



# Module 4: Durable solutions analysis

# Learning Objectives

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1

Understand how to measure durable solutions

2

Learn how to apply the Syria analytical framework



How can we measure  
progress towards  
durable solutions?

# Why measure durable solutions?

Analysis of Durable Solutions can inform policy, strategy, programming and advocacy, by producing:

- **Baseline analysis of key challenges** for achieving solutions at a given moment;
- **Monitoring of progress** towards solutions over time to inform collective results;
- **Analysis of outcomes/targets** to inform programming.



Figure | Trajectory towards durable solutions

# What questions can a durable solutions analysis answer?

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- To which extent have displaced persons overcome discrimination, assistance and protection needs linked to their displacement, and achieved **local (re)integration**?
- What are the **remaining key obstacles/vulnerabilities** to reaching solutions for displaced persons?
- What are the **future intentions** and plans of the displaced, and what skills and capacities do they have to support their preferred solutions.
- How **feasible** are the different durable solutions options?

# Eight criteria of the IASC Framework

IDPs who have reached a durable solution will enjoy without discrimination:



**1.**  
Long-term safety,  
security and freedom  
of movement



**2.**  
Adequate standard  
of living



**3.**  
Access to livelihoods  
and employment



**4.**  
Access to effective mechanisms  
to restore housing, land and  
property (HLP) or to provide  
compensation



**5.**  
Access to and replacement  
of personal and other  
documentation



**6.**  
Voluntary reunification with  
family members separated  
during displacement

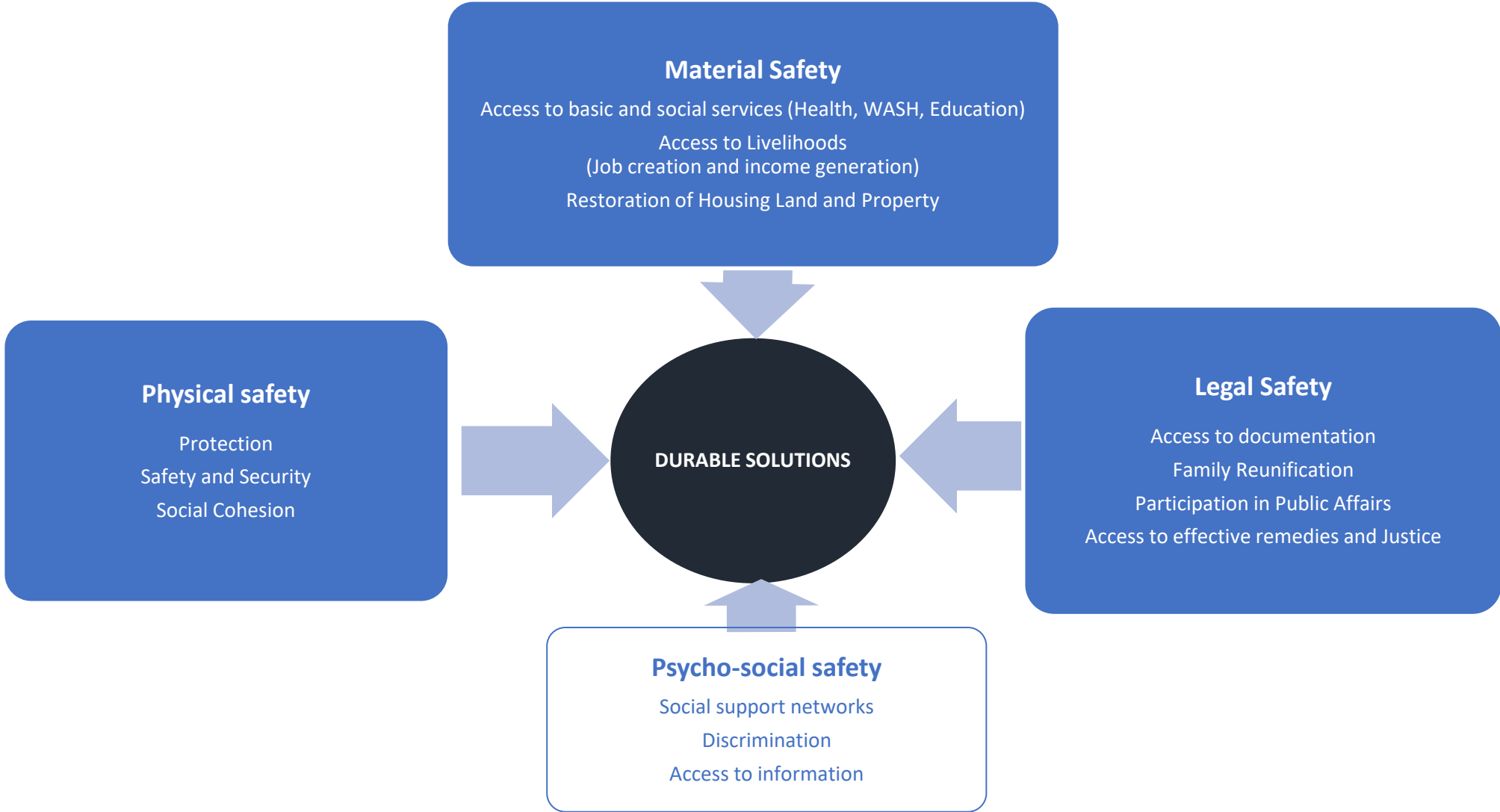


**7.**  
Participation in  
public affairs



**8.**  
Access to  
remedies

# How are durable solutions assessed?



# Learning Objectives

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1

Understand how to measure durable solutions

2

Learn about the Syria Analytical Framework





# Learnong about the Syria Analytical Framework

# Syria Analytical Framework

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- **Purpose** - to put forth a framework that is **specific to the Syria displacement context**, and can be used to **assess progress towards durable solutions for displaced Syrians both inside and outside the country**.
- **Analytical tool** that helps researchers, monitoring and evaluation teams, and other actors to better incorporate a durable solutions lens into their methodologies, research tool design, report writing, etc.
- Can be **utilized by researchers and, advocacy and programming specialists**, and may be of use throughout both research and programming cycles.
- **Two columns of indicators** - one for **assessing conditions inside Syria**, and one for **assessing conditions in neighboring host states** such as Turkey, Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, or Egypt.
- **Collaborative process and the framework is based on:**
  - IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons
  - ReDSS Solutions Framework
  - The Interagency Durable Solutions Indicator Library
  - INGO Durable Solutions Indicator Framework
  - UNHCR's Protection Thresholds and Parameters for Refugee Return to Syria.

# Syria Analytical Framework – Safeties

Safety	Indicator	Suggested Survey Question	Proxy Indicators and Complementary Measurements
Physical Safety	Proportion of target population experiencing imposed or self-imposed restrictions to their freedom of movement.	“Do you or your family members experience restrictions on your movement(s) in your community and surrounding area? If yes, why?”	Qualitative experiences of checkpoints and other security mechanisms; existence of policies and practices restricting movement.
Material Safety	Proportion of target population living in housing with sufficient access to electricity and heating fuel in the past 12 months.	“Over the past 12 months, has your household had regular and adequate access to electricity or heating fuel?”	Electrical coverage in target community; cost of electricity and fuel; Qualitative barriers to meeting needs
Legal Safety	Proportion of target population with secure tenure over housing, land, and property	“Do you believe your household is at risk of losing your current place of residence? If yes, why?”	Qualitative experiences of risks incurred due to lack of documentation; Qualitative descriptions of policies vs. practices
Psycho-social Safety	Proportion of target population reporting having been discriminated against in the past 12 months.	“Have you, a family member, or a close friend been discriminated against in the past 12 months? If yes, why do you think this happened?”	Qualitative accounts of discriminatory practices; host community perceptions of the displaced population

# Case Study on Elbonian refugees in Molvania: Planning a durable solutions analysis

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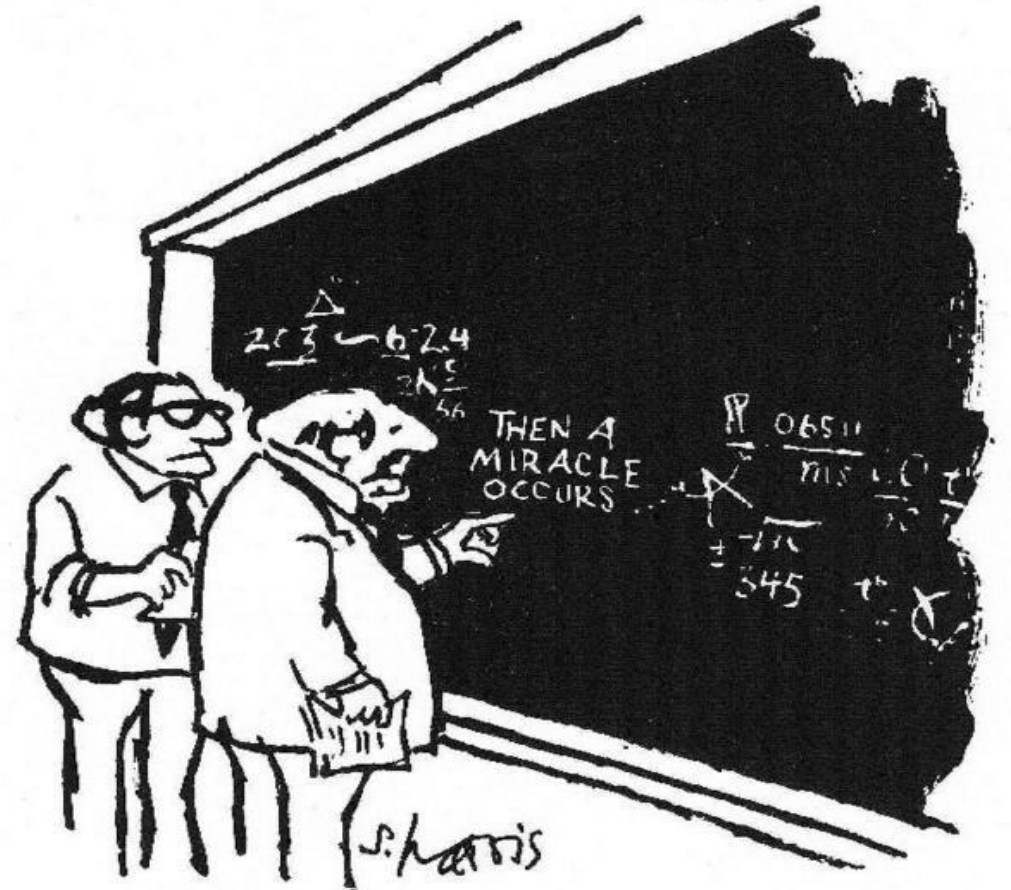
Imagine that you are a consortium composed of CSOs and INGOs working in San Pedro. You are discussing whether to undertake a durable solutions analysis for the Elbonian refugees who live in the province. Please consider the following questions:

- Is it a good idea to conduct a solutions analysis at this time in San Pedro? What are the reasons for and against this?
- Who should the consortia engage with in planning and conducting the SA? You have a partner consortium working in the north of Elbonia- how might they be involved?
- What would you want to find out about during the solutions analysis?
- What population groups would you target in the analysis?
- Who would be the key audience for the solutions analysis?

# The importance of joint analysis

- Creates **co-ownership** and adds **weight** to the final **outcome**.
- Establishes a **common understanding** of what the information means.

Joint analysis can bridge the humanitarian-development divide by including different actors within overall analysis. If national actors lead or are involved in the joint analysis in a meaningful manner, joint analysis can be a vehicle for evidence-based strategic planning and further **localisation** of the response.



"I think you should be more explicit here in step two."

# The results of a joint analysis process

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## Documentation and agreement around:


- Key displacement-related priorities and needs;
- An improved understanding of the populations and geographic areas most affected;
- An improved understanding of what factors are affecting populations and listening to what they need through participation and engagement;
- An identification of what remains unknown and key information and analysis gaps.

-> to inform strategic planning and response, programming and decision making

# Thank you

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