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Unlocking Protracted Displacement



Area Based Durable Solutions Planning *Training*



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Session 1: Durable solutions and Area-based approach. What is it?

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Objectives

Define durable solutions

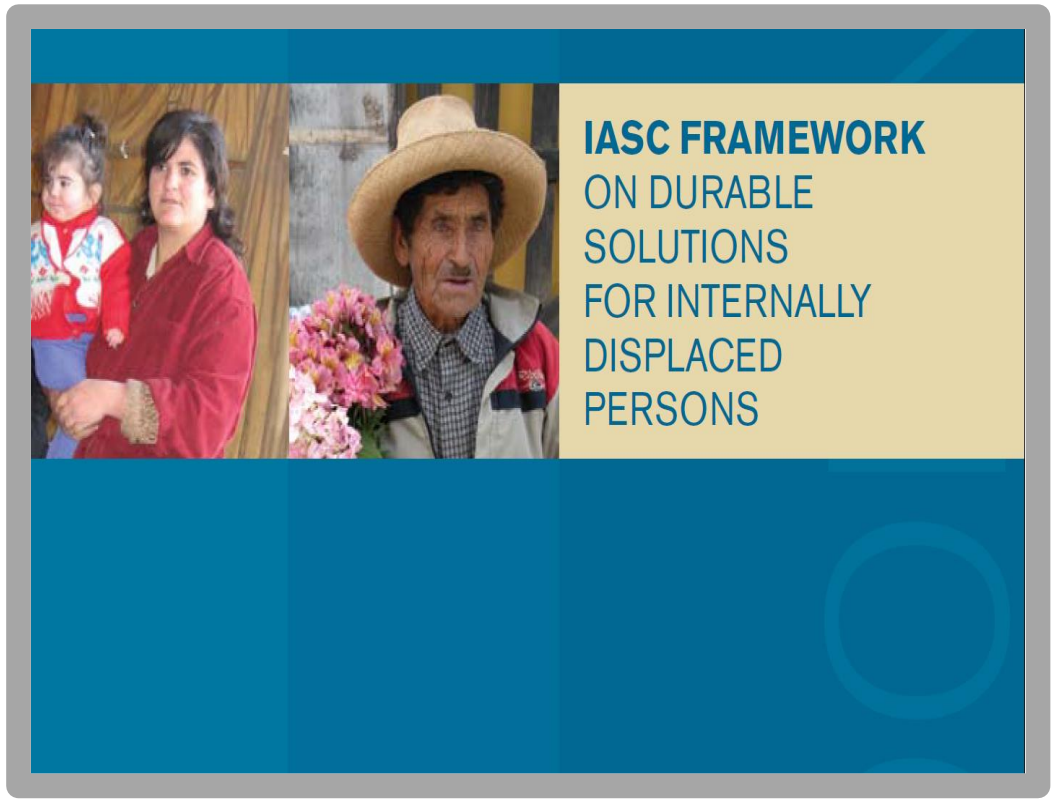
What is the added value of this approach?

Durable solutions and area-based approach

Know more about Displacement Affected Communities

Explain what an area-based approach is

Durable Solutions Definition



A Durable Solutions is achieved when displaced persons:

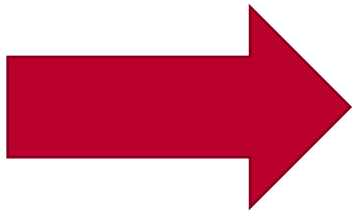
No longer have protection and assistance needs related to their displacement

Have access to their rights without discrimination

It can be achieved through:

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- Sustainable reintegration at the place of origin: voluntary return
- Local integration in areas where displaced persons take refuge
- In another part of the country based on their choice or in another country (resettlement)



Sustainable (re) Integration

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Durable Solutions process towards integration

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8 criteria

1. Long-term safety and security
2. Adequate standard of living
3. Access to livelihoods and employment
4. Access to remedies and justice
5. Accessible mechanism for restoration of Housing Land and Property (HLP)
6. Personal and other documentation
7. Family reunification
8. Participation in public affairs

- Solutions is a long-term process
- The primary responsibility of States
- Support by humanitarian and development actors

Displacement affected Communities (DAC)



IDPs

Host communities

Refugees

Returnees



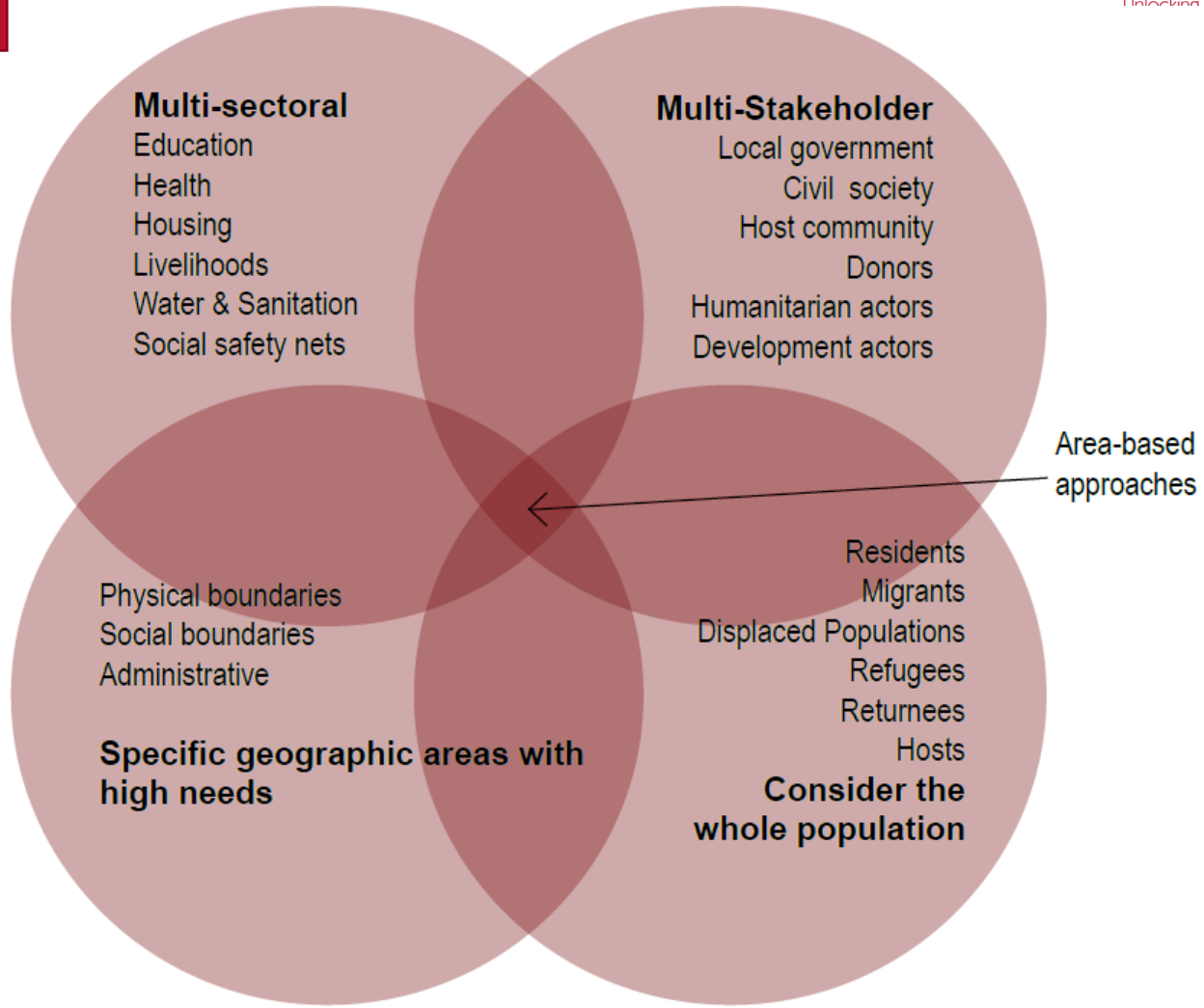
How can we respond to the needs of Displacement Affected Communities ?

An area-based approach is an approach that responds to the whole population living in a specific geographic area

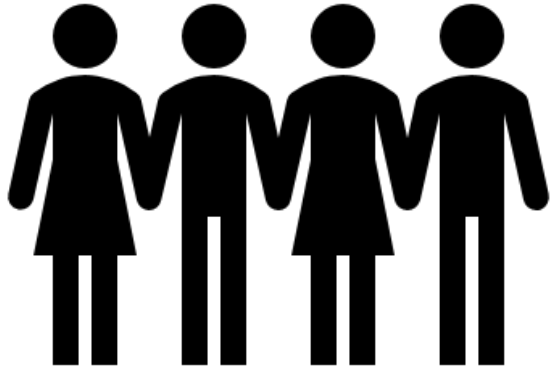


RETURNEES
HOST
IDPS REFUGEES
COMMUNITIES

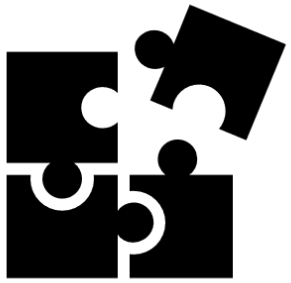
The four dimensions



Source: Adapted from Parker & Maynard (2015)



The whole population



Multi-stakeholder



Multi-sectoral



An area with high needs

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Definition

"Area based approaches refers to an approach that defines the area, rather than a sector or target group, as the main entry point. All stakeholders, services and needs are mapped and assessed, and relevant actors mobilized and coordinated with". (ReDSS/IRC)

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Why adopting such an approach ?

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"Area-based interventions led by local authorities or communities can have wide-ranging benefits, and should be encouraged" (IRC, 2015)



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Because…

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Reduce tensions and real or perceived inequalities and contribute to improving social cohesion



Create a ‘platform’ bringing together a diversity of actors with different capacities



Engage with Local Authorities



Bring targeted and contextualized durable solutions

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Area-based versus cluster approach

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Cluster approach

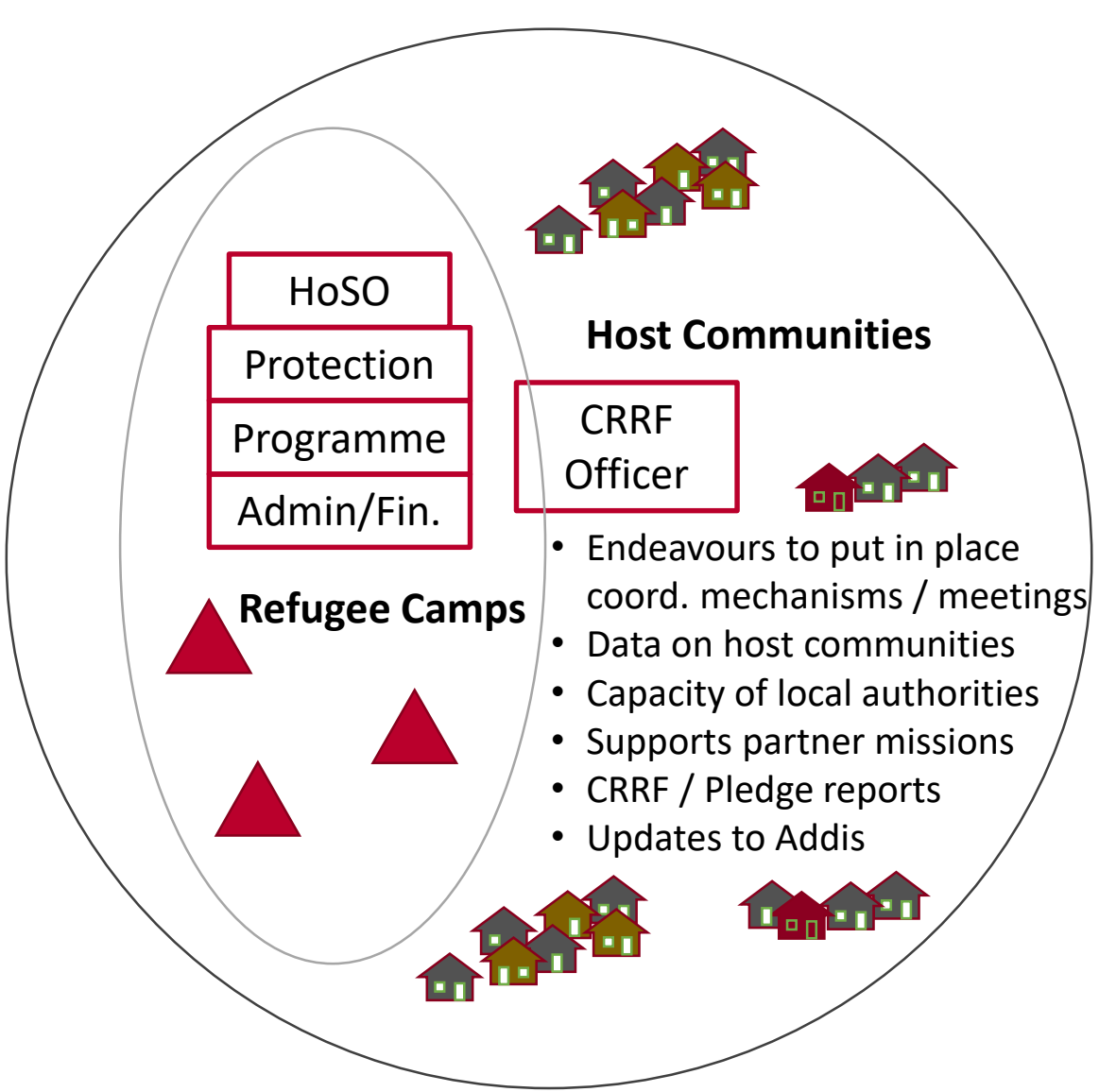
- Emergency response
- Humanitarian
- Short-term
- Population specific
- Lack of involvement of national and local actors
- Limited actors: humanitarian agencies
- Gap/weaknesses in the transition with development actors

Area-based approach

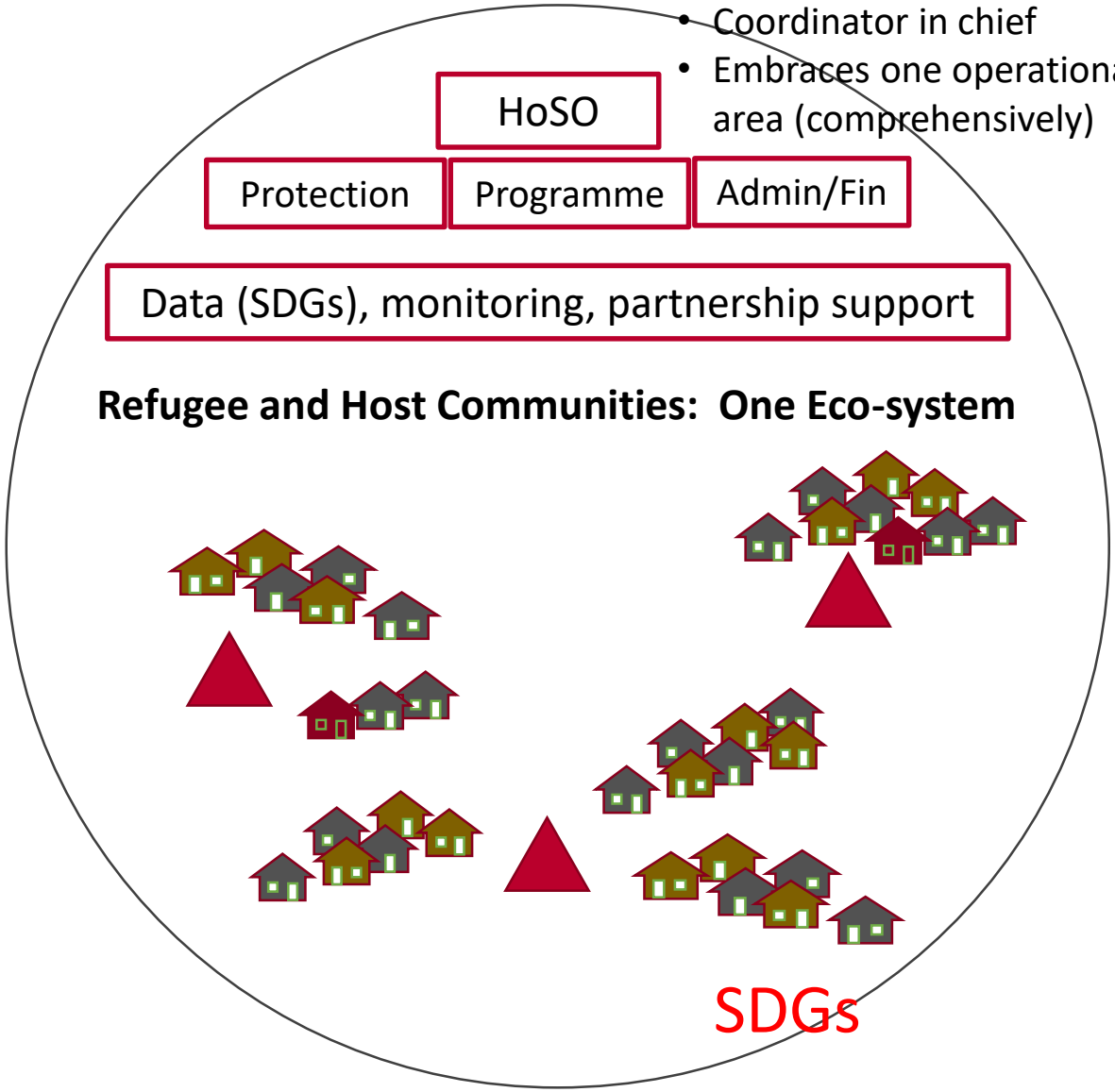
- Humanitarian and development
- Long-term
- Multistakeholder including development actors
- Government led or co-led
- Displacement Affected Communities: whole populations
- Based on local structure and actors

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Schematic: UNHCR conceptualizing the area of operations



2018 - 2019



2020….

Fig. 1

'Four system' CHALLENGES

UN

- UNHCR internal (HR, prog. cycle / financial, priorities)
- UN agencies – capacities / ways of working
- UNHCR / RCO (unexplored opportunities)

Government

- Ongoing public sector reform
- Change in actors
- Capacities and roles
- Plans and strategies

Funding: Donors / partners

- Traditionally-driven agenda (project-style)
- No 'nexus' funding platform
- Development funds – subtracted from humanitarian resources

Society

- Some efforts – eg. WB CDD
- No formalized engagement
- Community / refugee dialogue separate and minimal



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Focus on social cohesion

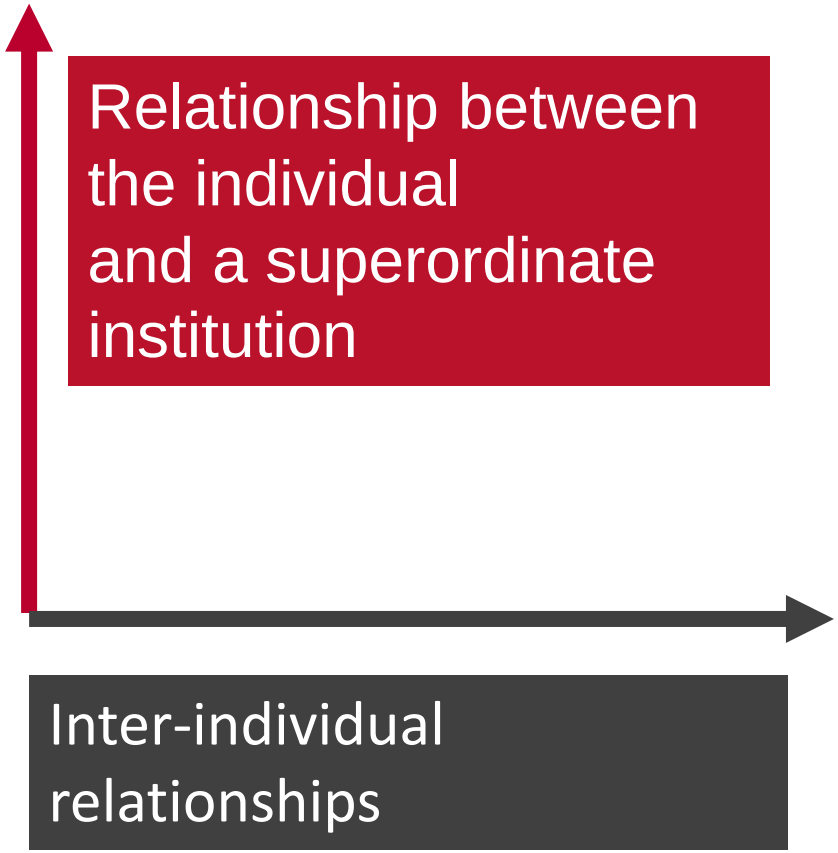
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Social cohesion: what is it?

- Strong, positive, integrated relationships and inclusive identities are perceived as indicative of high social cohesion
- Weak, negative or fragmented relationships and exclusive identities are taken to mean low social cohesion.
- Social cohesion is therefore a multi-faceted, scalar concept.



Dimensions and dynamics



Belonging	Isolation
Inclusion	Exclusion
Participation	Non-involvement
Recognition	Rejection
Legitimacy	Illegitimacy
Trust	Mistrust

Impact of displacement on social cohesion

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- Population influx,
- Harrowing stories
- Humanitarian interventions,
- Changes access to resources
- Competition
- Feeling threatened



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Mediated by:

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- Pre-existing narratives of social identity
- Pre-existing relationships
- Access to services
- Economic situation
- Duration, patterns of settlement
- Other political stresses
- Social flexibility
- Perceptions



Case study: The historical and cultural
construction of narratives around refugee presence in North-east Kenya



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Focus on inclusion in national systems

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What does it mean?

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Displaced people and host communities are supported in an inclusive way and served through the same national systems:

- Avoid the creation of parallel systems for displaced persons
- Ensure their inclusion into national and local systems
- Supporting local/national systems and host communities

"(…) We will take measures to improve their (refugees) integration and ***inclusion****, as appropriate, and with particular reference to* ***access to education, health care, justice and language training****".*

New York Declaration:

Operationally speaking…

