

# CONCLUSION

## The next 10 years

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This next decade has the potential to become an important chapter in global efforts to reduce protracted displacement. Examples of advances at the political, policy and operational levels presented in this report show that progress is being made and many lessons can be learned from existing experience.

To date, however, there has been no systematic global assessment of what drives progress toward lasting solutions. Examples of good practice have been assembled, but a framework is needed for a comprehensive review of the processes involved in achieving solutions and the factors that contribute to success.

Bringing internal displacement to an end has been understood mostly in terms of the durable solutions set out in the Guiding Principles, namely return, local integration and resettlement. This has limited the way in which existing practices and promising new approaches have been assessed. What is needed in the coming years is a thorough analysis of how countries and communities have managed to resolve displacement crises and what windows of opportunities enabled progress.

There is growing interest in understanding how to navigate the structural challenges and opportunities inherent in addressing internal displacement, but countries looking for lessons from peers in their efforts to do so currently have no trusted source or repository they can draw on.

For such learning to take place, a global partnership is needed to systematically collect, evaluate and share practices and experience, and facilitate peer-to-peer learning and support. Such an undertaking should cover a range of operational and political practices, from the collection and analysis of data and common standards for planning and reporting, to coordination and partnership, integrated policy development and the monitoring of progress.

Countries able to demonstrate progress and show how their investments in governance and capacity have translated into resolving displacement and making communities more resilient will be able to advocate for more support, both within their societies and institutions and from external partners. Establishing a strong evidence base on solutions will be key for states as end-users and would foster ownership and action.

Exchange and cooperation among states that are dealing with internal displacement will be essential. What constitutes good practice and success cannot be defined externally. Countries are looking for spaces for dialogue and open peer-to-peer exchanges at the regional and international level, and they are eager to make use of existing mechanisms. Their partners should invest more in supporting these exchanges, even if it means less visibility for international organisations. Beyond learning opportunities, they have the potential to be significant catalysts in creating incentives for countries to act.



Women prepare food at an IDP site in Bunia, Ituri, DRC.  
Photo: OCHA/Ivo Brandau, October 2019