IGAD SUPPORT PLATFORM

DRAFT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

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1. Introduction

1.1. The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)

The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) is a regional organization dedicated to addressing the humanitarian and development challenges facing the IGAD region, comprising Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan and Uganda. The organization supports Member States in addressing forced displacement and providing durable solutions to displacement-affected communities in the region.

1.2. IGAD Support Platform

The IGAD Support Platform was launched at the Global Refugee Forum in December 2019 by Ministers from the IGAD region, the IGAD Secretariat, and the High Commissioner for Refugees. The Support Platform is a mechanism to sustain the momentum and galvanize additional support for implementing the Nairobi Declaration and Plan of Action, as well as subsequent Declarations and Plans of Action (all referred to as "the IGAD Process").

The main objective of the Support Platform is to

1. To ensure that support for comprehensive responses in the IGAD region is aligned with existing commitments and priorities as established by Member States, and
2. To ensure that partner interventions remain coherent, comprehensive and responsive to regional needs and capacities.

1.3. Overview of the Results Monitoring Framework

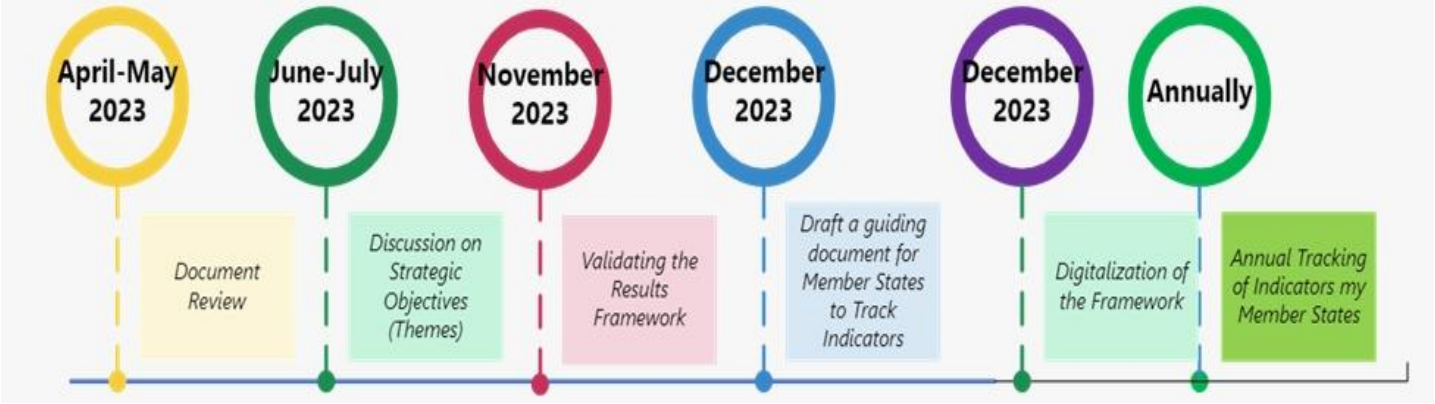
The objectives of the results monitoring framework are to:

- Capture Member States' efforts in supporting Displacement-Affected Communities
- Align Member States' efforts on addressing forced displacement to Global, continental and regional instruments (GCR, SDGs, IGAD Regional Strategy, IGAD Regional Migration policy framework, Migration Action Plan etc)
- Assess the milestones and achievements of Member States' efforts in addressing forced displacement
- Provide up-to-date and accurate data on forced displacement for policy and decision-making purposes
- Improve access to forced displacement data in the IGAD region
- Measure the region's progress in implementing activities and policies to address forced displacement

1.4. Timelines

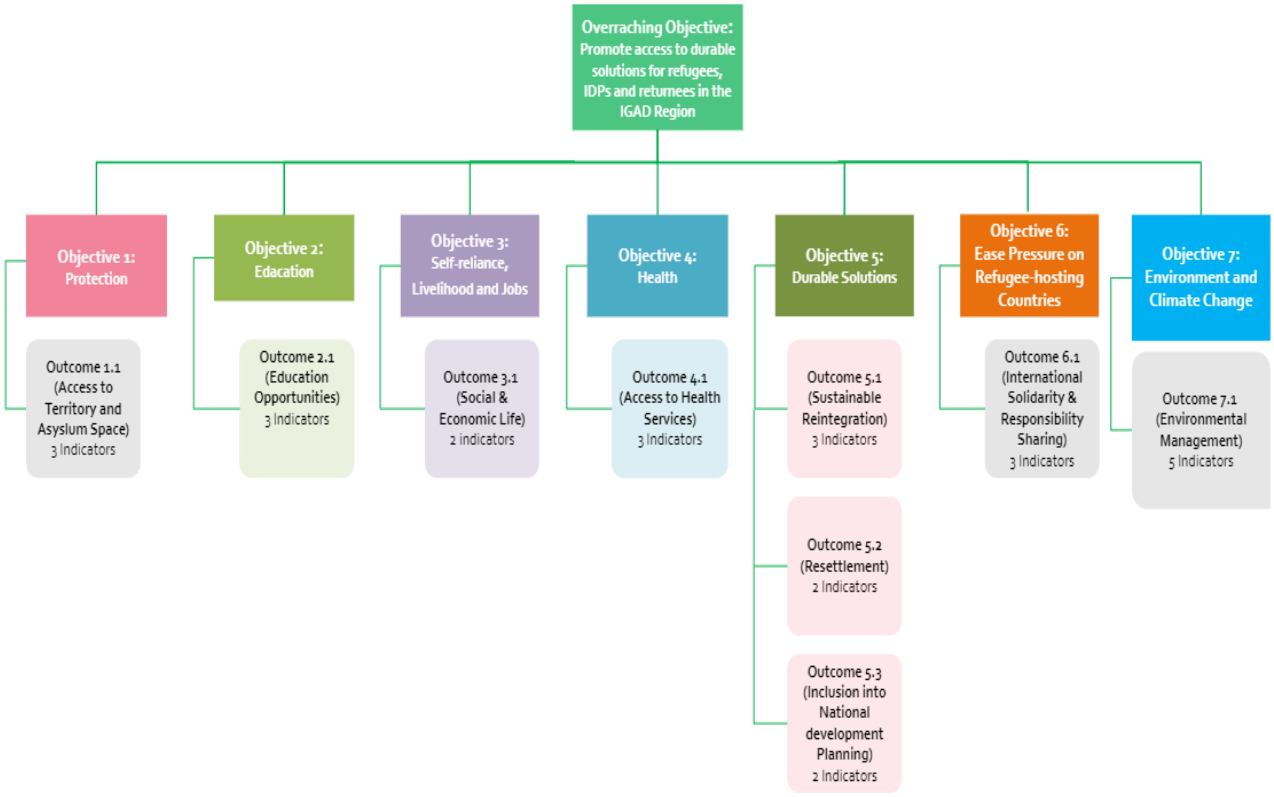
The final draft of the results framework went through several stages. The IGAD Secretariat reviewed existing documents from the institution and presented an initial draft to the migration and forced displacement staff. They discussed the themes that could be included under each objective. With support from UNHCR, the indicators were aligned with Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) indicators, and all indicators contextualized in the IGAD region.

Milestones for the drafting of the Results Monitoring Framework



The Results Framework has 7 objectives/result area each with several outcomes and corresponding indicators to track progress. Each outcome focuses on a different theme that reflects the objectives of the

Summary of Objective and Outcomes



IGAD Support Platform. 26 indicators correspond to the thematic areas of the support platform. Objective 1 pertains to Protection, objective 2 covers Education (Djibouti Declaration). Objective 3 pertains to self-reliance, livelihoods, and jobs (Kampala Declaration). Objective 4 focuses on Health (Mombasa Declaration). Objective 5 pertains to durable solutions, while Objective 6 deals with easing pressure on host countries, and the last objective (7) is related to environmental management and Climate change.

2. Components of the Results Monitoring Framework

2.1. Indicator definition

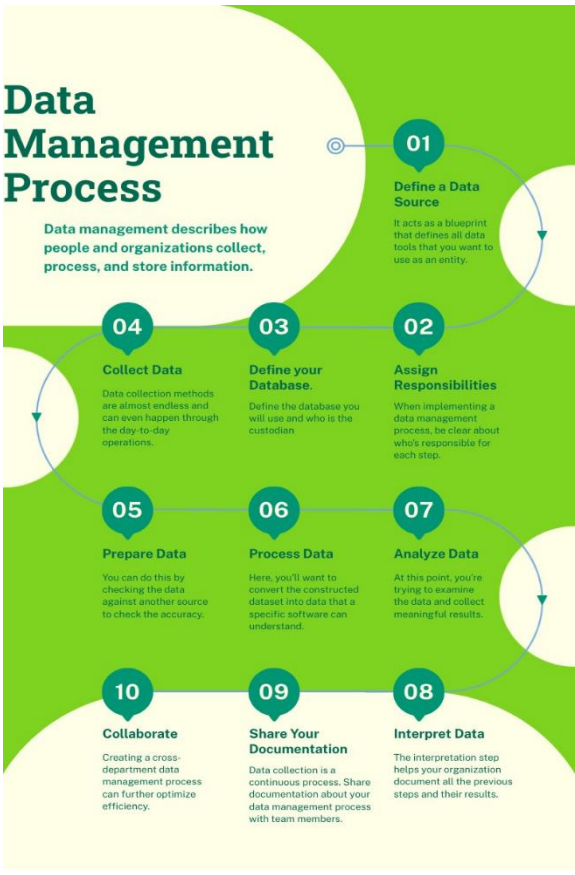
This section of the Results Framework explains the key terms and elements of the indicator. The precise definition of the terms ensures consistent interpretations and hence results in collecting reliable and complete data as per the indicator reporting requirements.

2.2. Data Sources

This is related to where the data on the indicators come from. Sources of data include administrative records and statistical surveys on random and statistically relevant samples. The National Statistics Offices (NSOs) may be the custodians of these data; however, data may be collected by other institutions.

2.3. Data type

Depending on the type of the indicator, data could be collected in the form of integer, decimal, currency, or any other unit.



2.4. Indicator disaggregation

Disaggregation of data defines what kind of breakdowns (e.g, gender, nationality, age group, location, country, refugee/returnee/host community etc.) will be used for the data collected for a particular indicator. As far as possible, the Results Framework will have disaggregation for different indicators.

2.5. Data flow

This is about the data life cycle, including clear roles and responsibilities for data collection, management, checking, analysis, reporting, and dissemination. Data flow answers questions. What is the source of data?

- Who collects data?
- Which tool is used to collect data?
- Who checks data (for quality)?
- Who enters the data into a database?
- What is the timing and frequency of data collection?
- How data management and reporting of data will be performed?

2.6. Baseline and targets

Baselines and targets are also critical elements for the indicators in the monitoring framework. When a baseline is required, it must be included in the document if the data is available. If the data is not available, a brief note needs to be included to indicate when the baseline data will become available or which method will be used to assess the baseline value for the indicator. The baseline acts as a benchmark to compare results or track if Member States are on track/off track in achieving the desired objectives. Targets are critical; if possible, every indicator should include a target.

3. Indicators and their definitions

Overarching Objective	Promote Access to Durable Solutions for refugees/IDPs/Returnees within the IGAD Region								
Objectives/ Outcomes	**Indicators**	**Definitions**	**Type of Indicator**	**Reporting Frequency**	**Baseline as of (Year)**	**Target**	**Disaggregation**	**Custodian Institution**	**Data Source**
Objective 1	**Maintain favourable Protection and Asylum Space for refugees in IGAD**								
Outcome 1.1: IGAD Member States' access to the territory for refugees and asylum seekers enhanced	**1.1.1**: Number of refugees with access to protection and asylum procedures	This indicator refers to the overall count of refugees who have sought asylum in a particular country. It aims to ensure that these individuals receive fair and prompt determination of their refugee status, access to the country's territory, benefit from open-door policies, and protection against being returned to a place where they may face harm.	Number	Annual	TBC	TBC	Age, gender		
	1.1.2: Proportion of border management officials trained on key principles in international protection, identification of persons in need of international protection, and referral mechanisms.	This indicator measures the percentage of border management or first-contact officials who receive protection-related training and how to identify persons of Concern. Referral Mechanisms refer to the non-binding process that precedes any formal status determination procedure and aims to identify the needs of and differentiate between, categories of persons traveling as part of mixed movements after they arrive in the host	Percentage	Annual	TBC	TBC	Gender, level of education, professional and institution represented.		

		country. The indicator counts training supported by UNHCR and IGAD.							
	1.1.3: Proportion of refugees accessing vital event registration documents and individual identity documents (birth, death, marriage certificates etc)	This indicator measures the proportion of refugees who possess essential documents needed to access basic services in their countries of asylum.	Percentage	Annual	TBC	TBC	Age, gender, type of document (birth, death and marriage certificate)		
Objective 2:	**Facilitate access to Quality Education for refugees, IDPs, and other Displacement Affected communities**								
Outcome 2.1: Enhanced education opportunities for refugees and host communities	**2.1.1:** Proportion of refugee children enrolled in the national education system (primary, secondary and tertiary)	This indicator measures the percentage of refugee students who are enrolled in primary, secondary and tertiary public education institutions, regardless of age. It takes into account the total number of eligible school-aged refugees for the same levels of education in a given school year. To calculate this, the number of refugee children enrolled is divided by the number of eligible school-aged children and then multiplied by 100.	Percentage	Annual	TBC	TBC	Age, gender, level of education		Administrative data
	2.1.2: Number of refugees enrolled in accredited vocational training, technical	This measure tallies the number of refugees enrolled in technical and vocational training centres recognized and accredited by host	Number	Annual	TBC	TBC	Age, gender		Administrative data

	education and skill upgrading	countries. This would help substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.							
	2.1.3: Number of Member States with legislation that recognizes prior learning of refugees in the host country	This indicator tracks the number of IGAD Member States that have laws allowing refugees with prior education from other countries besides the host country.	Number	Annual	TBC	TBC	Country, level of education		Administrative data
Objective 3:	Enhanced self-reliance, livelihoods, and jobs for refugees and host communities								
Outcome 3.1: Improved active participation of refugees in the social and economic life of host countries	**3.1.1:** Proportion of refugees of working age with access to decent work by law and practice	This measurement evaluates the proportion of refugees in host nations who have access to decent work conditions *(compared to non-working refugees which are children and the elderly),* as defined by the laws of the host country. Decent work conditions consist of legal access to wage-earning or self-employment, protection in the workplace (including safe and healthy working conditions, non-salary discrimination, and protection from child labour), and protection against discrimination based on	Percentage	Annual	TBC	TBC	Age, gender, country of origin		Administrative data

		gender, age, disability, or other factors prohibited by international law. This promotes sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive, employment and decent work for all							
	3.1.2: Proportion of refugees legally able to move freely within the host country	The measure assesses if refugees can freely move around and choose where to live in their host country (free choice of residency), without any restrictions and with efficient administrative mechanisms in place.	Percentage	Annual	TBC	TBC	Age, gender		Administrative data
Objective 4:	**Facilitate access to Quality Health for refugees, IDPs, and other Displacement Affected communities**								
Outcome 4.1: Access to quality integrated health services (including water and sanitation) is enhanced for refugees and IDPs	**4.1.1**: Number of the displacement Affected population with access to health services	This indicator tracks the number of refugees, IDPs, and returnees who can access essential services such as reproductive, maternal, newborn, and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases, service capacity, and accessibility.	Number	Annual	TBC	TBC	refugees, IDPs, returnees, age, gender		Administrative data
	4.1.2: % reduction of maternal mortality rates among IDPs, returnees and refugees	This particular measure is known as the maternal mortality ratio, which is calculated as the number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births within a specific time frame. It indicates the risk of	Percentage	Annual	TBC	TBC	Category (refugees/IDPs/returnees/host community), age		Administrative data

		maternal death in relation to the number of live births and essentially reflects the likelihood of death during a single pregnancy compared to a live birth. Maternal death refers to the passing of a woman during pregnancy or within 42 days after the end of a pregnancy, regardless of the duration and location of the pregnancy, due to any cause directly or indirectly linked to the pregnancy or its management (known as direct or indirect obstetric death), but not due to unintentional or incidental causes. A death that takes place during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period (also called a pregnancy-related death) pertains to the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of the end of a pregnancy, regardless of the underlying cause of death.[1]							
	4.1.3: % reduction of under-5 mortality rates among IDPs, returnees, and refugees	This indicator measures the percentage decrease in child mortality under five years of age. It expresses the probability of dying between	Percentage	Annual	TBC	TBC	refugees, IDPs, returnees, age		Administrative data

[1] https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-01-01.pdf

		birth and exactly 5 years of age per 1,000 live births.							
Objective 5:	**Provide Access to Durable Solutions to refugees/IDPs/Returnees within the IGAD Region**								
Outcome 5.1 Increased resources to support the sustainable reintegration of returning refugees	**5.1.1:** Amount of official development assistance (ODA) for the benefit of refugee returnees in the ODA recipient country of origin	This indicator refers to total bilateral ODA disbursements, including both humanitarian and development to countries for the benefit of refugee returnees in the ODA recipient country of origin. This indicator also captures assistance provided in the country of origin to facilitate the return of refugees (for example, in the context of a facilitated voluntary repatriation program). *Refugee returnees:* refer to refugees, asylum seekers (pending decision and/or rejected), and persons in refugee-like situations, who decide to return to their country of origin. Returns may be spontaneous, that is, outside the context of formal voluntary repatriation programs, or organized. *For the benefit of*: refers to activities in ODA recipient countries with the objective of supporting refugee return and reintegration, including initial voluntary repatriation and reintegration, as well as longer-	Integer (USD)	Annual	TBC	TBC	Humanitarian or development		Administrative data

		term sustainable development support towards integration and social service provision (e.g. integration in national social service systems and financing for these national systems). The financing may benefit refugee returnees and host communities							
	5.1.2: Number of refugees returned to their country of origin	This indicator refers to the total number of refugee returnees who have returned to their habitual areas of residence (voluntarily and organized/spontaneously fashion)	Number	Annual	TBC	TBC	Age, gender, country of return		Administrative data
	5.1.3: Proportion of returnees with legally recognized documentation and credentials	This indicator refers to the percentage of refugee returnees that have legally recognized identity documents or credentials to support return[2.] Refugee returnees are former refugees who have returned to their country of origin, either in a self-organized manner or in an organized fashion, but are yet to be fully re-integrated.	Percentage	Annual	TBC	TBC	Age, gender, country of return		Administrative data

[2] As per UNHCR, legally recognized documents and credentials can include the following A valid identity document or credential, including a digital credential, issued by the country of origin which establishes nationality. In the case of a stateless person, a valid identity document or credential issued by the country of origin which establishes status and legal residence, A valid passport issued by the country of origin which establishes nationality. In the case of a stateless person, a valid stateless person's travel document issued by the country of origin; and In the case of children, a birth certificate issued by the civil registry of the country of origin.
Identity documents or credentials do not include the following: Refugee Convention travel documents issued by the country of asylum, UNHCR issued documents to facilitate return (Voluntary Repatriation Form) or UNHCR issued registration document Refugee ID documents or credentials, issued by the country of asylum; Documents or credentials which establish that an individual is recognized as a person before the law but do not also establish nationality, or in the case of stateless persons, legal status and residence

Outcome 1.2: Access to third-country solutions for refugees in the IGAD Member States enhanced	**1.2.1:** Number of refugees who have successfully resettled from host countries	This particular metric refers to the number of refugees who have been put forward by UNHCR and countries of asylum for resettlement to other countries and have successfully left their country of asylum to the destination country. UNHCR defines resettlement as the process of selecting and transferring refugees from their current state of protection to a third country that has agreed to provide them with permanent residency status as refugees. The status granted by the resettlement country ensures that the refugee and their family or dependents are protected against forced return (refoulement) and grants them access to civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights that are similar to those enjoyed by citizens of that country. Resettlement also presents refugees with the opportunity to eventually become naturalized citizens of the resettlement country.	Number	Annual	TBC	TBC	Age, gender, country of resettlement, country of origin		Administrative data
	1.2.2: Number of refugees admitted through	Complementary pathways refer to safe and regulated ways in which refugees can gain lawful	Number	Annual	TBC	TBC	Age, gender, country of origin, third country of pathway		Administrative data

	complementary pathways from the host country	access and stay in a third country where their international protection needs can be met. These pathways are additional to refugee resettlement and can provide refugees with the opportunity to support themselves and eventually find a sustainable and lasting solution. "Admitted" means that a refugee has been authorized to enter or stay in a country lawfully. Examples of complementary pathways include family reunification procedures, humanitarian pathways, sponsorship pathways (also known as Private Sponsorship programs), employment pathways, and education pathways.							
Outcome 1.3: Inclusion of refugees into the national development planning is improved	**1.3.1**: Number of Member States' National Statistics Offices with refugee, returnee and IDP statistics in their national data systems	This indicator counts the total number of IGAD member States that include refugees and other forcibly displaced persons in their national systems (census, migration data, forced displacement data etc) in a bid to recognize and protect them.	Number	Annual	TBC	TBC	N/A		Administrative data
	1.3.2: Number of member States that have included	This indicator counts the total number of IGAD member States that include	Number	Annual	TBC	TBC	N/A		Administrative data

	refugees and IDPs in their National Development and area-based Plans	displacement-affected communities (Refugees, IDPs, returnees) in their national development plans (*including include both national and local development plans*) to ensure DAC access to basic services in their countries of asylum.							
Objective 6	**Ease pressures on refugee-hosting countries**								
Outcome 6.1 Increased international solidarity and responsibility sharing	**6.1.2.** Proportion of ODA channelled to national actors in the refugee-hosting countries for the benefit of refugees and host communities	This measure aims to assess the financial assistance given to strengthen the capabilities of national and local institutions, infrastructure, and housing. It includes funding and capacity development, where necessary, to recognize the significant role played by national actors in refugee responses and the promises made by aid organizations and donors. National actors include the central government, local government, national non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and civil society organizations (CSOs). Regarding category (c), "national" pertains to NGOs and CSOs operating in the aid-recipient country where they are headquartered, working in multiple sub-national regions, and not affiliated with an	Integer (USD)	Annual	TBC	TBC	Central/Local Government, National NGO/CSO		Administrative data

		international NGO. This category can also encompass local NGOs/CSOs operating in a specific, geographically defined, sub-national area of an aid-recipient country, either formally/registered or informally/unregistered, without affiliation to either a national or international NGO/CSO. This grouping may also include community-based organizations and faith-based organizations.							
	6.1.2. Amount of official development assistance (ODA) for the benefit of refugees and host communities injected into the refugee-hosting countries	This measure is known as the total amount of aid given to refugees and their host communities in the country where they have sought asylum. It includes both humanitarian and development aid, which can be provided by official agencies such as state and local governments, or their executive agencies. The aid can be given as concessional grants and soft loans with the aim of promoting economic development and welfare in developing countries. The volume of aid is measured through the OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS), based on data reported by the	Integer (USD)	Annual	TBC	TBC	Humanitarian or development		Administrative data

		ODA provider countries. The aid is intended to benefit refugees, asylum seekers, stateless persons, and host communities. It supports refugee protection, hosting, and assistance arrangements, including initial reception, sustainable development support towards integration, social service provision, financing for national social service systems, and durable solutions in the country where they have sought asylum, such as local integration and return support.							
	6.1.3 Number of regional or national coordination mechanisms on refugees held by IGAD annually	This indicator tracks the number of regional coordination mechanisms for refugee situations that address different thematic areas such as education, climate change, health, livelihood, peace and security. They may include NCMs.	Number	Annual	TBC	TBC	N/A		Administrative data
Objective 7	**Contribute to environmental management and address Climate change issues in refugee/IDP hosting areas**								
Outcome 7.1: Sustainable environmental management in refugee hosting areas created	**7.1.1**: Number of countries with policies or laws on environmental management related to refugees	The indicator shows how many IGAD member states have policies and laws to protect the environment in refugee-hosting areas.	Number	Annual	TBC	TBC	N/A		Administrative data

	7.1.2: Proportion of local governments (refugee hosting areas) that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	This indicator measures the proportion of local governments in refugee-hosting areas that adopt and implement national disaster reduction policies. By increasing the proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies will contribute to sustainable development and strengthen economic, social, health and environmental resilience. Their economic, environmental and social perspectives would include poverty eradication, urban resilience, and climate change adaptation and personal documentation. [3] *Local Government refers to the lowest tiers of public administration within a particular sovereign state*	Percentage	Annual	TBC	TBC	Refugee hosting area		Administrative data
	7.1.3: Proportion of refugees with access to renewable energy	This measure tracks the overall percentage of refugees who can access reasonably priced, dependable, environmentally friendly and renewable energy. Renewable energy is energy sourced from natural resources that are replenished at a quicker rate than they are used up. For instance, sunlight and	Percentage	Annual	TBC	TBC	Age, gender, location		Administrative data

[3] https://w3.unece.org/SDG/en/Indicator?id=60

		wind are sources that are consistently being replenished.							
	7.1.4: Amount of financial flows to Member States in support of renewable energy resources	This indicator covers all official loans, grants and equity investments received by IGAD member States from foreign governments and multilateral agencies, for the purpose of renewable energy investments. *Renewable energy refers to energy derived from natural sources that are replenished at a higher rate than they are consumed*.	Integer (USD)	Annual	TBC	TBC	N/A		Administrative data
	6.1.5: Amount of financial flow to climate-vulnerable, fragile, and conflict-affected settings to support climate action for forcibly displaced and stateless people and hosting communities	This indicator counts the total amount in terms of financing instruments and donors to ensure that climate-vulnerable, fragile, and conflict-affected settings receive increased financing and support for climate action and that forcibly displaced and stateless people and hosting communities are included to address their priorities and challenges in their own terms, using locally led solutions and taking into consideration age, gender and diversity approaches.	Integer (USD)	Annual	TBC	TBC	N/A		Administrative data