



SESSION 3 – FACILITATOR’S NOTES

NATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY AND RESPONSE

DURATION 90’

SESSION AT A GLANCE

Activity	Methodology	Timing
Activity one: Challenges to national responses	Facilitated discussion and group work	60’
Activity two: Presentation - Response and responsibility	Interactive slideshow	30’
		90’

ACTIVITIES IN DETAIL

The aim of this session is to analyse challenges to national responses to internal displacement and to show that incorporating specific arrangements in a national legal and policy framework may help to address some of the gaps.

ACTIVITY ONE: CHALLENGES TO NATIONAL RESPONSES

60’

STEP A: GROUP DISCUSSION

35 minutes - 2 minutes for group discussions, 10 minutes to collect ideas

Keep the audience divided into four or five groups.

Ask them to reflect on the following question:

Which political, social, economic and legal factors challenge the capacity of your country’s authorities to prevent displacement, respond adequately to IDPs’ needs and ensure the achievement of durable solutions?

Ask each group to come up with three or four suggestions that are as specific as possible and reflect concrete problems. Ask them to write each suggestion on separate A4 sheets, in capital letters and in no more than seven words. Tell them that no more than four suggestions per group will be accepted during feedback.

Allow 25 minutes for the groups to discuss their suggestions, then start to collect ideas from each group in turn.

POTENTIAL FEEDBACK:

1. Lack of, or insufficient recognition of internal displacement
2. Insufficient understanding of the phenomenon and the type of response required - causes, causal relations, solution-oriented approach
3. Lack of information on IDPs and others affected displacement – number, age, gender, location, displacement patterns, people living outside camps
4. Failure to comply with international standards and instruments
5. Lack of a framework or legislation on internal displacement
6. No ownership of response at the local level - no local focal point, poor coordination between NGOs and local government, lack of local capacity to monitor displacement and durable solutions
7. Lack of clarity over institutional responsibilities and roles
8. Lack of participation by IDPs, CSOs, host communities and other people affected by displacement in decision-making processes
9. Impunity and lack of accountability for displacement - monitoring, impact evaluation, criminal responsibility
10. Insufficient resources, unclear budget lines, inadequate allocation of resources for IDPs
11. Lack of government control over territory that limits access to IDPs - presence of armed groups, ongoing conflict
12. Unresolved land disputes - inadequate legal regime, individual v collective rights, no guarantees for women's tenure security, loopholes in the land registry
13. Inadequate access to services - scarcity of service points, poor quality of services, lack of local revenue, poor relationship between central and local government, corruption, political interference
14. Lack or inadequacy of DRR policies - weak building codes, failure to respect planning regulations, no early-warning mechanisms

STEP B: ORGANISATION OF SUGGESTIONS

15 minutes - 10 minutes to cluster ideas, 5 minutes to rank them

Put all of the responses up on the wall - there should be between 15 and 20 depending on the number of groups - and ask the participants to discuss in plenary how to organise them into a maximum of seven clusters. When sufficient consensus has been reached, ask them the following question:

Which of the clusters constitute the main challenges to improving the prevention of displacement and the response to it in your country?

Give each of the participants three coloured dots and ask them to stick them on the clusters to reflect their answer to the question.

On the basis of their choices, identify the four main areas of challenge.

STEP C: NAMING

10 minutes

In plenary, ask the participants to name the four clusters. Try to get consensus from the audience on the wording formulated by participants.

POTENTIAL FEEDBACK

1. Local government effectiveness in addressing development challenges
2. National awareness of idps' problems
3. Lack of coordination – between ministers and institutions, organisations, central and local authorities
4. Shortage or allocation of resources, failure to monitor their use
5. Inadequate legal frameworks to address all phases displacement
6. Operational gap between humanitarian and development sectors

ACTIVITY TWO: RESPONSE AND RESPONSIBILITY

30'

Show the following Brookings Institution video on the evolution of a policy on IDPs:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DQzH4q0ggHo>

Prompt reactions from the participants on:

- Government cooperation
- Sovereignty as responsibility

Present the slideshow on national responsibility towards IDPs and its implications for law and policy-making.

EQUIPMENT AND MATERIAL:

FOR THE VIDEO:

- The evolution of a policy on IDPs
URL: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DQzH4q0ggHo>
- Speakers
- Projector
- Laptop
- Screen

FOR THE PRESENTATION:

- Projector
- Laptop
- Screen
- PowerPoint presentation: National responsibility and response

FOR THE PRACTICAL ACTIVITY:

- Coloured A4 sheets
- Coloured dots
- Adhesive spray or Blu-Tack
- Markers

DOCUMENTATION:

- Addressing Internal Displacement: A Framework for National Responsibility, Brookings-Bern, 2005
- Kampala Convention, 2009

HANDOUTS:

- National responsibility and internal displacement: a framework for action, Erin Mooney, 2005
- Potential challenges to the prevention of displacement and responses to it
- Guiding Principles, 1998