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UNDP POSITION PAPER ON ADAPTIVE SOLUTIONS IN THE REGION AFFECTED BY THE SYRIA CRISIS

EGYPT, IRAQ, JORDAN, LEBANON, THE SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC & TÜRKIYE

November 2022



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*Providing material support to both Lebanese and Syrian fishermen that rely on the fishing port for income and food in Sarafand, Lebanon
Photo credit: Rana Sweidan/UNDP.*

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The search for solutions to protracted forced displacement must be seen as a development issue, not simply through a predominately humanitarian lens. This applies equally to: (i) internally displaced persons (IDPs) who are citizens or residents of their own country and who are thus entitled to enjoy the rights available to the whole population; and (ii) refugees and asylum seekers who are often dependent on the will and capacity of host countries to support them in finding solutions to their displacement.

Responses to crises cannot be separated from development efforts. Protracted forced displacement, common in conflict-ridden countries, often exacerbates structural vulnerabilities that preceded the crisis and creates new systemic strains. Development pathways are essential to prevent crises, build resilience, improve social and economic conditions, add to stability, and help the country emerge out of crisis in a sustainable manner.

The international community must adopt new and more effective ways to prevent, respond to, and support solutions for forced displacement. The search for solutions in the region and globally is challenged by the need for more predictable and equitable responsibility-sharing for the world's refugees, as called for in the 2018 Global Compact on Refugees (GCR). The need for fundamental changes in approaches to IDP solutions was highlighted in the 2021 Report of the UN Secretary-General's High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement, and the recently launched UN Secretary-General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement.

UNDP's mandate to support national systems and actors (including government, civil society, and the private sector) puts them in a unique position to create conditions for and support pathways to solutions for forcibly displaced populations. UNDP, as the lead development agency in the United Nations system, has for the first time included a specific programmatic result on forced displacement in its Global Strategic Plan 2022–2025. UNDP's approach to solutions will concurrently: (i) respond to immediate needs of displacement-affected communities, recognizing the variety of displacement demographics and their vulnerabilities, while initiating longer-term solutions; (ii) address the root causes of conflict, poverty, and disasters that cause displacement, violence, and instability, and that impede social, economic, political and developmental progress towards Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); and (iii) combine peacebuilding, climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction (DRR) and sustainable development efforts to contribute to an environment that enables solutions.

The complex dynamics of the Middle East region contribute to the root causes of conflict, marginalization, and forced displacement. Data and studies on displacement and mobility affected by the Syria crisis reveal multiple profiles of displacement with a variety of root causes that are exacerbated by pre-existing country-specific factors that persistently marginalize and exclude. The scale and continuum of displacement in the region, together with the protracted nature of these flows, which are both forced and voluntary, have necessitated authorities in the

[1] Under "Signature Solutions 3" of the Global Strategic Plan 2022-2025, Result 3.4 states that UNDP will contribute to "Integrated development solutions implemented to address the drivers of irregular and forced migration, enhance the resilience of migrants, forcibly displaced and host communities, and expand the benefits of human mobility".

region, with the support of the international community, to adopt a variety of strategies to address displacement.

With its focus on resilience programming, and in some cases as a convener of the Human-Development-Peace Nexus (HDP Nexus) approach in the region, UNDP has generated a wealth of knowledge on development approaches to prevent, respond to and support solutions to displacement. The development dimension of protracted displacement requires a long-term approach to unlock durable solutions. UNDP's vision consists of promoting and supporting transformative approaches to ensure that short-term responses have long-term impacts that lead to adaptive and sustainable solutions.

This position paper presents an overall vision and highlights a major role for UNDP to lead and contribute to solutions in the areas affected by the Syria crisis and, more broadly, by internal displacement, including in Iraq. It builds upon UNDP's global approach to development solutions to forced displacement. The position paper gives a clear direction for UNDP's role on adaptive solutions, clarifying and further strengthening UNDP's development leadership, integrated policy interventions, and strategic programming directions. UNDP will build upon its existing knowledge and expertise in the region through a combination of policy dialogue, strategic programmatic interventions, renewed partnerships and coalitions, and a solid and more focused financing strategy.

DEFINITIONS OF KEY TERMS

Adaptive solutions

Adaptive (or development) solutions to protracted and forced displacement build on the working definition of durable solutions through a focus on development dimensions. Adaptive solutions adopt mid- to long-term responses that support nationally and locally owned capacities and systems that allow displaced people and displacement-affected communities to live in safety and dignity and to contribute to peace and sustainable development as agents of change.

Conflict sensitivity

Adopting a conflict-sensitive approach is to deliver development and humanitarian assistance, including social cohesion actions, in such a way as to minimize the risk that those activities could cause more harm than good and increase the risk of violence (UN Sustainable Development Group. 2022. Good practice note: Conflict Sensitivity, Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace).

Development

Development is one of the main priorities of the United Nations. Development is a multidimensional undertaking to achieve a higher quality of life for all people. Economic development, social development and environmental protection are interdependent and mutually reinforcing components of sustainable development (United Nations General Assembly. 1997. A/RES/51/240).

[2] This position paper was developed through interviews and validation workshops with UNDP staff across the region and a series of consultations with donors, NGOs, academia and other UN agencies. Key desk review resources included: A. Kraler, B. Etzold & N. Ferreira, *Understanding the dynamics of protracted displacement*, *Forced Migration Review*, November 2021; S. Tobin, F. Momani, T. Adel Al Yakoub, & R. Fares AlMassad, *Family networks and Syrian refugees' mobility aspirations*, *Forced Migration Review*, November 2021; World Bank Group, *The Mobility of Displaced Syrians: An Economic and Social Analysis*, February 2019; and Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, *A decade of displacement in the Middle East and North Africa*, February 2021.

Displacement-affected communities

Displacement-affected communities include any areas where displacement has taken place and residents may include IDPs, host community members, refugees, returnees, ex-combatants, or others whose living conditions are impacted by the presence of IDPs and refugees. This term encourages a more community-based and area-based approach to displacement (*UNDP and SOAS. 2021. Towards Development Solutions to Internal Displacement: A Political Economy Approach*).

Durable solutions

A durable solution is achieved when a displaced person has neither specific assistance nor protection needs that are linked to their displacement and they can enjoy their human rights without discrimination related to their displacement. (*IASC. 2010. Framework on Durable Solutions for IDPs*). There are three internationally recognized pathways to achieve durable solutions for IDPs and refugees: voluntary return in safety and dignity, local integration, and resettlement (for refugees) or settlement elsewhere in the country (for IDPs).

Internally displaced person (IDP)

Someone who has not crossed an internationally recognized border and who has been forced to flee their home or place of habitual residence, in particular because of the effects of armed conflict or their avoidance, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights, or natural or human-made disasters (*United Nations. 1998. Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement*).

Refugee

Someone who is unable or unwilling to return to their country of origin owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion (United Nations, 1951 Refugee Convention).

Resilience

Resilience is a transformative process of strengthening the capacity of people, communities, and countries to anticipate, manage, and recover from shocks (*UNDP. 2014. Disaster Resilience Measurements*).

Social cohesion

Social cohesion is the extent of trust within society and in government and the willingness to participate collectively toward a shared vision of sustainable peace and common development goals (*UNDP. 2020. Strengthening Social Cohesion*).

CONDITIONS FOR AND OBSTACLES TO SOLUTIONS IN THE REGION AFFECTED BY THE SYRIA CRISIS

Understanding the conditions for and obstacles to solutions at regional, national and sub-national levels is critical for governments and humanitarian and development partners to design and implement adaptive responses to displacement. These adaptive responses should consider the divergent levels of resilience of displacement-affected communities, the existing and changing political and socio-economic dynamics and national and local willingness and capacities to adapt and respond to displacement over the medium and long term.



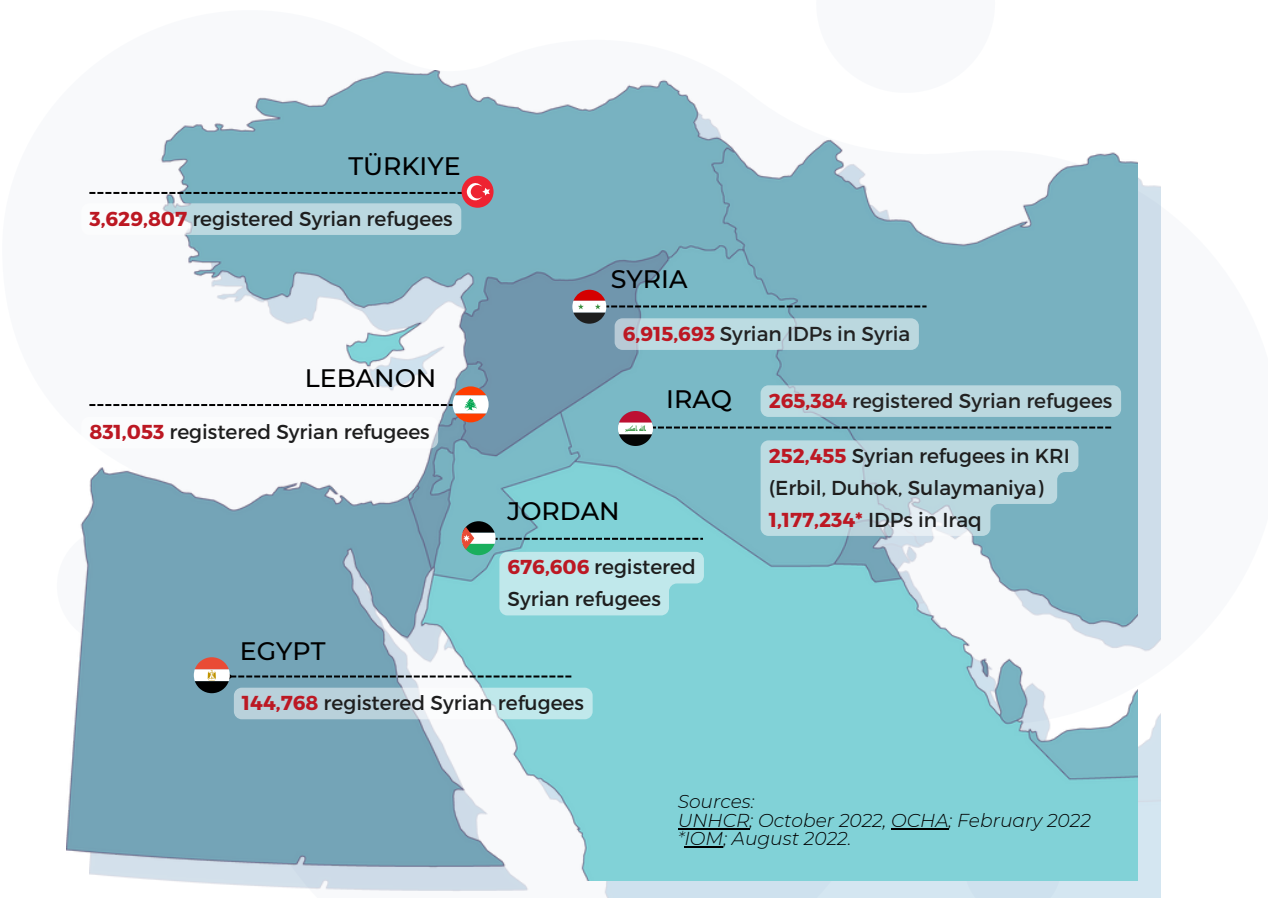
*A vulnerable displaced family visiting a doctor at the rehabilitated Primary Healthcare Centre in Michmich, Lebanon
Photo credit: Rana Sweidan/UNDP.*

Multiple profiles of displacement result from a variety of root causes

When conflict broke out in the Syrian Arab Republic, the region was already experiencing social, political, and economic transformations. Over the past decades, successive waves of large-scale displacement had already impacted many countries in the Middle East. The Syria crisis prompted increased displacement across the region and unprecedented levels of internal displacement. The toll of the conflict on civilians has been far-reaching. More than half of the pre-war population of the Syrian Arab Republic has been displaced, either internally or across international borders.

[3] More than a quarter of Lebanon's population fled during the Lebanese civil war, and Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in 1990 led to a mass exodus of Arab and foreign workers. After the war in Iraq in 2003, 6 million Iraqis took refuge in Iraq's neighbouring countries and an additional 6 million Iraqis were displaced internally. See: WBG, *The fallout of war: the regional consequences of the conflict in Syria*, June 2020.

Figure 1. Number of forcibly displaced Syrians and Iraqi IDPs in the sub-region



At the end of 2021, the region hosted around 5.6 million Syrian refugees and 6.7 million Syrian IDPs. Around 14 million forcibly displaced people reside in the Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt (in descending order of forcibly displaced populations). Lebanon hosts the largest number of refugees per capita in the world (1 in 8), followed by Jordan (1 in 14) and Türkiye (1 in 23). The region has experienced historical displacement levels, including that of Palestine and Iraqi refugees, and continues to be at risk of new or re-emerging conflicts, and the impact of climate change.

Finding solutions is a dynamic, multi-dimensional process that is influenced by national, local and individual considerations across the region. At the national level, government responses to protracted displacement have been shaped by political, economic, social and security issues, international, regional and local dynamics and the overall development situation in each country. Evolving local dynamics have further influenced the ability of displaced communities to enjoy their rights, live in dignity and contribute to the society in which they live. These include pre-existing connectors and dividers between displaced people and host communities, levels of community connectivity and resilience and the potential for conflict and tensions both within and between different communities. Displaced persons themselves play a pivotal role in finding solutions, which may be supported by policies designed to help them. The pursuit of solutions is a continuous, highly individualized process that may also

[4] Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP), UNHCR. 2022. Global displacement hits another record, capping decade-long rising trend, and IDMC. 2022. Country Profile Syrian Arab Republic 2021.

[5] UNHCR. 2022. Global Focus: Middle East and North Africa, and UNHCR. 2022. Global Focus: Türkiye.

become cyclical. This is especially true in situations of protracted displacement, wherein IDPs and refugees do not return to their areas of origin but move onto other locations or where local integration only becomes a viable option after IDPs or refugees are provided with a legal pathway to settlement and feel included and settled in their place of displacement.

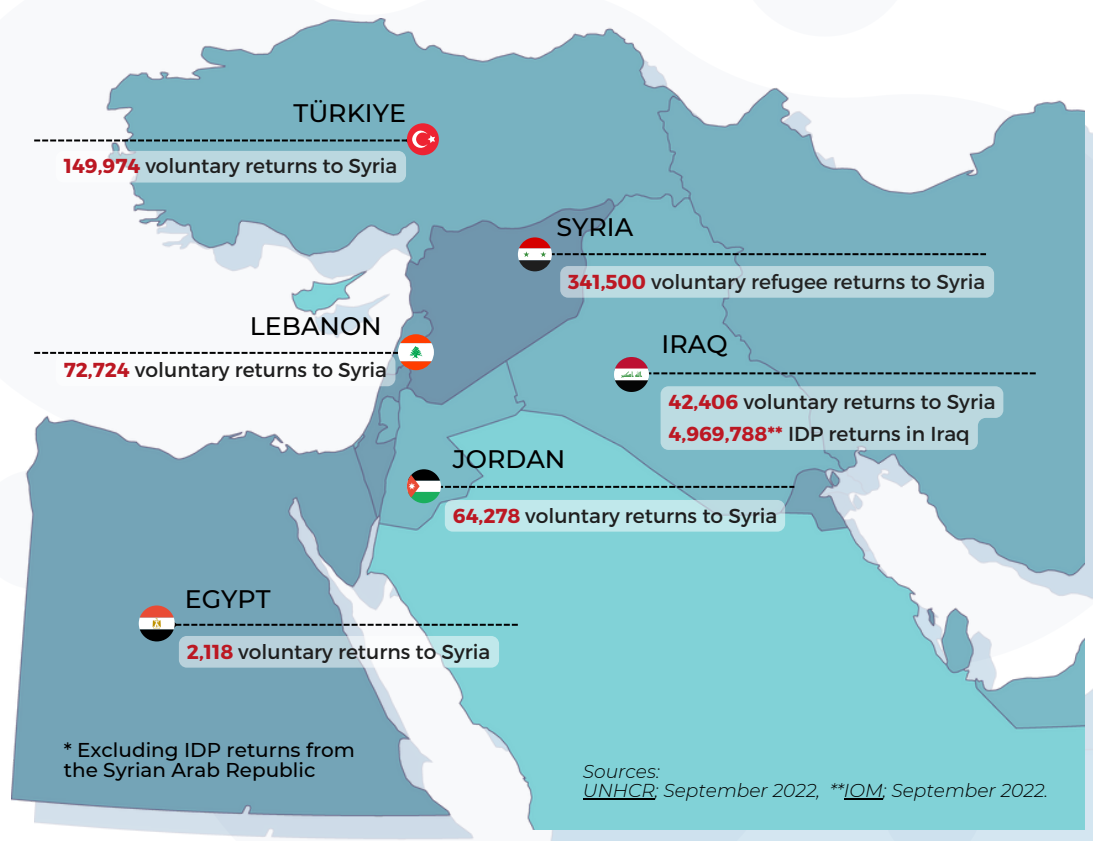
Protracted displacement across the region leaves many displaced persons in precarious situations for prolonged periods. With the Syria crisis in its eleventh year, solutions to ending displacement are still not in sight for most forcibly displaced people both within and outside of the Syrian Arab Republic. Factors such as regulatory restrictions on documentation and legal status, lack of access to rights, ongoing conflict, and displaced peoples' inability to sustain and rebuild their lives present further challenges to achieving solutions.

The complexity of displacement in the region

Several factors contribute to the complexity of displacement in the region affected by the Syria crisis including:

- (i) the scale, composition, and protracted nature of the Syria conflict;
- (ii) the degree of connectivity and cross-border movement of goods and people, which has been negatively impacted by the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic;
- (iii) the structural institutional and socio-political fragility of many host countries combined with social/religious and/or ethnic sectarianism; and
- (iv) the international dimension of the crisis and the overall worsening socio-economic situation resulting from COVID-19 and the recent Ukraine crisis.

Figure 2. Number of returns in the sub-region*



The conflict in Syria has had a devastating impact on citizens of the Syrian Arab Republic and has resulted in large-scale displacement, broad domestic social fragmentation, significant sectarian and political divisions, and demographic redistribution. The factors that have forced people to flee continue to impact their lives while in displacement influencing their social and community relations.

While most Syrian refugees aspire to return home one day, the majority do not plan to do so in the near future. Refuge for Syrians in the country of asylum is often counterbalanced by a decrease in the quality of life and challenges in meeting their basic needs. Security and quality of life trade-offs often take an intergenerational form: short-term security gains come at the expense of lower human capital accumulation – a pattern that will disproportionately affect the future of Syrian children and youth. Countries of first asylum in the region adopt different legal and policy frameworks, however, most present restrictions in the protection and economic spheres.

Common obstacles towards solutions

From the analysis of the displacement contexts in the region, UNDP has identified a series of common obstacles to solutions both at national and regional levels. These obstacles also present opportunities for supporting the solutions agenda:



The lack of an enabling protection environment:

Most states in the region have not signed the 1951 Refugee Convention. Türkiye, the only country to have done so, included a geographic limitation to their obligations. The regulatory frameworks governing the legal status and rights to access services and income-generating opportunities of Syrian refugees vary across countries but are generally quite restrictive.



Macro-economic challenges impact access to sustainable livelihoods

The region faces a challenging macro-economic situation with food insecurity and inflation, high unemployment (especially among youth), and a relatively restrictive environment for private sector growth and investment. This situation translates into a lack of decent, sustainable job opportunities.



Infrastructure and access to services

Across the states in the region, a key issue is access to adequate shared services and functional infrastructure including quality education, health services, housing, and energy.



Social protection and safety nets

Social protection is a key aspect to supporting self-reliance and resilience. Countries in the region have disparate social protection landscapes, with refugees often relying on social safety nets provided by the international community and different social assistance schemes available for host country nationals.

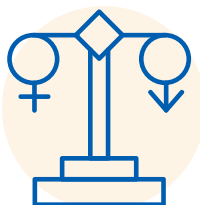


Construction of a Multipurpose Centre for Artisanal Products in Ainab, Lebanon
Photo credit: Rana Sweidan/UNDP.



Environmental fragility and potential effects of climate change

Climate change can have a significant impact on the countries affected by displacement, which already have strained environmental ecosystems and natural resources that are stretched to their limits (i.e., water, air and land). Countries in the region face degradation of arable land and desertification, as well as dependency on imported, non-renewable and inefficient energy sources combined with rapid demographic growth and urbanization, which all impact natural resource management and services, including solid waste management systems.



Gender norms and disparities

Achieving gender equality is a fundamental challenge in the region, and gender-based violence and traditional gender norms continue to impact women's lives. Gender issues need to be addressed to support broader development goals.



Security of tenure and enjoyment of housing, land, and property rights

The ownership of assets in countries of asylum and origin, the likelihood of asset restitution, compensation, prevailing conditions of appropriation, and property rights all need to be secured.



Challenging social cohesion

Compared to host communities, refugees have limited social networks and capital, limited access to justice and a lack of clarity on their eligibility and rights to access assistance schemes.

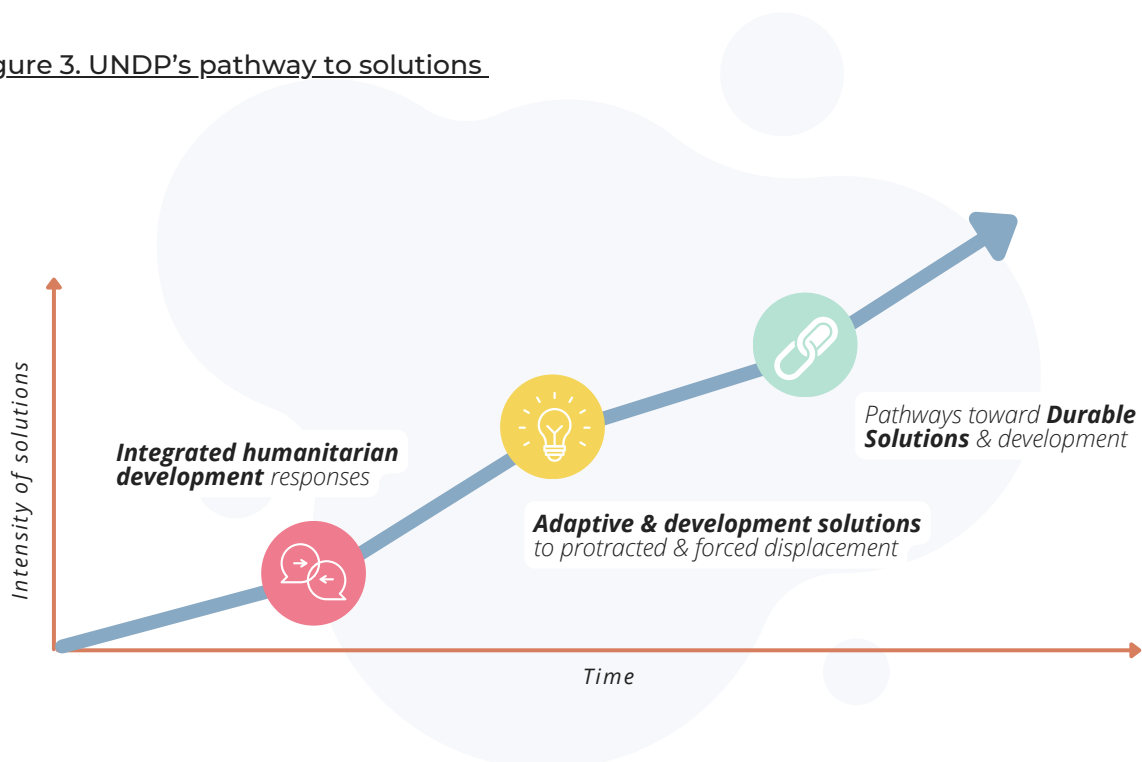
These regional overlapping commonalities lead to a strategic vision for adaptive solutions that is further explored in the next sections.

[9] UNHCR, *Sixth Regional Survey on Syrian Refugees' Perceptions and Intentions on Return to Syria*, March 2021.

UNDP'S THEORY OF CHANGE ON ADAPTIVE SOLUTIONS

UNDP has identified response phases that should be seen as dynamic and not linear in assessing responses to protracted displacement. These phases are often aligned to broad phases of responses to forced displacement, illustrating a sequence of events. The **emergency phase** is when support for affected populations is facilitated by the international community and provided in parallel to national systems through a set of integrated humanitarian and development interventions. **Mid-term adaptive solutions** are later seen during which international and national systems are aligned and subsequently harmonized. There is no clear and consistent correlation between time periods and response phases.

Figure 3. UNDP's pathway to solutions



UNDP's theory of change is centred on the goal of strengthening nationally and locally owned adaptive solutions and capacities that allow displaced people and affected communities to live in safety and dignity and to contribute to peace and sustainable development as agents of change.

[7] UNDP and UNHCR. 2020. *Responding to Protracted Displacement Using the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus Approach: UNDP and UNHCR Theory of Change*; Durable Solutions Platform. 2021. *A Bridge to Firmer Ground – learning from international experiences to support pathways to solutions in the Syria Refugee Context*.

To achieve the goal, UNDP will work towards three key outcomes:

OUTCOME 1

Displaced people live in a safe and secure environment within displacement-affected communities, they realize their rights and access services, and can contribute to and benefit from the economy and society in ways that promote individual and community resilience.

OUTCOME 2

National systems in the Syrian refugee hosting countries (local and national authorities, civil society and the private sector) have the capacity, resources and legal and policy frameworks to ensure the provision of rights and services for displaced people and displacement-affected communities, harnessing their positive contributions towards sustainable development and SDGs, leveraging a whole-of-government, multi-stakeholder approach. In the Syrian Arab Republic, the UN will follow the Parameters and Principles of UN Assistance in Syria, 2017.

OUTCOME 3

Build resilience to shocks and crises through evidence-based measures that contribute to profile and address root drivers of displacement, create or maintain social cohesion and peaceful coexistence between constituencies, refugees, and returnees, thereby preventing conflict and further displacement.

Underlying the outcomes are five outputs that all contribute differently to the outcomes. The outcomes centre on equipping displaced populations with knowledge and tools to make an informed decision about their preferred solutions for supporting social cohesion, shared service delivery and existing systems, strengthening authorities' capacities to design and implement broad-based poverty reduction and inclusive growth strategies and transform the impact of displacement into development accelerators.

[8] This specific outcome is not applicable to the Syrian Arab Republic.

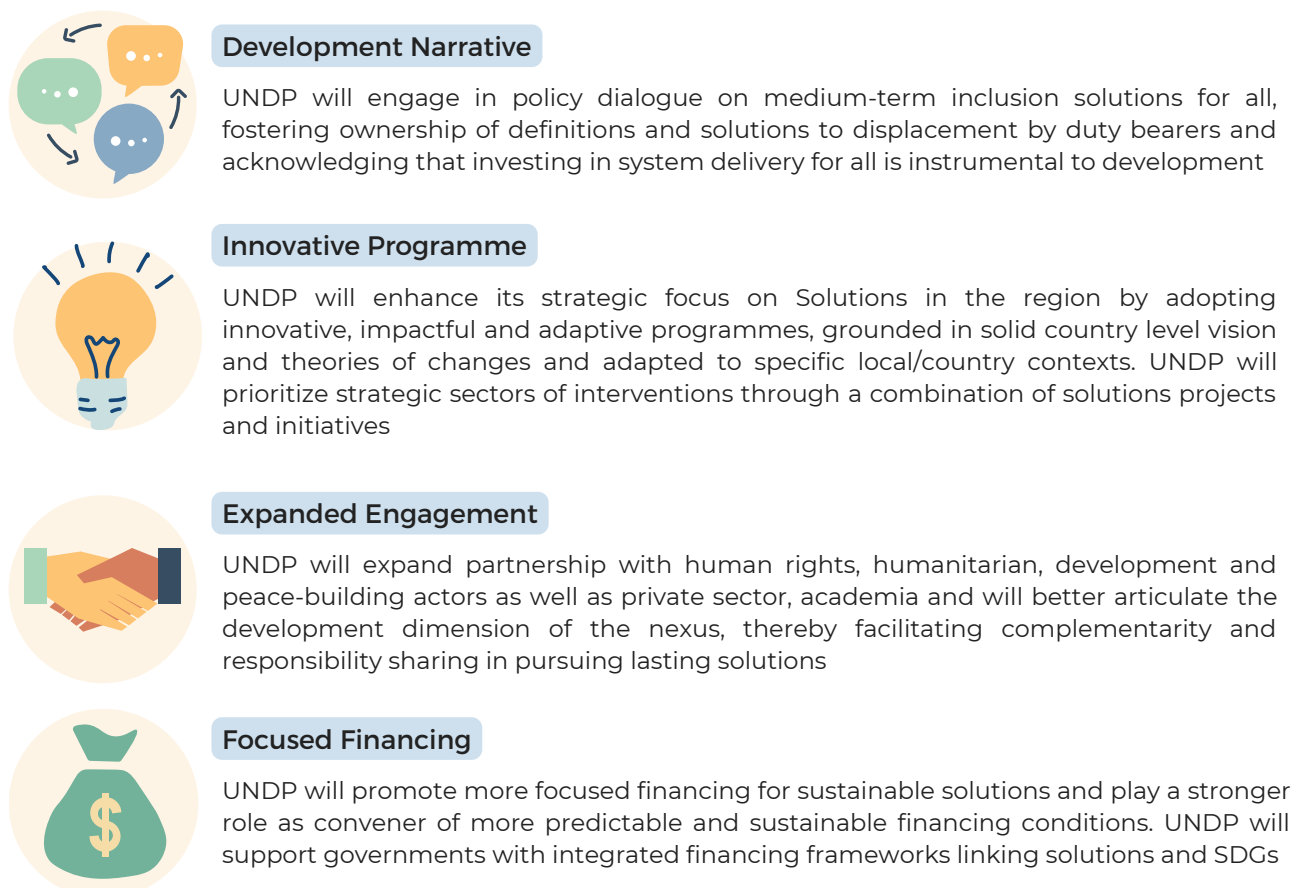
PURSuing AN ADAPTIVE SOLUTIONS APPROACH IN PRACTICE

To implement adaptive solutions in practice, UNDP is focusing its interventions across four key areas:

- (1) policy dialogue;
- (2) strategic and innovative programmatic interventions;
- (3) renewed partnerships and coalitions; and
- (4) a solid and more focused financing strategy.

These four strategic interventions are expected to contribute to a series of development changes – namely the solutions outputs, which in turn will lead to one or more of the three solution outcomes. The three outcomes will feed into the overall impact UNDP is envisaging to contribute to the region(s) affected by forcibly displaced people.

Figure 4: UNDP strategic transitions towards inclusive and equitable integrated adaptive development solutions:



Building on existing UNDP efforts and initiatives for solutions in the region

UNDP has continued to be a key player at country and regional levels in responding to the unique complexities of forced displacement in the region. For example, UNDP has designed and implemented a broad range of policy and programme interventions aimed at simultaneously ensuring a dignified life for displaced people, the well-being of displacement-affected communities and supported authorities and systems to ensure social-economic inclusion as well as equal access to services for all.

UNDP is playing a crucial leadership role in the Regional Refugee Response and Resilience Plan (3RP) as a co-lead with UNHCR. The 3RP as well as its respective country chapter documents and processes articulate prioritized, multi-sectoral, and multi-stakeholder responses for the benefit of refugees and host communities in support of the efforts made by host governments. The 3RP model is acknowledged as a clear example of the HDP Nexus and has been considered a good practice to be replicated in other regional contexts. Going forward, UNDP will be actively working to strengthen the solutions lens throughout its 3RP engagement and work.

A thorough review of existing and planned interventions in the region reveals that all UNDP country programmes in the region are already contributing to solutions either directly or indirectly. UNDP programmes can directly contribute to solutions through initiatives explicitly targeting refugee and IDP populations and tackling root causes and the impact of forced displacement at a country level. UNDP programmes can also work indirectly through a range of nationally owned interventions that contribute to strengthening self-reliance at the individual and household levels, and resilience at community and national levels, for both state and non-state entities.

A detailed analysis of the UNDP budget in the region showed that most financial resources support projects explicitly targeting refugee and IDP populations. In addition, UNDP has created several strategic entry points in terms of existing policy and programme initiatives related to social cohesion, inclusive economic and livelihood growth, resilience building, early recovery, environmental risk management and state (national and local) capacity development, including governance and peacebuilding.

Findings from a broad consultation of partners capitalizing on UNDP's strengths for strategic engagement on solutions

UNDP conducted a broad consultation with UN agencies, INGOs, academia and donors working in the region at the beginning of 2022. The consultation highlighted several key opportunities for UNDP to further support the solutions agenda by capitalizing on its strengths:



Investing in UNDP's ability to collect, analyse, produce, and share robust data sets on socio-economic area profiles. UNDP can contribute to key fora and policy debates at national levels due to its wealth of experience on peaceful coexistence, local development and systems strengthening. UNDP's engagement should be based on rigorous data collection and analysis that includes conflict-sensitive approaches.



Leading complex dialogue with national counterparts in the region on feasible medium-term pathways to solutions. In refugee-hosting countries, the programmatic interventions are combined with a strong, trusted relationship with governments. UNDP's presence in refugees host countries pre-crisis in areas already suffering development challenges facilitated UNDP's ability to capitalize on its existing knowledge, network, and experience enabling the agency to scale up and adapt programming. Partners recognized the potential for a stronger policy engagement of UNDP both in the Syrian Arab Republic and in host countries. In the Syrian Arab Republic, UNDP has a leading role to play on advancing early recovery.



Leading the efforts to embed displacement in national development plans and processes in countries in the region. Partners put strong emphasis on the comparative advantage of UNDP vis-à-vis other UN organizations in leading the transition of a common agenda from the humanitarian to the development phase in 3RP countries, acknowledging and emphasizing that solutions in the region must be seen as long-term processes.



Facilitating adaptive solutions at the sub-national and local levels. Across the region, many partners acknowledged the key role played by UNDP in facilitating local-level solutions by bringing together communities, the private sector, and authorities and by tackling root causes of tensions, contributing to social cohesion and conflict-sensitive approaches.

ANNEX: ADAPTIVE SOLUTIONS ACTION PLAN 2023–2025

This annex provides the outline of the three-year action plan in support of UNDP's vision on adaptive solutions at the regional and country levels. UNDP will invest in four strategic areas towards inclusive and equitable integrated adaptive development solutions. These contribute to enabling duty bearers' ability to design and implement medium-term, broad-based poverty reduction and inclusive growth strategies to tackle societal vulnerability to displacement, aiming to achieve SDGs as guided by the principle of leaving no one behind. The proposed transitions will apply to regional and country-level responses.

DEVELOPMENT NARRATIVE FOR SOLUTIONS

UNDP will engage in policy dialogue on medium-term inclusion solutions for all, fostering ownership of definitions and solutions to displacement by duty bearers and acknowledging that investing in system delivery for all is instrumental to development.

1.1. Engage in policy dialogue on medium-term solutions for all: integrate displacement into development policies and plans

UNDP will acknowledge and reinforce the obligation to respond to the humanitarian needs of displaced people, by including them and their priorities in relevant national and sub-national development plans and frameworks, integrating displacement issues into development and SDG frameworks and promoting a whole-of-government approach.

1.2. Produce and share comprehensive area-based profiles on structural vulnerabilities and opportunities

UNDP will invest in its capacity to produce and share development solutions, data analytics and policy research, such as developmental profiling and assessments, using modelling and forecasting tools to better understand facts and experiences of forcibly displaced people, affected communities, and governments, disaggregated by gender and age.

1.3. Strengthen the alignment and inclusion of social protection and insurance schemes and mechanisms towards the inclusion of displaced populations

UNDP will strengthen its role in engaging in policy dialogue and technical assistance to contribute to the transition from parallel insurance and assistance systems to alignment, harmonization and, where relevant, towards the inclusion of displaced populations into national systems, capitalizing on the agency's work on social and economic inclusion.

1.4. Strengthen UNDP's identity on solutions to forced and protracted displacement through focused communication and advocacy

UNDP will invest in further shaping and implementing its adaptive solutions approach to protracted forced displacement at the global, regional and country levels, aiming to build on UNDP's comparative advantages and expertise on resilience, social cohesion, and sustainable development.

INNOVATIVE PROGRAMMING

UNDP will enhance its strategic focus on solutions in the region by adopting innovative, impactful, and adaptive programmes grounded in a solid country-level vision and theories of change and adapted to specific local and country contexts. UNDP will prioritize strategic sectors of interventions through a combination of solutions projects and initiatives.

2.1. Engage in solutions programmes integrated into UNDP country strategies and based on solid theories of change

According to the country context, UNDP will strike the right balance between projects and programmes contributing to adaptive solutions and will ensure that those programmes are integrated into UNDP country strategies and theories of change.

2.2. Promote inclusive growth policies and programmes linked to the expansion of fiscal policies to displaced people

Supported by political economy analysis, UNDP will study flexible national and local socio-economic inclusion models and support authorities in finding the most suitable one for their context-specific development path.

2.3. Capitalize on governance interventions to enhance local development for all

UNDP will capitalize on its role as the lead agency on good governance and local development by supporting local authorities' ability to assess, adapt and transform service delivery for all, while adopting a conflict-sensitive approach. According to the country context, UNDP will focus its efforts on strengthening rule-of-law institutions to enhance protection and security.

2.4. Build on social cohesion interventions to contribute to reconciliation, stability, and peacebuilding

UNDP will continue to adopt a "do-no-harm approach" and produce and share context and conflict analysis aimed at ensuring stakeholders' understanding of the operating environment, how interventions may interact with the environment, and how to minimize negative impacts and maximize positive impacts on conflict.

2.5. Expand disaster management and DRR interventions to address climate-induced displacement risks and simultaneously mitigate the environmental impact of human displacement

Based on country- and area-specific spatial and environmental vulnerabilities, UNDP will scale up disaster management and disaster risk reduction interventions to address climate-induced displacement risks and simultaneously mitigate the environmental impact of human displacement.

2.6. Develop a cross-border and regional programme aimed at enhancing the development dimension of displacement and human mobility

UNDP will move beyond traditional understandings of protracted displacement as involuntary immobility and enforced solutions that may undermine resilience and instead advocate for resettlement options and facilitate trans-national, bottom-up options.

EXPANDED PARTNERSHIPS

UNDP will expand partnerships with human rights, humanitarian, development, and peace-building actors as well as the private sector and academia and will better articulate the development dimension of the HDP Nexus, thereby facilitating complementarity and responsibility sharing in the pursuit of lasting solutions.

3.1. Enhance UNDP's role as an "integrator" of solutions and better articulate the development dimension of the HDP Nexus

UNDP will scale up its leadership and coordination capacity with duty bearers, supporting them to meaningfully participate, take ownership and lead the adaptive solutions agenda. UNDP should build upon its unique, comprehensive mandate and track record on multidimensional poverty, capacity development, and institutional strengthening.

3.2. Strengthen strategic partnerships with UN agencies, international organizations, local civil society, and academia

At a regional level, UNDP will continue to coordinate and collaborate with national civil society, academia, policy and international actors, in order to strengthen the reach and impact of its adaptive solutions agenda in a collective way.

3.3. Scale up private sector partnerships across UNDP programmes towards a more structured approach to private sector development

UNDP will strengthen partnerships with the private sector to support inclusive growth, for instance, by developing value chains with the potential to expand and diversify the market opportunities available to displacement-affected communities.

3.4. Enhance the role of the Sub-Regional Response Facility for the Syria Crisis (SRF) as a platform for knowledge creation and sharing

The SRF will pursue a consistent engagement and a coherent approach across the region and will ensure that UNDP effectively tackles the series of common obstacles to solutions resulting from the high level of social, economic, political interconnectivity among the countries affected by the Syria crisis.

FOCUSED FINANCING

UNDP will promote more focused financing for sustainable solutions and play a stronger role as convener of more predictable and sustainable financing conditions. UNDP will support governments with integrated financing frameworks linking solutions and SDGs.

4.1. Mobilize donor engagement around the UNDP position on adaptive solutions in the region affected by the Syria crisis

UNDP will work to mobilize donor intentions and inclination to support coordinated positions and negotiate financing packages that include more concessional finance and multi-donor funds and mechanisms. In promoting transformative approaches, UNDP will work towards stronger coherence between humanitarian and development financing streams, with a focus on addressing structural vulnerabilities and risks over time.

4.2. Promote integrated financing for solutions to strengthen the ability to absorb displacement populations and convert them into social capital to achieve SDGs

UNDP will continue to support duty bearers' ability to finance solutions and build on existing social capital through strengthened fiscal capacity, stronger institutions, transparent and accountable governance structures, and quality and effective service delivery.

4.3 Engage in renewed partnerships with International Financial Institutions (IFIs)

UNDP will invest in complementing IFI interventions. This will include advising on priority actions and conditions for IFI disbursements linked to the creation of more inclusive and equitable pathways towards solutions accompanied by in-depth analysis of institutional capacities and system-strengthening needs, scaling a regional approach and cross-boundary, economic-cooperation agreements, and developing evidence-based financing strategies at different levels.

UNDP VISION TOWARDS ADAPTIVE SOLUTIONS

Nationally and locally owned adaptive solutions and capacities that allow displaced people and affected communities to live in safety, dignity and contribute to peace and sustainable development as agents of change.





UNDP is the leading United Nations organization fighting to end the injustice of poverty, inequality, and climate change. Working with our broad network of experts and partners in 170 countries, we help nations to build integrated, lasting solutions for people and planet.

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