



Measuring Progress Towards

DURABLE SOLUTIONS

Technical Steering Committee

Update – May 2017

Dear Technical Steering Committee members,

Hope this message finds you well and as we welcome in spring's sunshine – it is a timely opportunity to update you on project developments in the first quarter of 2017.

The different exercises that are piloting the Durable Solutions project indicator library are advancing and the project has been able to capture emerging lessons at different stages. In this updater we want to particularly showcase the progress of the pilots in [Sudan](#), [Colombia](#) and [Myanmar](#).

The continuous learning from the ongoing pilots are being captured by the team and are being used to inform and design the technical workshop that will take place in June 12-13. Please [register by May 15th](#) for the workshop. Additional material will be shared later on in May.

We also would like to share a [reflection from Cecilia Jimenez-Damary](#) on the importance of meaningful community participation for measuring progress towards durable solutions. This was highlighted as an especially important topic in the last Technical Steering Committee meeting, and some of the pilots have been exploring how we might better equip practitioners with methods to incorporate the communities' perspectives more strongly.

You will also find a mapping and overview of the [alignment of the indicator library with the SDG indicators](#). Finally, we would like to share with you what we have been reading:

- [Developing and Validating the Refugee Integration Scale in Nairobi, Kenya](#) by UNHCR (Paywall)
- [Stocktaking of Global Forced Displacement Data](#) by the World Bank

Best wishes,
JIPS team

REGISTER NOW!

**12-13 June 2017 –
Durable Solutions
Workshop**

Almost there! We are looking forward to coming together for this important meeting to take stock and take the next steps.

Please register **by May 15th [here!](#)**

*For additional information,
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Piloting Updates and news

There are 10 ongoing exercises in which the indicator library is being piloted, and we are drawing lessons on how to refine them and develop guidance for their use. We would like to highlight the ongoing pilot processes in Colombia, Sudan and Myanmar. Read below to see how they are going!

1 Colombia

Mission Following a request from the Colombian Government's Victims' Unit, JIPS conducted a two week mission in March and April to support Victims' Unit and other partners in defining ways to carry out a comparative analysis between IDP and host populations to inform decision-making on durable solutions, including improving targeting of assistance to most vulnerable groups and where relevant better integrating support to IDPs in existing social welfare systems.

Outcome JIPS and Statistics Norway will support the Victims' Unit in analysing vulnerabilities caused by displacement. While the Victims' Unit will be focusing on individuals, JIPS will complement this analysis for municipalities. In addition, JIPS will support a comparative analysis of the vulnerabilities of IDPs and host communities in selected pilot municipalities. Finally, JIPS and the Victims' Unit will discuss ways to support the Victims' Unit's work on community integration and reparation.

While the project has been unable to find a disaster context to pilot the library, the focus has shifted to ensure that disaster experts from organizations, such as IDMC and IOM, review key indicators.

2 Sudan

Mission In Sudan, the Government and international partners are working on a set of area-based durable solutions tools and methodologies to inform programming in support of local integration and returns. In April, JIPS undertook a joint mission with the World Bank and the Global Cluster on Early Recovery's Durable Solutions Advisor to provide support to the partners on developing this profiling approach. The tools will be piloted in the urban area of El Fasher (North Darfur) and Um Dukhum (Central Darfur).

Outcome This pilot exercise will focus on analysing displaced communities' preferences for durable solutions, and understanding the obstacles and opportunities for attaining them. The purpose of this approach is to understand displaced persons' own priorities for durable solutions beyond the different options of physical movement. The project will also link durable solutions with displacement and local level development planning, including urban planning in the city of El Fasher. In addition to the data on displaced and host populations, indicators for this profiling will analyse availability, quality, accessibility and sustainability of services. The next step of the exercise is to develop a comprehensive analytical framework on required data.

3 Myanmar

Mission In March, JIPS conducted a joint mission with Statistics Norway and the CCCM cluster in Rakhine State, Myanmar. The aim of the mission was to support the profiling partners during the process of collaborative data analysis of household survey data and the preparation for qualitative data collection. The mission also tested new ways of involving displaced communities in a profiling exercise to ensure that the results reflect the reality they experience so that interventions can be more effective. As a first step this involved mapping communication channels between humanitarian organisations and affected communities.

Outcome As a next step, the Technical Working Group with support from JIPS will prioritise results from the profiling exercise through an inter-sectoral analysis process, which aims to move away from fractional analysis based on a humanitarian logic and to establish linkages between different sectoral indicators to build a human-centered durable solutions analysis. The findings will also be shared back to the community in suitable formats to allow for them to validate them. At JIPS, we also plan to test and adjust the community participation methodology used in Myanmar in upcoming profiling exercises in other contexts. As the Special Rapporteur explains in her article, this is an important principle in durable solutions analysis to ensure that interventions are relevant and appropriate to the communities themselves.



Guidance note

from the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons, Cecilia Jimenez-Damary

Why is community participation critical for durable solutions?

Genuine consultation of and participation by internally displaced persons (IDPs) and affected communities is essential to guarantee that any interventions are directly relevant and sustainable for the IDPs and communities themselves and to help in measuring progress towards achieving durable solutions. As practitioners, we may need reminding that this is not a new direction.

International and regional standards have and continue to strongly emphasize the participation of IDPs in all decisions affecting them at all phases of displacement. These standards seek to guarantee that IDPs themselves decide on appropriate solutions, whether this means return, local integration or settlement elsewhere in the country.

The [Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement](#) (1998), in its Principle 28(2) states that: “Special efforts should be made to ensure the full participation of internally displaced persons in the planning and management of their return or resettlement and reintegration”. The [Inter-Agency Standing Committee Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons](#) (2010) stipulates that “IDPs must be consulted and participate extensively in the planning and management of the processes supporting a durable solution. All parts of the IDP population, including women, children (according to their age and maturity), persons with special needs and persons who are potentially marginalized, must be fully included. Local communities that receive IDPs and other affected populations also need to be consulted”.

“Solutions for IDPs are only sustainable when they offer the best outcomes for them, and no one is better placed than IDPs themselves to determine what these are. Meaningful participation ensures that displaced communities are agents for their own solutions rather than the recipients of response.”

Regional standards too have taken up this core principle. The [Protocol on the Protection and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons](#) (2006) from the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region confirms the requirement laid down in the Guiding

Principles. The African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa ([Kampala Convention](#), 2009), in its article 11(2) calls on State Parties to “enable internally displaced persons to make a free and informed choice on whether to return, integrate locally or relocate by consulting them on these and other options and ensuring their participation in finding sustainable solutions”.

These norms are based on the fundamental premise that:

“Political and public participation rights play a crucial role in the promotion of democratic governance, the rule of law, social inclusion and economic development, as well as in the advancement of all human rights.”

Protecting the right to participation in political and public life, whether directly or indirectly, is a core element in the human rights-based approach to eliminating marginalization and discrimination.

Within the context of durable solutions, solutions for IDPs are only sustainable when they offer the best outcomes for them, and no one is better placed than IDPs themselves to determine what these are. Meaningful participation ensures that displaced communities are agents for their own solutions rather than the recipients of response. Participation of IDPs and affected communities is also essential to help in measuring progress towards durable solutions insofar as communities can prioritize the criteria relevant to their own situations and related indicators to assess to what extent these have been achieved.

In conclusion, to progress towards achieving durable solutions, initiatives and programmes should be designed and implemented with the full involvement of IDPs and affected communities to ensure that strategies are appropriate for and acceptable to the communities themselves.

The extent to which communities participate in shaping the evidence-base and resultant policies will be a critical measure of the success of the Durable Solutions project.

Stocktaking

Why it's important to ensure the coherence of the durable solution indicator library with the SDGs

The 2030 Agenda pledges to 'leave no one behind' to ensure that attention is paid to the poorest, most vulnerable and furthest behind, including IDPs. However, the lack of a common evidence-base is often mentioned as one of the key barriers for humanitarian, development and government actors to work more effectively together to help achieve durable solutions. Therefore, a critical component of fulfilling the pledge to leaving no one behind is the systematic and regular collection and analysis of disaggregated data on IDPs.

Governments may not regularly collect this type of data, and so it is necessary to support them with the tools and methodologies to collect data that can be used to monitor the situation of IDPs and to ensure that they are not left behind.

The durable solutions indicator library and the SDG framework have different scopes, but for many of the thematic areas they also have significant overlap. Aligning the durable solutions indicator library with the SDG framework for those overlapping elements will offer several benefits by:

- Promoting the collection of data that can be used for longitudinal analysis of durable solutions;
- Lightening the data collection load of durable solutions analysis, if previously collected SDG data can be used as an element for analysis;
- Providing an evidence-base for highlighting the specific realities of displaced populations in the broader picture;
- Harmonizing the analysis to highlight areas where lack of durable solutions to displacement hampers sustainable development outcomes.

As a first step, we took stock of where the durable solutions indicator library and the SDG indicators have thematic overlap.

Process

The initial mapping involved the comparison of indicators in the two frameworks. For each of the SDG indicators, we looked for durable solutions indicators that individually or in composite referred to similar thematic information. In addition, we applied a strict inclusion criteria that marked indicators as matching only if the details of the indicator matched, as opposed to matches simply based on the targets or themes.

Results

Based on this mapping, we found 13 indicators from 9 SDGs that aim to measure same type of phenomena as the durable solutions library (focusing on the effective enjoyment of rights by the target populations, see list to the right).

Next Steps

During the process, there were SDG indicators that matched the durable solutions indicator library by the theme or target, but differed in specificity or detail of the indicator. These 'near matches' will be taken up as part of the larger external expert review of the indicator library, and will also be addressed during the TSC workshop (June 12-13). We will seek expertise specifically on indicators concerning health and education.



Durable Solutions & SDG indicator matches



Poverty, access to basic services, and secure tenure rights to land (1.1.1, 1.2.1, 1.4.1, 1.4.2)



Disaggregated data on the prevalence of undernourishment (2.1.1)



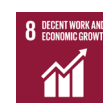
Births attended by skilled health personnel and number of people covered by health insurance or public health system (3.1.2 and 3.8.2)



Use of safely managed drinking water services (6.1.1)



Access to electricity (7.1.1)



Proportion of informal employment in non-agricultural work (8.3.1)



Reporting having personally felt discriminated against (10.3.1)



Population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (11.1.1)



Population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence (16.1.3)