

A group of women and children are standing in a damaged area. In the background, there is a partially destroyed building with exposed rebar and rubble. The women are wearing colorful headscarves and dresses. One woman is holding a young child. The scene suggests a displacement or refugee camp setting.

## Module 2: Durable Solutions Foundations & Frameworks

# Learning Objectives

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1

Learn about the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for IDPs and apply it to the regional context

2

Learn about relevant legal frameworks

# Eight criteria of the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions

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

## GROUP WORK: APPLYING THE CRITERIA FROM THE IASC FRAMEWORK

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Each group will focus on one displacement-affected population group (IDPs in a camp - Michele, IDPs in a host community - David, returnees - Jason, refugees - Lana). Discuss in your group:

- What specific challenges are displacement-affected populations typically facing in accessing these rights? Think about contexts in the countries you work in.

Discuss in your groups and have one person present after. You have 20 minutes.

# Key legal frameworks

## Refugees

### 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol

- Defines the term ‘refugee’ and outlines the rights of refugees, as well as the legal obligations of States to protect them
- ” Contracting States shall as far as possible facilitate the assimilation and naturalization of refugees”.
- Jordan, Lebanon and Iraq have not signed onto the Convention

## IDPs

### Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (1998)

- Based on binding law—human rights law, humanitarian law and refugee law by analogy.
- Outlines the rights IDPs have through different stages of displacement and obligations of governments.
- Emphasizes the right of IDPs to locally integrate, return home or resettle voluntarily in another part of the country.

Refugee and IDP rights can also be found in other international law as well as national laws

## Principle of *non-refoulement*

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- ❖ A core principle that prohibits States from expelling or returning **refugees** to a country where there is a risk of persecution, inhuman or degrading treatment or any other human rights violation.
  - > This Principle constitutes a rule of customary international law and is **binding on all states including those which are not yet become party to the 1951 Refugee Convention**
- ❖ Principle 15 of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement states that **IDPs** have the right to be protected against forced return and resettlement

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# The state of durable solutions in the region

# Region

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- In the region, the regulatory frameworks governing and supporting refugees vary across countries (as the next slides will show) but are generally restrictive.
- No regional durable solutions framework exists, rather each country has its own frameworks that govern asylum.
- While only Turkey is a signatory of the Geneva Convention (with a geographical limitation), the countries in the region are party to different international conventions that links with elements of durable solutions and *non-refoulement*.



# Thank you

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