

IDMC Modules on Durable Solutions for IDPs (2015)

Module one: Contextualisation session

Time	120" minutes maximum
Overview	This session aims to build the international and/or national context to analyse the relevance of the concept durable solutions
Objectives	<p>By the end of the session, participants will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be able to refer to internal displacement at the international level and be aware that it has a range of causes • Understand that to resolve displacement, states and the international community should take concrete steps to address the challenge of achieving durable solutions • Be aware of some of the challenges in resolving displacement and particularly in achieving durable solutions • Reach a common understanding of current progress towards the achievement of durable solutions in a given country
Key messages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal displacement worldwide deserves continuous attention from states and the international community. • The achievement of durable solutions requires a determined effort by all stakeholders at all levels. • The state has the primary responsibility for the achievement of durable solutions. • Stakeholders in a given country have different and often complementary roles that can contribute to the achievement of durable solutions. • There are a range of issues to be considered in achieving durable solutions in a given country – political, financial, cultural and others. • IDPs' participation and their views should be integrated in efforts to achieve durable solutions.
Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brookings Framework on Durable Solutions for reference
Equipment and materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LCD/computer for Powerpoint slides • Enough space for participants to break out in four or five groups for discussions • Wall space to put up cards • 40 A4 cards - 10 blue, red, white and green - marker pens, Blu-Tack or tape

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Module one:
Contextualisation
session

Title slide

Durable solutions: Challenges and way forward

Building the context:
who are IDPs and what are DS?

IDMC training workshop
(Place/Country)
(Inclusive dates)



Ensure that the appropriate sponsors and logos are put on the title slide.

Module one:
Contextualisation
session

Definition of IDP
and global
mapping; data
collection and
profiling
(optional)

30/45"

Objectives

- Define IDPs and give an overview of internal displacement at the national and international level
- Emphasise that to resolve displacement, responders have to address a range of challenges
- Identify what the achievement of durable solutions entails
- Demonstrate how practical tools such as profiling can help in achieving solutions



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Explain the objectives of the first session.

By the end of the session, participants will:

- Be able to refer to internal displacement at the international level and be aware that it has a range of causes
- Understand that to resolve displacement, states and the international community should take concrete steps to address the challenge of achieving durable solutions
- Be aware of some of the challenges in resolving displacement and particularly in achieving durable solutions
- Have a common understanding of current progress towards the achievement of durable solutions in a given country

The definition of an IDP

IDPs are ...

“persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border”.

Guiding Principles on internal Displacement



Ask participants to read the definition and find it in the Guiding Principles. Clarify each element of the definition. Mention also that the notion of internal displacement does not establish a legal status.

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Global scale of internal displacement

In 2014, there were:

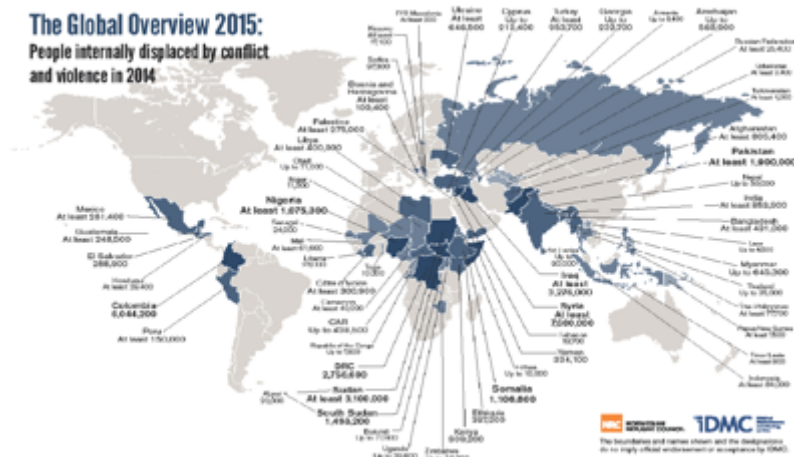
- 38 million people displaced by armed conflict and generalised violence
- At least 36 million people newly displaced by disasters brought on by sudden-onset natural hazards

The number of people displaced by infrastructure and other development projects is not known, but is thought to be higher than the ones caused by other factors.



Present this slide as summarising internal displacement worldwide. Ensure that the latest information available is presented.

People displaced by conflict and violence in 2014

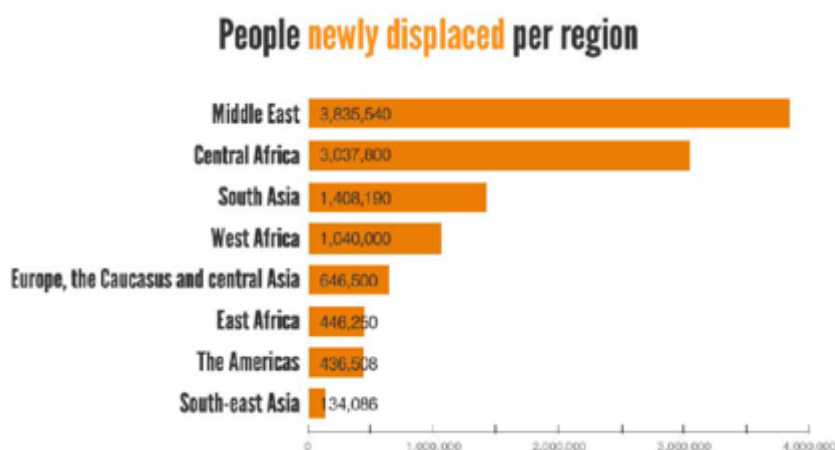


Emphasise that displacement is a problem in all regions of the world, with a range different causes that sometimes overlap. This slide focuses exclusively on countries affected by conflict or violence-induced displacement.

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Give examples of national or regional contexts particularly affected by displacement.

People newly displaced in 2014



NRC
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iDMC internal
displacement
monitoring
centre

Provide a breakdown by region and a picture of IDMC's data collection activities. Clarify that the figures reflect the number of people newly displaced during the year, and that they are not cumulative totals.

Mention the difficulties and methodological challenges in obtaining figures for people who have achieved durable solutions and so are no longer to be considered IDPs.

Emphasise that the figures only cover displacement caused by conflict and generalised violence.

Ask the participants what the current figures are for their country.

Interact with the audience. Possible questions: who is in charge of collecting these figures? how systematic is IDP data collection? Do you see any gaps in the way this exercise is handled?

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Displacement induced by disasters in 2014



Mention that over the last five years, IDMC has also collected data to provide estimates of displacement caused by disasters. The figures are not combined with those relating to conflict and violence because the methods of collecting the data are different.

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Identifying IDPs

Challenges

- IDPs may live in places that are difficult to reach or that, in many cases, they mingle with the local population, making them difficult to identify.
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As of the end of 2014, 80 per cent of the 38 million people displaced by conflict and violence worldwide were living outside camps.



Mention the challenges inherent in data collection, particularly the fact that IDPs may take refuge in places that are difficult to reach or that, in many cases they mingle with the local population, making them difficult to identify. If available, provide figures for IDPs living outside camps, but anticipate the issue of displaced persons in and outside of camps and the challenges that this dichotomy presents also in terms of durable solutions.

When the session is delivered in a specific national context, it may be interesting to ask the audience which kind of groups are considered in the broader count of internal displacement, i.e. whether urban displacement is factored into the total count or whether any profiling or systematic data collection exercise has been organised in the country (or a certain region) before.

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Profiling displacement

“Profiling is the **collaborative process** of identifying internally displaced groups or individuals through data collection, including counting, and analysis, in order to take action to advocate on their behalf, to protect and assist them and, eventually, to help bring about a **solution to their displacement**”

From the Guidance on IDP Profiling, 2008



The next three slides should be considered optional. JIPS has developed stand-alone thematic sessions on the importance of data collection to the achievement of durable solutions, and they are an integral part of this training package. The slides could be used in lieu of the JIPS presentations if there is to be no dedicated session on the topic. Otherwise, allow an extra 20 minutes to go through them.

Define profiling and “demystify” it by saying a) what it is – an exercise of data collection that may cover a small set of essential data or a broader one, and b) what it is not.

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What is profiling?

- **Collaborative** process to reach consensus and increase impact of data
- **Data collection and analysis** to target response and inform solutions
- Context specific and adaptable **methodology** and approach
- **Mixed methods** approach (quantitative and qualitative) for deeper analysis
- **Process** (not only results) that has tangible impact realized through local ownership
- Results include **core data** (disaggregated population estimates by age, sex and diversity) and **thematic analysis** such as needs, vulnerabilities and intentions.

"If we don't come together on data, then we can't come together on programmes"

OCHA Policy Head,
ECOSOC 2015



It should take approximately 9 minutes to cover this slide including a three minute discussion up front before the bullet points are shown.

You should take stock of the level of the knowledge on profiling in the room.

This should enable you to adapt the presentation to the cohort.

To facilitate the discussion, ask the participants the following questions: has anyone been involved in a profiling exercise? Can anyone answer the question 'what is profiling (beyond the formal definition explained in the previous slide)?'

Provide an introduction to profiling in broad terms as explained in the bullet points.

In order to illustrate the relevance of profiling for joint programming, use the quote in the box.

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Profiling for durable solutions?

- Comprehensive and **context specific data**
- Comparative analysis** across different groups (displaced, host, economic migrants etc.)
- Helps to identify specific **displacement related vulnerabilities**
- Consensus** between humanitarian and development actors
- Evidence for strategy development and **integrated responses** across the different groups



This slide should be used to answer the following questions:

1. Why is profiling relevant or useful for durable solutions analysis and response?

The emphasis should be put on data collection methodology and how it ties up with the operationalization of the criteria set out by the IASC framework.

2. Why is profiling relevant or useful for durable solutions analysis and response?

Continue the explanation of the relevance of profiling for durable solutions. Put the emphasis on collaborative aspects and on consensus building as the best type of evidence for joint response and strategy development.

Please note that the last three slides on profiling displacement can be taken as an introduction for or alternatively be skipped to discuss the issue more in depth in the context of a specific session on 'data collection for durable solutions'.

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Module one:
Contextualisation
session

Durable
solutions:
definition and
challenges

20"

Defining durable solutions

When are they achieved?

A durable solution is achieved when IDPs:

- no longer have specific assistance and protection needs linked to their displacement
- can exercise their human rights without discrimination resulting from their displacement

IASC framework on durable solutions



Provide the definition given the IASC framework on durable solutions. Explain its value and the fact that it attempts to answer the question of when durable solutions are achieved rather than when someone ceases to be an IDP.

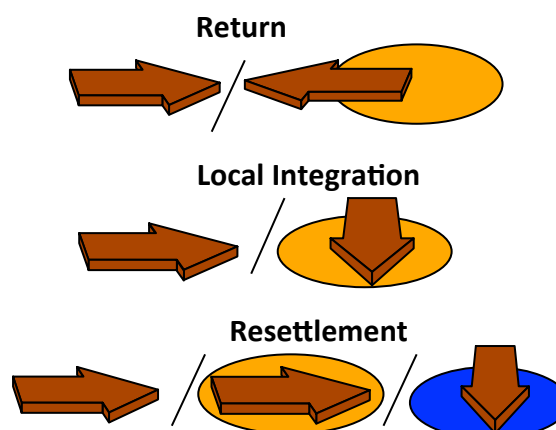
The emphasis should be on solutions, practical steps to address concrete issues rather than on individuals' status. To make the concept clearer explain that, unlike for refugees, there are no cessation clauses. Assessment of whether a solution has been achieved should be based on two main components:

- No more assistance or protection needs linked to displacement
- Ability to exercise rights without discrimination deriving from displacement

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Options for durable solutions

- Sustainable return
- Sustainable local integration
- Sustainable resettlement in another part of the country



Before discussing the challenges IDPs face in achieving durable solutions, make sure that the participants understand that the three settlement options are integral part of durable solutions, they are not solutions in and of themselves.

Mention and explain each of settlement option:

Return: IDPs go back to their place of origin or habitual residence. Often the ideal and preferred option, but not always possible

Local integration: IDPs settle permanently in their place of refuge. Sometimes the only reasonable option

Settlement elsewhere: IDPs start a new life somewhere other than their place of origin or refuge, but still within the same country. Sometimes the only reasonable option.

Emphasise that the choice of one settlement option does not necessarily exclude IDPs exploring others later, if and when they become available.

Reiterate that the three options do not constitute durable solutions in and of themselves, but are prerequisites for their achievement.

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Quote

“An unfolding displacement crisis creates immediate needs that are complex and often enormous in themselves. After a crisis passes, however, less visible challenges remain that are perhaps harder still to overcome.”

IDMC Global Overview 2014



Ask the participants to read the statement and comment on it. What are the challenges that remain after a humanitarian crisis has passed?

Challenges to the achievement of durable solutions

- Vulnerable IDPs tend to remain in displacement longer
- Extended families with different intentions
- Multiple waves of displacement
- Solutions more elusive over time
- Lack of political cooperation
- Development work begins late
- Inadequate funding
- Data (on displacement and DS) is scarce
- Others?



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Presents only the title of this slide to start with.

Emphasise that in order to resolve displacement, it is necessary not only to address its causes but also to achieve durable solutions in which IDPs resume a normal life (reference: FDS Brookings p.1).

Emphasise that the achievement of durable solutions is an ongoing challenge in many countries.

Reveal the slide line by line, with brief explanations of how each point is pertinent to the achievement of durable solutions in certain countries.

Another quote

“The challenge ahead lies in overcoming the perception of internal displacement as a solely humanitarian issue and positioning it as a matter for development agencies, private companies and others to address.”

IDMC Global Overview 2014



This quote helps to introduce one of the central topics of the workshop: the need to overcome the humanitarian-development gap and ensure the engagement and coordination of responders across both sectors in pursuit of durable solutions.

Ask participants if they agree with the statement, and whether they can give any examples to illustrate the point and the challenges involved.

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Protracted displacement

Prolonged

Long-standing

The pursuit of durable solutions has stalled

In limbo

IDPs are marginalised as a result of a failure to protect their human rights

Chronic

Extended

Trapped



Define protracted displacement and highlight the fact that if durable solutions are not achieved at an early stage, the associated challenges become more difficult to address.

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Module one:
Contextualisation
session

Activity:
Harmonising
perceptions about
durable solutions
in a given country

45"

- 20" group work
- 20" plenary
- 5" synthesis

Contextualising durable solutions in a given country

Objective: to harmonise our understanding and perceptions of how issues related to durable solutions issues are being addressed in a given country



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Trainer introduces the levelling off activity, recalling that we want to use the expertise that is in the workshop to understand DS within the context of X country. Present slide on objective.

Trainer divides the room in pre-arranged groups (not more than five) based on the nature of the agencies/organisations of the participants or by asking different groups to represent the 'views' of a certain set of actors (e.g. group all UN agencies together, all NGOs together, all State/government officials together). Ensure that there exists commonality among the participants organisations in deciding on groupings. Local organisers should be involved in this decision. Each group should not have more than 7 members.

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In groups: XXXX

Discuss and write down one short statement per person on the coloured cards as follows:

1. A **significant fact** relevant to durable solutions
2. A **positive outcome** achieved so far
3. A **current obstacle**
4. A way forward (white card)

(20 minutes)

5. Presentations in plenary (five minutes each)



State the objective of the activity - to obtain the participants' statements and perceptions, whether or not everyone shares them. The aim is not to reach a consensus but to pool people's thoughts and ideas, and to understand how durable solutions are perceived in a particular country.

Divide the participants into groups, and give each one a set of blue, red, white and green A4 cards. Give the following instructions:

1. They should use the **blue** card to write down significant facts relevant to durable solutions in the country concerned, for example the number of IDPs unable to return to their places of origin.
2. They should use the **green** card to write down what they feel are positive outcomes so far, for example the budget parliament may have allocated to help IDPs rebuild their homes, or programmes host communities may have put in place to help them integrate.
3. They should use the **red** card to write down what they feel are current obstacles to the achievement of durable solutions, for example ongoing conflict and insecurity that prevents IDPs from returning, or a lack of livelihood opportunities in their places of refuge.
4. They should use the **white** card to write down suggestions about how to facilitate the achievement of durable solutions, for example by the employment ministry setting up special programmes for IDPs, by ensuring that their long-term needs are included in peace negotiations or by

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international agencies focussing their work on a specific region.

Tip: Examples should be as concrete as possible and could be based on experiences in other countries.

5. Each group should:

- Appoint a moderator who will ensure that each participant provides only one brief statement per card
 - Appoint a rapporteur to record each statement on the relevant card
 - Put their completed cards up on the wall
- Make a brief presentation of their findings in a plenary session

Time manage the groups well and monitor them to ensure the process is running smoothly.

Note: This activity is a variation of the “coloured thinking hats” methodology. For more information, see:

http://www.debonoforschools.com/asp/six_hats.asp

Encourage the groups to finish five minutes before their time is up, and collect the cards once they are done. Put them up on the wall as per the following slide.

Contextualising durable solutions

Group (examples)	Blue: facts	Green: positive outcomes	Red: obstacles	White: Way forward
National government				
Local government				
UN agencies				
NGOs				





Plenary presentations:

If possible, gather the participants around the wall. Ask each group to give a

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	<p>brief presentation of their outputs in the sequence provided.</p> <p>If time permits, allow questions for clarification.</p> <p>Synthesise the outputs by validating the results, pointing out areas of agreement and common ground, and stating that any contradictory statements could be issues to discuss further later in the workshop.</p> <p>Emphasise that the issues on the wall reflect the current understanding of different stakeholders of the achievement of durable solutions in a particular country. Reiterate that the state has the primary responsibility for the achievement of durable solutions, and that different stakeholders have complementary roles to play in bringing them about.</p> <p>Flag up the important role of IDPs and host communities in the process, and explain that the issue will be discussed in more detail later.</p> <p>Tell the participants that their outputs will be kept until the end of the workshop as a possible point of reference for later discussions.</p>
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<p>Module one: Contextualisation session</p> <p>Conclusion</p> <p>10"</p>	<div style="background-color: #a0c0ff; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> <h2>Conclusions</h2> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDP are defined in international instruments and the definition informs their identification. • Resolving a displacement crisis requires a collaborative effort to address a range of challenges, many of which persist long after its onset. • The achievement of durable solutions involves addressing issues that cause displacement or originate from it. • Gaps in data collection hamper the response to displacement and the achievement of durable solutions. <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center; margin-top: 10px;">   </div> <p>Conclude the session by reviewing some of the main points the participants should be taking away from it.</p>
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