

Countries involved in durable solutions initiatives - May 2017

COUNTRY	NATIONAL IDP POLICY (Y/N)	Durable Solutions mentioned in HRP	Key Actors	Key Elements	Timeframe	Status
EUROPE						
Georgia	Y		Government, DRC and UNHCR	JIPS profiling exercise	2016	<p>The government adopted the 'State Strategy for Internally Displaced Persons' in 2007 in an effort to address previous gaps in its response to internal displacement. The strategy acknowledges safe and dignified return, local integration and the improvement of socio-economic conditions for IDPs. Though an action plan was adopted on 30 July 2008 to facilitate the implementation of the strategy, hostilities broke out in South Ossetia a week later. The action plan was subsequently abolished in December 2008 with the view to develop a new Action Plan to reflect the changed circumstances after the conflict and focus more on IDP integration.</p> <p>JIPS conducted a mission to the country in November 2016 and is analysing the current situation and developing a durable solutions monitoring framework to support the government's IDP policy reform, in collaboration with Danish Refugee Council and UNHCR. JIPS is currently discussing with partners in Georgia to identify the next steps.</p>
Ukraine	Y (IDP Law)	2015, 2017	UNHCR, Ministry of Temporarily Occupied Territories and IDPs, Ministry of Labour and Social Policy	Law 'On ensuring of rights and freedoms of internally displaced persons' (2014) National Adaptation and Reintegration Programme for IDPs and Action Plan	2014 2015-2017	<p>The law 'On ensuring of rights and freedoms of internally displaced persons' was adopted by the government in October 2014, but contained substantive gaps relating to IDPs' registration, access to social benefits and civil documentation. Legislative measures to address these gaps (through Cabinet resolutions and targeted legislation) have not succeeded in eliminating all the challenges.</p> <p>The Ministry of Temporarily Occupied Territories and IDPs was established in April 2016 to coordinate IDP response, but a key role is still being played by the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, which previously dealt with displacement issues.</p> <p>A National Adaptation and Reintegration Programme for IDPs, as well as an Action Plan, were adopted by the government for 2015-2017. There are no plans to extend it or develop a new programme or action plan. The Ministry of Temporarily Occupied Territories and IDPs however developed and contributed to the implementation of an Action Plan on State Policy for Donetsk and Luhansk. The Action Plan is aimed at improving conditions and better integration of IDPs in five regions along the line of contact in the conflict prone regions. A similar action plan is also being developed for Crimea and territories along the administrative border.</p> <p>The primary integration elements are social inclusion and employment, but these are proving to be difficult to address. Key issues such as housing and political inclusion remain unresolved, but a law has recently been drafted that is expected to provide IDPs with the right to vote in local elections. The law was registered for adoption with the Parliament in March 2017.</p>
ASIA						
Afghanistan	Y	2016, 2017	GoA - MoRR, UNHCR, UN-Habitat, OHCHR, IOM, UNDP, national human rights entities (AIHRC), national and international NGOs (NRC)	SG Decision pilot country; National IDP Policy; Herat DS initiative; Unified Action Plan	2014->	<p>The provinces of Herat, Nangarhar and Balkh started developing Provincial Action Plans (PAPs) in 2014 in line with the National IDP Policy that was adopted in Feb 2014. Herat is however the only province that has actually finalized its plan.</p> <p>Unprecedented returns of Afghans from mainly Pakistan in the last six months of 2016 generated renewed national interest of the government in the IDP situation, but efforts are marred by the lack of capacity within the responsible ministry (Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation - MoRR). Distinguishing (protracted) IDPs from returnees is proving to be challenging due to the large number of returnees who face secondary displacement and subsequently become IDPs again. A 'Unified Action Plan' (UAP) - consisting of the IDP Policy, Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees and the Comprehensive Voluntary Repatriation and Reintegration Strategy - has been developed to tackle this issue. The UAP focuses on all IDPs as well as their host communities and covers the humanitarian, early recovery and development phase.</p> <p>An inter-agency Durable Solutions Initiative team (UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM, UNDP, OCHA, NRC and DRC) was established in July 2016 to facilitate durable solutions for protracted IDPs in Herat. A response plan was finalized in December 2016 focusing on local integration with buy-in from the Governor. The response plan is being implemented in identified integration locations with funding from donors and is addressing access to civil documentation (tazkira) for IDPS and other basic services such as the construction of permanent housing and schools, as well as on the construction of water pipelines.</p> <p>A Reintegration Working Group was established in Nangarhar in 2017, led by UNHCR. A workshop was held in April to develop a response plan. A profiling exercise is also in the pipeline.</p>

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Myanmar	N	2015, 2016, 2017	HCT, Government, JIPS, CCCM, UNHCR, Danish Refugee Council		2016-2018 (tentative)	<p>A strategy on 'Ending Displacement: Finding Durable Solutions for Displaced Persons in Kachin and Northern Shan States, Myanmar – a Strategy for long-term Recovery and Reintegration' was developed in 2015. The document was the result of inclusive consultations with various humanitarian and development actors. It outlines principles to serve both as a strategic tool for engagement with different stakeholders, as well as a basis for awareness raising and training on basic principles and minimum standards on durable solutions. It sequences interventions into a phased approach (before, during/ around and after the return, relocation or local integration); and includes all aspects of (re)integration (economic, social and political); as well as social cohesion and conflict sensitivity. The strategy was endorsed by the Area-Based Humanitarian Country Team in July 2015, but it is not clear whether it has also been endorsed by the government.</p> <p>The Government has however started small projects to provide durable solutions to a limited number of IDPs in Kachin. Additional small-scale spontaneous as well as organized relocation and return initiatives have taken place in some areas. More initiatives are expected to take place in 2017 and beyond (HRP 2017). The humanitarian community is engaging with the government and other local actors to ensure that international standards are met.</p> <p>JIPS conducted a solutions-oriented profiling exercise in South East Myanmar in 2013 and another in Kachin from 2013 to 2015. The most recent profiling exercise was conducted in 2016 in IDP camps in Rakhine state in collaboration with CCCM, the Protection Cluster and the Danish Refugee Council.</p>
Nepal	Y		UNHCR, OHCHR, OCHA, NRC	National IDP policy from 2007		<p>A national IDP policy was adopted by the government in 2007. Following the adoption of the policy, UNHCR, OHCHR, OCHA and NRC supported the government in developing guidelines for its implementation, but the government never adopted them. A revised policy has reportedly been drafted by the international community, but has not been adopted by the government either.</p> <p>The current IDP policy does not mention durable solutions, but states that a key objective is to "create a conducive environment for safe, voluntary and dignified return for displaced persons or construction and rehabilitation of social and economic infrastructures for their settlement in other locations". Unresolved property issues and IDP policy hiatus undermine the search for durable solutions (IDMC 2012).</p>
Philippines	N		HCT, UNHCR,	Durable Solutions Strategy for Zamboanga, Mindanao		<p>A 'Durable Solution Strategy for Zamboanga' was adopted by the HCT in October 2014, which has laid the basis for continued international involvement and has led to more attention being paid to long-term solutions, in particular in regards to the right to adequate housing for the most vulnerable IDPs.</p> <p>UNHCR is supporting IDPs through Community Empowerment Projects that provide livelihood support, boost displaced families' resilience and strengthen the government's recovery strategies. More than 224,400 IDPs in the Zamboanga region are still in need of durable solutions as of January 2017.</p>
PACIFIC						
Vanuatu	N	2015	National Advisory Board on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction (NAB), IOM	Draft National Policy Framework focusing on addressing displacement stemming from sudden onset and slow onset disasters.	January-July 2017. Intention of integrating the framework into wider government policy and planning	<p>A national policy framework is being developed that aims to address displacement caused by sudden and slow-onset disasters. It will contribute to a governance environment that intends to minimize displacement wherever possible. It aims to ensure assistance and protection for those affected when displacement occurs and will establish mechanisms to enable durable solutions for displaced populations. Government-led consultations on the framework have begun at national, provincial and local levels, including with affected populations at household level, in close collaboration with IOM.</p> <p>A Stakeholder Engagement Workshop was conducted on 27 March 2017 to explain the project objectives, as well as to identify core issues to be addressed in the framework. A draft policy framework is expected by mid-May 2017, which will be followed by another round of consultations to identify appropriate SOPs as part of the policy package.</p> <p>The initiative is led by the National Advisory Board on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction (NAB), which is Vanuatu's supreme policy making and advisory body for all activities concerning disaster risk reduction and climate change. It comprises of government and non-government agencies from different sectors.</p>

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Iraq	Y	2016	UNDP, IOM, JIPS, DRC	National DS Policy (2008). Unclear and fragmented implementation; large regional/provincial differences re durable solutions initiatives.	2008	<p>The government adopted a national durable solutions policy in 2008 (National Policy on Displacement), but the policy has never been updated and it is not clear how it is currently being implemented. The present focus is not on longer-term durable solutions as many areas are destroyed, security issues prevail and access is limited. Return and social cohesion are considered the main elements for durable solutions. There are large regional differences in durable solutions initiatives: in regions like Kurdistan, which is more stable, mayors or other local leaders have joined forces to organise the return of IDPs.</p> <p>JIPS conducted a profiling exercise in 3 governorates of Kurdistan during 2016 to analyse access to durable solutions. It will be monitoring changes over the next two years, including the tracking of movement of IDPs.</p> <p>Similarly, Georgetown University launched a longitudinal study on Access to DS for Iraqi IDPs in 2016 (funded by IOM and the US Department of State), which is collecting and analysing data from 4,000 internally displaced households on return, integration or resettlement. The study will be tracking the access to durable solutions by IDPs over time and hopes to provide insight into: 1) when and why people move; 2) people's access to and utilization of durable solutions in different contexts; 3) factors that correlate with IDPs finding and creating durable solutions (e.g. social, economic, or cultural factors; educational opportunities; external aid, etc.). A first report of the study is to be published in May 2017.</p>
Yemen	Y	2015, 2017	UNDP, UNHCR, IOM	National IDP Policy endorsed. HCT Response Strategy for IDPs. DS Framework being developed.	2013 --> 2016--> 2017-->	<p>A national IDP policy was endorsed by the government in July 2013. Implementation of the policy since the escalation of the conflict in 2015 is unclear, but it is reported to be area-based and fragmented.</p> <p>An IDP response strategy was adopted by the HCT in March 2016 to provide a framework for the coordinated humanitarian response for IDPs in the country, but the HCT also agreed that a broader strategic framework would be needed to address durable solutions. A discussion paper on the framework was drafted for the HCT in March 2017. It focuses on the caseload of IDP returnees, which constitutes a third of all the IDPs in the country.</p>
AFRICA						
Burundi	Developed, not yet endorsed	2016, 2017	UNDP; Durable Solutions Working Group; Network of NGOs; National Platform; Conseil des Ministres; Ministry of Human Rights, Social Affairs & Gender	<p><i>Stratégie Nationale de Réintégration Socio - Economique des Personnes Sinistrées au Burundi: Document de la Stratégie révisée sur la base des Solutions Durables - awaiting government endorsement.</i></p> <p>DSWG at national level</p>	2010 2016	<p>A 'National Strategy for the Socio-Economic Reintegration of Persons Affected by the Conflict' (<i>Stratégie nationale de réintégration socio-économique des personnes affectées par le conflit - SNR</i>) was adopted by the government in 2010. The document focused on IDPs, returnees and ex-combatants but hardly on durable solutions. The socio-political conflict of 2015 necessitated a revision of the strategy. A new strategy, emphasizing durable solutions and based on resilience mechanisms, and action plan were developed in 2016. The strategy (<i>Stratégie Nationale de Réintégration Socio - Economique des Personnes Sinistrées au Burundi: Document de la Stratégie révisée sur la base des Solutions Durables</i>) has been submitted to the government for endorsement.</p> <p>A DSWG has been established at national level. It includes UN Agencies and their counterparts in the government, such as the Ministry of Human Rights, Social Affairs & Gender and ministries in charge of land use and agriculture. The network of NGOs and the National Platform (the civil protection entry point in cases of emergency) are also represented in the WG. DS working groups are to be established at decentralized level.</p>
CAR	N	2015, 2016, 2017	UNHCR, UNDP, Ministry of Social Affairs	DSWG at national and decentralised level; DS strategy to be developed; Return Area Information Tracking System (RAITS); Reintegration monitoring	2017-2021	<p>DSWG was established in 2016 at national level (Bangui) and in 3 provinces: Bambari, Bo(u)ar and Kaga Bandoro. Chaired by UNHCR, co-led by UNDP and the Ministry of Social Affairs. Members include humanitarian, development and peacekeeping (MINUSCA) actors. A DS consultant will be hired in May 2017 to develop a national DS strategy as a follow-up to the first pillar of the CAR National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan (RCPA 2017-2021), which addresses durable solutions.</p> <p>UNHCR conducts reintegration monitoring in identified return areas by mapping existing basic services and their capacity to absorb returnees. UNHCR also manages the Return Area Information Tracking System (RAITS); a database that analyses the situation in potential return areas. The data is updated on a monthly basis.</p>

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Cote d'Ivoire	Developed, not endorsed		Government, UNHCR	National Durable Solutions Strategy developed in 2015 but not endorsed.	2015 -	<p>An IDP strategy was developed in 2015 and submitted to the authorities to be endorsed and embedded in the national development plan, but got blocked due to government claims that there are no IDPs in the country and that people are free to move as they wish. The government's stance towards the strategy reportedly lies in the fact that the process was initiated at a time when the government was more interested in innovations and economic development than in the integration of IDPs. The RC is trying to push for government recognition of IDPs, but with little success. Land issues persist and the government is destroying spontaneous shelters near cities.</p> <p>Reintegration of returning (Ivorian) refugees is the main focus and is being addressed by mainly UNHCR. Priority is being given to the main challenges faced by returnees, notably shelter, documentation and livelihoods. UNHCR was however only able to reach 40% of the initially targeted population in 2016 due to budgetary constraints. UNHCR will progressively retreat from the reintegration programme to encourage the Ivorian government to incorporate the programme into its activities with development partners in return areas. UNHCR will conduct evaluation missions to the return areas with the government.</p>
DRC	Developed, not yet endorsed	2016, 2017	HCT, UNHCR, UNDP, INGOs, MONUSCO	<p>Implementation of draft national DS policy put on hold.</p> <p>Area-based strategy with buy-in from local authorities (North Kivu)</p>		<p>A draft 'National Strategy on Durable Solutions for IDPs and Repatriated Congolese' (<i>Stratégie Nationale de Solutions Durables pour les Populations Déplacées Internes et les Rapatriés</i>) was developed in July 2016, but has not been endorsed by the government. The draft strategy followed the development of a provincial strategy for North Kivu in May 2016, which was endorsed by the authorities of the province.</p> <p>In December 2016 the consortium of INGOs launched a plea to UN agencies, MONUSCO and donors for a complete halt of support to durable solutions activities. The INGOs were of opinion that the DS agenda had been seized by the authorities of North Kivu for political purposes to justify the forced closure of certain IDP camps in North Kivu, which had resulted in acts of violence. The INGOs chose not to participate in the development of the provincial strategy and do not recognize its validity, even though the document does not in any way condone the forced closure of the camps. The INGOs consider that the very existence of the strategy serves as justification for the local authorities to carry out the forced camp closures. The HC supported the recommendation of the INGOs and decided in January 2017 that all on-going durable solutions activities should be slowed down until the endorsement of the National DS Strategy; also in view of the prevalent political situation.</p>
Ethiopia	N		Government (the Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Bureau - DPPB), UNHCR, IOM	Area-based strategy (Somali Region of Ethiopia)		<p>A durable solutions strategy was developed for the Somali Region of Ethiopia in 2014, following internal conflict. The strategy is currently being updated to cater for the present caseload of protracted IDPs from mainly natural disasters.</p> <p>IDPs are reportedly also included in development strategies that have been developed for the Afar and other regions of Ethiopia, but this is yet to be confirmed.</p>
Mali	Y	2015, 2016, 2017		Adoption of National Strategy for the Management of Displaced and Returnees in 2015	2012--> 2015-->	<p>A durable solutions strategy for 2015-2019 (<i>Stratégie des solutions durables pour les personnes déplacées, retournées et rapatriées</i>) was adopted by the HCT in January 2015. The Malian government endorsed a watered-down version of the strategy with an action plan in May 2015 with the title: 'Strategy for the management of IDPs and returning refugees', and assigned a coordinative role to the Ministry of Solidarity, Humanitarian Action and Reconstruction of the North. The strategy focuses on the short to medium-term response for IDPs and returnees, but not so much on longer-term durable solutions. The Government has been implementing it at least on 36 reintegration sites.</p>

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Nigeria	Developed, not yet endorsed	2016, 2017	UNHCR, National Commission for Refugees, UNDP	Review of draft National IDP Policy; HCT Framework on Durable Solutions for Displaced Persons and Returnees; Solutions Strategy for the North East	2016-->	<p>A national IDP policy was drafted in 2012, but it has not been endorsed by the Government. The draft policy was reviewed in March 2017 under leadership of the National Commission for Refugees (NCFR) and UNHCR. The reviewed draft policy is to be presented to the Federal Executive Council of the government for endorsement.</p> <p>The Protection Sector developed a framework on Durable Solutions for Displaced Persons and Returnees that was adopted by the HCT in April 2016. The framework deals with the immediate steps that should be taken to address the current displacement situation and the protection norms, principles and standards that should be respected in that process. The framework does however not focus on longer-term durable solutions initiatives.</p> <p>A longer-term focus can be found in the 'Strategy on Protection, Return and Recovery for North-East Nigeria', (aka: the Solutions Strategy for the North East) that was initiated by the RC and developed in February 2017 under guidance and technical support of UNDP and UNHCR. The strategy aims to support solutions of voluntary return, local integration or resettlement of displaced populations and contribute to the resilience of conflict affected communities in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe. It adopts a new way of working between humanitarian and development actors and will be aligned to the 2016 Buhari Plan that was developed by the Presidential Committee for the North East Initiative (PCNI). The strategy will also establish linkages with other Nigeria-specific programme and policy frameworks, including the Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessment (RPBA), and will draw upon the 2017 HRP, the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and the draft National IDP Policy in Nigeria.</p> <p>The strategy follows a phased, resilience-based development approach, combining short, medium and long-term programmatic interventions in a holistic and integrated way, to support durable solutions in particularly areas where IDPs and refugees have returned spontaneously. It covers key areas of security, protection, access to basic services, livelihoods, economic security and social cohesion and is expected to have an impact on recovery and peacebuilding.</p>
Somalia	Developed, not endorsed	2016, 2017	Government of Somalia, UNDP, UNHCR, REDSS, JIPS, UNHABITAT, WB, Solutions Alliance, RC/HC	National policy framework on internal displacement; Somalia National Development Plan; Durable Solutions Initiative; Area-based durable solutions action plan; national and local buy-in; IGAD Summit on Somali refugees and returnees	2013 2016-->	<p>A 'National Policy Framework on Internal Displacement' was developed in 2013, but has not been endorsed by the government till date. Durable solutions have however been embedded in the National Development Plan (NDP) for 2017-2019. The NDP has adopted a displacement focus throughout its sectors of intervention and contains a specific section on the challenges faced by IDPs and returnees. A 'Durable Solutions Initiative' (DSI) was launched in 2015 under the leadership of the RC/HC. It was developed in collaboration with the Somali government, UN, World Bank, NGOs and the donor community. The DSI promotes an area-based, multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholders, rights & needs- based approach involving humanitarian and development partners, under the leadership of government authorities.</p> <p>DSI activities so far:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A Joint Area Based Durable Solutions Analyses for Lower Juba (Kismayo), Bay (Baidoa) and Benadir (Mogadishu) have been conducted in collaboration with local authorities and with support from the Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat (ReDSS). - A draft Joint Area Based Durable Solutions Action Plan was recently developed for Kismayo. Action plans to be developed for Bay and Baidoa. - Implementation of new joint UN/NGOs programming for DS, with financing from the UN Peace Building Fund and the EU REINTEG funds, including reprogramming of some activities to respond to the drought - IDPs and displacement have been included in the World Bank's 2016-2017 Somalia High Frequency Survey measuring poverty, which will inform socio-economic aspects of durable solutions programming. - Joint coordination and implementation through the establishment of joint steering committees with government at state and operational level. <p>An IGAD Special Summit on the protection and durable solutions for Somali refugees and reintegration of returnees in Somalia (25 March 2017, Nairobi) adopted the 'Nairobi Comprehensive Plan of Action for Durable Solutions for Somali Refugees'. The plan mainly focuses on regional support to Somali refugees in the region and on returning refugees. It aims to support the government in restoring and building the capacity of civilian authorities in particularly areas of current or expected high returns. It also aims to scale up the provision of basic services, infrastructure, livelihoods and economic development in those areas, as well as peace and reconciliation efforts. Funding is to be provided through an IGAD Multi-Donor Trust Fund that will be channelled through the Somali government.</p>

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Sudan	Y	2015, 2016	Government of Sudan RC/HC, Recovery, Return & Reintegration Sector IOM, UNDP, UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, OCHA, UN-Habitat, the INGO Forum and the Durable Solutions Working Group (DSWG).	JIPS profiling exercise in partnership with the World Bank.	2016 -->	<p>Sudan adopted a national policy on internal displacement in 2009 which covers all phases of the displacement cycle, but does not contain provisions on durable solutions. There has been renewed interest from the government since 2016 to pursue durable solutions, in a bid to shed its image of humanitarian crisis state and have international sanctions lifted.</p> <p>A DSWG has been established at national level under the Recovery, Return and Reintegration Sector (tripple R).</p> <p>A JIPS area- based durable solutions profiling exercise is to be piloted in El Fasher (North Darfur) and Um Dukhum (Central Darfur). The profiling exercise will be carried out in partnership with the World Bank and is to inform area-based durable solutions strategies for the identified locations.</p>
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN						
Colombia	Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement incorporated into national law	2016, 2017	Transitional Solutions Initiative, UNDP, UNHCR, Government, JIPS, Victim's Unit	<p>Victims and Land Restitution Law addressing the needs of around 7 million IDP victims; Victims' Unit in charge of the implementation.</p> <p>National Development Plan 2014 – 2018 sets the goal of moving 500,000 IDPs out of vulnerability</p>	2012-2016 2016 --> ?	<p>The Transitional Solutions Initiative (TSI) pilot project of 2012-2016 benefited 17 communities located in 10 Departments, with over 50,000 beneficiaries. TSI worked on the three solutions scenarios: urban local integration (9 communities), relocation in rural areas (5 communities) and return to places of origin (3 communities). Local implementation of concrete initiatives included: regularization of urban informal settlements; individualization of land tenure; access to public services; dwelling construction and improvement; local economic development; activities for food security and income generation; construction of school and health care facilities; community capacity building; legal orientation; psychosocial counselling and institutional capacity building.</p> <p>Positive lessons learned revolve around the “joint participative diagnosis and planning” that fostered ownership of community crafted programmes and enhanced social cohesion and empowerment. The evaluation also underlines the increase of mutual trust between IDPs, host communities and local authorities through their joint participation and collaboration in Community Support Committees.</p> <p>JIPS provided technical assistance in the development of data tools. See JIPS TSI country fact sheet: http://www.jips.org/system/cms/attachments/973/original_TSI_Fact_Sheet_April_2015.pdf</p> <p>The 2011 Victims and Land Restitution Law addresses the needs of some 8 million Colombians affected by conflict and violence, which includes 7 million IDP victims. The law provides three levels of reparation for IDP victims:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Immediate humanitarian assistance and financial support for the first three to six months following displacement 2. Socio-economic support through housing, educational and livelihood assistance. The Colombia National Development Plan 2014 – 2018 has set the goal to move 500,000 IDPs out of vulnerability as a follow-up. The Victims Unit, established under the Victims Law, is responsible for implementing this goal and has undertaken multiple activities. 3. Reparation, including compensation. <p>The Unit and multiple other government and non-governmental institutions have developed initiatives to contribute to durable solutions. JIPS is supporting the government and Victim's Unit with the implementation and planning.</p> <p>The 2011 law on assistance to IDP victims will lapse in 2020. This may lead to changes in the categorisation of persons who are currently considered IDPs.</p> <p>Land restitution is reported to be one of the major obstacles to solutions for IDPs in Colombia, with extremely high numbers of outstanding claims.</p>