

**INTER-AGENCY STANDING COMMITTEE WORKING-GROUP
XXXX MEETING**

Rome ~ 17-18 February 2000

**Internal Displacement in Angola
A Review of UN Strategic Coordination
January 2000**

SUMMARY LIST OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Joint Programming: Evolving Humanitarian Needs

(i) Prevention/Protection:

- (a) Strengthen UN efforts at prevention, with a greater emphasis on the obligation of the Government to control armed elements while it extends state administration to new areas.
- (b) Strengthen advocacy by the UN and the international community in order to remind the Government of its obligations and to ensure that moves by the Government to reconsolidate and reaffirm its control do not lead to an erosion of the protection of IDPs. Cooperate with the Government in order to ensure that national minimum standards with regard to rights and protection of IDPs are enforced.

(ii) Vulnerability Targeting

- (c) Strengthen the linkage between programmes in favour of IDPs and programmes designed to address the needs of the general population, both urban (urban poverty) and rural (food security), in order to enhance the targeting of assistance.
- (d) Sharpen the focus of emergency assistance to more specifically address the needs of newly arrived IDPs.

(iii) Durable Solutions

- (e) Examine the full range of durable solutions for IDPs as the intensity of the conflict decreases and certain areas are newly accessible for return. Consider all three alternatives – return, resettlement, local integration – in order to identify, in cooperation with the authorities, the best solutions.
- (f) Establish clear policies for all three alternatives, and identify preconditions and modalities for each of them.

Data Collection

- (g) Establish a new analytical database in order to adapt humanitarian programmes to evolving needs profiles. Reduce the overemphasis on quantitative aspects by clearly defining the type of information on IDPs that is needed for strategic coordination and joint programming.
- (h) Issue guidelines on qualitative criteria (displacement patterns, degree of local integration, gender situation, etc.) that should be used in existing screening mechanisms (surveys, Feeding and Health Centres, food distributions, etc.).

Strategic Coordination: The Role of the Country Team

(i) Sectoral Coordination:

- (j) Increase the involvement of UN-agencies in sectoral coordination by calling upon them to assume lead roles in their respective sectors of competence and mandate. This concerns, in particular, the sectors Nutrition, Food Security, and Health.
- (k) Integrate sectoral coordination in the Consolidated Appeals Process, and therefore attach it to the Consolidated Appeals Focal Group (CFG).

(ii) Cross-Sectoral Coordination:

- (k) Reinforce cross-sectoral coordination on issues such as Prevention/Protection, Targeting Assistance, Durable Solutions and Data Collection as a shared responsibility of all members of the Country Team, in support of the Humanitarian Coordinator.
- (l) Create structures, such as Task Forces, in order to engage the Country Team in elaborating guidance on cross-sectoral policy issues, for example in the form of 'Advisory Notes for Implementing Partners'.
- (m) Integrate cross-sectoral coordination in the Consolidated Appeals Process, and therefore attach it to the Consolidated Appeals Focal Group (CFG).

(iii) Transition to a New System of Coordination:

- (n) Deploy external expertise to prepare, in consultation with both the outgoing HC and the incoming RC/HC as well as the Country Team, a strategy paper which lays out options for collaborative arrangements, such as a new inter-agency division of labour or the appointment of a lead agency for IDPs. The paper should include indications as to the role of UCAH under the different options.
- (o) Increase the presence of representatives of operational agencies as UN team leaders in the provinces, in order to strengthen the UN link with the field in terms of coordination and policy guidance.