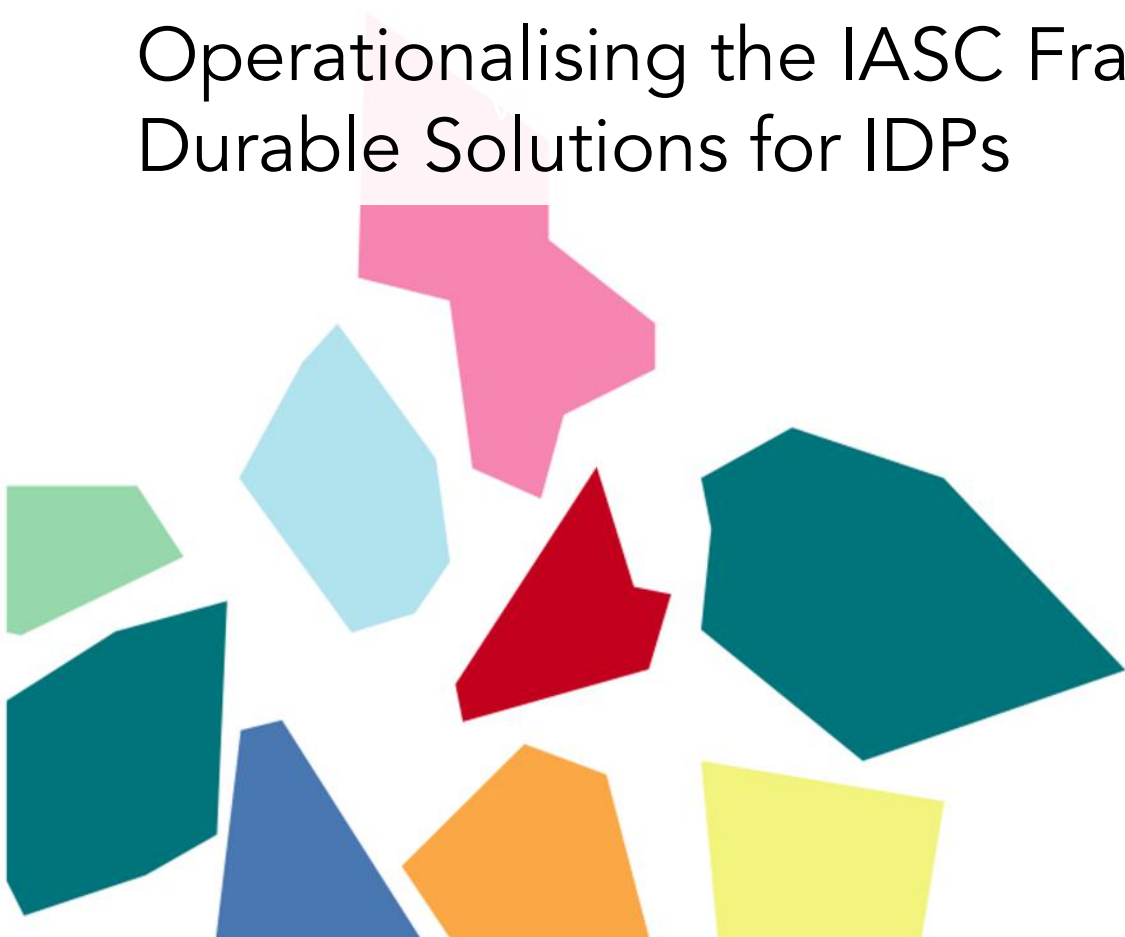


ANALYSING DURABLE SOLUTIONS

Operationalising the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for IDPs



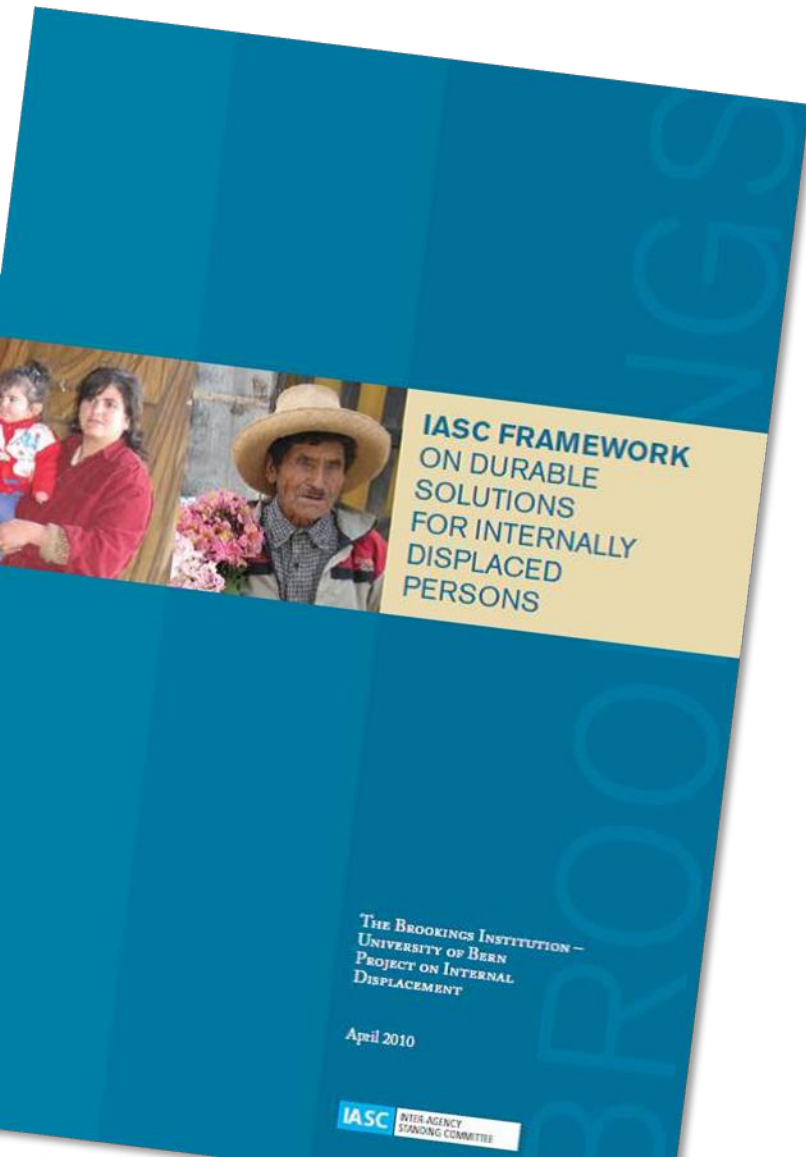
What are Durable Solutions?

- **Exercise:** Voting with your feet

What are durable solutions?

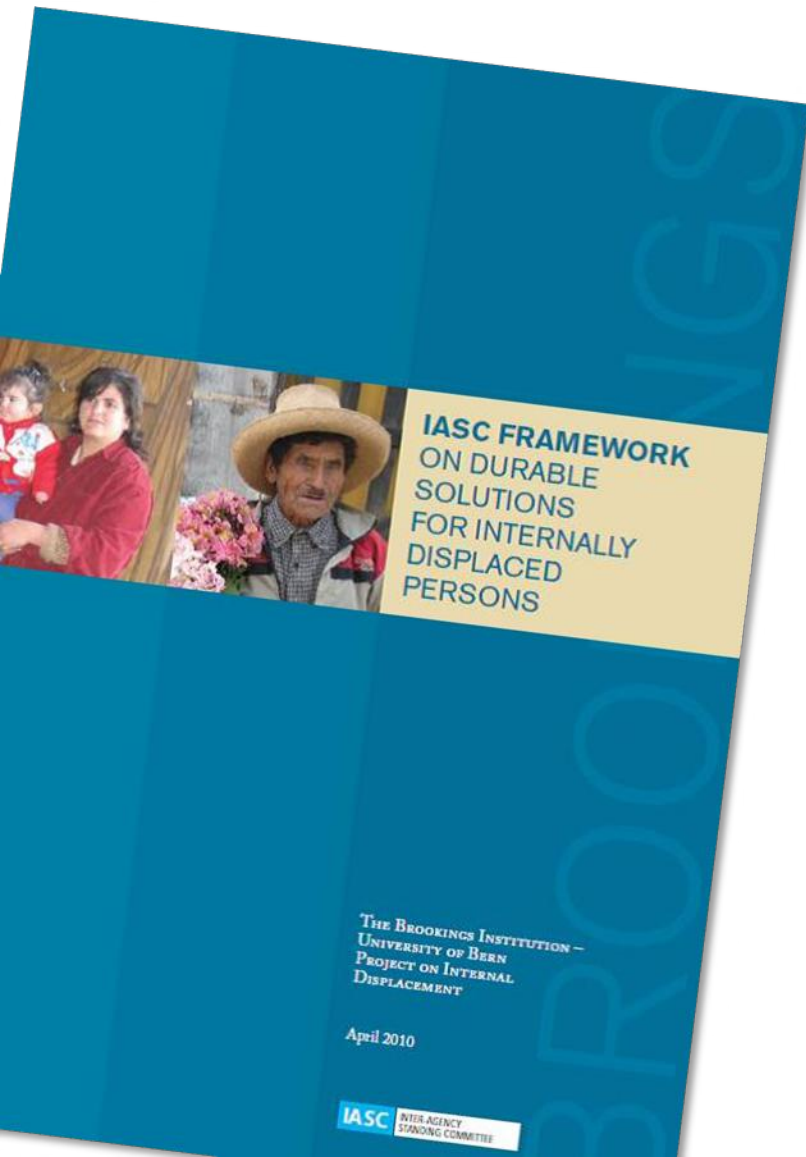
Definition and principles based on the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for IDPs and the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (#28 – 30)

The definition of durable solutions



'A durable solution is achieved when IDPs no longer have any specific assistance and protection needs that are **linked to their displacement** and can enjoy their human rights **without discrimination** on account of their displacement.'

Three durable solutions options



A durable solution can be achieved through:

- A. Return and reintegration
- B. Sustainable local integration
- C. Sustainable integration in another part of the country

Eight criteria to define to which extent solutions have been achieved

A mere physical movement does not amount to a durable solution. IDPs who have reached a durable solution will enjoy without discrimination:

1. Long-term safety, security and freedom of movement
2. Adequate standard of living
3. Access to livelihoods and employment
4. Access to effective mechanisms to restore housing, land and property (HLP) or to provide compensation
5. Access to and replacement of personal and other documentation
6. Voluntary reunification with family members separated during displacement
7. Participation in public affairs
8. Access to remedies

1. Long-term safety, security and freedom of movement

CRITERIA	SUB-CRITERIA	WHY IS IT IMPORTANT FOR LASTING SOLUTIONS?
Long-term safety, security and freedom of movement	Perceptions of security threats to IDPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It is important to understand not only past experiences in relation to your safety (violence, disaster-related hazards, etc.), but also IDPs' perceptions of their potential future risk exposure.• Understanding incidents of insecurity is important, as these influence the decisions and strategies of households or individuals. They can also indicate specific vulnerabilities when compared to other non-displaced groups.• Restrictions on freedom of movement can hamper progress towards durable solutions.
	Safety and security incidents (e.g. physical, sexual, psychological violence or exposure to other types of dangers)	
	Reporting of safety and security incidents	
	Restrictions to freedom of movement	

2. Adequate standard of living

CRITERIA	SUB-CRITERIA	WHY IS IT IMPORTANT FOR LASTING SOLUTIONS?
<p>ADEQUATE STANDARD OF LIVING</p>	<p>Access to basic services and goods: drinking water and sanitation, education and health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Because IDPs who have achieved a lasting solution must enjoy, without discrimination, a decent standard of living that includes at least:
	<p>Food security</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shelter • Health care • Food • Drinking water • Sanitation, and
	<p>Tenure security (e.g. tenure documentation), protection against evictions, etc., and decent housing conditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education • Decent standard means that they are available in sufficient quantity and quality, that they are accessible and appropriate (that take into account gender and age differences, and that they are culturally appropriate).

3. Access to livelihoods and employment

CRITERIA	SUB-CRITERIA	WHY IS IT IMPORTANT FOR LASTING SOLUTIONS?
ACCESS TO LIVELIHOODS AND EMPLOYMENT	Employment	<p>IDPs who reached a solution must be able to satisfy their basic socio-economic needs at the same level as the NON-displaced populations. To understand if this is the case, you need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Analyse access and employment conditions to identify potential discrimination;• Identify alternative sources of household income (e.g. access to social services, or informal support systems);• Assess whether IDPs are exhausting limited coping mechanisms for their daily subsistence (e.g. depending on humanitarian aid or loans to cover basic needs) <p>Access to livelihoods is closely linked to the analysis of a decent standard of living.</p>
	Household economy	
	Access to productive assets, markets and financial services	

4. Effective and accessible mechanisms to restore housing, land and property

CRITERIA	SUB-CRITERIA	WHY IS IT IMPORTANT FOR LASTING SOLUTIONS?
EFFECTIVE AND ACCESSIBLE MECHANISMS TO RESTORE HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY	Ownership/ tenancy before displacement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• IDPs who have achieved a durable solution, have the right to access timely mechanisms to return housing, land or property, regardless of whether they return or seek integration in reception places or if they decide to move to another place.• This criterion applies not only to residence property, but also to commercial and agricultural property, as well as leases.• Often violations of property, land or housing rights are the same causes of displacement and constitute one of the greatest challenges to achieve durable solutions.• These sub-themes should be analysed in conjunction with the sub-theme of housing and tenure security.
	Access to mechanisms for housing land and property (HLP) restitution/ compensation	

5. Access to personal and other documentation

CRITERIA	SUB-CRITERIA	WHY IS IT IMPORTANT FOR LASTING SOLUTIONS?
ACCESS TO PERSONAL AND OTHER DOCUMENTATION	Possession of IDs and other personal documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the displacement it is common to lose documents necessary to exercise and enjoy legal rights such as passports, identification documents, birth certificates, electoral cards, school or university records, professional or academic certificates, social security cards, etc. • In some contexts it is very difficult to obtain a replacement of personal documentation and the IDP is required to return to the place from which it was displaced. • In other cases, IDPs have never owned or processed documentation of this type.
	Incidence of documentation loss and access to replacement	
	Registration	

6. Voluntary family reunification

CRITERIA	SUB-CRITERIA	WHY IS IT IMPORTANT FOR LASTING SOLUTIONS?
VOLUNTARY FAMILY REUNIFICATION	Incidence of family separation and access to voluntary reunification	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Family separation is a protection concern that must be analysed in the context of durable solutions.• The analysis of durable solutions must take into account the extent to which IDPs are affected by family separation and inquire about their access to reunification services compared to other NON-displaced population.• Family separation in some cases is also a coping mechanism, therefore the reasons for separation must be analysed.

7. Participation in public affairs

CRITERIA	SUB-CRITERIA	WHY IS IT IMPORTANT FOR LASTING SOLUTIONS?
PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS	Participation in public affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The level of participation of IDPs compared to the non-displaced population may indicate the levels of integration and social cohesion between groups and within groups, or the potential marginalization of IDPs.• Participation in relevant decision-making processes is considered a right within the IASC reference, but it is also a fundamental tool for the identification, design, planning and implementation of measures that are essential to guarantee other rights.
	Participation in reconciliation and confidence- building initiatives	

8. Access to effective remedies and justice

CRITERIA	SUB-CRITERIA	WHY IS IT IMPORTANT FOR LASTING SOLUTIONS?
ACCESS TO EFFECTIVE REMEDIES AND JUSTICE	Use of mechanisms for effective remedies, incl. access to justice, reparations and information about the causes of violations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensuring effective reparations for human rights violations can have a substantial impact on the chances of moving towards a durable solution.• The inability to secure effective reparations may increase the risk of further displacement in the future, may impede reconciliation, or create a prolonged feeling of injustice in IDPs.• It is essential for peace and stabilization processes.• It is also important to know how much access to reparation mechanisms influences the decisions that IDPs make about durable solutions.

Why & how might we measure durable solutions?

Operationalising the IASC Framework:
The Durable Solutions Indicator Library
& Analysis Guide

Why measure durable solutions?

Analysis of Durable Solutions can inform policy, strategy, programming and advocacy, by producing:

- **Baseline indicators** for an analysis of key challenges for achieving solutions in a given moment;
- **Outcome indicators** to inform programming;
- **Monitoring of progress** towards solutions over time to inform collective results.



Figure | Trajectory towards durable solutions

What questions can a durable solutions analysis answer?

- To which extent have displaced persons overcome discrimination, assistance and protection needs linked to their displacement, and achieved **local (re)integration**?
- What are the **remaining key obstacles** to reaching solutions for displaced persons?
- What are the **future intentions** and plans of the displaced, and what skills and capacities do they have to support their preferred solutions.
- How **feasible** are the different durable solution options?

A multi-stakeholder project to operationalize the IASC Framework

OVERALL LEADERSHIP AND GUIDANCE

UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons

TECHNICAL STEERING COMMITTEE (TSC)

Technical oversight and advisory role



ICRC

IDMC Internal displacement monitoring centre



UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE



Academic
Experts

PROJECT
coordination and implementation

PILOTING
Local actors, including governments



Practical tools for comprehensive analysis

The image displays a browser window showing the 'Durable Solutions Indicator Library' website. The browser's address bar shows the URL 'inform-durablesolutions-idp.org'. The website's navigation menu includes 'about', 'guidance', 'indicator library', and 'my selection'. The main content area features a photograph of a refugee settlement with several women and children. Overlaid on the image is the 'DURABLE SOLUTIONS' logo, which includes the tagline 'measuring progress towards solutions for IDPs'. A large text overlay reads 'Informing response support durable solutions for IDPs', and a button below it says 'DISCOVER INDICATORS →'. To the right of the browser window is the cover of the 'DURABLE SOLUTIONS ANALYSIS GUIDE'. The cover features a colorful, abstract geometric pattern of various shapes in shades of blue, orange, yellow, red, and purple. The text on the cover reads 'DURABLE SOLUTIONS ANALYSIS GUIDE' and 'A Tool to Measure Progress towards Durable Solutions for IDPs'. The 'DURABLE SOLUTIONS' logo is also present in the bottom right corner of the cover.

What are the building blocks of durable solutions analysis?

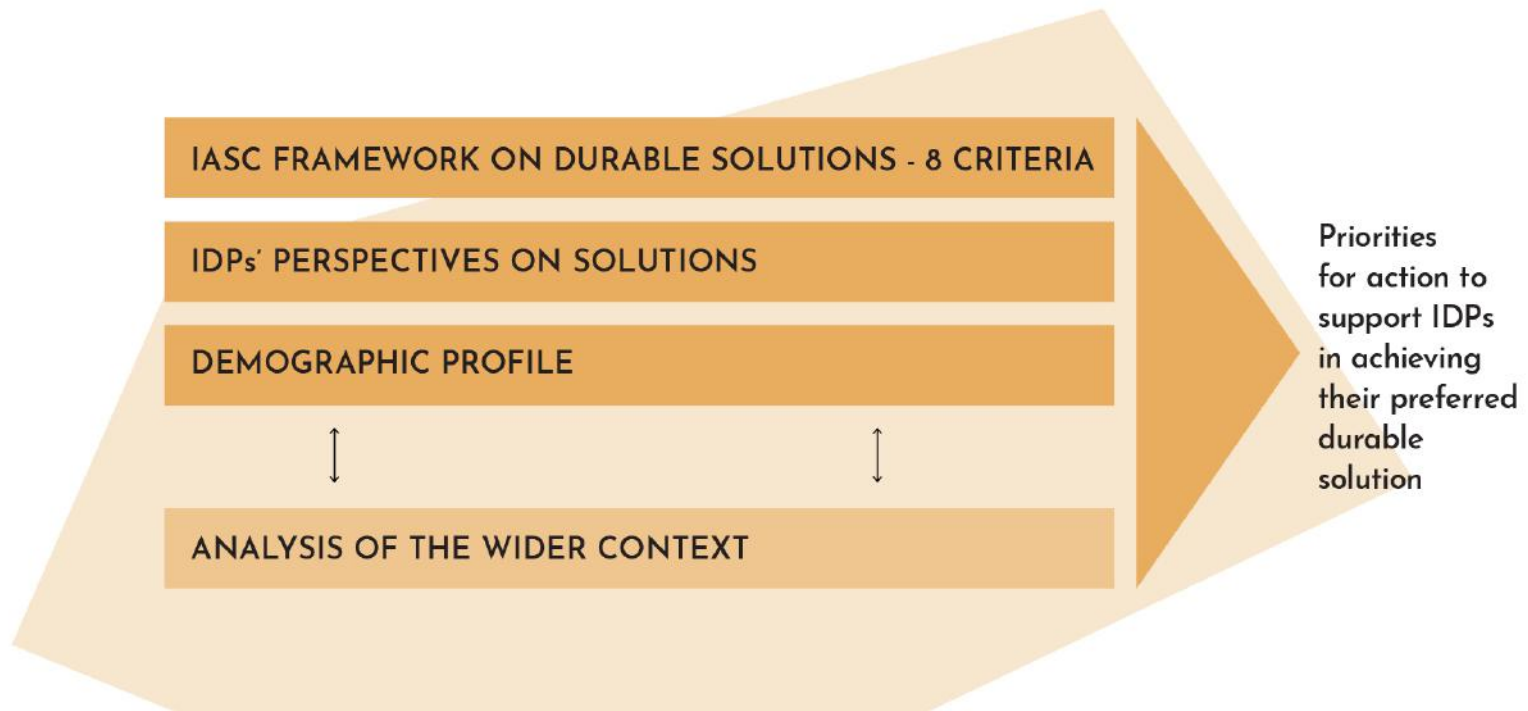
A collaborative and tailored-to-the-context analysis process

1. A collaborative process

Government-led and engaging communities



2. A holistic & contextualized analysis



2.i. A holistic & contextualized analysis

THE PREFERENCES OF IDPS:

According to the IASC Framework, durable solutions should be based on the “actual preferences of the IDPs”.

Hence understanding their preferences and intentions is key. This includes understanding the factors that shape **decision making** as well as IDPs’ own capacities to address the preferences.

This also links to article 28 in the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, on the right of IDPs to be involved in the planning and management of durable solutions for them.

How are the preferences of IDPs explored?

CRITERIA	SUB-CRITERIA	WHY IS IT IMPORTANT FOR LASTING SOLUTIONS?
FUTURE PREFERENCES	Preferred place of settlement permanently	<p>To understand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The settlement preferences of IDPs and the barriers they face to achieve them; • Contextual factors or conditions relevant to IDPs when deciding where to settle; • The specific plans that IDPs have (or do not) to seek local integration, return or move to another place.
	Conditions for future settlement options	
	Concrete plans for future place of settlement	
	Access to information to make decisions about their future	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Because IDPs have the right to make decisions about their durable solutions based on accessible and correct information. • So that relevant stakeholders are aware of how IDPs access information about their options, and how to communicate more effectively with IDPs.



2.ii A holistic & contextualized analysis

A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE DISPLACED AND NON-DISPLACED POPULATIONS ACROSS THE 8 IASC CRITERIA

The comparative analysis helps to understand in which areas displaced populations still face displacement-linked challenges and in which areas all populations face similar challenges.

The **Durable Solutions Indicator Library** provides indicators for each of the eight IASC criteria. They can be contextualized and adapted to each setting, and are also aligned with the **SDG indicators**.





2.iii A holistic & contextualized analysis

A DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE DISPLACED POPULATION

This allows to **disaggregate** the analysis across the IASC criteria by sex, age and other relevant diversity criteria e.g. location, vulnerability, tenure arrangement, etc.



What is entailed in the core demographic data?

CRITERIA	SUB-CRITERIA	WHY IS IT IMPORTANT FOR LASTING SOLUTIONS?
DEMOGRAPHIC DATA	Basic demographics , e.g. gender, age, current location, ethnicity, nationality, religion, disability, head of household, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Disaggregated data is crucial to measure the rest of the durable solutions indicators. At a minimum, data should be disaggregated by age, gender, and location.• In most displacement contexts, additional diversity criteria are needed, such as ethnicity and mother tongue. This is essential to understand the differences within the displaced populations themselves and to identify potential obstacles to achieving durable solutions.• Tracking mobility history can help and identify IDPs during data collection. It is also essential to understand the fluidity of population movements.• Displacement path analysis is important to understand the causes of displacement as well as its impact.
	Displacement and migration history	
	Discrimination	

2.iv A holistic & contextualized analysis

MACRO-LEVEL/CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS

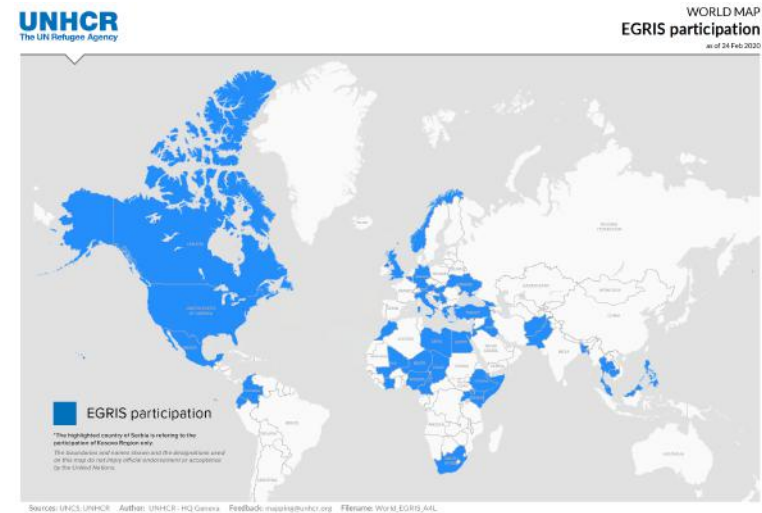
Based on qualitative data and secondary sources, key informant interviews and urban analysis to look at: policies, legal frameworks, economy, built environment, service provision, social cohesion etc.

Thus a **mixed methods approach** is recommended to combine the population profile of the displaced (typically based on a sample based household survey) with a macro level analysis.

Other global processes operationalizing the IASC framework

Expert Group on Refugee and IDP Statistics (EGRIS) and the International Recommendations on IDP Statistics (IRIS)

- Mandated by the UNSC
- Country-led and experience-informed process to develop international recommendations and tools for official IDP and refugee statistics
- Membership: 45 states and 24 international/regional organisations



EGRIS achievements 1

Recommendations adopted at Statistical Commission:

- International Recommendations on **Refugee** Statistics (IRRS) – March 2018

(link to full document [here](#))

- International Recommendations on **IDP** Statistics (IRIS) – March 2020

(link to full document [here](#))



Picture from Statistical Commission 2018



Picture from Statistical Commission 2020

EGRIS achievements 2

Compilers' manual

- Tool with practical guidance on implementation
- Acknowledged at Statistical Commission as a living document which will be continuously updated with new experiences and examples.

Welcome to the Expert Group on Refugee and Internally Displaced Persons Statistics (EGRIS)

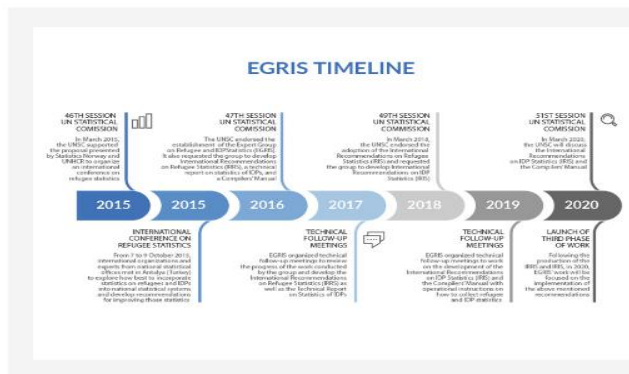
The Expert Group on Refugee and Internally Displaced Persons Statistics (EGRIS) was established by the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC), at its 47th session in 2016. The group consists of participants from national statistical authorities, international and regional statistical organizations and other technical experts.

The Expert Group was mandated to develop the International Recommendations on Refugee Statistics (RRS), the International Recommendations on IDP Statistics (IRIS), and the Refugee Statistics Compilers' Manual, which aim at providing reference and guidance to national and international work concerning statistics on refugees, asylum seekers, and internally displaced persons.

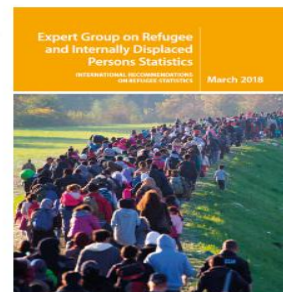
This site will be used as a platform to share the materials developed by the Expert Group, with a special focus on the Compilers' Manual, as well as a communication channel in order to receive feedback and inputs to further develop the recommendations.



Access to the Compilers' Manual



OVERVIEW TO THE COMPILERS' MANUAL



Screenshot of online version of the Compilers' Manual

Durable solutions and key displacement-related vulnerabilities – entailed in the IRIS

TWO MEASURES:

- **Measuring progress towards durable solutions (progress measure):**
 - all 8 IASC criteria assessed individually
 - shows the change in the share of IDPs who have overcome vulnerabilities linked to the criteria of the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for IDPs over time
- **Overcoming key displacement-related vulnerabilities (composite measure):**
 - 5 prioritised IASC criteria and 10 selected sub-criteria combined
 - Specifies whether all key displacement-related vulnerabilities have been overcome and IDPs can be taken out of the total IDP stock.

Different studies that have analysed durable solutions and operationalized the IASC framework locally.

Check out the indicator library:

www.inform-durablesolutions-idp.org

