PEACE, PROSPERITY AND
REGIONAL INTEGRATION

BACKGROUND PAPER ON
**EXPERIENCES IN SUPPORTING
RESILIENCE AND DURABLE SOLUTIONS
TO INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT
IN THE IGAD REGION**

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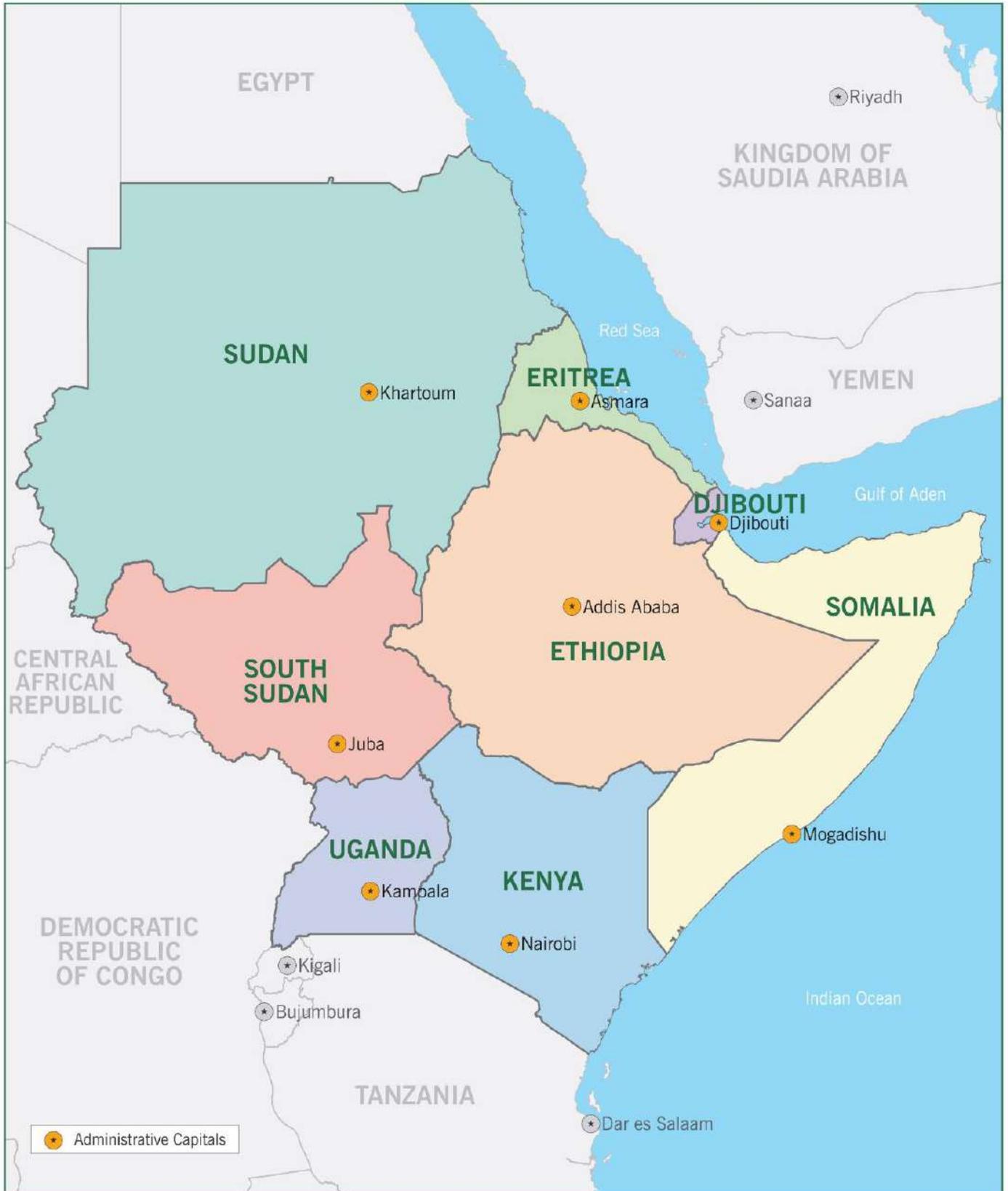
Member States constituting IGAD

PEACE, PROSPERITY AND REGIONAL INTEGRATION

0   145   290   580 Kms

1:16,500,000   1 cm = 165 km

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Source Data : ESRI, IGAD, OSM
Map Production Date : 06/03/2019
https://drdipregional.igad.int
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EGYPT

⊛Riyadh

KINGDOM OF SAUDIA ARABIA

Red Sea

SUDAN

★Khartoum

ERITREA

★Asmara

⊛Sanaa

YEMEN

Gulf of Aden

DJIBOUTI
★Djibouti

★Addis Ababa

SOMALIA

ETHIOPIA

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

SOUTH SUDAN

★Juba

★Mogadishu

UGANDA

★Kampala

KENYA

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

⊛Kigali

★Nairobi

⊛Bujumbura

Indian Ocean

TANZANIA

⊛Dar es Salaam

★ Administrative Capitals

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GLOSSARY

DURABLE SOLUTIONS	"A durable solution is achieved when IDPs no longer have specific assistance and protection needs that are linked to their displacement and such persons can enjoy their human rights without discrimination resulting from their displacement."[i] Durable solutions can be achieved through sustainable return, local integration or settlement elsewhere in the country and imply freedom of movement and choice of residence.
GUIDING PRINCIPLES ON INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT	The Guiding Principles reflect and are consistent with international human rights law and international humanitarian law, and to a large extent codify and make explicit guarantees protecting IDPs that are inherent in these bodies of law. They detail the rights and guarantees relevant to the protection of IDPs from forced displacement to their protection and assistance during displacement, and up to the achievement of durable solutions.[ii] More specifically, principles 28 to 30 address IDPs' right to durable solutions and the role of national authorities and humanitarian stakeholders to promote and provide the necessary means to achieve them.
IASC FRAMEWORK ON DURABLE SOLUTIONS	The IASC Framework on Durable Solutions provides general guidance and key principles to national and local authorities, as well as humanitarian, development, human rights and peace-building actors on how to achieve durable solutions. It sets criteria to measure progress towards durable solutions.
INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSON	"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." [iii]
LOCAL INTEGRATION	Sustainable integration in the place where IDPs take refuge.[iv]
PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT	"The term "protracted displacement" refers to IDPs who are prevented from taking or are unable to take steps for significant periods of time to progressively reduce their vulnerability, impoverishment and marginalization and find a durable solution."[v]
RELOCATION	Integration in another part of the country (settlement elsewhere in the country).[vi]
RESILIENCE	"Ability of communities and households to endure stresses and shocks. Communities and households are resilient when they are able to meet their basic needs in a sustainable way and without reliance on external assistance."[vii]
RETURN	Sustainable reintegration in the place of origin.[viii]

ACRONYMS

AMISOM	African Union Mission in Somalia
AVF	Africa's Voices Foundation
CSAP	Common Social Accountability Platform
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DSWG	Durable Solutions Working Group
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
DSI	Durable Solutions Initiative
FOA	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GFDRR	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery
HLP	Housing, land and property
HNO	Humanitarian needs overview
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICGLR	International Conference on the Great Lakes Region
IDMC	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
IDP	Internally displaced person
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IOM	International Organization for Migrations
JIPS	Joint IDP Profiling Service
NCCC	National Consultative Coordination Committee
NDP	National Development Plan (Somalia)
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NFI	Non-food item
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
OAU	Organisation of African Unity
OCHA	UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PoC	Protection of civilians
R-ARCSS	Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan R-ARCSS
RCO	Resident Coordinator Office
ReDSS	Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat
RMPF	Regional Migration Policy Framework
SDG	Sustainable development goals
SDRF	Somalia Development and Reconstruction Fund
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNMISS	UN peacekeeping mission in South Sudan
VAS	Village assessment survey

KEY MESSAGES

- At the end of 2018, 8,920,000 of the world's 41.3 million IDPs displaced by conflict and violence lived in the IGAD region. The same year, disasters and the effects of climate change caused 1,470,600 new displacements.[ix]
- Over the past five years, conflicts and disasters contributed to comparable levels of new displacements in the IGAD region, with the exceptions of 2014 and 2018, where conflicts in South Sudan and Ethiopia respectively resulted in a surge in the number of displacements associated with conflict.
- Most of the countries of the IGAD regions have progressive legislations on internal displacement, yet their implementation is often limited by lack of financial and technical resources.
- The Kampala Convention is an essential instrument that not only seeks to prevent displacement, but also to protect IDPs, including those displaced as a consequence of disasters and climate change. The Kampala Convention, however, still needs to be ratified by a number of countries and it is essential to maintain the efforts to increase the number of ratifications.
- Efforts to achieve resilience and durable solutions should be conducted with a "whole of government" approach including national and local level authorities and relevant line ministries, with an adequate coordination mechanism.
- Achieving durable solutions is a long-term, gradual process where IDPs' displacement-specific needs progressively reduce through humanitarian, development, human rights and peace-building initiatives, while considering the preferences of IDPs and displacement-affected communities in terms of solutions. It is essential to ensure complementarities and synergies between these different sectors to inform collective outcomes and joint accountability.
- There are three possible durable solutions that should be given equal consideration: return, local integration and relocation. Return, often viewed as the primary solution, is not always sustainable nor IDPs' preferred option.
- Initiatives to promote durable solutions and resilience building should work in support of the government and national strategies, involve a combination of humanitarian, development, human rights and peace-building approaches, involve IDPs, returning refugees and host communities and be implemented in partnership with local organisations and communities.
- Resilience and durable solutions programming should be based on reliable, up-to-date, and agreed-upon, disaggregated data, as well as engagement of IDPs and displacement affected communities using an area-based approach.
- Displacement data systems need to better address the humanitarian-development-peace nexus to help prevent and resolve protracted displacement situations and find durable solutions.
- The potential of innovative approaches to resilience and durable solutions can be limited by the short-term nature of their funding. Durable solutions should have multi-year and multi-sectorial funding. It is therefore essential to combine sources of funding, including humanitarian and development funding but also the private sector.
- More funds should be available to support the initiatives of local civil society organisations.

INTRODUCTION

In order to mark the 50th anniversary of the OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa and the 10th anniversary of the Kampala Convention, the African Union declared 2019 the "Year of Refugees, Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons: Towards Durable Solutions to Forced Displacement in Africa". 2018 was also the 20th anniversary of the adoption of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (hereafter "Guiding Principles"), which the Kampala Convention is based on.

Durable solutions to internal displacement are of particular significance in the IGAD region,[x] where there were an estimated 8,920,000 IDPs displaced by conflict and violence – mostly in Somalia, Ethiopia, Sudan and South Sudan – at the end of 2018. In addition, an estimated 1,480,000 people have been displaced by disasters between January and December 2018,[xi] mostly in Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia.

The drivers of displacement in the IGAD region include armed conflict, inter-community conflict, land and border disputes but also disasters and the effects of climate change. In some cases, displacement was caused by a combination of these factors. Regardless of the trigger, internal displacement only ends when durable solutions have been achieved.

Durable solutions are essential to long-term stability and recovery, in particular in instances of internal displacement associated with conflict. Their promotion from the onset of a crisis is therefore a key element in the response to internal displacement and contributes to its prevention.

Just as the drivers of internal displacement can be complex and intertwined, durable solutions are not easy to achieve and depend on overarching issues including peace and security, development, human rights, the distribution of resources and environmental sustainability. They can therefore not be achieved through humanitarian interventions alone. Internal displacement has, in fact, long been considered to be a development challenge, as highlighted by the World Bank in 2011.[xii] It is also considered in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and has important human rights and peace-building dimensions. Although the Sustainable Development Goals (SGDs) do not include specific targets for internal displacement, they do recognise IDPs as a vulnerable group requiring special attention, and that internal displacement could compromise their achievement.[xiii]

National authorities - with the support of humanitarian, development, human rights and peace-building actors – bear the primary responsibility of facilitating durable solutions for IDPs. Since the adoption of the Kampala Convention and the publication of the Guiding Principles, governments made a conscious effort to develop policies and responses to internal displacement. Four countries of the IGAD region have adopted national frameworks and one is currently in the process of developing an IDP policy. In parallel, humanitarian and development actors have also developed initiatives to support resilience and facilitate durable solutions for IDPs.

In an effort to support the development of innovative approaches towards durable solutions, this background paper aims to present some of the main and more recent initiatives on supporting resilience and durable solutions to internal displacement in the IGAD region.

METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The background paper will specifically look at the following questions:

- What are the current internal displacement trends in the region?
- What are the drivers of displacement?
- What are the protection needs?
- What causes protracted displacement?
- What are the policy frameworks shaping the response and the pursuit of durable solutions?
- What are the lessons learned from ongoing and past initiatives?
- Are the current initiatives adequate to pursue durable solutions?
- How can they be strengthened?

SECONDARY LITERATURE REVIEW

The findings presented in this background paper are rooted in a review of policy frameworks and literature on internal displacement, resilience and durable solutions planning, and programming practices developed since the adoption of the Guiding Principles.

The data was collected in September 2019 and collates information from:

- Regional, national and sub-national policy frameworks, national and local development plans and strategies.
- Research and academic articles.
- Project documents and evaluations.
- Area based analysis and plans.
- Policy papers.
- Humanitarian/Development snapshots/ assessments.
- UN countrywide planning instruments.
- Funding proposals/sources.

SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

The background paper presents experiences in supporting resilience and durable solutions to internal displacement in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda.

Its objective is to capitalise on the lessons learned, challenges and good practices from the initiatives facilitating durable solutions that have been implemented in the region over the past decade. This includes government-led initiatives, such as the Durable Solutions Initiative in Somalia but also innovative programmes implemented by the United Nations, the World Bank and NGOs. The report presents the examples as "spotlights" but does not, however, provide an exhaustive list of all the initiatives.

While an effort was made to give each country equal attention, the quantity of initiatives and information available varies significantly between countries. Indeed, the number of IDPs inevitably impacts national and international efforts to respond to internal displacement and subsequent analysis of IDPs needs and vulnerabilities. Consequently, limited data is available on internal displacement in

Djibouti, Kenya and Uganda – which currently have fewer IDPs - for the time period of this study and more initiatives are recorded in Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan.
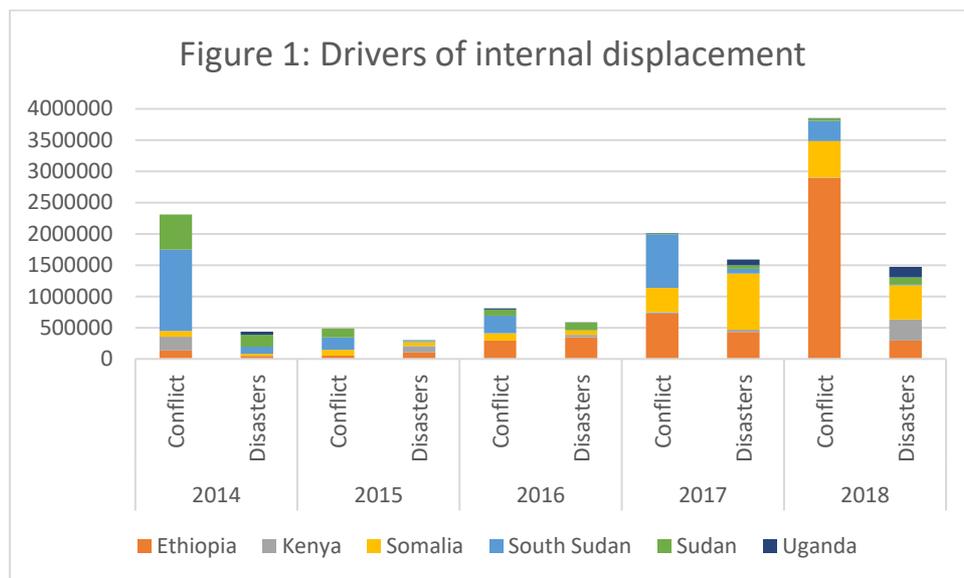
Whenever available, displacement figures are based on official, national data. However, the regional figures are those proposed by the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), which estimates the scale of internal displacement using the same methodology across all countries, although sources may differ.

INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT IN THE IGAD REGION

REGIONAL OVERVIEW

At the end of 2018, an estimated 8,920,000 of the world's 41.3 million IDPs displaced by conflict and violence lived in the IGAD region.[xiv] In addition, an estimated 1,480,000 people have been displaced by disasters between January and December 2018.[xv] The drivers of displacement include armed conflict, inter-community conflict, land and border disputes but also disasters and effects of climate change, or a combination of these factors.

As illustrated in figure 1,[xvi] conflicts and disasters contributed to comparable levels of new displacements over the period 2014-2018. However, the outbreak of the conflict in South Sudan in 2013 and the inter-community conflicts in Ethiopia in 2018 resulted in a surge in the number of displacements associated with conflict in 2014 and 2018. 2018 had the highest numbers of new displacements in the region over the past five years.

Source: IDMC (based on new displacement figures). No data was available for Djibouti.

DJIBOUTI

Djibouti does not currently have internally displaced people by conflict. The country is, however, vulnerable to disasters and harsh climatic conditions, including drought and frequent flash floods[xvii] leading to internal displacement.

Despite the government's effort to scale up its disaster risk management programmes, Cyclone Sagar affected 50,000 people[xviii] and caused the internal displacement of 9,400 people in 2018.[xix]

ETHIOPIA

The recent multiplication of inter-community conflicts along regional borders, including Oromia, the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' (SNNP) and the Somali regions[xx] caused Ethiopia to witness unprecedented displacement associated with conflict in 2018, with a 400 percent increase in the number of new displacements compared to 2017.[xxi] In April and June 2018 alone, ethnic tensions and competition over land resources displaced close to 1,000,000 people.

At an estimated 2,235,290 in June 2019,[xxii] the number of IDPs in Ethiopia is one of the highest in the world. A number of returns took place, in particular since the launch of the national IDP Recovery Plan in April 2019 - although no precise estimate is currently available. In 2018, the country was affected by both conflict and disasters, leading to 2,900,000 and 296,000 new displacements respectively.[xxiii]

The new government acknowledges the internal displacement crisis and has been addressing it. Women and youth are particularly affected and have multiple protection needs associated with gender-based violence, disrupted education and livelihoods.[xxiv]

The majority of IDPs live in host communities (37 percent) and spontaneous settlements (33 percent), rely on food assistance and have limited access to water and sanitation facilities.[xxv] Settlements closer to urban areas have better access to services, including health, education and health management. Access to local schools can, however, be challenging as pupils have to travel a minimum of 2.5 kilometres.[xxvi]

KENYA

Disasters are currently the main drivers of internal displacement in Kenya, which is prone to drought and floods. Drought cycles are now recurring every 2 to 3 years, instead of 5 to 7 years in the past.[xxvii] However, floods have been responsible for the majority of 2018's new displacements, with a record number of 336,000.[xxviii] Most notably, the April 2018 flood that hit Kenya after months of drought affected most of the country and displaced 327,000 people.[xxix]

Kenya currently counts 162,000 IDPs displaced by conflict and violence[xxx]. The majority are in a protracted situations after having been displaced by the 2007/2008 post-election violence, which led to the displacement of up to 500,000 people.[xxxi] Land conflicts and cattle rustling continue to drive internal displacement to a smaller scale, causing up to 10,000 new displacements in 2018.[xxxii]

SOMALIA

Somalia has a long history of internal displacement associated conflict, disasters and food insecurity.

Since the Siad Barre government collapsed in 1991, Somalia has experienced successive cycles of conflict, mostly in the south. At the end of 2018, the country counted 2,648,000 people internally displaced by conflict and violence. 578,000 new displacements were caused by conflict in 2018, and 72,000 during the first half of 2019.[xxxiii] Displacement associated with conflict largely stems from Al-Shabaab's activities in rural Southern and Central Somalia, and to some extent the military operations conducted against them by government forces and the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM).[xxxiv]

The return of Somali refugees from Kenya under the tripartite agreement between the governments of Somalia and Kenya and the UNHCR also adds up to the number of IDPs. Indeed, over 73,000 refugees have returned since 2014 and, for lack of durable solutions, many are in a situation of internal displacement.[xxxv]

Somalia also experiences increasingly frequent and prolonged droughts, as well as severe flooding as a result of climate change. El Niño has made drought episodes particularly severe, and the four rainy seasons of 2016 and 2017 were poor. This was followed by intense flooding in April 2018, which destroyed IDP shelters and pushed IDPs into secondary displacement. Such climatic events can lead to conflict over scare resources, but also pushes people – including IDPs – to migrate to urban areas where they will be vulnerable to forced evictions.[xxxvi] 80 percent of the estimated 2.6 million IDPs throughout Somalia live in informal settlements on private land in urban and peri-urban areas.[xxxvii] The prospect of humanitarian assistance, climatic shocks and the search for livelihoods are important push factors. However, the lack of adequate housing, clan dynamics and landlords' unwillingness to rent to poor people drives IDPs to build informal settlements on unoccupied land. Some IDPs build their shelters on private land, where they pay rent but do not have proof of tenure.[xxxviii] IDPs are therefore at a constant risk of forced eviction and cannot pursue durable solutions. 147,000 people were evicted from Mogadishu in 2017.[xxxix]

Forced evictions accounted for 20 percent of new displacements in Somalia in 2018.[xl] Forced evictions disrupt IDPs' coping mechanisms and pose a direct protection threat. Women, children, the elderly, women-headed households and people with disabilities are the most vulnerable.[xli]

Internal displacement in Somalia is largely protracted and 45 percent of IDPs have been displaced for more than three years.[xlii] When asked about their preferences regarding durable solutions, 90 percent of IDPs opt for local integration over return to their place of origin. This option remains, however, limited by substandard housing, scarce infrastructure and livelihood opportunities.[xliii]

SOUTH SUDAN

South Sudan' long history of internal displacement associated with conflict precedes its independence. Indeed, Anyana I (1955-1972) and Anyanya II (1983-2005) led to the internal and cross-border displacement of multiple generations.

Current internal displacement in South Sudan is primarily driven by the multi-faceted conflict that broke out in 2013. At the end of 2018, 1,869,000 people internally displaced by the conflict were recorded.[xliv] 180,505 IDPs[xlv] reside in six Protection of Civilians sites operated by the UN peacekeeping mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) and built to guarantee their safety. While PoC sites have saved thousands of IDPs from conflict, they have also been targeted by attacks and insecurity within the sites has become a concern. Moreover, women leaving PoC sites to collect firewood are vulnerable to sexual violence. The isolation of PoC prevents IDPs from accessing livelihood and has been argued to increase aid dependency.[xlvi]

Pockets of violence and insecurity remain throughout the country despite the signing of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS) in September 2018. Unresolved disputes have also pushed back the formation of the government of national unity to November 2019. IDPs are therefore still exposed to conflict, which impacts their access to livelihoods and rises a number of protection concerns, including sexual and gender-based violence and forced recruitment of children.[xlvii]

Nonetheless, the signing of the R-ARCSS motivated a number of IDPs and refugees to spontaneously return home - or register to do so - and discussions on assisted returns have increased despite UNHCR's advisory that "sustainable conditions are not in place for the safe and dignified return of refugees and IDPs in South Sudan."[xlviii] For some, return is envisaged as a coping mechanism more than a durable solution because of the difficult displacement conditions. Moreover, returnees whose houses have been destroyed or occupied encounter serious challenges exerting their housing, land and property (HLP) rights.[xlix]

This situation also applies to refugee returnees, with 85 percent of spontaneous returnees living in IDP-like situations, unable to go back to their place of origin and/or regain their property.[l]

SUDAN

Sudan has a long history of internal displacement associated with conflict, with two civil wars and the conflict in Darfur. The successive conflicts gave rise to one of the world's largest displacement crises, which culminated at 6.1 million IDPs in 2005.[li] By the end of 2018, the number of IDPs had decreased to 2,072,000.[lii]

The tense economic and political situation Sudan has been facing since early 2018 - which led to protests and the ousting of Omar al Bashir by the military - led to further insecurity and increased vulnerabilities. It has also contributed to an increase in inter-community clashes over resources in East and Central Darfur, White Nile and South Kordofan, which caused 11,000 displacements between April and June 2019, a sharp increase compared to the previous years.[liii]

In addition to security concerns, Sudan is prone to disasters, and in particular drought and floods, which can severely impact the livelihoods, food security and access to water of the 82 percent of the population living in rural areas. In April 2018, floods caused 121,000 displacements.[liv] In September 2019, 346,000 people were affected by flash floods across the country, although the number of people internally displacement by the event is unclear.[lv]

UGANDA

Between 1987 and 2006, the armed conflict between the government and the Lord Resistance Army in Northern Uganda caused a displacement crisis, with nearly 2 million IDPs.[lvi] Uganda has 32,000 people in a situation of protracted internal displacement because of conflict.[lvii]

Disasters, including floods and landslides, are the main triggers of internal displacement in Uganda, and led to 164,000 new displacements in 2018. In May 2018, floods caused 150,000 displacements in 20 districts.[lviii]

POLICY FRAMEWORKS

Resilience and durable solutions are addressed at different policy levels in the IGAD region. This includes regional instruments such as the Kampala Convention and the Great Lakes Pact, national policy frameworks specific to internal displacement, development plans and sub-national policies.

Table 1 summarizes the adoption of policy frameworks in the region.

Table 1: Policy frameworks

	Kampala Convention	Great Lakes Pact	National IDP framework	Sub-national IDP framework	DRR framework
Djibouti	Ratified (2015)	Non-member	-	-	National DRM policy
Ethiopia	Signed (2009)	Non-member	-	Somali Region Durable Solutions Strategy 2017-2020	National Policy and Strategy on Disaster Risk Management, 2013
Kenya	Not signed	Ratified	The Prevention, Protection and Assistance to IDPs and Affected Communities Act, 2012	-	National Emergency Response Plan and SOPs, 2014
Somalia	Signed (2009)	Non-member	National Policy on Refugee-Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons, 2019	Benadir Regional Administration Policy for Internally Displaced Persons and Returnees in Mogadishu, 2019 Somaliland Internal Displacement Policy, 2015 Puntland Policy Guidelines on Displacement, 2012	-
South Sudan	Ratified (2018)	Ratified	Framework for Return, Reintegration and Relocation of Displaced Persons: Achieving Durable Solutions in South Sudan, 2017	-	-
Sudan	Not signed	Ratified	The National Policy for Internally Displaced Persons, 2009	Durable solutions are addressed in the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur	-
Uganda	Ratified (2010)	Ratified	The National Policy for Internally Displaced Persons, 2004	-	Uganda National Climate Change Policy, 2015 The National Policy for Disaster Preparedness And Management, 2011

INTERNATIONAL POLICY FRAMEWORKS

THE GUIDING PRINCIPLES ON INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT

The Guiding Principles reflect and are consistent with international human rights law and international humanitarian law and to a large extent thus codify and make explicit guarantees protecting internally displaced persons that are inherent in these bodies of law. They detail the rights and guarantees relevant to the protection of IDPs from forced displacement to their protection and assistance during displacement up to the achievement of durable solutions.[lix] More specifically, principles 28 to 30 address IDPs' right to durable solutions and the role of national authorities and humanitarian stakeholders to promote and provide the means for them.

THE IASC FRAMEWORK ON DURABLE SOLUTIONS

The IASC Framework adopted in 2010 is the most comprehensive framework on durable solutions for IDPs. It identifies three routes to durable solutions:[lx]
- Sustainable reintegration at the place of origin (return).
- Sustainable local integration in areas where internally displaced persons take refuge (local integration).
- Sustainable integration in another part of the country (settlement elsewhere in the country).

It defines key principles to achieve durable solutions, including that national authorities should assume the primary responsibility while granting rapid and unimpeded access to humanitarian and development actors, that the needs and interest of IDPs should be primary considerations, that IDPs should make free and informed decisions regarding durable solutions, that IDPs should always have the option to return if it is feasible and that, upon achieving durable solutions, IDPS are still protected by international human rights and humanitarian laws.

The framework also sets a list of criteria to determine to what extent a durable solution has been achieved, based on the following:

- Long-term safety and security.
- Adequate standards of living without discrimination.
- Access to livelihoods and employment.
- Effective and accessible access to mechanisms to restore housing, land and property.
- Access to personal and other documentation without discrimination.
- Family reunification.
- Participation in public affairs without discrimination.
- Access to effective remedies and justice.

THE NANSEN INITIATIVE PROTECTION AGENDA ON CROSS-BORDER DISASTER-DISPLACEMENT

The Platform on disaster displacement is a state-led process working towards better protection for people displaced across borders in the context of disasters and climate change. It is following up on the work started by the Nansen Initiative process 2012-2015 and implementing the recommendations of the Protection Agenda on cross-border disaster displacement endorsed in 2015 by more than hundred governments including all IGAD Member States except Sudan and South Sudan. Although the main focus of the Protection Agenda is on cross-border displacement, it contains several measures to manage disaster displacement risks in the country of origin which can also apply to the prevention of internal displacement, as well as effective practices to protecting and assisting IDPs in disaster contexts, and suggests actions to ensure that IDPs are addressed by relevant law and policies.[lxi]

THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (hereafter "Sendai Framework" is the successor to the Hyogo Framework for Action and was adopted in March 2015.

It is a 15-year, non-binding agreement recognising that that the State has the primary role to reduce disaster risk but that responsibility should be shared with other stakeholders including local government, the private sector and other stakeholders. It aims to guide the reduction of disaster risk and the subsequent "losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries."[lxii]

The Sendai Framework addresses a range of displacement-related issues and identifies activities to address displacement risk, including by "facilitating human mobility as a voluntary or protective measure that may strengthen resilience."[lxiii]

CONTINENTAL AND REGIONAL POLICY FRAMEWORKS

THE KAMPALA CONVENTION

The Kampala Convention was adopted in 2009 and entered into force in 2012. It is world's first and only regional legally binding instrument for the prevention of internal displacement and the protection of and assistance to IDPs. It represents a significant step forward in reaffirming the rights of IDPs.

It explicitly recognises IDPs' right to voluntarily return to their place of origin, to integrate locally in places where people have been displaced or to resettle to another part of the country. National governments bear the responsibility to provide IDPs with the necessary information to make an informed decision and ensure that they are involved in the decision-making process.

Djibouti, South Sudan and Uganda have ratified the Kampala Convention, while Ethiopia and Somalia have signed it. Kenya has not signed due to the amendments made to its constitution in 2010, which changed the process to adopt international conventions at the national level,[lxiv] and argues that the provisions of the Convention are already included in its national legislation. Sudan has, to date, not signed.

The ratification of the Kampala Convention shows governments' recognition of the rights of IDPs and their commitment to provide them with the necessary assistance. It must, however, be followed by a domestication process and effective implementation. The government of Ethiopia is currently working with UNHCR to domesticate the Kampala Convention.

A number of international organisations carry out trainings for public officials, without charge, and provide learning and technical support opportunities to strengthen States' capacity to develop and implement national IDP legislations and policies.[lxv]

The ratification of the Kampala Convention provides a "clear legal basis for the adoption of domestic normative and policy measures related to the protection and assistance of IDPs.[lxvi]" Conversely, for countries which have already adopted an IDP framework, the ratification would be a logical step to bring coherence to domestic law.[lxvii]

THE GREAT LAKES PACT

The Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region (Great Lakes Pact) is a regional framework which entered into force in June 2008. It aims to create the conditions for security, stability and development in the member states of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR), which includes Kenya, Uganda, Sudan and South Sudan from the IGAD region. It is accompanied by a series of additional protocols, including the Protocol on the Protection and Assistance to IDPs and the Protocol on the Property Rights of Returning Persons. The adoption of those

two protocols is a clear recognition of the link between addressing internal displacement and achieving peace, security and development.

The Protocol aims to guarantee the implementation of the Guiding Principles by establishing a legal basis for its domestication into national law, while the Protocol on the Property Rights of Returning Persons addresses one of the most pressing challenges to durable solutions in the Great Lakes Region: access to land and property lost, confiscated or expropriated through the process of displacement and exile.[lxviii]

THE MIGRATION POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR AFRICA AND PLAN OF ACTION 2018-2030

The AU revised Migration Policy Framework (MPFA 2018-2030) and Plan of Action were adopted in 2018. It reflects the current migration dynamics in Africa and offers a revised strategic framework to guide AU Member States and RECs in the management of migration. It acknowledges the **need for comprehensive and concerted efforts to address the issue of internal displacement** and includes numerous recommended strategies on how to achieve that.

IGAD REGIONAL MIGRATION POLICY FRAMEWORK

IGAD Is the only Regional Economic Community in Africa that has adopted a Regional Migration Policy Framework (RMPF). The IGAD Regional Migration Policy Framework aims to reinforce the capacity of African states to effectively respond to crises of forced migration including refugees, asylum seekers, and particularly IDPs. It also paves the way to harmonized laws, standards and compilation of statistics among its member states to better manage migration in the region. IGAD has also rolled out the Migration governance architecture at both the regional and national level. This has resulted in the establishment of the Regional Consultative Process (RCP in 2008), the Regional Migration Coordination Committee (RMCC in 2014), and National Coordination Mechanism in all Member States since 2016.

NATIONAL AND SUB-NATIONAL IDP FRAMEWORKS

Most of the countries of the IGAD region have adopted progressive national frameworks addressing internal displacement, often to respond to large scale internal displacement.

Uganda was a pioneer and adopted its National IDP Policy in 2004 - five years before the adoption of the Kampala Convention - to respond to the displacement caused by the conflict between the government and the Lord's Resistance Army. The comprehensive framework addresses displacement associated with conflict and disasters and follows the Guiding Principles. It commits the government to protect its citizens against arbitrary displacement, promotes coordinated response mechanisms and contains provisions for durable solutions. The implementation of the policy has, however, been criticised for being ineffective. Specific challenges were identified during a government-hosted workshop in 2006, including ongoing insecurity and the presence of landmines and unexploded ordnances; the lack of peace agreements in the places of return; the lack of training of officials and police officers; the government's over-reliance on NGOs to protect the rights of IDPs; budget constraints and HLP conflicts.[lxix] While the Policy is considered strong, its implementation is still limited.[lxx]

Sudan adopted its National Policy for Internally Displaced Persons in 2009 to address internal displacement associated with conflict and disasters. The document lists the government's responsibilities in assisting IDPs and briefly touches on IDPs' right to durable solutions. The Policy nominates the Humanitarian Aid Commission as the focal point on internal displacement but does not, however, contain budgetary provisions. Its implementation has been qualified as problematic because of lack of capacity and political will.[lxxi]

Kenya adopted the Prevention, Protection and Assistance to IDPs and Affected Communities Act in 2012. The Act refers to the Guiding Principles and contains measures to prevent internal displacement associated with conflict and disasters, provide assistance IDPs while in displacement and pursue durable solutions. It also provides an institutional framework for IDPs in the form an inclusive implementation committee, the National Consultative Coordination committee (NCCC).[lxxii] However, the IDP Policy meant to articulate some of the aspects of the action is yet to be adopted. As a consequence, there is no clear durable solutions strategy for IDPs nor IDP profiling.

In 2017, South Sudan adopted its Framework for Return, Reintegration and Relocation of Displaced Persons. It should be followed by the adoption of a national bill to guarantee the protection of and solutions for IDPs. Indeed, the "Protection and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons Act, 2019" is currently being reviewed by Ministries of the government.

Authorities in Somalia have worked closely with the international community to develop policy frameworks addressing internal displacement, with the latest achievement being the finalisation of the National Policy on Refugee-Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons in July 2019, which is expected to be adopted by the Cabinet by the end of the year. However, the protection of IDPs and their right to durable solutions are enshrined in the National Development Plan (NDP) 2017-2019, reflecting the need for an approach to durable solutions that goes beyond the humanitarian spectrum. The NDP mainstreams durable solutions across several chapters and contain a chapter dedicated to the "Reintegration of the displaced and returnees." In addition, Somalia endorsed a number of sub-national policies, including the Benadir Regional Administration Policy for Internally Displaced Persons and Returnees in Mogadishu (2019), Somaliland Internal Displacement Policy (2015) and Puntland Policy Guidelines on Displacement (2012). After the adoption of the national policy, it will be critical for Somalia to harmonize the legal frameworks to ensure that the multiple frameworks do not offer overlapping or potentially conflicting protection frameworks that could represent a challenge to the implementation of the national policy.

In October 2017, Ethiopia's Somali Regional State endorsed a durable strategy aligned with the Guiding Principles, IASC Framework and Kampala Convention, while factoring in local realities such as pastoralism. The strategy was developed by the Durable Solutions Working Group (DSWG), and the initiative triggered the interest of other regions of Ethiopia, which launched their own DSWG. In turn, this triggered the attention of policy-makers at the national level and the creation of a national DSGW chaired by government and co-chaired by RCO and IOM.[lxxiii] The federal government is currently in the process of developing a national IDP Policy and has introduced institutional frameworks to respond to the immediate needs of IDPs, such as the IDP Advisory Group and a national steering committee.[lxxiv] In April 2019, the government launched its national IDP Recovery Plan in order to promote and facilitate returns.

Djibouti does not, to date, have an IDP law or policy.

OTHER NATIONAL AND SUB-NATIONAL FRAMEWORKS

A comprehensive and adequate response to internal displacement goes beyond life-saving humanitarian interventions. Resilience and durable solutions are complex processes that should be embedded in long-term development, disaster risk reduction (DRR), human rights and peace-building frameworks.

Djibouti refers to internal displacement in the 2001 peace agreement "Accord de Réforme et de Concorde Civile". It also benefits from a Disaster Risk Management Country Programme founded by the World Bank.

Ethiopia's most relevant policy framework is the 2013 Disaster Risk Management policy, which does not specifically address the assistance needs of IDPs but aims to reduce risks associated with disasters.

In Kenya, a disaster response plan linked to the Vision 2030 is in place. A series of land-related legislations have also been adopted, including the National Land Policy in 2009, followed by the Land Act, the Land Registration Act and the National Land Commission Act in 2012. Such laws are important to mitigate the risk of and help resolve land conflicts and, in turn, facilitate the resolution of HLP conflict that could go in the way of durable solutions for IDPs.

In Somalia, the response to internal displacement was not included in the New Deal Compact, yet its commitment to peace-building and accountability make it a tool to contribute to the prevention of internal displacement. Moreover, Somalia considers internal displacement as a development issue and included it in its NDP 2017-2019, which contains provisions for durable solutions. Somalia's Durable Solutions Initiative is state-led, multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder approach providing a collective framework for harmonizing durable solutions programming. The initiative comes in support of the implementation of the NDP and aims to reinforce Somalia's federal, state and local governments' capacity to address internal displacement, resilience and durable solutions.

South Sudan's 2009 Land Act contains provisions for HLP conflict, restitution and compensation, which are essential to the legal safety of IDPs. The 2011 Transitional Constitution refers to internal displacement and declares the Council of State responsible for the monitoring of durable solutions for IDPs and reconstruction efforts in areas affected by conflict and disaster. The Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MHADM) developed a strategic plan for the period 2018-2020 which refers to IDPs.

Internal displacement is systematically addressed in peace agreements in Sudan. The Doha Document for Peace in Darfur makes direct references to and provisions for durable solutions for IDPs. However, there is currently no DRR frameworks in place, nor inclusion of IDPs in national development plans.

Uganda included internal displacement in its voluntary national review of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), a clear sign of the country's understanding of the connectedness between displacement and development. The country also adopted a National Policy for Disaster Preparedness and Management in 2011, as well as a National Climate Change Policy in 2015, which clearly identify disasters and climate change as drivers of displacement.

RECOMMENDATIONS

At the regional level

- Efforts must continue to promote the ratification and domestication of the Kampala Convention.
- Regional frameworks must be used to guide initiatives at the national level and reinforce national capacities when necessary.

At the national level

- It is crucial for national governments to adopt and implement policy frameworks before a crisis occurs that would result in internal displacement, so that the response can take place in real time.
- Internal displacement should be mainstreamed in development, peace-building and DRR frameworks. Non-IDP specific legislations should also be harmonised to address potential gaps and overlaps.

- Policy frameworks and strategies should be informed by evidence-based analysis of durable solutions.
- Bottom-up and top-down approaches should complement each other.
- Policy frameworks should address displacements associated with conflicts, disasters and climate change.
- Regional instruments must be incorporated into national law, and sub-national frameworks should be amended if they do not align with the ones at the national level. The frameworks should be harmonised to address potential gaps and overlaps that could negatively affect IDPs' resilience or durable solutions.
- In accordance with the Sendai Framework on DRR, governments shall develop DRR plans by 2020. Governments are encouraged to include provisions for preventing and addressing internal displacement in their DRR plans with the support of the Words into Actions guidelines on disaster displacement. [lxxv]
- Laws should be operationalised through policies and clear implementation strategies.
- Response mechanisms should be appropriately staffed and funded.
- Capacity building for national and local government should be an integral component of the implementation of the frameworks.

INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO RESILIENCE AND DURABLE SOLUTIONS IN THE IGAD REGION

Achieving durable solutions is a long-term, gradual process whereby IDPs' displacement-specific needs progressively reduce through humanitarian, development, reconstruction, human rights and peace-building initiatives.

The examples listed below do not represent an exhaustive list of the existing initiatives. They were selected because of their deliberate resilience and/or durable solutions component, their innovative aspect and their multi-stakeholder approach, sometimes including actors not typically associated with displacement.

THE DURABLE SOLUTIONS PROGRAMMING PRINCIPLES

The Durable Solutions Programming Principles were formulated by ReDSS and its partners in 2018, drawing from experiences and learning in durable solutions initiatives. They have been endorsed by the Federal Government of Somalia but could also guide durable solutions policies and programmes in other countries of the IGAD region.

The principles state that durable solutions should be:

- Government-led;
- Area-based;
- Collective and comprehensive;
- Participatory and community-based;
- Rights and needs-based;
- Sensitive to gender, age, disabilities and marginalisation;
- Sustainable.

Key points

- The Durable solutions programming principles can be adapted and adopted regionally.
- The Durable solutions programming principles are evidence- and experience-based.

DURABLE SOLUTIONS CONSORTIA

SOMALIA SOLUTIONS INITIATIVE

The Durable Solutions Initiative (DSI) is a state-led, community-focused initiative launched in December 2015. "The DSI is based on the premise that providing effective and durable solutions in Somalia require the combination of area-based, cross -sectoral, multi-stakeholders, needs and rights-based approaches and the simultaneous involvement of humanitarian, development as well as peace and state building partners under the leadership of government authorities."[lxxvi]

It aims is to support the government in the development of frameworks to implement the NDP and harmonize durable solutions approaches and programming in Somalia through policy dialogue, coordination and programme implementation. The DSI is also aligned with the UN cluster system in

order to prioritize IDP solutions with the government. By doing so, the DSI ensures better consistency among actors and more efficient use of resources.[lxxvii]

Key points

- The DSI is state-led and community-focused.
- The DSI is aligned with the NDP and national objectives.
- Its cross-sectoral, multi-stakeholder approach is key to the achievement of durable solutions.
- The DSI promotes the harmonisation of legal and policy frameworks.

SOLUTIONS ALLIANCE

The Solutions Alliance rests on the premise that displaced people, including IDPs, can become agents of change and development, benefiting themselves, host communities and the economy. The inclusive forum brings together governments, donors, UN agencies, local civil society organisations, NGOs, academia and the private sector and includes actors not typically associated with displacement.

The aims of the Solutions Alliance is to promote durable solutions and facilitate the transition towards self-reliance. To this end, it helps shape the policy agenda to recognise displacement as a development challenge and supports the development of innovative strategies.

Through its National Groups, including in Somalia and Uganda, the Solutions Alliance has proven to be a good platform to strengthen partnerships between humanitarian, development, human rights and peace-building actors, as well as with the private sector and the academia, ensuring the co-responsibility of finding durable solutions.[lxxviii]

Key points

- The Solutions Alliance is a global platform with national chapters to adapt to the local context and needs.
- The Solutions Alliance promotes cross-sectoral partnerships.
- It brings to the table actors not traditionally associated with the response to internal displacement.

REGIONAL APPROACHES

IGAD DROUGHT DISASTER RESILIENCE AND SUSTAINABILITY INITIATIVE (IDDRSI)

The IDDRSI strategy puts resilience at its very core, and was agreed following the severe drought that affected the region in 2010-2011. The strategy aims to build the resilience of vulnerable communities – especially pastoral and agro-pastoral groups – to drought and other climatic shocks. The strategy comprises eight pillars of action. Migration and displacement are addressed under pillar seven on Human Capital, Gender and Social development. Several pillars touch upon issues on the prevention of displacement and the protection of the displaced population. These include providing equitable access to livelihoods support and basic social services or promoting conflict prevention and resolution and peace building.

Key points

- Internal displacement and durable solutions are mainstreamed various pillars, reflecting their multi-faceted nature.
- The strategy focuses on disasters and the effects of climate change, including their impact on nomadic populations.

NATIONAL AND SUB-NATIONAL APPROACHES

COMMON SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY PLATFORM (CSAP) IN MOGADISHU, SOMALIA[lxxix]

The Common Social Accountability Platform was initiated in 2018 by Africa's Voices Foundation (AVF) in partnership with the Benadir Regional Administration and ReDSS. CSAP uses an interactive radio method where the audience can contribute to radio debates via text messages, with the objective of informing ongoing durable solutions programmes and decision-making and creating a dialogue between citizens and authorities.

The radio debate shows covered the topics of durable solutions, discrimination against displaced groups and evictions and gathered 3,267 contributions via text messages, with 51 percent of the participants coming from displaced groups and 40 percent being women. Among others, a representative from the Benadir Regional Administration participated in the shows to discuss the role of government in durable solutions.

The first results were positive, with 78 percent of the participants stating that they feel more included in decision-making on durable solutions and 46 percent participating several times. The success of the programme is not limited to the scale of the contribution. Indeed, the feedback received via text messages was often relevant to inform programming. The participants demanded greater participation in aid management, but also a stronger implication of the governments over NGOs in the delivery of assistance. The feedback also highlighted misconceptions that IDPs should live in rural areas that better fit their livelihoods in farming and pastoralism or that IDPs are a health risk to host communities; which should be addressed through social cohesion programming.

The pilot project succeeded in building a dialogue valued by IDPs, using digital media discussion spaces to build a platform for social accountability and including IDPs in the decision-making progress on durable solutions. However, some of the participants expressed their frustration with the absence of on-the-ground progress following the fruitful discussions, which also illustrate how supply-side programming can generate unduly expectations.

Key points

- The programme is implemented in partnership with the authorities.
- The participation of the authorities in the radio programmes creates a direct connection with IDPs and displacement-affected communities.
- The use of digital media spaces increases the audience and reaches IDPs and displacement-affected communities in remote areas.

BEYOND BENTIU YOUTH REINTEGRATION STRATEGY: CONDITIONS FOR PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE BETWEEN YOUTH IDPS, RETURNEES AND HOST COMMUNITY MEMBERS, SOUTH SUDAN

IOM and UNDP supported the trends of spontaneous returns from Bentiu PoC sites by creating a foundation for peaceful co-existence between youth IDPs, returnees and host community members. The programme involved three components, including the creation of a strong evidence-based analysis of conflict drivers, return patterns and immediate interventions required to solidify sustainable returns of youth IDPs; the reinforcement of mediation and reconciliation mechanisms in the Bentiu PoC sites and between IDPs, returnees and host communities; and the reinforcement of economic and social interdependencies between the IDPs, returnees and host communities through livelihoods and rehabilitation of critical community infrastructure.

Key points

- The project aims to reinforce social cohesion to pave the way for safe, sustainable returns.
- The project combines peace-building, development and humanitarian components.
- The project is area- and evidence-based and tailored to the local conflict drivers and return patterns.

"DIRISWANAAG" LIVELIHOODS PROJECT, SOMALIA[lxxx]

Plan International implemented the "Diriswanaag" livelihoods project in camps and urban areas in Puntland between 2011 and 2013.

Working with local partners, authorities and vendors, the project proposed training programmes and grants for women with no access to income generating activities, while also giving them food assistance to prevent drop-outs. As a consequence of short-term interventions combined with long-term improvements, the percentage of students completing the training programmes was significantly higher than that of similar initiatives not providing food assistance (93 percent vs 50 percent), and 80 percent of those who completed the training found employment, resulting in a 60 percent increase in income. To achieve such results, the training programmes were aligned with market needs in urban environments, such as cleaning and gardening.

Key points

- The project was implemented in close partnership with local civil society organisations, local authorities and the private sector, thus ensuring participation, ownership and needs-based training programmes.
- The combination of humanitarian and development assistance allowed the project to meet IDPs direct food security needs, while the training programmes increased their resilience and paved the way for durable solutions.

PARTICIPATORY AND GENDER-BALANCED URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING, LAND MANAGEMENT, ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY CONSTRUCTION AND SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS IN BLUE NILE STATE, SUDAN[lxxxi]

This urban planning project was implemented between 2013 and 2015 by UN-Habitat and supporting UN agencies, including UNDP, FAO and UNFPA. The organisations availed their technical support to the Sudanese government in order to support the livelihoods of returning IDPs.

UN-Habitat supported the State Ministry of Planning in drafting a Regional Spacial Strategy and urban plans, while training programmes and livelihoods activities were implemented. The Regional Spatial Strategy reviewed existing IDP sites and determined those that could be sustained through endogenous resources in the long term and those that would be unlikely to be self-sustained, and thus options for resettlement.

Among the training opportunities was a training in construction work, which enabled trainees to build the new housing and infrastructure they would benefit from. 200 plots of housing for returning IDPs were allocated, while one youth centre and one community centre were built, increasing access to housing for returning IDPs as well as access to services.

IDPs and local authorities were included in the planning process in order to ensure local ownership and help stakeholders agree on relevant livelihoods and housing initiatives.

Key points

- The project combined humanitarian and development interventions.
- Access to livelihoods and access to housing are two key elements to IDPs' material safety in the pursuit of durable solutions.
- The project relies on a cooperative approach including government, local authorities and several UN agencies, each contributing a different expertise.
- A potential negative effect of having newly trained IDPs build their own houses could have been to trigger the resentment of host communities for not using pre-existing local craftsmanship.

MIDNIMO "UNITY" PROGRAMME

As a response to returnees from Kenya and significant drought- and conflict-induced displacement in the nascent Jubaland and Southwest states of Somalia, the UN and government partners launched the Midnimo programme in 2016, as part of the Durable Solutions Initiative.

A pilot programme approved within the Somalia Development and Reconstruction Fund (SDRF), Midnimo sought to ensure the federal and local governments led the engagement with displacement affected communities in urban areas, in line with a national strategy for engagement known as the Wadajir Framework under overall remit of the Ministry of Interior, Federalism and Reconciliation. The pilot Midnimo has led to significant additional investments in durable solutions programming in Somalia, and government-led community planning processes have resulted in significant external investment in basic services infrastructure.

This programme is intended to build social cohesion as a strategic approach to enhance peacebuilding and integration among the displacement affected, returnees, other migrant groups and host communities.[lxxxii]

Key points

- The programme is government-led and community-driven.
- The programme relies on strong collaboration between government and international stakeholders.
- The programme focuses on social cohesion to pave the way for durable solutions.
- The programme establishes strategic links to longer term governance/development programmes.
- The programme put an emphasis on spatial planning in urban areas.

PUNTLAND SHELTER PROJECT, SOMALIA[lxxxiii]

The Puntland Shelter Project was implemented by World Vision in 2016, in close collaboration with the Ministry of Interior of Puntland.

The Government of Puntland acquired land from private owners and transferred individual title deeds to IDPs after housing had been constructed on it by World Vision. Housing solutions alone are, however, not enough to achieve durable solutions. With this in mind, the project was designed as multi-sectoral

and ensured that a community was built around the housing programmes, with access roads, access to healthcare and water supply. Ultimately, the resettled IDPs were integrated in the town of Garowe.

> Key points
>
> - The key to this project's success was the strong collaboration between the government and World Vision.
> - Giving IDPs houses and title deeds give them a sense of belonging, which fosters integration.
> - The project relied on local craftsmanship to build the houses, such boosting the local economy contributing to a positive attitude towards the integration of IDPs.

SOMALIA URBAN PLANNING PROJECT AND SOMALIA URBAN RESILIENCE PROJECT[lxxxiv]

The World Bank's Urban Planning Project and Urban Resilience Project aim to strengthen urban resilience in urban areas by reinforcing municipalities' and the government' technical and financial capacities, financing infrastructure investments and creating livelihoods opportunities for vulnerable groups, including IDPs. It places regional and local authorities at the forefront of the urban development agenda.

The project includes measures to ensure that forced evictions are avoided and establishes links with other initiatives to provide alternative security of tenure for IDPs.[lxxxv] It is implemented in protracted IDP settlements in Mogadishu, in partnership with a broad range of actors from different sectors, all bringing in their capacities to address implementation challenges related to forced evictions, increases in the price of land and capacity gaps at the municipality level.[lxxxvi]

> Key points
>
> - The project relies on a Strong collaboration with authorities and community participation.
> - The capacity reinforcement component of the project ensures participation, local ownership and sustainability.
> - The project establishes links between internal displacement and urban planning.
> - The project combines short- and long-term approaches.

JOINT UN-HABITAT/ NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL HOUSING MODEL, SOMALIA

UN-Habitat and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) initiated a 1-year pilot project providing a range of support to promote IDPs' resilience and ability to make their own housing decisions. The project focuses on improving securing of tenure for rental accommodation and includes a range of support, including rental subsidies, WASH improvements and employment, thus addressing short-term needs for cash, medium-term needs for housing and long-term needs for economic inclusion.[lxxxvii]

The project is implemented in close collaboration with the Benadir Regional Administration, which is involved in the find management unit and the provision of legal and counselling services for those at risk of forced evictions.[lxxxviii]

> Key points
>
> - The project focuses on housing rather than shelter.
> - Improving IDP's security of tenure contributes to protecting them from forced evictions.
> - The approach promotes sustainable self-reliance.
> - The project establishes links between internal displacement and urban planning.
> - Combines short- and long-term approaches.
> - Includes communities in planning.

KISMAYO CITY PROFILING

In order to face the influx of IDPs and IDP returnees in urban centres, planning ahead of infrastructure needs is critical to build social cohesion in IDP settlements, improve service provision and ensure that they do not turn into slums.

Appropriate urban planning is only possible when developed in close collaboration with local populations and with a good understanding of the urban systems in place and their potential evolutions. It is also important to acknowledge that displaced populations can be self-reliant and contribute to the local economy, and that humanitarian response can benefit from the expertise of urban development actors and existing development programming.[lxxxix]

With this in mind, UN-Habitat and IOM organised city consultations in Kismayo in 2017, in partnership with the Governor of the Lower Juba Region, local authorities, the Ministry of Interior and Jubaland Refugee and IDP affairs (JRIA). A city consultation "is an intensive planning consultation where citizens, government officials, elders, religious leaders, representatives of NGOs and donors come together to discuss planning ideas, develop a common understanding on critical issues and problems in their town or village and elaborate a way forward to find solutions and prepare for decision-making by authorities or communities."[xc]

> **Key points**
>
> - The profiling results from a strong collaboration between authorities and international actors.
> - The project acknowledges the potential contributions of IDPs to the economy.
> - The profiling has a strong social cohesion component, essential to long-term stability and durable solutions.

DURABLE SOLUTIONS PROFILING IN SUDAN[xci]

The Government of Sudan declared its commitment to reaching durable solutions for Darfur's IDPs, which led to the launch of a durable solutions pilot process in El Fasher, North Darfur. An element of this process has been the profiling exercise in the IDP camps of Abu Shouk and El Salam, conducted jointly by the Government and the international community, including JIPS, IOM/DTM, UN-Habitat and the World Bank. The aim of the profiling was to inform durable solutions responses for the camps and to pilot a durable solutions analysis that can also be applied elsewhere in Sudan.

The profiling exercise piloted the Durable Solutions Indicators Library and analysis approach[xcii], and was based on a sample-based households survey in the IDP camps and El Fasher city, as well as on an urban analysis of the availability of services. The results, which have been jointly reviewed by all stakeholders along the analysis process, have fed into the local action plans as well as the discussions around the national level durable solutions strategy. The qualitative and quantitative data generated by the exercise was used as evidence for the North Darfur government's stabilisation plan launched in November 2018.

Such an approach is particularly relevant in the search for durable solutions, rooting policy development in IDP's capacities, needs and preferences for durable solution while enabling a collaboration between national authorities, local authorities, communities and humanitarian/development actors.

Key points

- The initiative roots policy development in IDP's capacities, needs and preferences for durable solutions.
- The profiling results from a collaboration between national authorities, local authorities, communities and humanitarian and development actors.

RECOMMENDATIONS

At the international/regional level

- International and regional actors should align their programmes with national priorities and strategies. Conversely, national priorities should align with international and regional standards and objectives.
- Achieving durable solutions is a long-term process and donors should consider long-term funding strategies.
- Initiatives should be harmonised to follow the recommendations and indicators of the IASC Framework

At the international/regional level

- Initiatives should be led by national and local authorities, in collaboration with humanitarian, development, human rights, peace-building and urban stakeholders.
- IDPs and displacement affected communities should be consulted and involved in the planning and decision-making process.
- Initiatives should be implemented in partnership with local organisations and based on community engagement.
- Durable solutions in urban areas must link targeted responses with inclusive urban planning and development approaches.
- Durable solutions in urban areas require access to land tenure for IDPs to protect them from forced evictions.
- Programming should consider interventions to strengthen social cohesion and protection considerations to minimize potential grievance and monitor or address tensions between displaced and host communities.

EVIDENCE-BASED POLICIES AND PROGRAMMING

The importance of quality and agreed upon data and analysis to understand internal displacement - and consequently plan for durable solutions - should not be overlooked.

The availability of reliable data on the systems and capacities in place, the number, location and conditions of IDPs is essential to addressing their needs, achieving durable solutions and implementing the relevant policy frameworks.[xciii] It allows policy frameworks and their subsequent implementation to be tailored to the specific needs of IDPs, based on their circumstances.

Yet, there is a lack on comprehensive, comparable data on internal displacement. Because of the variation in methodologies among actors, figures are often inconsistent, inadequately disaggregated and their scope incomplete. Moreover, internal displacement data tend to focus on new displacements and little information is available on the "outflow", including IDPs who have achieved durable solutions, making progress difficult to assess.[xciv]

Evidence can be consolidated through several methods, including profiling of IDP situations that incorporates a durable solutions analysis, registration, needs assessments, rapid population estimates or national census. [xcv] Not all data collection mechanisms provide the same type of information. Registration, for instance, only gives information on the number of IDPs requiring or benefiting from assistance and is likely to provide an underestimated measure of the scale of internal displacement in instances where there are no benefits to registration. Profiling of IDP situations and durable solutions analysis can also help governments and other stakeholders measure progress towards durable solutions across the IACS criteria, by comparing the situation of IDPs to that of the non-displaced population; while also taking into account the preferences of the IDPs in terms of solutions.[xcvi]

Several countries of the IGAD region have established institutions in charge of collecting data on IDPs. This in in line with the Kampala Convention, which requires national governments to maintain an up-to-date database of IDPs with the support of international organisations. However, data is rarely collected at the national level. Uganda's IDP Policy states that District Probation and Welfare Officers and Sub-County Chiefs should maintain a database, but no official figures are published. In Kenya, the IDP Act establishes the NCCC and gives it the responsibility to "ensure the registration of all internally displaced persons in order to maintain a national database of such persons" within 30 days of displacement but does not establish a methodology nor specifies the nature of the interactions with the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics in the data collection process.[xcvii] As a consequence, no national statistics on IDPs are publicly available.

Initiatives to reinforce the collection and ownership of data at the national level do exist. For instance, the EGRIS Initiative is developing recommendations for governments, UN agencies and other stakeholders on IDP statistics, which will be supported by a compiler's manual. The recommendations will be endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission in March 2020.

National governments often collaborate with IOM, UNHCR and OCHA to collect data. National ownership of the process of data collecting and analysis, however, plays a pivotal role in ensuring that the data is utilised to its maximum potential and contributes to the understanding of long-term perspectives for IDPs. Initiatives such as IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), endorsed by the governments of Ethiopia and South Sudan, encourage national ownership.

The endorsement of IOM/DTM by governments enables the methodology to adapt to national policy and programming needs. For instance, following the government of Ethiopia's IDP Recovery Plan, IOM adapted the DTM methodology to capture information on current living conditions as well as needs to fully achieve durable solutions in places of return, through adopting the Village Assessment Survey

(VAS). This means that DTM does not only capture information on immediate needs but also medium-to long-term needs.

To be relevant to durable solutions, evidence needs to incorporate and combine humanitarian, development, human rights and peace-building perspectives including, when possible, disaggregated analysis, measurement of progress across all relevant criteria, perspectives and preferences of IDPs and analysis of the context such as HLP, infrastructure, governance and rule of law. They must also take into consideration the functionality of national and local systems to deliver durable solutions.

Such initiatives are already being implemented. Uganda includes internal displacement indicators in its Voluntary National Review of the Sustainable Development Goals (SGD) and Somalia in its National Development Plan. The World Bank and UNHCR recently created the Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement focusing on microdata including detailed information on income, consumption, skills, health, and economic activity.[xcviii] The data collected is not protection-related but rather focuses of poverty assessments and market/skills analysis, thus highlighting the recognition of the need for greater complementarity between humanitarian and development actors. UN-Habitat and the Global Alliance for Urban Crises developed an urban profiling methodology providing a spatial analysis of the impacts of displacement on infrastructure and basic services provision, the housing market and local economy, in order to identify key strains, and priority investments needed support durable solutions for IDPs and reduce negative impacts on host communities.[xcix]

Key points
- National governments should maintain an up-to-date database of IDPs with the support of international organisations. In turn, international actors should promote national ownership of data.
- Policies and durable solutions programming should be based on reliable, comparable data.
- Data should combine humanitarian, development, human rights and peace-building perspectives.
- Data collection systems should include data on outflows and durable solutions in order to contribute to the understanding of long-term perspectives for IDPs.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

- Initiatives to promote durable solutions and resilience should work in support of governments and national strategies.
- Non-governmental actors should seek to establish partnerships with governments and build participatory approaches to planning and programming for durable solutions.
- All actors should seek to establish a strong humanitarian-development-peace nexus for durable solutions for IDPs.
- Resilience and durable solutions programming should be based on reliable, up-to-date, and agreed-upon, disaggregated data, as well as engagement of IDPs and displacement affected communities using an area-based approach.
- Achieving durable solutions is a long-term process and donors should consider long-term funding strategies.
- Initiatives should be harmonised follow the recommendations and indicators of the IASC Framework.
- Donors should review their funding strategies to allow for more long-term, multi-partner funding.
- Forced evictions and HLP conflict pose a direct threat to IDPs' resilience and durable solutions. More programming should seek to guarantee security of tenure for IDP, working together with municipalities.
- Livelihoods initiatives should not be over-reliant on vocational trainings and ensure that supply is aligned with demand.

AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL

- Efforts must continue to promote the ratification and domestication of the Kampala Convention.
- Regional policy frameworks should align with international standards.
- Regional frameworks must be used to guide initiatives at the national level and reinforce national capacities when necessary.
- Stakeholders should undertake a detailed donor mapping for each country of the IGAD region.

AT THE NATIONAL/SUBNATIONAL LEVEL

- Efforts to achieve resilience and durable solutions should be conducted with a "whole of government" approach including national and local level authorities and relevant line ministries, with an adequate coordination mechanism.
- Internal displacement should be mainstreamed in development, peace-building and DRR frameworks. Non-IDP-specific legislations should also be harmonised to address potential gaps and overlaps.
- Regional instruments must be incorporated into national legislation, and sub-national frameworks should be amended if they do not align with the ones at the national level.
- Governments shall develop DRR plan with provisions for internal displacement.
- Capacity building for national and local government should be an integral component of the implementation of the frameworks.
- IDPs and displacement affected communities should be consulted and involved in the planning and decision-making process.
- Initiatives should be implemented in partnerships with local organisations and based on community engagement.
- Durable solutions in urban areas must link targeted responses with inclusive urban planning and development approaches.

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