

INFORMING RESPONSES TO SUPPORT DURABLE SOLUTIONS FOR INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS



Project Report - Phase I

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Project Leadership by

UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons

Project Coordination by

Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS)

Technical Steering Committee:

DRC, ICRC, IDMC, IOM, FIC/Tufts, NRC, UNDP, UNHABITAT, UNOCHA, UNHCR, WB, academic experts and the Solutions Alliance Research, Data and Performance Management Group (including Women's Refugee Commission and Refuge Point)

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*All photos courtesy of Natalia Baal.
Front cover images taken during JIPS missions to Colombia, Somalia and Kosovo (2012-2015).
Photos within the report taken during the project workshop held in Geneva in January 2016.*

INTRODUCTION

Project background

Durable solutions for internally displaced persons (IDPs) remain a global challenge. Finding durable solutions is a complex process with significant humanitarian, development and peacebuilding challenges. How to create an agreed-upon and shared evidence-base and analysis to measure progress towards durable solutions remains one of the most pressing questions to inform evidence-based, coordinated responses of the different actors working to address such challenges.

The 2010 IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons (hereinafter “Framework”) is widely recognized as the internationally agreed benchmark to work towards solutions for IDPs. It determines that “a durable solution is achieved when IDPs no longer have specific assistance and protection needs that are linked to their displacement and such persons can enjoy their human rights without discrimination resulting from their displacement”. It further outlines three routes to durable solutions – sustainable reintegration, local integration or integration in another part of the country – through which this can be realized.



The Framework identifies the core principles that should guide the search for durable solutions and outlines eight criteria that can be used “to determine the extent to which a durable solution has been achieved”.¹ Despite broad conceptual clarity around durable solutions for IDPs through the IASC Framework’s definition, principles and criteria, there are many challenges faced when trying to apply this analytical framework in real-life displacement situations. A frequent request from government, humanitarian and development partners directed to the Special Rapporteur’s Office is for help to ‘operationalize’ the text, in particular for help to use the eight criteria it lays out to better analyse the displacement situation on the ground and thereby help to inform strategic and programmatic responses to further the search and ideally secure durable solutions for IDPs.

Objectives

In response to this need, this project aims to operationalize the Framework through the development of a set of agreed upon indicators, tools, methodologies and guidance for their use in various displacement contexts. Ultimately it aims to support Governments and their humanitarian and development partners to pursue an evidence-based joint response to support displaced families and communities to achieve durable solutions. At the heart of this project is the need to bring together experience from the development and

¹ Safety and security; Adequate standard of living; Access to livelihoods; Restoration of housing, land and property; Access to documentation; Family reunification; Participation in public affairs; and Access to effective remedies and justice.

humanitarian field to build upon good practice, exchange lessons learnt and generate consensus around the project's outputs to increase their impact overall. The project has two main **objectives**:

- 1) To develop a library of tested indicators, methodologies and tools to measure progress towards durable solutions in displacement situations, based on the IASC Framework;
- 2) To develop guidance and capacity building material for governments, humanitarian and development actors to make use of project outputs in their specific contexts.

Partnerships and structure

In keeping with the collaborative spirit of the IASC Framework, the project is led by the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons and advised by a Technical Steering Committee (TSC) comprising key humanitarian and development stakeholders as well as relevant academic experts. The Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS)², in close collaboration with members of the TSC, is responsible for undertaking its coordination and implementation. This project seeks to use existing fora, such as the Solutions Alliance's thematic group on Research, Data and Performance Management, and the Technical Working Group on Durable Solutions of the Global Cluster on Early Recovery, and to support their work with this technical contribution.

PHASE I: ACTIVITIES AND OUTPUTS

The project is to be undertaken in two phases. What follows is a presentation of the activities carried out during its first phase and resulting outputs.

Review of relevant indicator sources and drafting of indicator library

JIPS' project team, in collaboration with Statistics Norway and Feinstein International Center, undertook a desk review of a broad range of indicator sources relevant to durable solutions to displacement (global, theme-specific and project-specific) in 2014-2015 (see List of Sources, Annex III). The team then developed a draft indicator library constituting a comprehensive but manageable set of internationally agreed-upon indicators³ in line with the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions, adaptable to different displacement contexts and useful for a comprehensive durable solutions analysis to inform responses and measure progress towards achievement of durable solutions.⁴ Most indicators are to be used for comparative analysis of different groups (IDPs and others as relevant, including host communities, refugees and economic migrants) and the data collected is to be disaggregated by age, sex and diversity (to be defined as relevant). A technical review of the indicator library is carried out at each stage of the process.

Establishment of the Technical Steering Committee

The project team established the TSC in October 2015, including clearly identified focal points from each organisation/agency. The TSC met for the first time in the same month to review and endorse the project concept note (see Annex I) and the TSC's terms of reference

² JIPS is an interagency Service overseen by DRC, IRC, NRC, IDMC, UNDP, UNHCR and the SR-IDPs. JIPS has supported locally owned collaborative profiling exercises in displacement situations since 2009. The SR-IDPs and JIPS have standing MoU for collaboration since September 2012.

³ For ease of reference, the library is called "indicator library" but actually includes both indicators and statistics – see Methodology Note in Annex V and Workshop Report in Annex VI for more on this.

⁴ The indicator library is organised around nine sections: eight sections reflecting the eight FDS criteria and an additional section at the beginning on core profiling data and migration analysis.

(see Annex II); get familiar with the draft indicator set, the approach taken and decisions made; agree on the way forward in terms of feedback process and project work plan.

Feedback process

TSC members had six weeks to reach out internally to their colleagues to seek input and provide consolidated feedback from their agencies to the draft indicator library. The project team consolidated all conceptual and technical input received from TSC members⁵ into a revised draft of the indicator library, where each comment/suggestion was addressed. This document was shared with TSC partners in advance to the planned workshop concluding the first phase of the project.

Global level workshop

The feedback process clearly identified a group of issues that required to be discussed with the whole TSC in order to reach some consensus on how they should be better reflected in the indicator library. These were:

- Non-discrimination;
- Social cohesion;
- Mobility and complex migration history;
- Availability and quality of services;
- Triggers and drivers of displacement;
- Access to remedies.



The project team therefore organized a two-day global level workshop bringing together all TSC's members (see Project Workshop Report, Annex VI). It was clarified through discussions that the indicators consolidated through this project and the analysis resulting from their use can be used to inform solutions-related policy and strategy processes, as well as programming and advocacy. An important use of the indicators in the library would therefore be as state of

the art or baseline indicators to be used to provide a comprehensive analysis of the displacement situation in a given moment in time. Similarly, they may also be used as baseline and/or outcome indicators for specific program design. Used in this way, the indicator library can create a shared basis for monitoring progress among different actors through monitoring the same indicator overtime to measure collective results. The

⁵ The following organisations provided feedback in addition to academic experts: DRC, ICRC, IDMC, IOM, UNDP, UNHABITAT, UNHCR, UNOCHA.

combined analysis of such indicators could also help agencies to measure the outcomes and impact of specific interventions. Different data collection methods can be used to obtain the relevant information: profiling, participatory assessments, protection monitoring and others.

Finalization of outputs

In February 2016 JIPS' project team consolidated and shared: a revised indicator library incorporating all inputs from TSC and decisions made at the workshop, a draft workshop report, and a revised methodology note (see Annex IV).



TSC members reviewed and provided feedback to all documents, which the project team incorporated through a similar process as on the first round, keeping the decisions made in the workshop on the technical direction. A TSC meeting was organized in March to approve the indicator library version to be piloted (see Annex VI), and discuss potential options for indicator piloting (see Minutes of the Meeting, Annex VII).

Preparations for piloting and next steps

The TSC members identified several contexts/projects as potential pilots, focusing on different countries and implicitly the use of different methodologies. These include:

- **Horn of Africa** in conjunction with solutions frameworks, programme planning and M&E in collaboration with the Solutions Alliance Somalia, World Bank and ReDSS (focal point DRC);
- **Kosovo** durable solutions profiling by authorities, DRC, UNHCR and other partners, supported by JIPS (focal point JIPS)
- **Georgia** for using the indicators for internal M&E (local integration) but also potentially to inform the IDP policy reform process (focal point DRC)
- **Myanmar** (Rakhine state) CCCM and Protection Cluster profiling to inform solutions strategy (focal point JIPS and DRC)
- WRC/Refuge Point: Technical work to align indicators with urban refugee resilience ones in order to obtain comparable data where possible (focal point JIPS)
- Potentially **Myanmar, Burundi, DRC, Sudan** and other countries where DS strategies are under development or planned (focal point UNDP/GCER)
- Potentially **Burundi, Iraq, Lebanon** for ongoing programme development and M&E (focal point UNDP)
- **Ukraine** for programme evaluation with focus on livelihoods for IDPs and host communities (focal point IOM)
- **Iraq** longitudinal analysis of the displacement situation (focal point IOM)

- **Syria** city profiles, with focus on access to services (focal point UN-HABITAT)
- Potentially **Haiti** for durable solutions analysis in a disaster context (focal point UN-Habitat)
- Livelihoods indicator testing by the UNHCR Technical Livelihood Unit in three countries yet to be identified in 2016 (focal point UNHCR)
- Potentially using indicators in the development of the multi-year strategies for **Costa Rica, Ecuador, Uganda, Tanzania, Ghana** and **Senegal** (focal point UNHCR)
- Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre: Plan to explore use of indicators in severity index development although more likely post-pilot phase.

The next phase of the project will therefore focus on:

- Piloting the indicators in different contexts and through different methodologies
- Collecting and recording lessons learnt on how to select, use and analyse data from the indicators
- Developing guidance and capacity building material on the use of the indicators, tools and methodologies for DS analysis in different field contexts.

In preparation for this work, JIPS' project team developed a draft outline for the guidance document that will be one of the final outputs of the project, as well as a draft piloting plan, which will need to be revised and adapted through discussions with partners when agreeing on the details of each piloting exercise. JIPS will coordinate with the identified focal points within each organization.

If you are interested in becoming involved in phase two, please contact JIPS: info@jips.org.

Conclusions and lessons learnt

This first phase of the project has made clear that there is significant interest from partners in this project and its outputs/outcomes. Moreover, it has demonstrated the value of the collaborative approach taken as the input from TSC members enriched the indicator library by ensuring that both humanitarian and development perspectives are reflected in the final set of indicators. It has also become increasingly clear how this project links to other relevant initiatives (including the Sustainable Development Goals process, the work of the Solutions Alliance, the piloting of the Preliminary Guide to operationalize the UN SG's Decision on durable solutions to displacement) and what its specific added value is – i.e. developing agreed upon tools and methodologies to produce a durable solutions analysis in line with the IASC Framework and based on a shared and robust evidence-base.

Through the activities carried out in this phase of the project, the project team was able to identify key issues (in particular in terms of non-discrimination, social integration and cohesion, mobility and complex migration history, availability and quality of services, triggers and drivers of displacement, and access to remedies) that required further discussion among TSC members to reach agreement on how they should be better reflected in the indicator library. The work to date also highlights how important it will be to develop a guidance document that adequately clarifies which indicators should be used in different contexts and how, in order to produce a useful durable solutions analysis. This is likely to include a prioritization of indicators or identification of 'core' indicators that will result from the piloting process and endorsement from the Technical Steering Committee.