Proposal for Improving Data for Solutions to Internal Displacement

Data for Solutions to Internal Displacement Taskforce

March 2023

Table of Contents

Glossary of Terms

ABA   Area Based Approach

DCO   UN Development Coordination Office

DRC   Danish Refugee Council

DSID   Data for solutions to internal displacement

EGRISS   Expert Group on Refugee, IDP and Statelessness Statistics

HDP   Humanitarian, development, and peace nexus

IASC   Inter-Agency Standing Committee

IDMC   Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre

IDPs   Internally Displaced Persons

INGOs   International Non-Governmental Organisations

IOM   International Organization for Migration

IRIS   International Recommendations on IDP Statistics

JDC   The World Bank-UNHCR Joint Data Centre

JIPS   Joint IDP Profiling Service

NRC   Norwegian Refugee Council

NSOs   National Statistics Offices

OCHA   Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

RCOs   Resident Coordinators' Offices

UN   United Nations

UNCT   United Nations Country Team

UNDP   United Nations Development Programme

UNHCR   United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

UNICEF   United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

UNSDCF   United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

WB   World Bank

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

" **Action should be based on high-quality and trusted data and analysis. Increased efforts are needed to ensure the right data is gathered, and that it is collected, managed, and used responsibly and in an inclusive and collaborative manner."[1] – UN Secretary-General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement**

The Secretary General's High-Level Panel Report[2] and Action Agenda[3] acknowledge the critical importance of data for solutions to internal displacement. A time-bound Data for Solutions to Internal Displacement (DSID) Taskforce was convened in November 2021 to examine opportunities and barriers to more effective use of data for solutions and put forward a proposal to address data-specific issues and gaps.

This proposal offers a **framework** and **coordination approach** that can be applied in different contexts to improve data for solutions to internal displacement and address data-specific issues and gaps in-line with Commitment 13 of the Secretary-General's Action Agenda.

The key components of the proposed DSID framework are:

1. Improving Data Availability, Quality, Relevance, and Interoperability and Standardising the Analysis of Data for Solutions

Decision-makers must be equipped with high quality, relevant, and interoperable data to improve planning, delivery, monitoring, and quantification for improved solutions to internal displacement. Stakeholders should introduce and maintain a national solutions measure or similar approach that includes:

(i) Creation of the IRIS-recommended measures of: the IDP Stock (total number of IDPs), the progress measure (measuring progress toward solutions), and the composite measure (measuring the number of IDPs that have achieved solutions) for policy decision-making and statistical comparability between countries.

(ii) Creation of complementary measures for operational actors (using statistical and operational data) that enable them to identify beneficiary caseloads and implement interventions that assist IDPs on the solutions pathway to overcome their displacement-related vulnerabilities. This can be done through:

- Creating an IDP solutions pathway stock figure (the number of IDPs on the solutions pathway) to assist development operational actors to identify beneficiary caseloads.

- Projecting the number of IDPs that will join the solutions pathway to enable operational actors to plan their interventions and resources accordingly.

- Measuring IDPs' progress towards durable solutions through an Area Based Approach, by comparing key displacement-related vulnerability criteria between the host/resident population (baseline for measuring progress) and the IDPs. This will assist operational actors to:

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[1] SG's Action Agenda, p. 8.
[2] Shining a Light on Internal Displacement: A Vision for the Future (internaldisplacement-panel.org)
[3] The United Nations Secretary-General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement.

- Identify support needed to overcome displacement-related vulnerabilities (as per the Inter-Agency Standing Committee's (IASC) 8 criteria and 18 sub-criteria for durable solutions) for timely strategic planning, implementation and monitoring of interventions.

- Monitor the progress toward overcoming displacement-related vulnerabilities, and key obstacles impeding progress for timely adjustment of programming strategies and implementation as necessary.

- Measuring the number of IDPs that have overcome displacement-related vulnerabilities (aligned with the composite measure where feasible), who therefore no longer require programmatic support and can be removed from beneficiary caseloads (this is an operational measure for planning and resourcing activities; as it is not a statistical measure, it will not affect the IDP Stock Figure).

The statistical measures for policy decision-making and operational measures for programming should both be aligned with the **International Recommendations on IDP Statistics (IRIS),[4]** with the ownership and leadership of the National Statistical System (NSS), and in partnership with development operational actors and other stakeholders wherever possible.

2. Strengthening National Ownership of Solutions and Underlying Data Management Systems

Investments in improved data for solutions must strengthen national ownership and build on underlying data management systems and processes, with a focus on National Statistical Systems (NSS). This will require national counterparts and their international partners to assess the readiness and maturity of national data management systems and statistical coordination stakeholders to inform targeted investments in capacity building, *and* build a shared understanding of how, when, and through what mechanisms line ministries and statistical stakeholders collect, manage, and share operational solutions data with each other.

To help advance the uptake of the DSID framework, the following **recommendations** are proposed to the Office of the Special Adviser:

1. Advocate with stakeholders at the global and country level for adoption of the DSID framework as part of a 'New Generation' Solutions Strategy.

2. Propose a common approach for adapting the DSID framework in different country contexts.

3. Map and monitor global initiatives that can contribute to addressing the challenges identified by the Taskforce and help advance the DSID framework.

4. Convene a global working group under the Steering Group on Solutions to Internal Displacement ('the Steering Group') to ensure continued coordination and collaboration on data for solutions.

5. Task the global working group with monitoring adoption of the DSID framework at the country level.

6. Activate a global data for solutions advisory function under the aegis of the Office of the Special Adviser and linked to the proposed global working group.

7. Ensure alignment in approaches to coordination and advisory support for data for solutions with other workstreams under the purview of the Steering Group.

Finally, the proposal describes **coordination approach** that could help address the obstacles and challenges to data collection, analysis and use that were identified by the Taskforce in case studies and proposes an approach that will improve the availability of key solutions data for decision-makers.

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[4] The IRIS' clear recommendations, definitions, and methodologies for producing high quality statistics on IDPs should be adopted across the humanitarian, development and peace (HDP) nexus by all HDP data stakeholders producing and using data where capacities permit, at national and sub-national levels. Crucially, "IRIS implementation is effectively ensured by disaggregating data sources by displacement status [and also by] … standardizing the tools used to identify and describe forcibly displaced persons." (JIPS informal paper)

1. Background and Overview

The Secretary General's High-Level Panel report and Action Agenda[5] acknowledge the critical importance of data for solutions to internal displacement (DSID). Without a common, robust, and reliable evidence base, national and international actors are unable to effectively plan, implement and monitor policy and programmatic interventions aimed at supporting IDPs on the solutions pathway to overcome displacement-related vulnerabilities.

A key tenet of the Action Agenda is that internal displacement can no longer be treated as a principally humanitarian issue. For progress to be achieved, it must also be recognized as a development and peace priority to be led by national and local authorities and supported by development actors and the whole United Nations (UN) system.

Box 1: Action Agenda United Nations Commitments

> 12   Support States to put in place relevant mechanisms to collect, manage and use internal displacement data in line with the International Recommendation on IDP Statistics (IRIS) and other relevant international standards.
>
> 13   Convene a time-bound taskforce of relevant data actors that will examine opportunities and barriers to more effective use of data for solutions and, by the end of September 2022, put forward a proposal for a fit-for-purpose process or coordination model to address data-specific issues and gaps.

This proposal offers a **DSID framework** and **coordination approach** that can be applied in different contexts to improve data for solutions and address data-specific issues and gaps in-line with Commitment 13 of the Action Agenda. The implementation of this framework and approach at the country level will require close collaboration with and support to States in-line with Commitment 12.

The proposed framework and approach are aligned with the Action Agenda Commitments and informed by the DSID Taskforce's findings on best practices and challenges to data for solutions. Recognizing that data for solutions includes operational and statistical data, this proposal is also founded upon the Guiding Principles, the Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Durable Solutions Framework (including the Indicator Library) and the International Recommendation on IDP Statistics (IRIS). [6]

The proposal's primary audience is *users* of data for solutions to internal displacement, represented by the Special Adviser of the Secretary General, Resident Coordinators of affected countries, national authorities, development actors, and other decision-makers working to resolve internal displacement. The secondary audience is data *producers*.

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[5] High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement, Shining a Light on Internal Displacement: A Vision for the Future, 2021, available from: internaldisplace-ment-panel.org and The United Nations, Secretary-General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement., 2022

[6] IASC, Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons, 2010, available from: IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons | IASC (interagencystandingcommittee.org); Durable Solutions Indicator Library, Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS) https://in-form-durablesolutions-idp.org/indicators-2/; Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement available at Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, 1998 www.internal-displacement.org/publications/ocha-guiding-principles-on-internal-displacement

Box 2: IASC Durable Solutions Definition[7]

> **A durable solution is achieved when internally displaced persons no longer have any specific assistance and protection needs that are linked to their displacement and can enjoy their human rights without discrimination on account of their displacement. It can be achieved through:**
>
> - Sustainable reintegration at the place of origin (hereinafter referred to as "return");
> - Sustainable local integration in areas where internally displaced persons take refuge (local integration);
> - Sustainable integration in another part of the country (settlement elsewhere in the country).

Challenges with Data for Solutions to Internal Displacement

In 2022, the DSID Taskforce conducted case studies in five countries and a survey in 22 countries to identify best practices and challenges to data for solutions across various displacement contexts. The following is a summary Taskforce's key findings. A more comprehensive list of the findings is presented in Annex 2: Insights and Lesson-Learned by the Taskforce:

- There is **no globally-agreed framework or definition as to what comprises the solutions pathway**. Solutions are treated as a single, unwieldy whole, rather than as a common pathway comprising a set of defined steps, processes, and levels.[8]

- There is **no global agreement or understanding as to what constitutes data for solutions** beyond that offered in the IASC standards. The recent development and adoption of the IRIS provides a framework for applying shared definitions and standards across contexts.

- The emphasis that has been given to returns as the preferred solution has resulted in data gaps on solutions for IDPs choosing to resettle or locally integrate. [9] As a result, **critical data for solutions are missing in every context.**

- While National Statistical System (NSS) will serve as the primary driver for roll-out of the IRIS, **the long-term operating model of NSS data capture and analysis is not aligned with the short to medium term operational model needed to deliver solutions** and support IDPs' progress against the IRIS criteria.

- Real time delivery of improved progress towards solutions, and ultimately achievement of solutions, requires **line ministries at the national and sub-national levels to act as the principal national data actors**, as they use IDP Solutions Pathway Stock Data (the number of IDPs who are in a location of solution but have not overcome displacement-related vulnerabilities) mapped against their area of responsibility to plan and budget delivery of key services.

The DSID framework and coordination approach proposed below are designed to address these challenges.

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[7] IASC, Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons, 2010, available from: IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons | IASC (interagencystandingcommittee.org)

[8] Progress has been made in this area in early 2023 under the leadership of the Office of the Special Adviser on Solutions to Internal Displacement. The forthcoming guidance from the on solutions pathway building blocks should serve as a common reference for stakeholders moving forward.

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2. Recommended Framework for DSID

This framework consists of two components:

- **Component 1: Addressing Data Gaps and Standardising Analysis Approaches:** Ensure that decision-makers have the required statistical and operational data and insights to make informed choices about solutions strategies, planning, coordination, delivery, and monitoring by addressing data gaps and initiating the adoption of, and adherence to, global standards and quality control mechanisms such as the IRIS and the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions.

- **Component 2: Increasing National Ownership of Data for Solutions**: Identify points where national ownership and leadership of solutions can be strengthened, and where synergy and complementarity between operational solutions data and national data systems can be bolstered.

The framework is formulated around helping to answer the following questions:[10]

I. How many IDPs *are in a country* at a defined moment in time (IDP Stock Figure)?[11] What proportion of IDPs *are on a pathway* to a solution?
II. How many IDPs *are projected to be on a pathway* to a solution within an agreed timeframe?
III. What *progress* has been made towards achieving a solution?
IV. What are the *primary obstacles* that IDPs are facing on the pathway to a solution?
V. How many former IDPs have *achieved* a solution?

As such, the framework is designed to support a common approach to building country-level analytical profiles as part of a 'New Generation Solutions Strategy' as envisioned by the Office of the Special Adviser on Solutions to Internal Displacement.

Component I: Addressing Data Gaps and Standardising Analysis Approaches

1.1: Improving Data Availability, Interoperability, Quality and Relevance Across the Solutions Pathway

Decision-makers require high quality data for planning, coordination, delivery, monitoring for improved solutions to internal displacement. Data for solutions must be available when decision-makers need it and relevant to the questions they need to answer. The data generated by different actors must also be interoperable (formatted to allow diverse datasets to be merged or aggregated in meaningful ways), to enable the generation of timely and robust analysis and insight.

To enable this, stakeholders in each context will need to identify and source the diverse range of data that decision-makers need, recognizing that statistical data and operational data enable different types of decisions to be made by different stakeholders at different times. Both categories of data − statistical and operational − are essential to decisions across the solutions pathway.

The International Recommendations on Internally Displaced Persons Statistics (IRIS) defines an IDP for statistical quantification purposes and builds upon the IASC Durable Solutions Framework to recommend

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[10] A full list of the questions that data for solutions needs to answer is suggested Annex 3: Questions that Solutions Data Need to Answer, Please note that the following questions are formulated with the underpinning of IDP wishes. For example, if IDPs have been displaced for 5-10

[11] IDP Stock Figure as per the IRIS definition, paragraph 91, page 35.

an approach that standardises the measurements of progress and achievement of durable solutions. These recommendations relate to the production of official statistics, using scientific methods, to be published by the NSO or statistics units comprising the NSS. They are used for policy-related decision-making by national authorities and for comparability of statistics between countries.

Operational data is required by actors who plan, target, and implement activities that contribute toward the achievement of solutions.[12] Although operational data is not held to the same quality standards as statistical data, it is necessary for decision-making because it is much timelier than official statistics, is sometimes the only data available in contexts where national statistics on IDPs are absent, and can be collected by a range of operational actors including government ministries, humanitarian actors, and development actors. Such data is critical to timely decisions on programming and resource allocations. Furthermore, operational data indicators can be aligned with the recommendations laid out in IASC and IRIS as non-statistical monitoring of progress toward solutions for timely decision-making and is sometimes used by governments in their official statistics.

Ensuring that decision-makers have both the statistical and operational data needed will require first aligning on the key questions that need to be answered and, in turn, setting clear parameters for what comprises data for solutions. Annex 3 outlines **common questions** asked about IDPs and solutions by decision-makers at country level and Annex 4 outlines **common data points** that would answer these questions and provide the evidence base for an actionable solutions strategy or action plan.

Stakeholders should collectively review and adapt these questions and related data points to their context, map what data is available and what is missing for both statistical purposes and operations/programmes[13] (referencing the IASC Indicator Library and IRIS vulnerability criteria) and identify opportunities to close data gaps through collective action.

1.2 Measuring the IDP Stock Figure[14]

The IDP Stock Figure, as per the IRIS, includes all IDPs who have not overcome their displacement-related vulnerabilities. This figure can be reported in terms of three types of locations in which IDPs reside (the locations of displacement, return, and other settlement locations).

Box 3: IRIS IDP Stock Figure

> **Total IDP Stock**
> (*for statistical purposes*) =
>
> **IDPs in locations of Displacement + IDPs in Locations of Return + IDPs in other Settlement Locations**

The IDP Stock Figure prescribed in the IRIS facilitates statistical comparison of data and defines the endpoint of the solutions pathway as when IDPs have overcome their displacement-related vulnerabilities (irrespective of their solution choice or the type of location in which they are residing).

Although effective for national and area-based policy-related decision making, this measure is unlikely to be updated regularly and is therefore not available with sufficient timeliness for decision-making by operational actors providing direct assistance to IDPs. The measure also does not differentiate between IDPs requiring humanitarian assistance in displacement and IDPs requiring development assistance to successfully integrate locally. A more granular measure drawn from the IDP Stock Figure would better support operational actors to make more effective programmatic decisions and investments to enable solutions. The proposed approach to measure IDPs on the solutions pathway outlined in Section 1.2.1: Measuring the number of IDPs on Solutions Pathway for Programmatic and Operational Decision-Making responds to this need.

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[12] For a detailed comparison between operational data and official statistics, please see the IRIS, page 74. Available here: https://egrisstats.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/The-International-Recommendations-on-IDP-Statistics.pdf

[13] OCHA offers a snapshot of what operational data is available and missing on the Humanitarian Data Exchange through the data grids for each country with a Humanitarian Response Plan. For more information see: https://data.humdata.org/dashboards/overview-of-data-grids

[14] The groups had multiple discussions on this, and although the text reflects the latest thinking, due to time constraints it has not yet been widely reviewed and approved by every agency.

Figure A: IRIS population categories in the statistical framework for internal displacement
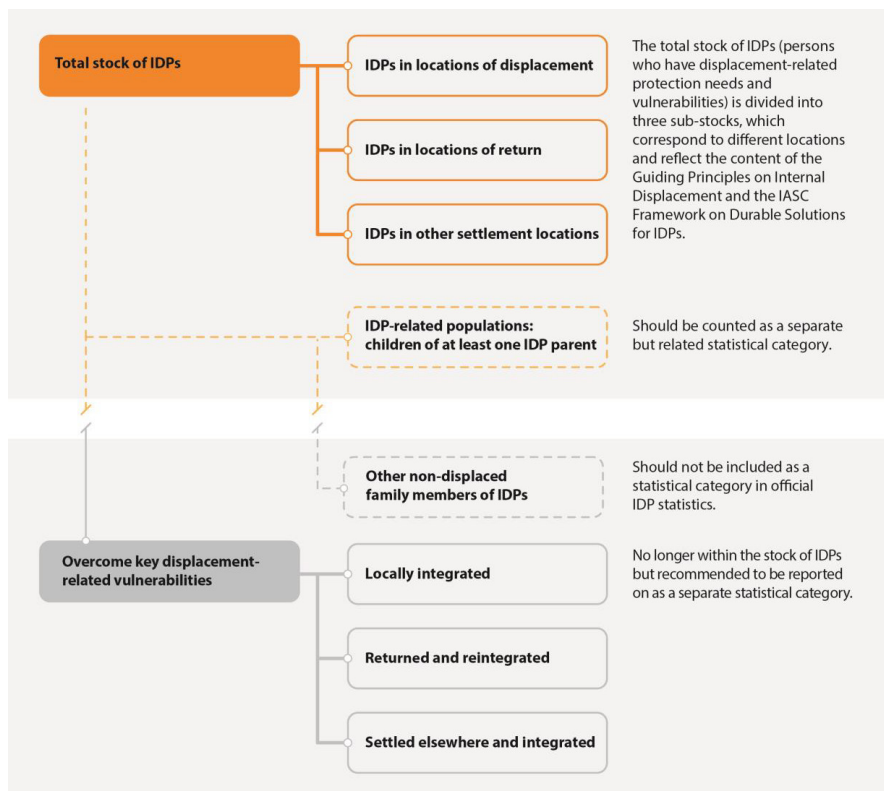
1.2.1: Measuring the number of IDPs on the Solutions Pathway for Programmatic and Operational Decision-Making

All IDPs have the potential to be on the 'pathway to solutions' as soon as they are displaced. However, when the average time that an IDP now spends in displacement is more than 10 years[15], this problematic framing prevents differentiation between IDPs in displacement and those making real progress towards solutions. Although the IRIS IDP Stock Figure is an important statistical measure for comparability and policy-related decision-making, it is not adequate for the operational and programmatic decisions required to concretely improve IDPs' prospects for achieving solutions, because it groups all IDPs in locations of displacement together (rendering those attempting to locally integrate invisible to decision-makers), and results in the categorisation of humanitarian assistance in displacement settings as "solutions measures". The DSID Taskforce therefore proposes that for increased ownership of solutions decision-making by national/subnational authorities and development actors, the IDP Stock Figure must be reconfigured to identify caseloads requiring development support to overcome their displacement-related vulnerabilities from the caseloads in displacement settings that rely upon humanitarian assistance.

To make this distinction, the Taskforce proposes that the solutions pathway begins when an **IDP is no longer in displacement**, either due to moving to a location of solution (return or resettlement locations), or has decided to locally integrate in the area of displacement (local integration[16]), **however has not yet overcome their displacement-related vulnerabilities** (as per the IASC Framework's 8 Durable Solutions Criteria and the IRIS 5 core criteria).[17] This is in-line with the approach recommended through an IDMC-led, multi-stakeholder roundtable of data experts at the end of 2021, which concluded that a new measure is required on the number of IDPs per location of solution including those locally integrating.[18]

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[15] European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations, Forced Displacement Factsheet, https://civil-protection-humanitarian-aid.ec.europa.eu/what/humanitarian-aid/forced-displacement-refugees-asylum-seekers-and-internally-displaced-persons-idps_en#:~:text=Forced%20displacement%20is%20no%20longer,10%20years%20for%20most%20IDPs

[16] The IRIS does not propose a sub-stock figure for IDPs in locations of local integration, instead grouping this critical sub-stock with IDPs still in displacement. This is attributable to the technical challenges of defining an approach and metrics that will enable capture of the local integration sub-stock, something that can be addressed through coordination and collaboration by data experts at national or sub-national level.

[17] This is provided for in the IRIS and can be implemented by HDP operational data collectors immediately, without waiting for the development and adoption of the Compilers' Manual and wider IRIS adoption and roll-out among Members States.

[18] Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, 2021. Expert Data Roundtable: "Measuring the end of internal displacement: analysing data on IDP returns, local integration, and resettlement". Geneva, Switzerland, October 26-27 2021.

Practically speaking, this approach will not have an impact on official IDP statistics as recommended by the IRIS, as it will involve an additional step by operational actors to split the IRIS's sub-stock of "IDPs in locations of displacement" into sub-sub stocks of 1) those that are integrating locally and 2) those that are still in displacement (still require humanitarian assistance). Identifying or categorizing IDPs who are locally integrating (and therefore require development assistance to overcome displacement-related vulnerabilities) can be done in a variety of manners, including (but not limited to) identifying IDPs who have moved from displacement sites to host communities, categorizing IDPs in host communities as local integrators if they have been residing there for an agreed number of years, or conducting focus group discussions or household-level interviews to understand their preferences, capacities and support needs.

Figure B: IDP Stock Configuration for Operational Actors[19]

HUMANITARIAN SECTOR	DEVELOPMENT SECTOR (Solutions Pathway Stock Figure)
Grouped in official statistics as IDPs in location of displacement as per IRIS	
Displaced IDPs	IDPs in locations of local Integration (identified by operationall actors)
	IDPs in locations of return
	IDPs in other settlement locations
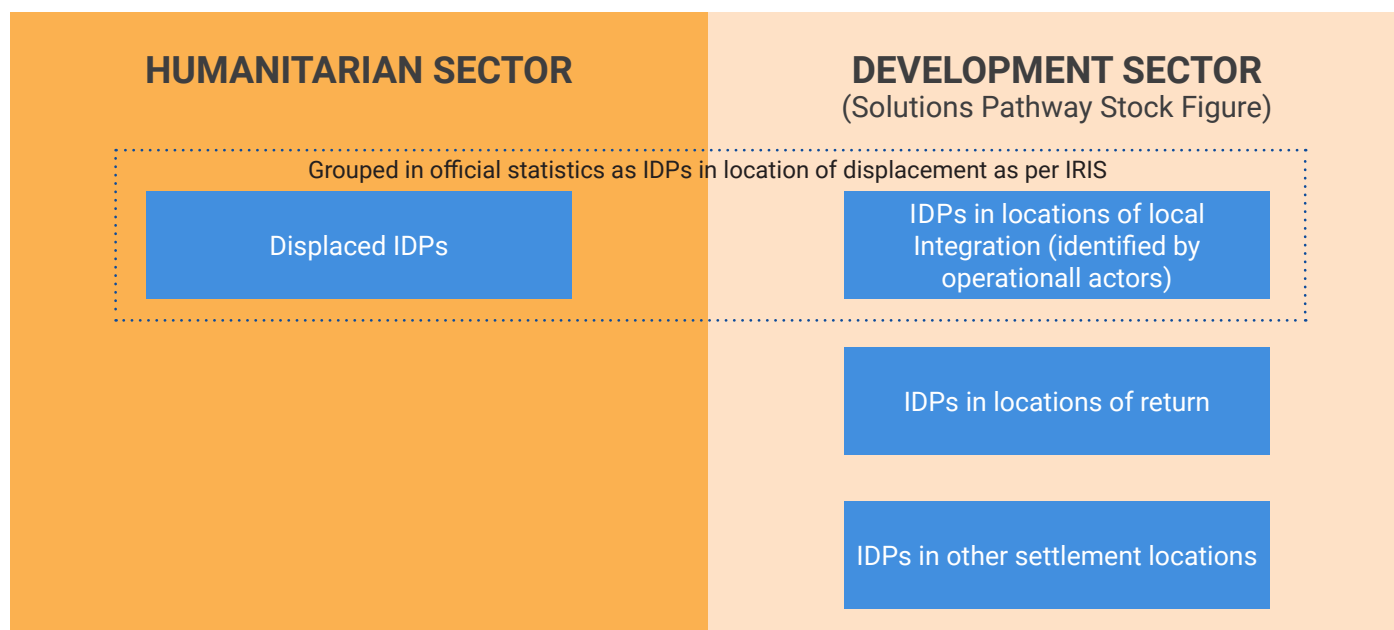
This definition of the solutions pathway recognises that for solutions planning and operational decision-making, data is required that goes a step further than the statistical data proposed in the IRIS. Separating stocks of IDPs who are still in displacement from those in locations of solutions ensures that well-established humanitarian interventions meeting the survival or resilience-building needs of populations in displacement are not reported as solutions measures. Additionally, it facilitates national ownership of solutions by identifying sub-stocks of IDPs, each of which will require different configurations of development-sector support to overcome the specific displacement-related vulnerabilities that are associated with their location of solution.[20] Crucially, it provides the information required to move away from a returns bias[21] by encouraging governments to consider and support local integration as a durable solution option that, with the right planning, can contribute to wider development goals and targets. By providing data that separates IDPs in locations of displacement into two groups—(i) IDPs who continue to be displaced, and (ii) IDPs who are locally integrating and require support to overcome their displacement-related vulnerabilities—it also tracks reductions in the IDPs in Displacement stock and shows IDP solution pathway sub-stock data that can inform planning for important developments emerging from socioeconomic and demographic change, such as growing urbanization.

Finally, as data on progress toward and achievement of displacement-related vulnerabilities has not been collected to-date, there is a lack of evidence on the effectiveness of local integration and resettlement compared to return solutions. This information can be used to more effectively to plan and advocate for local integration and resettlement solutions options that are typically deemed too problematic by governments.

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[19] This figure is meant to highlight that IDPs in displacement have different needs than those on a solutions pathway who require assistance to overcome their displacement-related vulnerabilities. In reality, the differentiation between "humanitarian" and "development" operations is not this clearly demarcated.

[20] For example, returnees commonly have housing or land in their community of origin, while resettlement communities commonly feature new housing construction and land tenure requirements, and local integration features property rental. Access to basic services and core infrastructure required will look different depending on whether return, resettlement or local integration is being supported. And local integrators or resettlers may require support to build new income generation and livelihoods skills, where returnees are commonly able to return to pre displacement activities.

[21] A principal pivot identified by SG Guterres as necessary to improve solutions outcomes at the launch of the Action Agenda.

1.3: Projecting Solutions Pathway Caseloads

In addition to the IDP Solutions Pathway Stock Figure, projected caseload numbers of potential solutions seekers should be captured and mapped against intended locations of solution for operational planning purposes. Estimating the projected solutions pathway caseload has historically been challenging and requires the development of an analytical framework that is context-driven and incorporates a range of qualitative and quantitative data including (but not limited to) safety and socio-economic indicators in solutions locations, IDP skills and capacities vis a vis opportunity in solutions locations, and preferences through focus group discussions, look-and-see visits, and intention surveys.

Projecting caseloads enables *forward planning* by receiving areas' authorities and host/resident communities, in advance of IDPs' arrivals, to plan for required local resources and services. Where projected caseload data cannot be captured, sub-stock figures will provide decision-makers and operational actors with the number of IDPs on a solutions pathway. However, as these sub-stock figures can only be captured once an IDP is already in their location of solution, relying on stock data means that operational actors will only be able to react rather than anticipate and plan. This is likely to impact the quality and durability of solutions.

1.4: Measuring Progress Towards the Achievement of Solutions

The measurement of progress towards durable solutions is gaining momentum from both data actors and operational actors. From nexus-oriented and coordinated Area Based Approaches (ABA)[22] to profiling processes of IDP situations, there is a shared and growing understanding that a collaborative process led by governments at national and local level alongside development partners is necessary for substantial progress in achieving solutions to internal displacement.

The IRIS solutions 'progress measure' is founded upon the IASC's 8 criteria and 18 sub-criteria for durable solutions, and aims to measure progress by comparing indicators on durable solutions criteria for IDPs in areas of displacement (measuring local integration), IDPs in areas of return (measuring reintegration) and IDPs in other areas (measuring integration in other settlement locations) to a baseline/target population group.[23] The IRIS proposes that the target population to be used as a baseline for comparison of needs, vulnerability and socio-economic indicators is the average situation of the general/national population at a given time, or a subset of the general population who live in the same geographic areas as the displaced.

This comparative approach of data collection and analysis can help to build the evidence needed by decision-makers to address displacement-related vulnerabilities to support IDPs achieve durable solutions. It acknowledges that physical movement alone, whether return or settlement elsewhere, does not constitute a durable solution. The comparison of displacement-related vulnerability criteria to a target population supports with broadening the focus from returns as a durable solution, to considering the needs, vulnerabilities, and socio-economic conditions of IDPs against non-displaced populations in areas of displacement/return/local integration/resettlement.

A key obstacle to improved data for solutions has been the common absence of IDP data from official statistics. This has meant that official statistics integral to decision-making, budgeting, and policies by national authorities' often lack key information on the scope of these most vulnerable citizens' needs. This, in turn, means that line ministries and development actors will not have the information they require to identify, budget, plan, and deliver the key services and interventions required to assist IDPs overcome their vulnerabilities and achieve a level of self-sufficiency and resilience on a par with national averages or host/resident communities.

One way to improve the measurement of progress toward achieving a solution both in terms of availability and timeliness of data, is for programme and operational actors implementing ABAs at sub-national levels to collaborate more closely with data actors to define and adopt agreed metrics for measuring IDPs' and host/resident communities' situation against the IRIS core and sub-criteria. Baseline and ongoing measurement of key indicators in these communities could provide the required measure of IDPs' progress towards the achievement of solutions. It would require that the IASC Indicator Library is referenced to couple targets and objectives to IASC durable solutions criteria, not just for operational goals and programme-specific activities.

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[22] Area Based Approach puts people's capacities and priorities at the centre of the response, building on existing government structures where possible, and working in partnership with local government and communities to effectively meet people's holistic needs. In this bottom-up approach, communities are central to defining a response that is tailored to reflect and fulfil their needs for recovery.
[23] IRIS, https://egrisstats.org/recommendations/international-recommendations-on-idp-statistics-iris/, Page 52

Work is on-going to develop the metrics for indicators to measure progress and achievement of solutions. As this work is context-specific, the development of metrics for indicators should be taken forward at country-level in collaboration with development actors to ensure terminology and key elements can be used in development planning tools.

Figure C: Analytical framework for a durable solutions analysis[24]
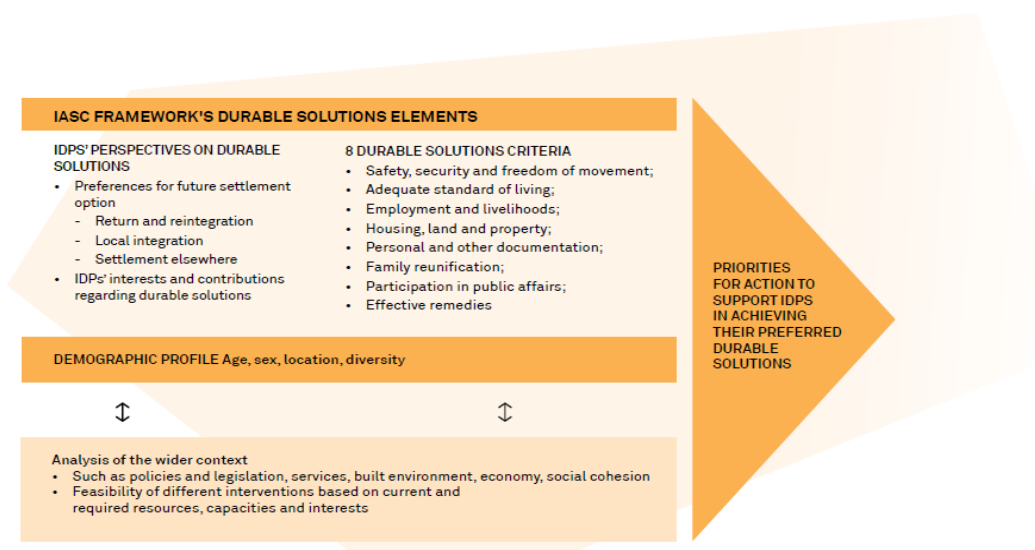
1.5: Measuring Achievement of Solutions

Measuring the achievement of solutions is provided for in the IRIS framework as the 'composite measure,' and uses the same approach and methodology as measuring progress towards solutions to identify and remove households from the IDP Stock Figure. The IRIS stipulates that an IDP is deemed to have overcome displacement-related vulnerabilities when the household that they belong to performs on par, or better than, the national average or local host/resident populations across five of the eight IASC criteria.

The IRIS proposes that a household-level assessment is necessary to measure progress toward solutions, in which the data is then aggregated or extrapolated to provide the number of people that have achieved a solution. The proposed approach in Section 1.4 of engaging programme and operational actors implementing ABAs in the collection of data to monitor progress and achievement of solutions will facilitate the provision of data on a timelier basis and can be aligned with the composite measure where operational realities such as tight timelines permit.

The Action Agenda calls for new ways of thinking and delivering better solutions, specifically in the context of rising urbanization and its potential as a solution. This approach represents a shift from systems-level analysis and offers the opportunity to test how we can improve tracking progress and achievement of self-managed solutions such as those to urban areas.

As recommended in Section 1.4, work is on-going to develop the metrics for measuring progress and achievement of solutions, which should be further developed and piloted at country-level.

Component 2: Increasing National Ownership of Data for Solutions

National ownership of solutions is a key element in improving outcomes for IDPs. As recognized in the work of the Expert Group on Refugee, IDP and Statelessness Statistics (EGRISS) and in the IRIS, National Statistical Systems (NSS) should be the point of departure for strengthening production, ownership, and coordination of data for solutions to internal displacement. There are also key data contributions to be made by line ministries planning, delivering, and monitoring the core services required by IDPs to progress towards solutions and overcome their displacement related vulnerabilities. These national actors will generate data across the short, medium, and long term.

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[24] JIPS, Interagency Durable Solutions Analysis Guide, https://inform-durablesolutions-idp.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/Interagency-Durable-Solutions-Analysis-Guide-March2020.pdf, page 18

A key aspect of increasing national ownership of data for solutions is ensuring that sub-national actors are supported to lead or co-lead Area-Based Approaches to solutions. In contexts where national systems are not as matured, the onus to collect, analyse, manage, and use displacement and solutions data remains principally with international actors, commonly in the humanitarian sector while continuing to focus on creating will and building government capacity. Strong national ownership anchored in partnership with a range of ministries engaged and participating at multiple levels is a common feature across those contexts where national systems have achieved greater maturity. This whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach which fostered a vertical coordination is evidenced in the Colombia, Mexico, Philippines, and Sudan case studies conducted by DSID Taskforce.

Actions to Support Uptake of the DSID Framework

To help advance the uptake of the DSID framework, the following **recommendations** are proposed to the Office of the Special Adviser:

1. Advocate with stakeholders at the global and country level for adoption of the DSID framework as part of a 'New Generation' Solutions Strategy.
2. Propose a common approach for adapting the DSID framework in different country contexts.
3. Map and monitor global initiatives that can contribute to addressing the challenges identified by the Taskforce and help advance the DSID framework.
4. Convene a global working group under the Steering Group on Solutions to Internal Displacement ('the Steering Group') to ensure continued coordination and collaboration on data for solutions.
5. Task the global working group with monitoring adoption of the DSID framework at the country level.
6. Activate a global data for solutions advisory function under the aegis of the Office of the Special Adviser and linked to the proposed global working group.
7. Ensure alignment in approaches to coordination and advisory support for data for solutions with other workstreams under the purview of the Steering Group.

3. Recommended Coordination Approach

This section offers an approach to support improved coordination of data for solutions to internal displacement. It outlines the principal elements needed to establish improvements in the collection, analysis, and use of data for solutions at the country level, in support of national and local authorities, the Resident Coordinator / UN country teams, other solutions actors, and IDPs seeking solutions.

Purpose

The actions and functions below describe what will be needed to formulate and adopt a shared data for solutions approach for the context that will:

    I.   Adapt the DSID framework to the country context.
    II.   Identify and fill known data gaps.
    III.   Improve existing collection, analysis, use, and management of DSID.

The Government, together with the Resident Coordinator and her/his office, should lead the country team around a coordinated approach, utilizing existing system-wide frameworks, tools, mechanisms, and processes wherever possible, including the Cooperation Framework, its Joint Work Plan and relevant coordination mechanisms.

Objectives and Activities

The coordinated approach will help ensure that decision-makers have the statistical and operational data required to formulate a national solutions strategy and action plan to inform the design, implementation and monitoring of solutions programmes.

1. Assessing the maturity of available data management systems (including under the aegis of the national statistical office and relevant line ministries) and the viability of collaborating or integrating IDP and solutions data with those systems.
2. Identifying opportunities to improve the capacity of relevant national and sub-national mechanisms to collect, manage and use internal displacement data in line with the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for IDPs, the International Recommendations on IDP Statistics (IRIS), and other relevant international standards.
3. Establishing and/or capacitating an existing collaborative coordination platform, such as a Durable Solutions Working Group or similar structure, to lead on this work.

A collective approach for data for solutions should include the planning, technical, and coordination functions outlined below.

1.   Planning functions

    a. Identify and map what essential data for solutions is available and what is missing (in whole or in part), based on the list in *Annex 4: Data Points for Solutions Strategies*.
    b. Assess whether a data for solutions strategy is required.
    c. Develop an operational plan to collect missing data as an urgent priority.
    d. Develop a resourcing plan detailing what data production, analysis, sharing, and safeguarding is required to fill key data for solutions gaps, and which proposed activities are essential or preferred.

2. Technical functions

e. Adopt and implement an IDP Solutions Pathway Stock Figure.

f. Identify a tailored data collection and analysis approach where this is not in place.

g. Agree and set context-specific metrics for data collection of each solutions progress and achievement criteria and sub-criteria, as laid out by the IASC and IRIS frameworks.

h. Commence collation of stock figures for IDPs with the baseline assumption that all are yet to achieve solutions.

i. Develop and implement a plan to conduct baseline and longitudinal measurement of progress towards solutions across return, resettlement, and local integration locations, as measured against IASC and/or IRIS criteria for achievement of solutions.

3. Coordination

j. Engage with institutions comprising the National Statistical System from the outset to understand maturity of systems, political will, and capacities around data production, collaboration on methodologies and data sharing, and assessment of the data protection and safeguarding issues required to deliver an IDP Solutions Pathway Stock Figure.

k. Ensure that data to populate the 5 prioritised criteria and 10 sub-criteria to measure achievement of solutions (composite measure) is available through national systems.

l. Identify and support national stakeholders mandated to manage key data points on the solutions pathway.

m. Propose and adopt a governance mechanism for providing updated data for solutions to the government-led solution coordination mechanism(s), the RCO/UNCT, and other key stakeholders, including:

Annex 1:
DSID Taskforce: Composition and Approach to Proposal Development

Composition

OCHA and IOM co-chaired the DSID Taskforce. The following actors were invited to participate: the UN Development Coordination Office (DCO), UNHCR, UNDP, the World Bank-UNHCR Joint Data Centre (JDC), the Joint Internal Displacement Profiling Service (JIPS), the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), UNICEF, the World Bank (WB), the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC). NRC and the WB did not participate. The team that became the Office of the Special Adviser on Solutions to Internal Displacement also participated in the Taskforce from its inception in November 2021. Membership was convened based on demonstrable expertise and engagement on IDP data in recent years. Further efforts to bring in the World Bank were unsuccessful.

The composition of the group was predominantly technical, comprising internal displacement data experts. Given the imperative to shift to a more development-oriented approach to tackling internal displacement and improving solutions outcomes, the group repeatedly discussed how to engage more development actors. The agreed solution was to add a development and data-user lens to the discussions by inviting members to involve non-data thematic and technical experts on internal displacement and solutions.

The group also discussed whether national authorities should be invited to participate in discussions. It was determined, however, that these actors would be best identified at national level, as there would be wide variations in contextual specifics, the maturity of national data systems and capacities, and the stakeholder landscape at any specific point on the solutions pathway. The Action Agenda's Commitment 12 also offers a clear framework for engagement with states on national data systems.

Methodology

The Taskforce initiated the process by addressing data quality, proliferation, coordination and use challenges identified in the High-Level Panel and Action Agenda across a range of contexts, given:

1. The wide range of internal displacement and solutions contexts, and the variables in each, in particular:
   a. Different levels of capacity and sensitivity around national authorities, particularly where the State has played a role in causing or prolonging displacement,
   b. Different drivers of displacement and how different types of displacement result in a variety of approaches to solutions,
2. Existing internal displacement data,
3. The lack of a common framework or definition for what constitutes data for solutions to internal displacement.

A multipart process was launched to develop a proposal that could address the barriers and opportunities around DSID. The first stage was implementation of a two-part review to:

(i) Assess existing data mechanisms, products, collaborations, data uses, and coordination mechanisms linked to durable solutions in selected internal displacement contexts,
(ii) Identify obstacles to improved data collaboration,
(iii) Identify examples of collection, collaboration, and use that are contributing to improved solutions collaborations and outcomes.

For this, two complementary exercises were undertaken: An in-depth case study undertook a qualitative examination of five countries, and a quantitative survey of 22 countries was implemented to capture a high-level snapshot of existing internal displacement coordination structures.[25]

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[25] The 22 countries that provided snapshots were: Afghanistan, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, China, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Mali, Myanmar, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, South Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, USA, Viet Nam and Yemen.

For the qualitative exercise, the members selected case studies from the Republic of Colombia (Colombia), the Republic of Iraq (Iraq), the Republic of the Philippines (Philippines), the Federal Republic of Somalia (Somalia), and the Republic of the Sudan (Sudan). The country selection captured different types of crises and contexts at different points on the crisis-to-resolution/development spectrum, and a range of governmental strengths and weaknesses. Two Taskforce members - one each from humanitarian and development or multi-mandate agencies - were appointed to lead each case study:

COUNTRY	AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR CASE STUDY
Iraq	IOM + UNDP
Somalia	IOM + JIPS
Colombia	UNHCR + DCO (with OCHA)
South Sudan [Sudan?]	JIPS + OCHA
Philippines	UNDP + UNHCR
High level overview of 22 countries	DTM + IDMC

The case studies examined:

(i)   Mechanisms for coordination of data for solutions (including data governance, sharing and use) in each context,

(ii)   The stakeholders involved in the processes and their responsibilities,

(iii)   The data management activities under the existing coordination mechanisms.

Overall, the exercise evaluated what has worked or is working well, and where solutions are less advanced to understand the factors that might have contributed to inferior outcomes. The quantitative survey used similar fields to identify the coordination mechanisms in each of the 22 countries, the types of data collected to inform decisions for durable solutions, and the engagement of different stakeholders.

Findings from both exercises were synthesised by the Taskforce and examined at a proposal development workshop in Geneva in July 2022. The workshop provided an opportunity for members to establish a common understanding of the critical themes and issues, discuss areas where findings were interpreted differently across the membership, and to highlight key elements for inclusion in the group's proposal.

Annex 2:
Insights and Lessons-Learned by the Taskforce

Several lessons emerged from the case studies, ranging from the strategic and conceptual to the very technical. This section organizes the identified issues into three categories – strategic or conceptual elements, coordination issues, and technical issues. It offers recommended actions to strengthen data production, use, or coordination for improved solutions outcomes across contexts.

Strategic and Conceptual

Several key strategic and conceptual issues that have significant trickle-down impacts on national and international efforts to improve solutions outcomes were common across the case studies and throughout Taskforce discussions:

o **'Solutions' are discussed and treated as a single, unwieldy whole,** rather than as a common pathway comprising of defined steps, processes, and levels. While the case studies contain references to solutions being a process, the component steps and requirements of this process are highly varied and, in some cases, not defined.

o There is currently **no standardised methodology, practice, nor globally common framework for measuring progress toward solutions**. As a result, there is a clear and growing recognitions of the need to define what comprises the solutions pathway or activity and what data for solutions encompasses.

o The **returns bias**[26] has negatively impacted data collection, analysis, coordination, and use for solutions: None of the selected countries had measures in place to identify or track local integration as a solution, and only Iraq referenced resettlement as a solution.[27] As such, IDPs in local integration or resettlement locations   may struggle to overcome displacement-related vulnerabilities because decision-makers and service providers do not have the information required to identify them, support them or track their progress.

o Contexts where policy and legal frameworks to address and resolve internal displacement and solutions are in place have clearest national ownership on solutions. In these settings, a range of national actors are empowered to hold responsibility for defined steps and processes along the solutions pathway.

   - **Colombia**: Colombia's solutions architecture has the twin features of being both well-defined roles and responsibilities for different state actors at each stage in the national solutions pathway and provided for in policy and legal tools. These complementary features of the Colombia approach enable IDPs to make clear progress towards a solution across stages.

   - **Somalia**: While more fragmented and dynamic than the Colombia context, Somalia's case study shows a different federal approach where empowerment of sub-national authorities is coupled with an Area-Based Approach (ABA) to solutions at both coordination and programming/technical levels. While this means that every sub-national solutions coordination mechanism is led by a different sub-national Ministry or state entity, it has the dual advantages of ensuring that each lead sub-national owner has the political will and capacity for the role. Each sub-national coordination body can tailor their structure and priorities to the local context.

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[26] At the launch of the High-Level Panel report, the Secretary-General highlighted the importance of moving away from a historical assumption that returns are the preferred solution, noting that with rising rates of protracted displacement, rapidly evolving societal changes, and rising urbanization it is crucial that IDPs are offered the opportunity to resettle or locally integrate, not just return.

[27] It is however important to note that may vary across contexts. In practice, countries that allow options other than return may not be numerous (in terms of facilitated solutions), but in terms of considering/mentioning the different solution options/paths, there is not only one country that refers to local integration and resettlement/relocation/settlement elsewhere in its solution strategies and/or plans. It is good to note this just to correct the facts in the document.

Coordination

o **None of the case studies referenced common standards or definitions** for solutions or data for solutions beyond that offered by the IASC framework and Durable Solutions Analysis Guide. The recent development and adoption of the **IRIS provides a framework for applying shared definitions and standards** in all data to solutions contexts, most critically the adoption of IDP Solutions (sub) Stock Figures showing return, resettlement, and local integration numbers.[28]

o Data management processes are only described in the humanitarian domain. No information on data management for displacement and solutions is offered in the development domain beyond broad references to a single solutions marker in one country's Cooperation Framework.

o Contexts where the international community have a clearly defined coordination hub, structure, or shared approach are more able to build momentum for solutions than those that don't:

- **Iraq**: Iraq's solutions mechanism comprises four distinct entities, from the strategic to the local. While resource intensive, this approachx has ensured that solutions work has:
  - Strategic leadership and advocates at national level.
  - Technical expertise at national level to establish common frameworks and ways forward.
  - Sub-national operational coordination entities.
  - Local mechanisms delivering Area-Based Approaches through close coordination between national and international partners.

- **Sudan**: Efforts to establish a central coordination hub for solutions stalled when the designated co-leads were unable to secure dedicated funding for their proposed model. This has meant, in turn, that a planned data group (Monitoring and Analysis Working Group) has remained dormant, and progress is not being made beyond the humanitarian system.

o Sub-national government leadership may offer more variety and be potentially more catalytic than central or national government coordination:

- **Philippines**: The Philippines case study identified a strong, clearly defined vertical relationship running top-down, from central national authorities to provincial government units, as critical to the mobilizing government ownership of the solutions process on the ground. It specifically highlights central government interest and engagement as critical to mobilizing sub-national engagement. While the profiling exercise implemented in Basilan, Sulu and Tawi-Tawi had strong government involvement, the Philippines approach remains centred on and owned by the humanitarian sector. It also exclusively provides for return as a solution, with any non-return being designated as onward migration or protracted displacement.

- **Somalia**: While there are important overarching national frameworks governing the management of internal displacement and solutions in Somalia, every sub-national forum convened to coordinate and drive solutions processes is led by a different Ministry, some of whom are humanitarian in focus and others (the majority) being 'general' or development Ministries. Sub-national flexibility and ability to tailor prioritization and delivery of solutions assistance best placed to offset IDPs' specific displacement-related vulnerabilities on a -by-case basis is essential to improve outcomes.

o Several of the case study contexts referenced Area-Based Approaches (ABA) as the approach chosen to deliver solutions assistance to resettling, returning, and locally integrating IDPs. These ABAs, much like other tools such as the JIPS Internal Displacement Profiling approach, are increasingly working to assess IDPs' outstanding needs and what is needed to reduce and ultimately eliminate displacement-related vulnerabilities.

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[28] It is worth noting that the IRIS has combined # of IDPs in location of displacement with # of IDPs seeking to locally integrate. Data actors that attended an IDMC-led Expert Data Roundtable: "Measuring the end of internal displacement: analysing data on IDP returns, local integration, and resettlement". In Geneva, Switzerland, October 26-27 2021 - discussed the valuable suggestion that local integration sub-stock figures are separated out, in order to ensure that a solutions caseload is not lost. The Agenda offers an important opportunity for solutions data actors to identify the metrics and methodologies required to capture this particular sub-stock

- National Statistical Offices (NSOs) and data for solutions:
  - **While NSOs will serve as the primary vehicle for roll-out of the IRIS, the long-term operating model of NSO data capture and analysis is not aligned with the short to medium term model needed to deliver solutions to IDPs and support their progress against the IRIS criteria.** Two of the case studies referenced engagement and coordination with NSOs, but were not specific about the objectives, mechanism, or intended linkages to delivery of solutions or solutions data. Real time delivery of improved progress towards solutions, and ultimately achievement of solutions, will require line ministries at the national and sub-national levels as the principle national data actors, as they use IDP Solutions Pathway Stock Data mapped against their area of responsibility to plan and budget delivery of key services.

  - **Contexts with national authorities leading the solutions partnership have a foundation of several key indicators of readiness or maturity.** These are the presence of a "comprehensive legal and policy framework" aimed at supporting IDPs and resolving internal displacement and a sub-national approach that enables regions or areas to coordinate a tailored approach specific to the obstacles and challenges found at the local level. In contexts where national systems are not as matured, the onus to collect, analyse, manage, and use displacement and solutions data remains principally with international actors, commonly in the humanitarian sector.

Technical

- **Critical data is missing in every context:** notably solutions caseload, planning, stocks, and solutions progress data, resettlement and local integration sub-stock figures, and systematic data on progress towards and achievement of solutions. Without this data, decision-makers are wholly reliant on analysis of what data is available, despite it not being collected or designed for these purposes.

- **We lack a clear understanding of what constitutes data for solutions**: To compare like with like, and to address challenges around interoperability and proliferation of data, it is essential to first agree common definitions and a common narrative along the displacement arc. Many of the challenges around data for better solutions outcomes originate at this basic definitional level, and sometimes result in data that has been collected being unused for solutions decision-making.

- **Reluctance to be overly prescriptive has meant there is no standardization or common elements:** Every context requires a level of complexity, but there needs to be an effort to standardize certain elements so that people are not reinventing the wheel in each context.

Annex 3:
Questions that Solutions Data Need to Answer

This annex outlines **common questions** asked about IDPs and solutions by decision-makers at country level. These questions are intended to reflect the data for solutions requirements and questions commonly raised by Resident Coordinators, national authorities, donors, and other strategic and operational stakeholders. The questions are laid out following the stages of an IDP's journey to a durable solution.
In displacement: not yet on a pathway to a solution

- *When does an IDP begin their pathway to a solution?* If we can establish when an IDP begins their pathway to a solution (1) decision-makers will be able to obtain clear data showing the number of IDPs on a pathway to a solution in any given context, and (2) it will be possible to identify projects, programmes, and activities that serve IDPs on a pathway to a solution.

It is proposed that an IDPs' Solutions Pathway begins at the point when (1) the IDP decides that they wish to return, resettle, or locally integrate at a defined point, or within a (non-fixed) timeframe in the future, or (2) when the IDP leaves their location/site of displacement and enters the IDP Solutions Pathway (Sub) Stocks of returnees, resettlers, or local integrators.

- Does the country's IDP stock figure include IDPs in locations of solutions (returnees, resettlers, local integrators) or IDPs in locations of displacement alone?
- Are IDPs in locations of solutions referred to as IDPs by national authorities and actors until they are verified as having achieved parity with the host or resident population (even if they are not included in displaced IDP stock figures)?
- Can we establish three separate stock figures, one for IDPs in displacement (current data in most contexts), one for IDPs on a pathway to a solution and one for IDPs that have overcome all vulnerability criteria?
- Can we estimate the caseloads for IDPs on the solutions pathway? How regularly can this information be updated?
- What vulnerability indicators influence decisions related to choosing a location of solution?
- Where solutions require movements of IDPs (e.g., resettlement and returns), are there obstacles to these movements and have local authorities in these locations been informed of the moments?
- Are there obstacles to the durability of solutions? Are they different based on the type of solution as well as type of location? [29] Do the obstacles vary over time?

Stage I: Pathway Activated

- How many IDPs have begun their solutions? How is this measured and recorded?
- How do we know when an IDP that is willing to locally integrate has begun that process and should be differentiated from other IDPs in the same location?

Stage II: Progress Towards Solutions

- How can figures for IDPs in each location type (return to their place of origin, resettlement to a third location or local integration) be recorded consistently over time?
- How can baseline assessments be conducted to compare the situations of newly displaced IDPs, those IDPs on a pathway to solutions and the host or resident communities?
- In which IDP situations is data available documenting how IDPs are progressing towards solutions?

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[29] E.g. Obstacles to achieving solutions locally are commonly political, relating to potential resource scarcity without adequate planning and preparation. By contrast, in a third location through resettlement the most common obstacles are related to land availability and tenure guarantees, as well as integration and cohesion with local communities and for those returning, the most common obstacles are related to land availability and tenure guarantees, as well as integration and cohesion with local communities.

☐ What are the main obstacles to the durability of solutions in locations of return, resettlement, and local integration? Are they different based on the type of solution as well as type of location? Do the obstacles vary over time?

☐ Are returnees, resettlers, and local integrators making progress towards solutions? Is this being measured in all locations?

☐ Governments need data on IDPs to plan services that will support solutions. What guidance is available to ensure that such data is shared responsibly?

Stage III: Achieving Solutions

☐ Does parity between IDPs and host or resident communities across the core IASC and/or IRIS vulnerability criteria mean that those IDPs have achieved a solution?

☐ What are the specific vulnerability criteria which IDPs are struggling to attain? Have the relevant programme and operational actors been informed of these specific gaps? Are they taking action to address them?

☐ Once IDPs have overcome all the IASC vulnerability criteria, how is this reflected in IDP stock figures?

ANNEX 4:
Data Points for Solutions Strategies

The following data points are common starting points for solutions strategies or action plans. They follow the type of data points commonly underpinning humanitarian and development planning tools.

1.   Top Line Figures:

- Number of IDPs in displacement, currently and over recent years
  - o Average number of years in displacement and analysis of protracted caseload including locations of origin and secondary displacement.
- Number of IDPs on the solutions pathway (IDP Solutions Pathway Stock Figure)
  - o Number of returnees and locations (Solutions Sub Stock)
  - o Number of resettled and locations (Solutions Sub Stock)
  - o Number of local integrators and locations (Solutions Sub Stock)
  - o Total number and proportion of IDP Solutions Pathway Stock Figure
  - o Number of IDPs that achieved a solution in the preceding year

2.   Moving from displacement to a solution

Note: Each context will need to decide if they are categorizing the solutions pathway as commencing with a solutions intentions mapping exercise, or with an IDPs movement to a location of solution. The below questions vary depending on which is selected and should be adapted locally accordingly.

- How many IDPs have chosen a solution (local integration, return, resettlement or a hybrid)
- Numbers of IDPs that have begun a pathway to a solution:
  - o Number or proportion of IDPs in displacement that are surveyed about intentions and offered a choice of three solutions.
    - ▪ Number wishing to return.
    - ▪ Number wishing to resettle.
    - ▪ Number wishing to locally integrate.
  - o How many IDPs have left the location of displacement to move to a location of solution.
    - ▪ Numbers of IDPs that returned to area or community of origin over past period.
    - ▪ Numbers of IDPs that have commenced a resettlement in their administrative area or origin (not community of origin) or other location.
    - ▪ Numbers of IDPs that have commenced local integration.
  - o Numbers of IDPs that have left displacement but not returned, resettled, or locally integrated: outflow from displacement location numbers less the numbers that are on a pathway to return, resettlement, or integration.
- Mapping of areas to which IDPs wish to return, resettle, and locally integrate.
- Baseline area assessments for destination return, resettlement, and local integration locations.
  - o Mapping of primary obstacles to solutions in each location
  - o Map viability of each location for IDP arrivals
  - o Mapping of national and international stakeholders required to overcome obstacles in each solution location, and gaps in capacity or presence.
- Estimated timelines for return, resettle, and locally integrate by destination location of solution.

3.   Progress towards Solutions

- Baseline data from assessments capturing conditions of returning, resettling, and integrating IDPs as compared to non-displaced host or resident communities as measured against the core IASC criteria.
    - o Key obstacles to solutions identified: Analysis of key obstacles to durability in locations of solutions (for example access to key services, documentation, land rights, or economic opportunities), geographical variations and drivers of these obstacles, and how these obstacles vis a vis the pull-factor of strong service provision in displacement settings may impact upon the IDP Solutions Pathway Stock.
        - Identification of national and international development actors' priority work areas to improve prospects for solutions.
- Results from longitudinal (repeat) assessments in solutions locations show improvements against particular IASC/IRIS criteria, and updates on progress on obstacles to durability:
    - o Analysis of data capturing where solutions are making most progress and why: key differences in obstacles by return, resettlement, and local integration locations to assess which type of solutions offer fastest versus most durable routes out of displacement.
    - o Analysis of common factors in locations and criteria where improvements are being seen, and where progress is not being made against certain criteria.
- Figures for solutions locations' progress towards achievement of IASC and/or IRIS criteria. For example:
    - o In Return Area A IDPs have only made 20% progress on average against the baseline assessment in their condition relative to non-displaced community, and safety and access to civil documentation are the principal areas of divergence.
    - o In Local Integration Area B IDPs have made 45% progress against the baseline data, and housing, land and property remains the biggest single obstacle.
- Analysis: Mapping of priority interventions and support required by geographical areas and type of solution to improve outcomes.

4.   End of Displacement

- Figures for IDPs reaching parity with host or resident communities.
- Figures for IDPs in locations of solutions that have still not achieved comparable conditions, mapped by geographical area.