







significant obstacle to be tackled. In Iraq, while the government has taken important steps in establishing laws and policies related to internal displacement, including through actions taken by the Ministry of Migration and Displacement to ensure a focal point ministry was dedicated to responding to issues related to displacement and establishing a compensation scheme for victims of armed conflict, implementation continues to face challenges. IDPs face accessibility constraints to the compensation scheme while no payments have been paid to 5.585 (ac)-7 capac

States require political will, capacity and resources to adopt or amend and implement laws and policies relating to IDPs and to prevent or respond to internal displacement. Where such laws and policies have been drafted or put in place, implementation has lagged due to a lack of capacity and resources, as well as lack of accountability for non-compliance, highlighting the importance of supporting state capacity in the short and longer term, by linking laws and policies with other domestic institutions to support acher domestic accountability

of support

Much work has been done over the past decades to research, analyse, design, operationalise and not least advocate for progressing and advancing solutions to internal displacement. Yet, we continue to witness lack of investment in measures to prevent internal displacement, lack of political will to put a stop to armed conflict, generalised violence and human rights violations leading to internal displacement; coupled with a lack of acknowledgement of the specific protection and assistance needs of IDPs, and at times even the very existence of IDPs and internal displacement. As a result, many situations of internal displacement remain stalled and become protracted which has a huge impact on the lives and rights of IDPs as well as host communities.

The legal foundation for solutions for IDPs and to internal displacement is clear:

In light of their specific situation, IDPs determine whether to pursue

There is  
Durable solutions must be \_\_\_\_\_ and undertaken in \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_<sup>4</sup>

The development of the \_\_\_\_\_ (FDS) 10 years ago was an important achievement and major milestone in ensuring a rights-based approach to durable solutions for IDP; in providing a definition for what constitutes a durable solution; and in establishing the eight criteria to be used to determine to what extent a durable solution has been achieved.

With the FDS in place, we (now) have further clarity and operational guidance for how collectively durable solutions for IDPs can be advanced and achieved. The FDS specifies that a rights-based approach to durable solutions for IDPs entails \_\_\_\_\_ and defines that \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ With this definition, common ground has been established for facilitating, contributing to, monitoring and measuring the progress on durable solutions for IDPs and to internal displacement.

As an operational humanitarian displacement organisation 88199r7 0 595.25 842 reW\*ñBe11(C)-3(F)26(r)-11(a)5(m)9(e)

for IDPs, under three headings;

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The fact that the majority of IDPs today remain in displacement for years and may even be displaced multiple times before solutions can be realised, points to the need to acknowledge and work with IDPs while in displacement to preserve and enhance their self-protection and livelihood capacities.

Planning and implementing solutions to internal displacement is a complex endeavour and points to the need for a comprehensive, rights-based and age, gender and diversity (AGD) sensitive and inclusive approach.<sup>8</sup> Even as displacement becomes protracted, it is essential to start discussions on and preparations for solutions

and international actors prefer return to local integration (and settlement elsewhere in the country). Even when return is the solution for the majority, consideration needs to be given to marginalised and/or vulnerable IDPs who may not be able and/or wish to return. Further, it is essential to ensure IDPs' access to solutions information which is age-specific, reliable and appropriately communicated and accessible to IDPs across diversity factors. It is important that host communities also be included in solutions processes to facilitate their acceptance and support for (re)integration and peaceful co-existence and with that durable solutions for IDPs.

Civil society actors at large have an important role to play and can be a driving factor in mobilising support and solidarity by bringing attention to and documenting displacement challenges, local IDP protection needs and concerns, as well as playing a key role in pushing for appropriate displacement responses and solutions.

In the same way that insecurity is a major impediment to return in the aftermath of a conflict, the cessation of fighting and the establishment of security, including by way of support for national security forces by an international police presence or peace-keeping troops, can be a factor contributing to a conducive environment in which IDPs can develop confidence and can start to prepare and plan for possible solutions to their displacement situation.

A related key driver for displacement solutions is to safeguard the core right to freedom of movement, which in concrete terms means that displaced persons are able to move around freely, choose their place of residence and pursue solutions to their displacement. Freedom of movement is a crucial factor for establishing and/or maintaining social and economic networks.

We know that internal displacement situations are characterised by a multitude of housing, land and property (HLP) challenges and issues. These include, but are not limited to, issues regarding ownership, occupation, secondary occupation, evictions, land grabbing, lost HLP documents, lack of shelter and unavailability of land for livelihoods, destruction of houses and property, boundary disputes, and compensation and restitution. It is essential to address to these issues as they may otherwise constitute





operationalisation of frameworks, strategies and initiatives on solutions to displacement.<sup>11</sup> The attention, buy-in and presence from the international community has been seen to be a factor driving forward displacement solutions. With increased

DRC welcomes the HLP's introduction of the "The Whole-of-Displacement perspective brings attention to the interdependency and linkages between IDPs, refugees and returnees, especially as it pertains to solutions, and as such the Whole-of-Displacement perspective adds value to our shared understanding and joint efforts on prevention, response and solutions to internal displacement. Further, the perspective aligns very well with DRC's programme response framework within which DRC works throughout the to respond to emergency assistance and protection needs, support

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