ANALYSING DURABLE SOLUTIONS

Operationalising the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for IDPs
The Indicator Library and Analysis Guide were developed through a multi-stakeholder effort led by the Mandate of the UN Special Rapporteur on the human rights of IDPs. Coordinated and implemented by the Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS), the project involved development and humanitarian actors as well as academia, governments and local authorities.
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.’
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 |
Why & how might we measure durable solutions?

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

**Why measure durable solutions?**

Towards IDPs no longer having specific assistance and protection needs that are linked to displacement and being able to enjoy their human rights without discrimination (see IASC Framework).
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

PROJECT coordination and implementation
PILOTING Local actors, including governments

[Logos of various organizations]
Practical tools for comprehensive analysis
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

- IASC Framework's 8 Durable Solutions Criteria
- IDPs' Preferences & Intentions
- Demographic Profile of Affected Communities
- Macroeconomic Analysis

Priorities for action to support IDPs in achieving their preferred durable solutions
I. 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.
II. A COMPARTATIVE 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. A holistic & contextualized analysis
   Including:

III. 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.
2. A holistic & contextualized analysis
Including:

IV. 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.
Which tools may I use?

Combined efforts to measure solutions to displacement, but different objectives and methodologies.
Check out the indicator library:
www.inform-durablesolutions-idp.org