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

July 2019,

"Dedicated to Saving Lives & building Community Resilience"

This document is prepared by the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management and the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC).
July 2019

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No one puts their children in a boat
unless the water is safer than the Land

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.

Hon. Hussein Mar Nyuot, Minister MHADM

On the other hand, the internally displaced person (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) 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;

- Foster community dialogue and reconciliation not only at the political;

- 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.

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 SouthSudan 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

Hon. Hussein Mar Nyuot
Minister,
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BACKGROUND: THE CHALLENGE

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. The recently revitalized peace process of September 2018 promises to offer new opportunities in 2019 for South Sudan's women, men and children. There is now great expectation that the agreement will pave a way towards a peaceful and prosperous country. However, the cumulative effects of years of conflict, violence and destroyed livelihoods have left 7.1 million people mainly women, boys, girls and people with specific needs and vulnerability in dire need of some form of humanitarian assistance and adequate protection in 2019.

Five years of the most recent conflict has forced almost 4.2 million people to flee their homes in search of safety, nearly 2 million of them within and nearly 2.2 million outside the country. While the intensity of conflict may have reduced recently, and clashes have been contained to certain regions, vulnerable people will continue to experience the impacts of the conflict through 2019. The numbers of IDPs within the country have continued to rise, with conflict driving many of the same families having to flee on multiple occasions. People affected by the conflict, including the 300,000 refugees in South Sudan, repeatedly identify security among their primary needs.

An increase number of IDPs is expected to seek durable solutions in 2019, although movement will continue to be fluid as

people explore options for return, relocation or local integration. People may return temporarily or seasonally to farm and access assistance, and to check on the status of their property or evaluate their options regarding housing, land and property, access to livelihoods, services and support available, as well as confidence in safety and security. General improvement of the security situation in areas of return will be the most prominent pre-condition for return. Expected return movements in 2019 and onward will result in a need for immediate, temporary humanitarian assistance before longer-term support on durable solutions. In 2018, the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix identified more than 658,000 returnees in the nearly 60 per cent of the country. Similarly, there has been a gradual increase in reported South Sudanese refugees spontaneously returning mostly to areas hosting IDPs. While the current conditions are not yet conducive for durable, safe and dignified returns, from November 2017 to January 2019, 142,000 refugees were reported to have spontaneously returned to South Sudan.

The population inside the UNMISS Protection of Civilian (PoC) Sites has stabilized at approximately 200,000 in the past three years. The displacement is both a driver and result of vulnerability.

Despite serious development and security challenges, South Sudan is hosting 300,000 refugees from Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Ethiopia and the Central African Republic (CAR).

The high levels of acute food insecurity in South Sudan

continue to be driven by the cumulative effects of the national and localized conflicts and population displacements. These contributed to insufficient crop production, with only 52 per cent of the 2019 national cereal needs met by harvests as compared to 61% of 2018. In addition, conflict has disrupted households' access to natural food sources including wild foods, fish and livestock. Over 6.45 million people or 57 per cent of South Sudan's population will face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) acute food insecurity or worse, with an estimated 45,000 people in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5).

In response, humanitarian partners will aim to deliver life-saving assistance and protection to address the most acute needs of 5.7 million people (over 80% are women and girls), out of an estimated 7.1 million people in need. The response will be guided by assessed needs, identified in the 2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview, and three Strategic Objectives. All activities will promote the safety, dignity and equitable access to principled and timely humanitarian assistance and protection to affected women, men, girls, boys, older persons and people with disabilities.

Against the backdrop of the current humanitarian challenge, some progress is being made on the political front. Sustaining positive momentum on implementing the revitalized peace process of September 2018 promises requires strong and concerted efforts from the Revitalized Transitional Government of National Unity (RTGoNU) and its partners to among other aims to:

- Expedite the relief, protection, voluntary and dignified

repatriation, rehabilitation, resettlement and reintegration of IDPs and returnees, working closely with United Nations and other international agencies

- Rebuild and recover destroyed physical infrastructures and give special attention to prioritizing the rebuilding of livelihoods of those affected by the conflicts.
- Secure access to civilian populations in need of emergency humanitarian assistance and protection.
- Create a safe and secure environment by creating conditions suitable to 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 populations at risk especially women, girls, boys and men - including vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities, child-headed households, etc. - in the provision of public service, including access to health and education services and granting the host communities the same protection including GBV preventions and response services.
- Foster community dialogue and reconciliation not only at the political levels but also at 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, the rule of law institutions, markets and

creating value chains for sustainable livelihoods.

RATIONALE AND OBJECTIVE

The purpose of the National Framework on Return, Relocation and Reintegration is intended to provide a coherent and comprehensive guidance to all stakeholders involved to work together to create a peaceful and enabling environment for safe, voluntary, informed and dignified return and reintegration of displaced populations.

In implementing Chapter Three of the Revitalized Peace Agreement of the Resolution of the Conflict of South Sudan (RARCSS), the parties committed to create an enabling political, administrative, operational and legal environment for the delivery of humanitarian assistance and protection ensuring the rights of refugees and internally displaced people (IDPs) to return in safety and dignity and be afforded physical, legal and psychosocial protection. They agreed to consolidate peace through (a) integrated humanitarian and development support; (b) strengthen fast-track planning and implementation of relief and reintegration activities; (c) guide the prioritization of resources in return, relocation and local integration areas; and (d) facilitate dialogue between Government and relevant stakeholders, including IDPs, returnees, local communities, civil society, humanitarian and development actors, UNMISS and the international community.

Therefore, the framework will promote locally contextualized, integrated and coordinated approaches to ensure that actors and activities respond to the needs and priorities of affectedpopulations, clarifying and defining roles and responsibilities promoting national ownership, legitimacy and accountability.

WHAT WOULD SUCCESS LOOK LIKE?

The success of the framework will not be measured solely by how many people have found durable solutions to their displacement. 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 not only 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 Cooperation Framework.

ENABLERS/CONDITIONS FOR SUCCESS

Successful implementation of this framework is contingent on creating the right capacities and enabling security, political, administrative, operational and legal environment for the

delivery of protection, humanitarian assistance and development activities. In this regard, the signatory parties of the RACRSS with support from other stakeholders has committed to ensuring the following:

- **A safe and secure environment:** to ensuring a safe, secure and accessible 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 commit to halting bureaucratic and operational challenges that might delay the delivery of humanitarian assistance (a) fast tracking procedures and institutions for the import and customs clearance of relief materials; (b) providing waiver of fees charged over humanitarian organization's activities and asset and (c) ensuring unhindered and safe access for humanitarian actors.
- **Institutional capacity building support:** Recognizing that the primary responsibility for durable solutions and protection rests with the authorities, humanitarian and development actors will endeavor to, as a matter of priority, build and/or strengthen national and local capacities. 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.

- **Coordination/partnership:** All relief and development activities are the primary duty of the government. 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. Importantly, the government 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 priority for the international community
- **Political commitment:** Progress in implementing this national framework is to an extent contingent on strong progress on the political front.

PRINCIPLES AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

While the challenging context demands flexibility and innovative approaches, the national framework will be guided by relevant international and regional laws such as the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa; the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement; the 2010 IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons; the Great Lakes Protocol on Internally Displaced Persons and its Protocols; and the draft South Sudan Act on Protection and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons as well as human rights, international humanitarian and refugee law..

The government commits to establish a road map for the ratification of relevant instruments, including domestication into national legislation.

The following international principles will guide the implementation of the framework:

- Primary responsibility of Government to establish conditions, as well as provide the means, which allow IDPs to return voluntary, in safety and with dignity, to their homes and places of habitual residence or to reside voluntarily in another part of the country;
- All persons have the right to choose a durable solution: return, local integrate or relocate elsewhere in the country;

- All durable solutions must be voluntary, safe, dignified, informed and sustainable.
- Ensure that interventions do no harm and are conflict sensitive
- Assistance is provided based on needs and without discrimination regardless of nationality, race, ethnicity, gender, religious beliefs, age, membership in a particular social group, class or political opinion. Special consideration and prioritization will be given to extremely vulnerable persons and those who have been severely affected by the conflict.
- Humanitarian and development actors must at all times maintain the principle of neutrality and impartiality; Humanitarian assistance must be delivered autonomously from military, political or economic objectives;
- Support for implementing durable solutions requires a coordinated approach through humanitarian, protection, early recovery and development activities; taking into account locally appropriate, gender-sensitive and community-based solutions and prioritizing accountability to the affected populations;
- All beneficiary groups including IDPs and returnees refugees are informed and involved in assistance and development activities.
- Coordination with UNHCR on refugee returnees will be required given its mandate and the differentiated status of refugee returnees vis-a-vis international protection.

Acknowledging the current challenges faced by the country, and in order not to expose the displaced population to further risk by remaining in the displacement location, transitional solutions will be promoted while working in improving the conditions to achieve durable and sustainable returns. Whichever durable solution IDPs or refugee returnees choose, the solution is likely to be effectively sustainable only 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, particularly for young people;
- 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.
- Access to an effective mechanism that restores displaced population´s housing, land and property rights.

Furthermore, under the National Development Strategy for South Sudan July 2018-July 2021, the government has prioritized creating an enabling conditions and facilitate the voluntary return and reintegration of displaced South Sudanese, tasking the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster

Management (MHADM) in coordination with the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) to restore confidence in people

and institutions; foster reconciliation and healing for multiple factions and facilitate safe and voluntary reintegration and resettlement of returnees into the host communities.

COORDINATION AND MONITORING

The Humanitarian Coordination Forum an Inter-Ministerial Committee comprised of relevant line ministries and commissions together with representatives from the humanitarian community will be tasked to provide overall policy and guidance.

A Task Force, under the leadership of the MHADM and RRC will provide technical support to the Humanitarian Coordination Forum, and support in the implementation of the Framework, strategies and plans. The Task Force will comprise representatives from UNMISS, humanitarian and development community.

Functional/operational coordination will be facilitated by RRC, UNMISS, development partners and the humanitarian Inter Cluster Working Group (ICWG). The ICWG will provide humanitarian progress updates from the various priority areas/actions and suggest areas that need immediate humanitarian intervention.

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. A Government information system needs to be put in place and supported by all partners 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 Humanitarian Coordination Forum.

STAKEHOLDERS ROLES

- Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management
- Relief and Rehabilitation Commission
- Relevant Ministries
- Humanitarian Partners (UNHCR, IOM, OCHA, UNICEF, UNDP and WFP)
- Development Partners
- UNMISS /RRP
- Civil Society organizations
- Donors

PRIORITY ACTIONS

The matrix below is an articulation of priority actions that need to be taken. It is a tool for mutual accountability to results by implementing partner/ government institution. The details of these actions will be elaborated further in strategies and operational plans. This includes a national strategy for supporting return, local integration 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.

ACTIONS		HOW, WHAT, BY WHOM AND WHEN?
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 neighboring 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. UNHCR to share protection monitoring information on South Sudanese refugees returning in a self-organized manner.

		1.2.2 Build upon existing 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 analysis 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 Work with the HLP technical working group established under the Protection Cluster to conduct assessments on issues related to housing, land and property in areas of return, local integration and relocation.
		1.2.5 Work with the HLP technical working group established under the Protection Cluster to 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 the

		2.1.1 Update and use existing data and information records and institutions (e.g. Use existing databases from the humanitarian community for proper identification and mapping of potential areas of return, relocation or local integration)
		2.1.2 Analysis of preferred durable solutions, including locations for return, relocation or local integration on the basis by intentions assessments/ carry out feasibility assessments in places of return/fact finding assessments
		2.1.3 Assist IDPs and returning 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 counselling to assess the specific needs of individuals
	2.2 South Sudanese refugees in neighboring countries	2.2.1 In coordination with UNHCR, provide timely information to refugees on the situation in South Sudan.

		2.2.2 In coordination with UNHCR, 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 Support that the framework of tripartite agreements (country of origin, country of asylum and UNHCR) on voluntary repatriation once conditions are conducive for facilitated return.
		2.3.1 Ensure host communities in areas of return, relocation or local integration are included in assessments through inclusive participatory approaches.
3) Create a safe and secure environment to enable return, local integration or relocation and access to services	3.1 Safety and security	3.1.1 Provide security protection of IDPs/refugee returnees and ensure that they and the host communities can safely access humanitarian assistance and protection.
	3.2 Access	3.2.1 Ensure safe and unhindered access of people in need of assistance, as well as safe and unhindered access by humanitarians to people in need.
	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.
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, etc.).
		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, violence and natural disasters, through capacity building focused on livelihood programming inclusive of food and cash for work.

	4.2 Health	4.2.1 Restore functionality of health facilities –and support basic restoration of closed, damaged or occupied health facilities, including the provision of medical equipment, medicines, and supplies with more emphasis on essential material and child health services.
		4.2.2 Address the specific needs of highly vulnerable groups, including severely malnourished children with medical complication and handicapped children, young people/ girls, pregnant and lactating mothers, 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. Attention will also be given to prevention and control of non-communicable diseases like hypertension, diabetes and cancers
		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 the lowest coverage.

		4.2.5 Support training of health workers including midwives and others with midwifery skills to ensure adequate service provision by skilled health personnel.
	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. Where appropriate, provide returnee households materials or any other necessary support for them to construct their houses.
		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, the rule of law and establishment of statutory courts including mobile courts.
		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 (vocational training/accelerated learning) for those who might not go back to formal education.
		4.6.3 Provide school girls and boys with incentives/meals/feeding programme to retain them in school.
	4.7.2 Provide support to GBV child survivors.	4.7.1 Provide support on social, economic reintegration of children formerly associated with armed forces and groups

		4.7.3 Support identification registration tracing and family reunification of separated and accompanied children.
		4.7.4 Provide child birth notifications and certificates to new born
		4.8.1 Provide support to GBV survivors through women-friendly services for psychosocial support and integration
	4.8 Gender-Based Violence (GBV)	4.8.1 Provide support to GBV survivors through women-friendly services for psycho-social support and integration
		4.8.2 Establish GBV risk mitigation mechanisms in areas of return
		4.8.3 Support women's economic empowerment through pro-women livelihoods interventions including financial literacy, promoting women's ability to secure decent jobs, accumulate assets and expanding access to markets – with view to higher incomes, better access to and control over resources, and greater security including protection from violence
		4.8.4 Promote women's ability to influence institutions and public policies determining growth and development violence
		4.8.5 Ensure engagement with grass-roots, women's lead organizations to

		reach particularly marginalized groups including rural women and low-skilled women.
	4.9 Livelihoods	4.9.1 Improve access to seeds and tools in order to strengthen agricultural production at the local level.
		4.9.2 Sustain local seed production through the establishment of bulking sites and seed multiplication activities, as well as local seed procurement for re-distribution in areas where there are seed deficits.
		4.9.3 Build the production capacity of farmers through the transfer of knowledge and skills on improved agricultural production practices.
		4.9.4 Protect and rebuild livestock assets as a means to improve livestock production (e.g., meat, milk and other byproducts).
		4.9.5 Promote livelihood diversification livelihoods.
		4.9.6 Strengthen fish production and processing through the provision of improved fishing and post-harvest equipment.
		4.9.7 Promote aquaculture interventions integrated with small stock production to improve the nutrition status of households and as an income-generating activity.

		4.9.8 Support creation of non-food income-generating activities, i.e. carpentry, blacksmithing and mechanics.
		4.9.9 Support vocational training, especially for girls, women and youth, to establish and rebuild livelihoods.
		4.10 Promote community-managed disaster risk reduction through the farmer field school approach.
		4.11 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 into consideration level of vulnerability, mode of transport, etc.). As well as that prioritization may be required due to limited availability of funding.
		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.
		5.3.2 Preventing and mitigating the impact of forced evictions
		5.3.3 Improving tenure security through land tenure documentation and durable solutions, especially for women.
		5.3.4 Improving access to justice especially for women through collaborative dispute resolution mechanisms addressing HLP through collaborative dispute resolution (CDR) mechanisms – specifically mediation and negotiation – with litigation as a last resort where CDR fails but for specific cases.
		5.3.5 Support local authorities to address the increasing need to effectively and timely settle disputes due to land grabbing or illegal occupancy of property that may prevent IDP and refugee returnees to return in safety and dignity

6) *Institutional capacity support*	6.1 Technical support/ capacity development	6.1.1 Support local and national authorities, civil society organizations in implementing durable solutions strategies and operational plans.

TERMINOLOGY

Return is used to describe the process of going back to one's home or place of habitual residence.

Resettlement is used to describe the process of starting a new life in any place other than one's home or place of habitual residence but still within the same country.

Reintegration is used to describe the re-entry of formerly internally displaced people back into the social, economic, cultural and political fabric of their original community.

Integration describes the same or similar process but as it occurs to formerly displaced settling into a new community or deciding to stay in the community where they first found temporary settlement.

‘ It is the obligation of every person born in a safe room to open the door when someone in danger knocks.
— Dina Nayeri

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