

SESSION: INTRODUCTION TO WHAT DURABLE SOLUTIONS ARE AND HOW TO MEASURE PROEGRSS TOWARDS SOLUTIONS

Time: 3 hours.

At the end of the session, participants will be able to:

- Explain what durable solutions to internal displacement means, based on the definition and principles of the [IASC Framework for Durable Solutions to Internally Displaced Persons](#)
- Apply the definition to practical examples
- Explain the relevance and key elements of a durable solutions analysis, based on the [Interagency Analysis Guide and Indicator Library](#)
- Identify entry-points for durable solutions through collaborative durable solutions analysis

Time: 60 Minutes	Topic: What does durable solutions in IDP situations mean (definition and principles)?	Method: Exercise: Voting with your feet
<p>Description:</p> <p>Participants stand in a room/outside in an area with space to move. Facilitator indicates that one side of the room means ‘I agree’ and the other ‘I disagree’. Facilitator reads out statements regarding durable solutions, and participants are asked to place themselves somewhere on the likert scale depending on how they feel about the statements (“I agree”, in-between or “I disagree”). Facilitator emphasizes that the purpose is not to just identify right or wrong answers but to generate conversation and asks participants who have placed themselves at different ends of the spectrum to explain their perspectives. [If no appropriate space is available and you need to keep seated, you can do the exercise with hand-voting].</p> <p>Following statements can be used (prioritise by context and target audience up to max 10 statements for one-hour exercise/discussion):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Durable solutions are context-specific, international definitions are not useful. 2. IDPs should no longer be considered IDPs after they have returned home. 3. Durable solutions should be thought about from day one of a crisis. 4. Closure of an IDP camp can constitute a durable solution. 5. If the state assesses that return is the best option for IDPs, the state can return IDPs. 6. Humanitarian actors have the responsibility to ensure durable solutions to IDPs. 7. When planning for durable solutions, it is important to manage IDPs’ expectations. Hence, they should not be approached too early in the process. 8. A community approach is needed for supporting durable solutions. 9. When IDPs are provided with permanent and adequate housing they have obtained a durable solution. 10. Based on an assessment IDPs have similar food consumption as the neighbouring communities. This indicates that they have reached a durable solution. 11. IDPs need to make a clear, concrete and definitive choice of which durable solution to pursue. 12. Assuring the achievement of durable solutions is the sole responsibility of national authorities. 13. Every actor working with IDPs should develop their own measures for assessing progress towards durable solutions depending on their area of work. 14. A durable solution has been achieved when IDPs no longer face any problems that are linked to their displacement. 		

15. Durable solutions have been achieved when IDPs are able to fully enjoy their human rights.
16. Durable solutions should be planned as a collaborative effort of national authorities, humanitarian and development actors.
17. If the majority of IDPs want to stay where they are now, the government needs to focus all its efforts in making this possible.
18. IDPs themselves define when a durable solution has been reached.
19. Durable solutions are achieved when IDPs are able to enjoy their rights without discrimination related to their displacement. Physical movement in and of itself does not constitute a durable solution.

Key messages to elicit from the “voting with your feet” discussion and the presentation:

- DS as freedom from displacement-related vulnerabilities and discrimination;
- DS can be achieved through different settlement options that IDPs may choose to pursue;
- National authorities have the primary responsibility to provide solutions;
- DS is a humanitarian, development and peacebuilding challenge;
- IDPs have the right to fully participate in the planning and management of solutions;
- Important to consider diversity and perspectives of non-displaced communities.

Time: 30 Minutes	Topic: Key messages on durable solutions and presentation of the IASC Framework	Method: Presentation (slides: 3-14)
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Description:
The exercise and discussion had above is followed by a presentation on the IASC Framework, thus consolidating the key messages from the exercise (see slides).

Points for the facilitator:

- The 2010 **IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for IDPs** is widely recognised as the internationally agreed benchmark to work towards solutions for IDPs.
- **Facilitator presents the 3 settlement options** (acknowledging that solutions are not linked to physical movement) and the **8 criteria**. Facilitator provides overview of why each criterion is important (see slides).

Time: 60 Minutes	Topic: Measuring durable solution: operationalising the IASC Framework into an Analysis Guide and an Indicator library	Method: Presentation (slide 15- 30)
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Description:
WHAT: (slide 15-20)

Why measuring solutions? – main point is that displacement should be considered as a process, therefore DS analysis looks at the **progress** towards durable solutions and can happen at any time during the process. DS analysis can produce: baseline indicators, outcome indicators, monitor progress towards solutions over time.

What can a DS analysis provide: evidence in relation to: local (re)integration, key obstacles, future intentions and plans of the displaced, and the feasibility of the different durable solution options.

About the project: [multi-stakeholder project](#) initiated by the mandate of the UN Special Rapporteur on the human rights of IDPs to operationalize the IASC Framework by developing a set of agreed-upon indicators and guidance for practical and comprehensive approaches to durable solutions analysis in internal displacement contexts.

HOW: (slide 21-30)

Tools developed to assist DS analysis:

- The **Interagency Durable Solutions Indicator Library**, containing a set of indicators organized along the 8 IASC criteria and which users can easily select and export for their exercise; These indicators have also been translated into a question bank.
- The **Durable Solutions Analysis Guide**, a theoretical framework to guide users through a collaborative durable solutions analysis process.

The building blocks of DS analysis: (see slides)

1. **Collaborative process** - Government-led and engaging communities
2. **Holistic & contextualized analysis includes:** *preferences of IDPs; comparative analysis of IDPs and the non-displaced population (neighbours, or national average depending on objectives)* across the 8 IASC criteria – to provide understanding in which areas IDPs still face displacement-related challenges and in which areas all populations face similar challenges; *basic demographics and displacement history* to enable a disaggregated analysis of the above; *macro-level/contextual analysis* (e.g. policies & laws, service provision, infrastructure, social cohesion, employment opportunities, etc.)

Time: 15 Minutes	Topic: Other global & local processes operationalizing the IASC framework	Method: Presentation
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Description:

GlobALLY: (slide 31)

- Expert Group on Refugee and IDP Statistics (EGRIS) - established in response to: growing numbers of forcibly displaced persons worldwide; increased need for better evidence-based policy and practice; persistent challenges in producing statistics; mandated by the UNSC; country-led and experience-informed process to develop international recommendations and tools for official IDP and refugee statistics
- EGRIS achievements:
 - 2018 - International Recommendations on Refugee Statistics (IRRS)
 - 2020 - International Recommendations on IDP Statistics (IRIS) and Compilers' Manual (a hands-on guidance on the implementation of the IRRS and IRIS)
 - Durable solutions and key displacement-related vulnerabilities – two measures: progress and composite based on (operationalizing for statistical purposes) the IASC Framework.

LOCALLY: (slide 36) – facilitator can share below links for participants to explore further

Few references to different studies which have conducted an analysis of durable solutions:

- The Interagency Durable Solutions Analysis Guide and Indicator Library operationalizing the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions has been applied in different contexts, e.g.:
 - **Progress towards Durable Solutions in Abu Shouk and EL Salam IDP camps, EL Fasher, North Darfur, Sudan.** Led by the Government of Sudan, the United Nations Country Team and the wider international community represented by the Durable Solutions Working Group (including UNDP, IOM, UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, OCHA, UN-Habitat, INGO Steering Committee and donors). The World Bank was a key partner to the exercise, and JIPS provided technical and process support throughout.
 - **Informing Durable Solutions for Internal Displacement in Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, and Sudan** by the World Bank. These durable solutions analysis in several African countries (South Sudan, Sudan, Somalia and Nigeria) based on micro data from large scale surveys are guided by the Interagency Durable Solutions Indicator Library and Analysis Guide.
 - **Analysis of durable solutions for IDPs in Syria** by the Middle East Consulting Solutions
- A **Return Index** which measures the severity of conditions and the quality of return and re-integration, developed by IOM and Social Inquiry (see: <http://iraqrecovery.org/Files/35/133.pdf>) as well as a local integration analysis, **Determinants of IDP integration in host communities in Iraq**, which builds further on the IASC Framework by adding focus on the elements of the subjective perception of integration as well as the community views (see: <http://iraqrecovery.org/Files/35/133.pdf>)
- The work by the Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat (ReDSS) in the East and Horn of Africa focusing on durable solutions analysis and programming by applying the **ReDSS Framework**, which operationalises the IASC Framework primarily to secondary data analysis; several studies in the region have applied this approach.
- Other regional platforms working on durable solutions include the **Durable Solutions Platform in the Middle East**, focusing on displaced Syrians, and the Durable Solutions Platform in Afghanistan.
- Samuel Hall has developed a **Multidimensional index on re-integration**.
- A durable solutions consortium in Somalia (Danwadaag) is developing a local integration index based on the IASC criteria combined with a subjective assessment of integration (for more on the approach being piloted in Danwadaag and originally developed in Ecuador, see: <https://www.fmreview.org/latinamerica-caribbean/cordova-janssen>)
- *[Please update above before every session given and add more studies on durable solutions]*