediately, it has generated a momentum of vulnerability that will drive the humanitarian crisis for years to come. It is therefore critical that this momentum be slowed or reversed. The following estimates by the Humanitarian Needs Overview depict the challenges:

- An estimated 2.3 million persons have been forced to flee their homes since the conflict began, including 1.9 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) and about 2 million South Sudanese refugees in neighbouring countries. Approximately 200,000 IDPs are currently seeking refuge in six UN Protection of Civilians (POC) sites. The vast majority of the IDPs (89%) are residing elsewhere in the country with little or no protection and assistance.

- Despite serious development and security challenges, South Sudan is hosting 265,770 refugees from Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Ethiopia and the Central African Republic (CAR).

An estimated 4.43 million of the most vulnerable persons across South Sudan are in need of support to access safe water and basic sanitation facilities while about 3.9 million were severely food insecure in September 2015. An estimated 4.43 million persons are expected to be in need of emergency health care, and some 4.37 million people are in need of protection assistance.

Against the backdrop of this humanitarian challenge, some progress is being made on the political front. Sustaining positive momentum on implementing the peace process requires strong and concerted efforts from the Transitional Government of National Unity (TGoNU) and its partners to among other aims:

- Secure access to civilian populations in need of emergency humanitarian assistance and protection.

- Create a safe and secure environment by establishing the rule of law to achieve durable solutions, including return, reintegration and relocation
- Implement relief and development programmes in line with internationally accepted human rights and humanitarian principles and standards.
- Provide special consideration to conflict-affected persons - including children, women, widows, persons with disabilities, etc. - in the provision of public service, including access to health and education services and granting the host communities the same protection and humanitarian services.
- Foster community dialogue and reconciliation not only at the political levels but also inter-communal levels.
- Implement early recovery and stabilization interventions especially in communities where individuals are returning or being relocated, including by restoring the capacity of local governments, rule of law institutions, markets and creating value chains for sustainable livelihoods.

INTRODUCTION:

Following the Dec. 2013 crisis, there has been a massive displacement across the country. Displaced persons continue to suffer from deplorable living conditions coupled with the economic downturn; this increased their level of vulnerability. In our capacity to exert efforts and contribute to end the suffering and distress, the MHADM is seeking support and promotion of voluntary, spontaneous and facilitated return, resettlement and reintegration under the Agreed Principles for Humanitarian Assistance and Reconstruction within Chapter 3 of ARCSS.

In the recent past, IDPs have shown desire to leave the POCs and other areas of displacement. Few initiatives by individuals and humanitarian agencies supported return of IDPs to their respective original homes. One case in hand is the conglomeration of a large number of IDPs from Juba POC assembling at a section next to Juba international Airport to be flown to areas such as Bentiu and other areas of Greater Upper Nile through Juba Port; at the river side to Ayot, and Fangak areas. While the intention of these individuals are very good and need to be encouraged, we have observed serious humanitarian challenges and protection risks associated by such un-coordinated initiatives.

STRATEGIC GOAL OF THE FRAMEWORK:

Creating conditions enabling safe, voluntary and durable solutions to internal displacement in South Sudan. This framework will guide the Government's response to current and any future situations of IDPs, specifically during armed conflict or natural disaster.

RATIONALE & OBJECTIVE:

1) Implementing Chapter Three of the peace agreement requires a locally contextualized, integrated and coordinated approach to ensure that actors and activities respond to the needs and priorities of affected populations. This framework clarifies and defines roles and responsibilities in ways that guarantee national ownership, legitimacy and accountability. Coordinating actors and activities optimizes the use of resources, and increases effectiveness and efficiency in a collective response.

2) Given the comparative advantage of all stakeholders involved, the framework is conceived as tool to: **a)** consolidate peace through integrated humanitarian and development support; **b)** strengthen fast-track planning and implementation of relief and reintegration activities; **c)** guide the prioritization of resources and return areas; and **d)** facilitate dialogue between Government and relevant stakeholders, including IDPs, local communities, civil society, humanitarian and development actors, UNMISS, and the international community.

3) The **purpose of the National Framework on Return, Relocation & Reintegration of IDPs** is intended to provide a coherent and comprehensive guidance for the Return, Relocation & Reintegration of IDPs in South Sudan towards achieving durable solutions to the problems of IDPs.

The Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MHADM) has prioritized safe and dignified return, resettlement and reintegration of displaced population to their homes by looking forward to develop this framework with the aim to creating of a safe and secure environment to enable return, local integration or relocation and access to services for IDPs.

Voluntary movement /return will require well planned process by the lead institution (MHADM), well coordinated mechanism with States governments, United Nations agencies & humanitarian partners to ensure that; **a)** a secure environment for freedom of movement is maintained; **b)** a mechanism for provision of logistical support for IDPs to return is established; and **c)** a mechanism for delivery of basic services at the point of destination is fast-tracked.

INTERNATIONAL PRINCIPLES & LEGAL INSTRUMENTS FOR RETURN, RELOCATION & REINTEGRATION OF IDPS TO ACHIEVE DURABLE SOLUTIONS

While the challenging context demands flexibility and innovative approaches, partnerships for peace must be anchored in international humanitarian principles and law and adapted to meet local realities and the specific needs in each location. Relevant legal standards include in particular: international and regional human rights and refugee law, international humanitarian law, the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa, and the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement. The TGoNU will establish a road map for the ratification of relevant instruments, including domestication into national legislation.

The following principles will guide the implementation of the framework:
- All persons have the right to choose a durable solution: return and reintegrate to the place of origin or relocate elsewhere in the country;
- All solutions must be voluntary, safe and dignified;
- Assistance is provided without discrimination regardless of nationality, race, ethnicity, gender, religious beliefs, membership in a particular social group, class or political opinion;
- Humanitarian and development actors must not take sides in hostilities or engage in controversies;
- Humanitarian assistance must be delivered autonomously from military, political or economic objectives;
- Support for implementing return, reintegration and relocation and durable solutions requires a coordinated approach through humanitarian, protection, early recovery and development activities;

- Assistance should be coordinated, rights-based, and multi-sectoral, taking into account locally appropriate and community-based solutions;
- Assistance needs to take into account the logistical and financial constraints and capacity for delivery, as well as the pre-existing baseline of services in each area;
- All beneficiary groups be informed and involved in assistance and development activities;
- Returning refugees will be integrated into IDP support programmes;
- Special consideration and prioritization will be given to extremely vulnerable persons and those who have been severely affected by the conflict.

These elements should also include access to an effective mechanism that restores IDPs' housing, land, and property and/or provides them with compensation.

Whichever solution IDPs choose, the solution will only be sustainable if the following conditions are fulfilled:

- Long term safety, security and freedom of movement;
- Adequate standard of living including access to food, water, housing, health care and basic education;
- Access to employment and livelihoods;
- Access to justice through the establishment of rule of law and an effective Commission for Truth, Reconciliation and Healing (CTRH) to support peaceful co-existence.

ENABLERS/CONDITIONS FOR SUCCESS

Successful implementation of this framework is contingent on creating the right capacities and an enabling security, political, administrative, operational and legal environment for the delivery of protection, humanitarian assistance and development activities. In this regard, all relevant actors have committed to ensuring the following:

- ***A safe and secure environment:*** The TGoNU is committed to ensuring a safe and secure environment for civilians, humanitarian and development actors.

- *Minimized bureaucratic and operational constraints*: While respecting the law and being mindful of the complex and challenging security situation, all relevant stakeholders should make strong efforts to relax bureaucratic and operational challenges that might delay the delivery of humanitarian assistance. For example, the peace agreement calls for amongst others, fast track procedures and institutions for the import and customs clearance of relief materials.

- *Institutional capacity building support:* Recognizing that the primary responsibility for solutions rests with the authorities, humanitarian and development actors will, as a matter of priority, build and/or strengthen national and local capacities.

- *Coordination/partnership:* All relief and development activities are the primary duty of the TGoNU. Considering the myriad of humanitarian interventions, humanitarian actors will identify the need for intra and inter-governmental coordination, common messaging and the timely sharing of information. The existing structures for humanitarian coordination (clusters) should be optimized. Importantly, the TGoNU has mechanisms meant for information sharing and timely response to address the concerns of humanitarian and development actors.

- *Funding*: The magnitude and complexity of the challenges, weak capacity and shortage of resources inhibits the ability of local and national authorities and other actors to respond to the full spectrum of needs. This requires the urgent establishment of a Special Reconstruction Fund and the mobilization of financial, material, human and technical resources at the national, regional, and international levels. However, there is strong recognition that resources are limited and that South Sudan is not the main humanitarian priority for the international community

- *Political commitment:* Progress implementing the framework is to an extent contingent on strong progress on the political front. Notwithstanding the weak capacity that often characterizes post-conflict situations, national and local authorities and other actors should be at the forefront in planning, implementing and monitoring activities. National leadership of the process will ensure a broad-based sense of ownership and enhance the probability of success.

WHAT WOULD SUCCESS LOOK LIKE?

The success of the framework will not be measured solely by how many people have returned. Rather, the scope and ambition of the framework reflects the need to invest in the development potential of communities and people. The success of the framework also hinges on saving lives, but also alleviating suffering, and building resilient communities, restoring hope and dignity and support to transformational development. Importantly, the success of the framework will also be measured by how it maintains unity and community social cohesion. Going forward, it is important that the activities and expected results of the framework are linked to the Humanitarian Response Plan and the UN Interim Cooperation Framework.

POLICY GUIDANCE AND COORDINATION

An Inter-Ministerial Committee will be established to provide overall policy and guidance and will be comprised of relevant line ministries and commissions.

I.   A Task Force will be established to provide technical support to the Inter-Ministerial Committee. The Task Force will provide technical guidance and support in the implementation of the framework, strategies and plans. The Task Force will be led by the government and will comprise representatives from the humanitarian and development community.

II. The Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs & Disaster Management and the Inter Cluster Working Group (ICWG) will facilitate functional/ operational coordination. The ICWG will review progress updates from the various priority areas/actions and suggest areas that need immediate correction/action. The clusters may also raise issues that require guidance from and deliberation by the Task Force.

COMMUNICATION/ MONITORING AND REPORTING

Robust monitoring to support planning and aid in determining the effectiveness of interventions is crucial, helping to make needed adjustments to projects and to bolster advocacy for additional resources. Strong monitoring will facilitate the prioritizing and targeting of the most

vulnerable populations and ensure that protection risks in communities are identified and mitigated. Monitoring mechanisms will also guide humanitarian and development interventions, supporting the involvement of affected communities in planning and ensuring that they benefit from programmes. An OCHA-supported information system needs to be put in place to function as a focal point for managing information on the implementation of the framework. Periodic monitoring, review, and reporting of key milestones by the Task Force must also identify gaps to be addressed by the Inter-Ministerial Committee.

Creating Conditions Enabling Safe, Voluntary and Durable Solutions to Displacement

Internal displacement should be a temporary situation, lasting no longer than required by the circumstances. IDPs have a right to a solution to their displacement and the Government has a responsibility to undertake all possible efforts to create the conditions enabling IDPs to attain a safe, voluntary and durable solution to displacement.

IDPs have the right to choose, based on accurate information and a voluntary decision, among three possible solutions to displacement: (1) returning and reintegrating into the community where they lived before being displaced: (2) settling and integrating in the locality where they resided while displaced; or (3) relocating and integrating in a different area of the country.

The Government with international support as needed, will take the following measures to enable durable solutions and to ensure the rights of IDPs upon their return, local integration, or resettlement in another part of the country:

Safety and security:

(a) Promote lasting solutions to conflicts and sustainable security, stability and peace;

(b) Ensure the rule of law throughout the country through the adequate presence of effective law-enforcement authorities, in areas of IDP return and resettlement;

(c) Raise awareness of the risks of mines and unexploded ordnances (and of their locations, in a timely manner to all civilians, including returning IDPs and displacement-affected communities, and provide tailored programs for specific groups such as children;

(d) Ensure without delay the removal of mines and unexploded ordnances prioritizing areas of human settlement, agricultural areas, and roads.

Freedom of Movement

1. Every IDP shall enjoy freedom of movement and the freedom to choose her or his residence.

2. IDPs, as other civilians, have the right to seek safety in another part of the country.

3. The Government shall protect IDPs against forcible return to or resettlement in any place where their life, safety, liberty or health would be at risk.

An adequate standard of living: To ensure in areas of durable solutions an adequate standard of living: -

Shelter:

(a) Assess the level of damage to shelter in areas of potential and actual return;

(b) Provide assistance for reconstruction and rehabilitation of damaged housing of IDPs and other persons in the community as soon as

(c) Provide shelter assistance to IDPs who choose to seek a durable solution by settling elsewhere in the country.

Infrastructure:

(a) Assess the level of damage to infrastructure for basic services (water, sanitation, electricity, and roads) in areas of potential and actual IDP return;

(b) Rehabilitate infrastructure (water, sanitation, electricity and roads) as soon as conditions permit.

Health:

(a) Ensure access to health care in places of IDP return or other places of durable solutions, including the availability of essential medical supplies and adequate stocks of medicine.

Education:

(a) Ensure access to education by IDPs in areas of return or other places of durable solutions for IDPs.

Food:

(a) Ensure that IDPs who are food insecure continue to receive food assistance after their return or resettlement in another area of the country;

(b) Support the resumption of agricultural activities for returning IDPs and others in areas of return.

- Access to livelihood opportunities:

The Government shall provide livelihood activities to IDPs as well as displacement- affected communities with access to livelihoods in areas of durable solutions.

- Restitution of property and possessions:

The Government shall assist IDPs to recover, to the extent possible, the property and possessions they left behind or were dis-possessed of during their displacement by establishing a mechanism for adjudicating claims and, when recovery is not possible, by assisting them in obtaining fair compensation or other form of just reparation.

- Documentation:

Every IDP has the right to have personal identification documentation. To ensure this right for IDPs, the Government will facilitate the issuance to IDPs of legal documentation or the replacement of any legal documentation (such as personal identification card, birth certificate, marriage certificate, family card, and passport) lost in the course of dis-placement, without imposing unreasonable conditions.

- Family unity:

The Government shall take measures to ensure that IDP families are not separated in the process of return or resettlement and to reunite any families separated as quickly as possible.

- Participation in Public Affairs:

The Government, shall ensure that IDPs are able to participate in all public affairs and elections on an equal basis to all other citizens; Allow IDPs to register as electors and provide them with timely information on any

specific procedures for their political participation as well as general voter information.

- Justice: The Government shall ensure that IDPs and returnees have access to justice and compensation.

❖ The Government will enable IDPs to make an informed decision about their future by taking the following measures:

(a) Inform IDPs about durable solutions (return, local integration or settlement in another part of the country);

(b) Provide IDPs with objective, updated and comprehensive in- formation on the conditions in areas of return or other possible places of durable solution and on expected assistance.

❖ The Government will include representatives of IDPs, returnees and displacement-affected communities in the planning and management of assessments and assistance programs to support durable solutions to internal displacement.

The Government: Roles and Responsibilities

1. The Government has the primary responsibility to address internal displacement in protecting and assisting IDPs; and creating conditions conducive to safe, durable and voluntary solutions to internal displacement.

2. It shall implement this framework through all relevant Governmental authorities, at the national and state levels.

3. The Government welcomes international assistance in addressing internal displacement, when national resources are insufficient. The Government shall ensure safe and unhindered access of humanitarian personnel and humanitarian assistance to IDPs and returnees

4. The Government shall exempt humanitarian assistance from taxes and tariffs.

The **MHADM/RRC** shall be the designated national institutional focal points on IDPs assigned with the leading role and responsibility for implementation of this framework, as follows:

(a) Collect and analyze relevant data on IDPs and updating the database with disaggregated data on IDP numbers, locations and needs;

(b) Prepare and oversee operationalization of the Implementation Plan for this framework;

(c) Formulate guidance to support implementation of this framework;

(d) Sensitize all relevant Government actors, civil society, the international community, and IDPs, returnees and displacement-affected communities about the Framework for RRR

(e) Coordinate with all relevant government institutions at all levels, including humanitarian and development organizations from the international community (UN agencies, NGOs, donors) and civil society, which are providing assistance for IDPs

 (f) Provide IDPs and returnees with clear, comprehensive and accurate information about the assistance and protection programs available to IDPs and returnees, the procedures to access this support, and the Government actors or other partners responsible;

(g) Monitor and regular reporting on implementation of this framework to the Council of Ministers

(h) Implement the decisions of the Council of Ministers on IDPs

Inter-Cluster Working Group for Addressing IDPs RRR Issues:

The MHADM/RRC shall established a committee to provide overall strategic guidance and support in the implementation of the framework and ensure a comprehensive and coordinated national response to RRR along with all relevant Ministries that shall comprised of the following: -

 Ministries of Interior, Defense, Foreign Affairs & International Cooperation, Health, Water Resources, Gender, Child & Social Affairs, Education. Other concerned ministries will be invited on ad hoc basis, as relevant.

The Role of Local Authorities

The State and County authorities are responsible, in coordination with the MHADM/RRC and relevant National Government institutions, to implement this framework in their respective States and Counties.

 The MHADM/RRC will support local authorities in fulfilling this responsibility through the provision of policy guidance, technical assistance and material and financial resources.

Coordination between government, Civil Society and the International Community

 The government, civil society and international organizations shall

provide assistance to IDPs, returnees and displacement-affected communities,

- They shall undertake their activities in conformity with national and international law and in full respect of humanitarian principles, in particular the principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality, and independence, international humanitarian standards, and the human rights and dignity of IDPs, returnees and displacement-affected communities.

- Furthermore, the civil society and international organizations shall coordinate their activities in support of IDPs and displacement-affected communities with the Government, in particular the MHADM/RRC and the local authorities, in order to avoid duplication of efforts.
- International organizations are encouraged to procure, to the extent possible, materials and supplies for humanitarian assistance from the local market.
- International organizations, NGOs and donors shall, to the extent possible, support the Government in the implementation of this framework, through the provision of requested technical assistance and of adequate, predictable, timely, and flexible financial resources, when national resources are insufficient.

Implementation of the National Framework for RRR of IDPs

1. Approval of the Framework: This framework will come into effect immediately upon its approval by the Cabinet of Ministers.

2. Dissemination of the Framework: This Government, represented by the MHADM will disseminate the Framework, to all relevant Government authorities and to civil society, international partners and to IDPs and returnees.

3. Implementation Plan: The MHADM will prepare an Implementation Plan for implementation of the Framework within 3 months of the adoption of the framework and for review and adoption in consultation with relevant line Ministries, international partners and civil society.

4. Financial Resources:

(a) The Government shall allocate resources from the national budget to support implementation of this framework and its Implementation Plan.

(b) Where national resources are insufficient, the Government will seek

additional resources from the international community to support implementation of this Policy.

5. Monitoring and Reporting:

(a) The MHADM will report, on a quarterly basis, to the Council of Ministers on the implementation of the action plan of RRR of the IDPs and progress made towards durable solutions including financial expenditures.

(b) The review of the Implementation Plan shall be on annual basis through a consultative process led by the MHADM/RRC with all relevant Government institutions and stakeholders from civil society, relevant inter- national agencies and NGOs, donors, and representatives of IDPs and returnees.

(c) The framework for RRR and its Implementation Plan will be revised as necessary by the MHADM/RRC in addressing Internal Displacement to support durable solutions.

PRIORITY ACTIONS AND HUMANITARIAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES TO BE PROVIDED

The matrix below is an articulation of priority actions that need to be taken. It is a tool for mutual accountability to results. The details of these actions will be elaborated further in strategies and operational plans. This includes a national strategy for supporting return, reintegration and relocation that articulates how people and locations will be prioritized, as well as area-based strategies that meet the needs of the local population in achieving durable solutions.

Annex: PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF RRR FRAMEWORK

Actions		How/what
1) Joint analysis of challenges and conditions	1.1.Lessons learnt from previous RRR programmes	1.1.1 Recruit independent consultant to undertake a desk review of previous RRR programmes.
	1.2 Collation and analysis of views and intentions of IDPs and South Sudanese refugees in neighbouring countries	1.2.1 Build on, expand and validate the IDP intentions surveys by gathering, systematization and consolidation of sufficient quality data through participatory approaches, including focus group discussions, and other applicable participatory methodologies.

		1.2.2 Establish working groups to identify gaps in information and data in areas of return/relocation and conduct necessary assessments to address these gaps.
		1.2.3 Based on the analyses conducted, prepare community profiles of existing services in areas of return and relocation.
		1.2.4 Develop a communications strategy, including to manage expectations of returnees, on the conditions in areas of return through established communication mechanisms.
		1.2.5 Conduct assessments on issues related to housing, land and property in areas of return, local integration and relocation.
2) Identifying target groups and return choices	2.1 IDPs	2.1.1 Update and use existing data and information records and institutions (e.g Use existing databases from OCHA/IOM/DTM for proper identification
		2.1.2 Analysis of preferred return locations on the basis of intentions assessments/ Carry out reconnaissance assessments in places of return/fact finding assessments
		2.1.3 Assist IDPs and refugees to access impartial information to enable them to take informed decisions.
		2.1.4 Conduct FGDs with IDPs who express an interest in returning or relocating to specific areas.
		2.1.5 Provide counseling to assess specific needs of individuals.
	2.2 South Sudanese refugees in neighbouring countries	2.2.1 Provide timely information to refugees on the situation in South Sudan.
		2.2.2 Maintain data on intentions of refugees in countries of asylum
		2.2.3 Monitor population movements (new arrivals, departures) in countries of asylum.
		2.2.4 Ensure that the framework of tripartite agreements (country of origin, country of asylum and UNHCR) on voluntary repatriation once conditions are conducive for return.
	2.3 Host communities	2.3.1 Ensure host communities in areas of return or relocation are included in assessments through inclusive participatory approaches.
3) Create a safe and	3.1 Safety and security	3.1.1 Provide security protection of IDPs/refugee returnees and ensure they and host communities are

secure environment to enable return, local integration or relocation and access to services		able to safely access humanitarian assistance and protection.
		3.1.2 Create a safe and secure environment for IDPs and refugees to return or relocate to their preferred location.
	3.2 Access	3.2.1 Ensure safe and unhindered access of people in need to assistance, as well as safe and unhindered access by humanitarians to people in need.
		3.2.2 Demining of areas under mines.
	3.3 Infrastructure	3.3.1 Ensure freedom of movement of humanitarian staff and assets by road, river and air across the country with a specific focus on removing informal check-points.
	3.4 Bureaucratic constraints	3.4.1 Ensure streamlining of bureaucratic processes, including inconsistent and arbitrary taxation and fees as well as other administrative procedures, at all levels of governance across the country.
4) Implement priority actions, in areas of return or relocation, conducive for safe, voluntary and dignified return, in line with available resources and based on needs and vulnerability	4.1 Food and nutrition	4.1.1 Support access to locally available nutritious food (cereal and pulses, vegetables, fish, milk, nutrition vouchers).
		4.1.2 Stabilize the food security and nutrition status of vulnerable and food-insecure persons, displaced persons and returnees.
		4.1.3 Assist the creation and reconstruction of community livelihood assets to enhance access to food and essential social services (e.g. Food for Asset programmes).
		4.1.4 Facilitate the reduction of mother-and-child malnutrition, (integrated with health and WASH services).
		4.1.5 Education and skills training, especially for girls, women and youth, to establish and rebuild livelihoods e.g. through Food For Education programming.
		4.1.6 Strengthen the resilience of communities to shocks, including the consequences of conflict and violence as well as natural disaster, through capacity building focused on food and nutrition security.
	4.2 Health	4.2.1 Restore functionality of health facilities –and support basic restoration of closed, damaged or occupied health facilities.

		4.2.2 Address the specific needs of highly vulnerable groups, including severely malnourished children, those affected by sexual and gender-based violence (particularly through increasing access to clinical management of rape), people with psychosocial distress, the elderly and people with HIV/AIDS and TB who have lost access to treatment due to the crisis and provision of essential medicines
		4.2.3 Support immunization services, prevention and control of disease outbreaks.
		4.2.4 Scale-up of disease surveillance, prevention and response at facility and community level, including through expanded immunization coverage in high-risk areas with lowest coverage.
	4.3 WASH	4.3.1 Build, repair and rehabilitate water systems.
		4.3.2 Rehabilitate boreholes in rural areas.
		4.3.3 Support city/town councils to strengthen WASH services delivery programs in ways that are women- and child-friendly
	4.4 Shelter/NFIs	4.4.1 Construct low-cost houses with social amenities, such as communal latrines, recreational centres, etc.
		4.4.2 Provide NFI and shelter support based on needs and vulnerability.
		4.4.3 Utilize the existing supply pipeline to target the most vulnerable with an appropriate response. Resource constraints will focus interventions to only prioritized communities.
	4.5 Truth, justice, peace and reconciliation	4.5.1 Support the Commission for Truth, Reconciliation and Healing (CTRH).
		4.5.2. Support an effective judiciary system and the rule of law.
		4.5.3 Support individuals and communities to engage in trauma healing initiatives.
		4.5.4 Provide training to local peace committees, traditional leaders, and civil society organizations,
		4.5.5 Support facilitation of dialogue among communities and reintegrating populations.

		4.5.6 Support activities aimed at strengthening community interdependence supported by community-based interventions.
	4.6 Education	4.6.1 Provide school and learning space construction standards and guidelines with technical support.
		4.6.2 Alternative education (vocation training/accelerated learning) for those who might not go back to formal education.
		4.6.3 Provide school girls incentive/meals/feeding programme.
	4.7 Child Protection	4.7.1 Provide support on social economic reintegration of children formerly associated by armed forces and groups
		4.7.2 Provide support to GBV survivors.
		4.7.3 Support identification registration tracing and family reunification of separated and accompanied children.
	4.8 Livelihoods	4.8.1 Improve access to seeds and tools in order to strengthen agricultural production at the local level.
		4.8.2 Sustain local seed production through establishment of bulking sites and seed multiplication activities, as well as local seed procurement for re-distribution in areas where there are seed deficits.
		4.8.3 Build the production capacity of farmers through the transfer of knowledge and skills on improved agricultural production practices.
		4.8.4 Protect and rebuild livestock assets as a means to improve livestock production (e.g., meat, milk and other byproducts).
		4.8.5 Promote livelihood diversification livelihoods.
		4.8.6 Strengthen fish production and processing through provision of improved fishing and post-harvest equipment.
		4.8.7 Promote aquaculture interventions integrated with small stock production to improve the nutrition status of households and as an income-generating activity.
		4.8.8 Support creation of non-food income-

		generating activities, i.e. carpentry, blacksmithing and mechanics.
		4.8.9 Support vocational training, especially for girls, women and youth, to establish and rebuild livelihoods.
		4.8.10 Promote community-managed disaster risk reduction through the farmer field school approach.
		4.8.11 Livelihood restoration through building community infrastructure (e.g. markets through cash-for-work) and linkages to value chains (e.g. community)
5) Facilitate return, local integration or relocation	5.1 Transportation	5.1.1 Establish modalities and provide support to transport IDPs to areas of return or relocation (taking in consideration level of vulnerability, mode of transport, etc.).
		5.1.2 Identify transport options in support of the local economy (e.g. utilizing multiple forms of transportation, public/private partnerships, voucher systems, etc.).
	5.2 Documentation (IDPs)	5.2.1 Ensure that documentation requirements are agreed with authorities.
		5.2.2 Establish modalities for issuance of documentation necessary to facilitate transport and access to assistance (if and when available).
	5.3 Housing, land and property	5.3.1 Support local authorities to address increasing access to and providing authorization of arable land by using traditional land rules and committees.
6) Institutional capacity support	6.1 Technical support/ capacity development	6.1.1 Support local and national authorities, civil society organizations in implementing the durable solutions strategies and operational plans.