Monitoring progress towards solutions to internal displacement
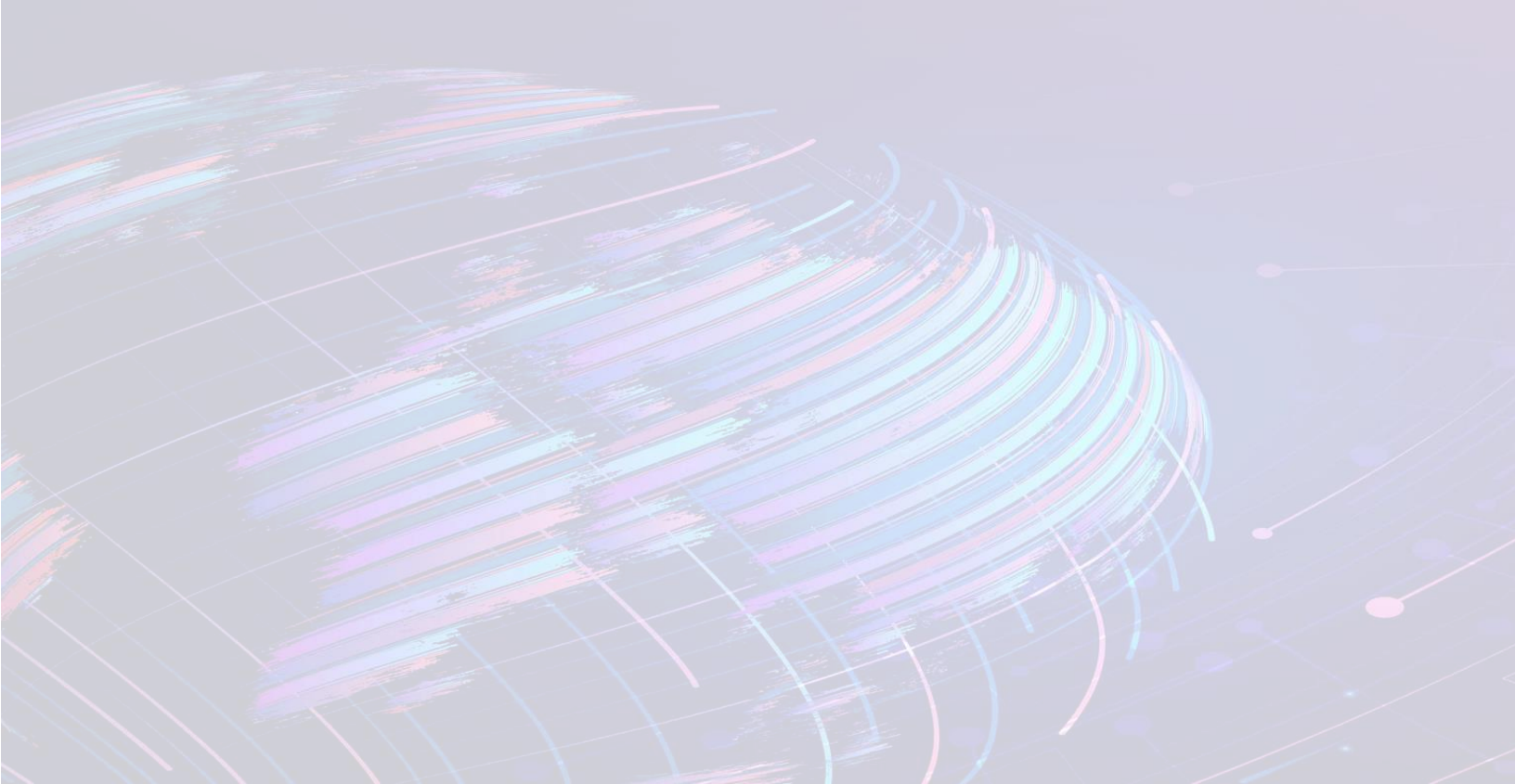
A development-oriented indicator framework

September 2024

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Contents

Acknowledgement

Acronyms and abbreviations

BMZ	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
DAC	Displacement-affected community
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
DS	Durable solutions
DSID	Working Group for Data for solutions to internal displacement
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM)
EGRISS	Expert Group on Refugee, IDP and Statelessness Statistics
GP20	Guiding Principles Initiative
GPC	Global Protection Cluster
GRID	Global Report on Internal Displacement
HiiL	The Hague Institute for Innovation of Law
HLP	Housing, land and property
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICTJ	International Center for Transitional Justice
IDMC	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
IDP	Internally displaced person
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRIS	International Recommendations on IDP Statistics

IRRF	Integrated Results and Resources Framework (UNDP)
JIPS	Joint Internal Displacement Profiling Service
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MSNA	Multisector needs assessment
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
ReDSS	Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat
RPRF	Refugee Policy Review Framework (World Bank)
RUV	Registry of Victims (Colombia)
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SOAS	School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WFP	World Food Programme
WJP	World Justice Project

Executive summary

Monitoring progress towards solutions to internal displacement: A development-oriented indicator framework is a contribution to the UN Secretary-General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement and its recommendations on the need to strengthen data for solutions to inform collective action. The UN Secretary-General's High-Level Panel called for a rethinking of solutions to internal displacement and framed this new imperative as a fundamental shift from a humanitarian to a development-oriented approach to solutions in which national ownership is crucial.

While many tools and data sources exist to understand the number of people affected by internal displacement, their needs, vulnerabilities and, to a much lesser extent, the impacts of internal displacement on sustainable development, these efforts tend to be uncoordinated and unsuited for broader solutions analysis. Finding solutions to internal displacement requires understanding its linkages with sustainable development, governance, peace and increasingly the impacts of climate change. Solutions measurements have focused on tracking individual and household-level outcomes for internally displaced persons (IDPs) but not on whether the enabling environment is conducive to solutions or to track and understand whether institutional frameworks and governance mechanisms are leading to solutions.

This requires an additional set of indicators and methodology to measure states' commitments and intermediary efforts to provide insights into the structural changes needed to reach desired sustainable solutions for IDPs**,** such as commitment indicators, implementation indicators and outcome indicators. This can ensure tracking and assessment of linkages between the governance and investment environment on the one hand, and lives of those affected by internal displacement on the other.

This methodological paper presents the proposed analytical approach and sets of indicators and methodological considerations to comprehensively measure progress towards solutions to internal displacement, encompassing humanitarian and development approaches, as well as essential peacebuilding considerations and governance elements. This work supports governments and practitioners in gaining a comprehensive understanding of what solutions to internal displacement entail at all levels, highlighting the many areas and avenues for action.

This paper is based on an in-depth desk review and a series of workshops and consultations involving over 200 individuals from 70+ organizations concerned with internal displacement at the global level and through a series of workshops in Colombia, Iraq and Somalia. It builds on existing frameworks including the Sustainable Development Goals Indicator Framework, the National Responsibility Framework, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Framework on Durable Solutions and the International Recommendations on IDP Statistics (IRIS).

Application of a development-oriented indicator framework can support national-level systems to assess whether the conditions that allow solutions to be possible and sustainable are in place, to identify (development) investments needed to create and sustain these conditions and allow governments with humanitarian and development partners to monitor progress towards solutions.

This paper is the foundation for further piloting before fuller roll-out in internal displacement contexts. UNDP and JIPS are committed to testing the indicators, assessing data sources and developing tools and scoring criteria to inform a full methodological toolkit.

Through discussions with government partners, and in coordination with UN Country Teams and data partners, UNDP will support incorporating key indicators in national development planning and solutions strategies monitoring and evaluation frameworks. This commitment will inform our collective work towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and ensuring that internal displacement can be captured in monitoring of progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Glossary

Area-based approaches[1]
Area-based programming targets specific geographical areas in a country, characterized by a particular complex development challenge, through an integrated, inclusive, participatory and flexible approach.

Commitment indicator[2]
A type of indicator to capture the commitments and adoption of legal, institutional and policy frameworks and the existence of institutional mechanisms in keeping with the state's obligations to displacement-affected populations (also known as structural indicator).

Development solutions[3]
Development solutions stress the development elements of durable solutions work, building on and extending from humanitarian and short-term support. The approach consists of adopting medium- to long-term responses that support nationally and locally owned capacities and systems, allowing displaced people and displacement-affected communities (DACs) to live in safety and dignity and contribute to peace and sustainable development as agents of change.

Displacement-affected communities[4]
Displacement-affected communities includes anyone living in an area where displacement has taken place or others whose living conditions have been affected by the presence of internally displaced persons (IDPs). This term encourages a more community-based and area-based approach to displacement.

Durable solutions[5]
A durable solution is achieved when IDPs no longer have specific assistance or protection needs linked to their displacement and can enjoy their human rights without discrimination resulting from their displacement. The specific needs and human rights concerns of IDPs do not automatically disappear when a conflict or natural disaster ends. Rather, the displaced – whether they return to their homes, settle elsewhere in the country, or try to integrate locally – usually face continuing problems, requiring support until they achieve a durable solution to their displacement.

Implementation indicator[6]
Implementation indicator is a type of indicator to assess the implementation of policy measures and programmes of action to transform commitments into results, for example, through budget allocations, strengthening institutions, coverage of social services and personnel training (also known as process indicator).

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[1] UNDP Global Policy Network Policy Brief, *Fit for purpose? Area-based programming in contemporary crisis and development response*, 2023, p. 2.
[2] Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), *Human Rights Indicators: A Guide to Measurement and Implementation,* 2012.
[3] UNDP and School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), University of London, *Towards Development Solutions to Internal Displacement: A Political Economy Approach*, June 2021; UNDP Sub-regional Response Facility for the Syria Crisis, *Position Paper: Adaptive Solutions in the Region affected by the Syria Crisis: Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye*, November 2022.
[4] UNDP and SOAS, *Towards Development Solutions to Internal Displacement.*
[5] Brookings-Bern, *ISAC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons*, April 2010.
[6] OHCHR, *Human Rights Indicators*.

Indicator framework
Indicator framework is a tool to organize and view data from different sources. It provides a concise way to present data to help show the relevance and connection between different indicators.

Internally displaced persons (IDPs)[7]
Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights, or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border.

International Recommendations on IDP Statistics (IRIS) exit measure[8]
Statistical measure designed to specify if key displacement-related vulnerabilities have been overcome, therefore leading to a reduction in the national IDP stock. It does not assess "displacement status" for individuals or households, but instead provides aggregate statistics on the amount of IDPs in a country.

IRIS progress measure[9]
Statistical measure designed to monitor the displacement situation in a country over time and assess progress made at the individual or household level towards durable solutions, based on the eight criteria and 18 sub-criteria of the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons. This measure proposes a comparative analysis of IDPs with the national population or a subset thereof living in a given geographical area. It aims to provide evidence for decision-making on policy design and development planning, as well as more granular assistance-related decisions.

Governance[10]
Governance includes the system of values, policies and institutions by which a society manages its economic, political and social affairs through interactions within and among the state, civil society and private sector.

Outcome indicators[11]
A type of indicator to capture individual or collective attainment of rights in the intermediate and long-term, offering a more direct measure if IDPs have overcome key displacement-related vulnerabilities as outlined by the IASC Framework. For example, this measures the results of policy or implementation efforts to improve access to safe drinking water or education in the short term, and education attainment or sustainable livelihoods in the longer term.

Solutions pathway[12]
Begin when an IDP moves to a location of solution (return or other settlement locations) or has decided to locally integrate in the area of displacement (local integration); however, they have not yet overcome their displacement-related vulnerabilities.

Social cohesion[13]
Social cohesion is defined as the extent of trust within society and in government and the willingness to participate collectively toward a shared vision of sustainable peace and common development goals.

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[7] OCHA, *Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement*, 1998.
[8] Expert Group on Refugee, IDP and Statelessness Statistics (EGRISS), *Towards a harmonized statistical measure for exits from the stock of internally displaced persons*, August 2023.
[9] EGRISS, *International Recommendations on Internally Displaced Persons Statistics (IRIS)*, March 2020.
[10] UNDP, *Governance and peacebuilding: Responsible and accountable institutions*.
[11] OHCHR, *Human Rights Indicators*.
[12] DSID Task Force, *Proposal for Improving Data for Solutions to Displacement*. June 2023, pp. 11.
[13] UNDP, *Strengthening social cohesion: Conceptual framing and programming implications*, February 2020.

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

With 75.9 million people internally displaced as of the end of 2023,[14] the persistent and increasing numbers of people forcibly displaced by conflicts, violence, disasters and increasing impact of climate change within their own borders require rethinking solutions to internal displacement. The 2021 UN Secretary-General's High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement framed this new imperative as a fundamental shift to a development-oriented approach to solutions. This would go beyond a humanitarian protection and assistance lens to focus on strengthening public systems and services so that states can adequately meet the needs of their citizens with displacement-specific needs.[15]

This approach reiterates the rights of internally displaced persons (IDPs) as citizens or habitual residents. It highlights the need to include IDPs and displacement-affected communities (DACs) in national and local governance, development plans and sectoral policies, as well as in UN development strategies, to ensure their rights are respected and their perspectives valued.[16]

While many tools and data sources exist to understand the number of people affected by internal displacement, their needs, vulnerabilities and, to a much lesser extent, the impacts of displacement on sustainable development, these efforts tend to be uncoordinated and unsuited for a broader solutions

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[14] IDMC, *GRID 2024: Global Report on Internal Displacement,* 2024.
[15] UN Secretary-General's High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement, *Shining a Light on Internal Displacement: A Vision for the Future,* September 2021.
[16] UNDP, *Turning The Tide on Internal Displacement: A Development Approach to Solutions,* 2022.

analysis. This raises the question of how to understand the underlying structural constraints to sustainable solutions and the ways to advance these, including identifying roles and investments required by development actors.

With support from the German Federal Ministry for Economic Development (BMZ), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Joint Internal Displacement Profiling Service (JIPS) have jointly developed an indicator framework to monitor progress in implementing solutions to internal displacement from a development perspective.

This product builds on the UNDP's 2022 report, *Turning the Tide on Internal Displacement: A Development Approach to Solutions,* which proposes a broader approach to solutions to internal displacement by applying a human development lens. UNDP identified five interlinked pathways to development solutions and critical areas of strategic investment and intervention for national and local authorities, with the support of development and other partners (Figure 1).

Figure 1. UNDP's pathways to development solutions

| Strengthening **governance institutions** at national & local levels | Fostering **socio-economic (re)integration** of IDPs & affected communities | Improving **security & access to justice** for IDPs & affected communities | Enhancing **civic & political participation** of IDPs | Promoting **social cohesion** in displacement-affected communities |

In this context, the term 'pathway' speaks to a process of necessary, interconnected structural and societal transformations[17] to address underlying and root causes of increasingly protracted and cyclical crises affecting internal displacement – with the aim to prevent future crises, build resilience, improve social and economic conditions and add to stability.[18] The necessary and life-saving role of humanitarian assistance and external peace interventions have not been well-suited to support these complex and multidimensional processes, which may persist even after a specific crisis has ended.[19]

This paper presents the proposed analytical approach, set of indicators and methodological considerations[20] to comprehensively measure progress towards solutions to internal displacement, encompassing humanitarian and development approaches, as well as essential peacebuilding considerations and governance elements. This work aims to support governments and practitioners in gaining a comprehensive understanding of what solutions to internal displacement entail at all levels, highlighting the many areas and avenues for action. As a tool primarily intended for national-level measurement, it can provide useful guidance and structure for efforts at the sub-national and local levels.

The framework also contributes to fulfilling the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Action Agenda on Internal Displacement (2022) through contributing to the UN system-wide frameworks for sustainable development, using existing sets of indicators and standards where possible; building on existing work, including internationally established approaches, those with strong buy-in, and consolidated learning to reinforce, not duplicate efforts; using a solid development approach linked to the Action Agenda's 31 commitments; and reinforcing national-owned approach and engagement**.** It has

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[17] In contrast to an individual IDP's progress on a solutions pathway as defined by DSID.
[18] UNDP, *Position Paper: Adaptive Solutions in the Region affected by the Syria Crisis*.
[19] UNDP, *UNDP's Crisis Offer: A Framework for Development Solutions to Crisis and Fragility*, September 2022.
[20] Discussed further below, the framework should be piloted to refine the approach outlined in this paper before full implementation.

been closely coordinated with the broader data agenda of the Office of the Secretary-General's Special Adviser on Solutions to Internal Displacement.

1.2 Objectives of the development-oriented indicator framework

1.2.1 Objectives

The objective guiding the joint effort has been to develop a broad, unified monitoring approach that can support national-level systems to assess whether the conditions that allow solutions to be possible and sustainable are in place, identify (development) investments needed to create and sustain these conditions and allow governments with humanitarian and development partners to monitor progress towards solutions. Addressing internal displacement is inherently a medium to long-term endeavour, as it requires tackling a complex array of challenges across multiple sectors. This includes ensuring the protection of human rights, providing humanitarian aid, fostering development, facilitating reconstruction, and promoting peacebuilding efforts. Each of these components is crucial for creating sustainable solutions that allow displaced individuals to rebuild their lives and communities. Adding indicators to measure states' commitments and intermediary efforts provides necessary insights into the structural changes needed to reach desired long-term solutions for IDPs. Figure 2 provides an overview of the three types of indicators included in this framework:[21]

Figure 2. Three types of indicators

The multiple levels of indicators ensure explicit tracking and assessment of the linkages between the governance and investment environment on the one hand and the lives of those affected by internal displacement on the other.

1.2.2 Application

The structure of this framework supports a specific set of aims for governments and practitioners.

1. Fostering a common, comprehensive understanding of the diverse dimensions and areas of action relevant to progressing towards solutions, including from a development perspective.
2. Assessing the effectiveness of current approaches within a broader human development lens, helping to shift the narrative around internal displacement response.

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[21] This structure and terminology build on work conducted to monitor and promote human rights. Structural-process-outcome indicators were endorsed by the international human rights treaty bodies after two years of research and validation work involving human rights experts and statisticians from national and international organizations, including civil society organizations (OHCHR 2008). See OHCHR, *Human Rights Indicators* and Praia Group, *Handbook on Governance Statistics, 2020.*

3. Providing visibility on government efforts for IDPs, communities and donors to act as an accountability mechanism.
4. Identifying priority areas for engagement and development investment to support conditions being in place for solutions to internal displacement.
5. Tracking investments and progress over time in advancing solutions to internal displacement to best identify trends, capture learning and adjust approaches.
6. Creating an incentive for action on existing development plans or other priority government frameworks and a solid basis for budgeting, fundraising and reporting.

Implementing this approach requires adaptation to the specific internal displacement context and multi-stakeholder collaboration and consultation to bring together diverse data sources. It offers the opportunity to strengthen data sharing and joint analysis around internal displacement between government, humanitarian and development partners and with DACs themselves.

1.2.3 Intended use

Level of application	Primarily targeted at the national level, while offering useful guidance for sub-national efforts.
Target users	- National and local authorities, particularly the specialized institutions with mandated responsibilities for IDPs as well as planning and financing ministries. - UN agencies, international NGOs and their country teams. - International development institutions, including the World Bank and regional development banks. - Other relevant stakeholders including organizations led by IDPs, development donors, partners and regional organizations, civil society organizations, academia, research institutes and technical experts.
Intended uses	Country-level focus[22] to: - Support national monitoring and evaluation frameworks on internal displacement. - Aid in monitoring of peace and political transitions. - Inform preparation for National Development Plans, sectoral strategies and local development plans and agendas. - Guide and inform Voluntary National Reviews, UN Common Country Analyses, development programmes specific to or inclusive of internal displacement, etc.
Frequency	Assessment cycles at regular intervals — every two to three years to allow time to implement follow-up actions.

1.3 Methodology design

Beginning in May 2023, the project team conducted research and a series of workshops (Figure 4), reflecting on key questions guiding the development of the framework:

- How can addressing internal displacement serve the wider purpose of inclusive sustainable development and consolidate peaceful transitions?

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[22] The framework supports in-depth country analysis necessary for national actions and processes. As discussed later in this document, the existing methodology does not support cross-country comparisons or ranking.

- What changes and improvements in policy, governance and institutional capacities underpin solutions to internal displacement?
- What social systems and services are needed to create conducive conditions for solutions to internal displacement – encompassing IDPs, DACs, and, by extension, the broader population?

Regular and ongoing engagements with stakeholders were critical to this process to ensure the relevance and resonance of this project with the community of practice and build on the significant progress to date. As such, the team focused on four priority activities (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Priority activities to develop the indicator framework

Desk review
Reviewing and incorporating related internationally endorsed **frameworks and tools** and those with solid buy-in from humanitarian, development and peace actors.

Expert consultations
Engaging with key humanitarian, development and data stakeholders, including through the facilitation of several **technical workshops** and participation in **external events and academic conferences**.

Coordination
Coordinating with ongoing intersecting **global initiatives**, particularly contributing to fulfilling the Action Agenda and the work of the Special Adviser on Solutions to Internal Displacement and his Office.

Country consultations
Consulting with national-level actors, specifically through in-person **workshops in Colombia, Iraq and Somalia,** to understand the specific realities of each context and identify what is feasible and truly useful to governments and their partners.

Annex 1 summarizes the key consultations and participating organizations coordinated through this project at the global and country levels. The resulting monitoring framework aims to reorient thinking about solutions to ensure a more whole-of-government and development-oriented approach.

Figure 4. Timeline of key consultations

Project start

June 2023
- Expert Workshop in Geneva

October 2023
- Workshop in Somalia
- Workshop on Data for the Office of the Special Adviser on Solutions

December 2023
- Workshop in Colombia

March 2024
- Workshop in Iraq
- Refugee Law Initiative Conference

April 2024
- High-level event in Berlin
- Follow-up Expert Workshop
- Humanitarian Networks and Partnerships Weeks

Project finish

Pilot and refine

2.   Situating the framework

2.1   Building on existing internal displacement frameworks and indicators

The UN High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement and Action Agenda acknowledged the critical importance of data for solutions to internal displacement to strengthen collective action. Without a common, robust and reliable evidence base, national and international actors cannot effectively plan, implement and monitor policy and programmatic interventions to support IDPs in their search for solutions. Indeed, beginning with the *Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement* (1998), ongoing efforts have sought to increase state commitment and capacity on internal displacement, particularly around ensuring adequate (sub-)national normative and institutional frameworks to safeguard the rights of IDPs and using data and evidence to facilitate government-led prevention, response and solutions efforts.

To identify existing gaps and opportunities, consultations with experts and a review of existing work (see Annex 2 for key sources reviewed) sought to understand efforts and the specific frameworks that undergird national responsibility and guide assessment and tracking of progress towards solutions. These identified three key areas where an opportunity exists to complement and build on what exists.

1.   Tracking implementation of the state's legislative and policy commitments to IDPs

The growing development and adoption of national legislation and policy on internal displacement indicate an important level of recognition of internal displacement as a national concern.[23] This has included IDP-specific laws, policies, and strategies/action plans and IDP-inclusive instruments, which are related to specific policy areas, such as education, health, land management, development planning, political rights, or documentation and make specific provision for, or reference to, the situation of IDPs. Of note is the trend to include internal displacement in national and local development plans and other development planning instruments.[24] This is particularly valuable for the government's response to complex challenges of protracted internal displacement and reflects increasing calls for a development response to internal displacement.

While such efforts are essential, there are often many obstacles to actual implementation, including insufficient and/or fluid political will, resource allocation, technical capacity, clarity on roles and responsibilities, and effective coordination across the government.[25] Even with institutional arrangements in place to implement government-led IDP response in practice, contextual factors and the broader political economy provide insight into the particular economic and political barriers to sustained national commitment and action on internal displacement.[26] Currently, no tool exists to track and understand whether or not institutional frameworks and governance mechanisms are leading to solutions for IDPs.

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[23] This framework is particularly relevant in such contexts where national governments recognize IDPs and are taking active measures to address internal displacement.

[24] UNHCR, *Global Report on Law and Policy on Internal Displacement: Implementing National Responsibility*, 2021, pg. 41

[25] Secretariat of United Nations Secretary-General's High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement, *Synthesis Report on Responses to Call for Submission to the Panel*, October 2020; Romola Adeola and Phil Orchard, *The Role of Law and Policy in Fostering Responsibility and Accountability of Governments towards Internally Displaced Persons*, Refugee Survey Quarterly 39(4) December 2020, P. 412-424.

[26] UNDP and SOAS, *Toward Development Solutions to Internal Displacement*; Adeola and Orchard, *The Role of Law and Policy*; UNHCR, *Global Report on Law and Policy*.

This is critical as a mechanism to promote accountability and, from a practical perspective, to identify technical, resource and capacity limitations, particularly with a development lens.

2. Assessing if the enabling environment is conducive to durable solutions

Governments and their partners require timely and robust data on internal displacement to adequately understand and respond to the needs of IDPs through effective policies and programmatic responses. The IASC Framework identifies eight criteria to determine the extent to which a durable solution has been achieved (Figure 5). Finalized in 2018, the _Interagency Durable Solutions Indicator Library_ and _Analysis Guide_ provide a comprehensive approach to analysis and building data systems to inform both operational efforts and policy through operationalizing the IASC Framework. Since then, the Interagency Indicator Library has been applied and adapted in multiple countries for data collection activities based on the specific needs of governments and the humanitarian and development sectors, including profiling, needs assessments, and programmatic assessments, as well as to inform local or national level monitoring frameworks.[27]

Figure 5. IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons
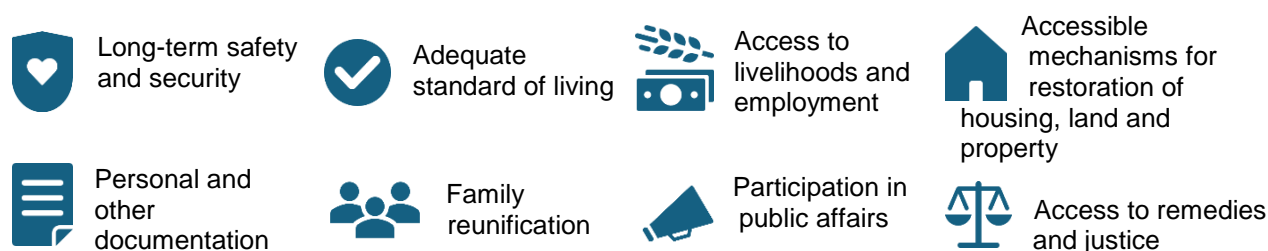
However, indicators remain focused at the population level even as contextual analysis elements may complement the research, as is highlighted in the Interagency Analysis Framework. There is no clearly articulated approach or set of indicators to comprehensively assess if conditions are conducive for solutions, nor is there a common way for governments to measure progress towards solutions at the national level.

3. Shifting the narrative around internal displacement

International and national humanitarian and development actors, together with civil society, are often critical to support states in meeting obligations to IDPs, making it challenging to disentangle questions around the effectiveness of state response.[28] Humanitarian actors have played an essential life-saving role in times of crisis. As a result, internal displacement response has come to be seen as a primarily humanitarian concern and, even as displacement situations become increasingly protracted, humanitarian actors have been prompted to take on the response and protection coordination of IDPs. This falls short of the primary responsibility and role of the state as duty bearers, with support from development and peacebuilding actors, as well as other necessary stakeholders.

The inclusion of IDP data in the work of national statistics offices and systems has been highlighted as critical to better inform development initiatives at scale and make IDPs more visible in national policy

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[27] JIPS, _Interagency Indicator Guide and Durable Solutions Analysis_, 2018.
[28] UNHCR, _Global Report on Law and Policy on Internal Displacement_, Forthcoming.

discussions. The work of the Expert Group on Refugee, IDP and Statelessness Statistics (EGRISS) and the availability of the _International Recommendations on IDP Statistics (IRIS)_ is a significant contribution. The IRIS, the first and only internationally endorsed IDP statistical framework, constitutes an essential reference for standardizing key terminology and classifications.

Even as proactively addressing internal displacement is seen as part of development efforts and "leave-no-one-behind" commitments, funding for development action is often limited.[29] Supporting national systems and producing more robust research and evidence can make the case for earlier engagement by development actors in identifying means to support national and local delivery mechanisms supporting IDPs and DACs. Countries also often lack systems and tools to monitor progress against national development priorities. Support for these efforts can provide an additional basis for budgeting and fundraising with donors around development action.

2.2   Supporting national systems and efforts

A fundamental component of designing a monitoring framework for solutions to internal displacement is engaging with national actors, including government at the national and sub-national levels, alongside UN entities, international and national NGOs and other country actors, to understand the specific data and evidence needs. As part of promoting the Action Agenda, a focus of the Office of the Special Adviser on Solutions to Internal Displacement's two-year mandate has been to support government-led solutions models in 15 pilot countries,[30] aiming to place 10 million IDPs on solutions pathways by the end of 2024.

The selection of Colombia, Iraq and Somalia for in-country workshops sought to build on the momentum in these pilot countries and help move forward ongoing national conversations while tying into parallel initiatives on data where possible.

The three in-country workshops provided an opportunity to engage with country-level perspectives and experiences, understand the existing landscape of frameworks and indicators, gather insights into the data needs for national planning and coordination, consider available data sources (including indicators and methodologies), and test the feasibility of various approaches. The most important result of the workshops was identifying ways in which national-level systems and efforts on internal displacement can be better supported.

Table 1. Learning from country consultations

Need to bring coherence to the national IDP data landscape, both conceptually and practically.	One common finding across all three countries was the need to consolidate and connect the divergent data efforts of the government and various humanitarian, development and peacebuilding actors, improve data sharing and exchange, and identify best practices for collecting data at the local level to track and monitor progress towards solutions more systematically. Stakeholders recognized the need to jointly define the complementarity of various systems and to build on international frameworks and standards to make consistent key elements, such as identifying IDPs in surveys.[31] The role

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[29] UNDP and SOAS, _A Political Economy Approach._
[30] Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Ethiopia, Iraq, Libya, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Vanuatu, and Yemen.
[31] EGRISS, _Towards a standardized approach to identify IDPs, refugees and related populations in household surveys,_ Methodological Paper Series No. 1, August 2023.

	of national statistical offices was highlighted as being particularly critical in capturing IDPs within national datasets, thus building up national ownership and authority over the data. This requires improved coordination on data for solutions between the state and local levels as well as within the humanitarian, development and peacebuilding nexus.
Missing critical data to allow for an informed solutions-oriented analysis.	The country workshops highlighted critical data gaps, specifically in the data necessary to shift to a development solutions-oriented approach to internal displacement. Even in data-rich contexts such as Colombia, key measures were absent, such as on civic and political participation and social cohesion. In fact, data on the quality of social relations, trust between different population groups or feelings of acceptance and belonging are often absent in available datasets. In Somalia, an analysis facilitated by JIPS of different surveys measuring progress towards durable solutions showed various similarities across all of them, but also revealed that none incorporated relevant indicators for all 5 criteria and 10 sub-criteria suggested by IRIS to be included in an IDP stock measure from a statistical viewpoint.[32] A push for a broader approach to measuring solutions, inclusive of the eight IASC criteria and an expanded set of context data, would support more systematized data collection efforts and better highlight where gaps continue to exist.
Promote a government-led coordination approach.	All three countries have strong legal and policy frameworks in place on internal displacement and are making progress on solutions-specific instruments to define strategic and practical actions to move forward on durable solutions. The workshops came at an opportune time to support discussions around necessary data and approaches to monitor the progress of identified priorities in solutions strategies, as well as national development plans. Workshop participants emphasized the value of systematic monitoring of the broader enabling conditions including progress on the implementation of policies, strategies and investments related to internal displacement. It provides an opportunity to promote accountability and transparency of the state's commitments and identify gaps for more targeted investments. However, a coordinated approach is needed by all stakeholders to bring the necessary data points together under a common framework and advance a coherent and concerted approach.

Conducting three workshops in country contexts that have a strong government commitment to solutions offered the opportunity to learn from existing good practices – around efforts to measure solutions and identify necessary structures that facilitate solutions. The following highlights good practices discussed during the workshops.

Colombia's administrative data on IDPs
Colombia's official Registry of Victims (RUV) contains the details of over 9 million people, including demographic data, circumstances of displacement and current location, which informs a broader understanding of the dynamics of armed conflict and risks of re-victimization or resurgence of armed conflict. Further, the National Information Network allows for the interoperability and sharing of

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[32] EGRISS, *International Recommendations on Internally Displaced Persons Statistics (IRIS)*, March 2020.

administrative data from across 1000+ entities at national and territorial levels. This linkage to RUV enables insights into the services provided to IDPs and how resources have been invested, providing important transparency and accountability around the distribution of support. Analysis of network data can provide insight into the profiles and specific needs of IDPs to design and implement institutional services, evaluate public policy and ensure equal access to assistance and reparations efforts. Further, the addition of the Integrated Territorial Intervention Model of the Victims' Unit offers essential insight into the country's security situation, progress made in the peace process, and the institutional capacity of municipalities to meet the needs of DACs—an innovative tool to assess if conditions are conducive to solutions systematically.

Iraq's inclusive data landscape on IDPs

Humanitarian, development and peace actors have all contributed to the expanding body of operational-level data on internal displacement in Iraq, complementing administrative and operational data from state systems (including specific databases and caseloads from major displacement events under the custody of the Ministry of Migration and Displacement). The International Organization for Migration (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), REACH Initiative's Multi-sector Needs Assessments (MSNAs) and other area-based analyses track information on IDPs' locations, movements and multi-sectoral needs in and outside of camps. This information is complemented by development, peacebuilding and stabilization actors, such as UNDP and the US Institute of Peace, who seek to understand existing conditions to support sustainable return and link this to broader peacebuilding and stabilization efforts, including infrastructure and housing, livelihood opportunities, and community and political tensions, to best target and adapt programming based on an evolving context. Necessary contextual analysis instruments support these efforts and those of the Government, such as insights from local peace committees, area-based coordination plans of action and national security and intelligence services. This level of data has supported cooperative action on solutions across all relevant actors.

Somalia's national and sub-national IDP architecture

Three national frameworks provide the foundation for coordinated and evidence-driven responses to internal displacement in Somalia: The National Development Plan (2020-2024), the National Policy on Refugee-Returnees and IDPs (2019), and the National Durable Solutions Strategy (2020-2024). At the same time, sub-national authorities have taken the initiative in developing their own legal, policy, and institutional responses to internal displacement. Coordination structures at all levels and across government, UN, civil society actors, donors and other key stakeholders have focused on the promotion of durable solutions – the National Durable Solutions Secretariat brings together various ministries for coordination around solutions and corresponding working groups have been established in the Federal States. Supporting a further shift to area-based approaches, sub-national actors have the necessary flexibility and ability to tailor solutions processes bolstered by local data collection efforts to understand the displacement context and inform programming. The Federal Government has recently passed an IDP bill, providing a comprehensive legal framework for the protection and assistance of IDPs. This bill, presented by the National Commission for Refugees and IDPs (NCRI) aims to address protracted displacement and ensure sustainable solutions for displaced individuals. Finally, in May 2024, the United Nations launched the UN Common Framework for Durable Solutions in Somalia. This framework represents a coordinated effort by various UN agencies to support the Somali government. It complements a costed plan to bring 1 million IDPs onto the path to solutions by the end of 2026. The aim is to enhance the government's ability to transition from emergency humanitarian aid to more sustainable development and peacebuilding efforts.

3. Indicator framework for monitoring solutions to internal displacement from a development perspective

3.1 Overview of key components

As stressed by multiple global policy initiatives, most recently the 2024 *Independent review of the humanitarian response to internal displacement* and the UN Secretary General's efforts under the Action Agenda, to effectively address protracted internal displacement, the institutional challenges need to be addressed to make sure that the environment is conducive to solutions for IDPs and other population groups affected by displacement.[33] Both current durable solutions analysis and efforts to monitor the development and implementation of effective legal, policy and institutional responses utilize a human rights entry point and often apply a humanitarian lens, missing critical development and peacebuilding opportunities. A development-oriented indicator framework offers the opportunity to reorient thinking and bring together, in concrete ways, often parallel efforts and data and evidence streams.

Box 1: Considerations in designing a development-oriented indicator framework

- Contribute to the UN system-wide frameworks for sustainable development, using existing sets of indicators and standards where possible.
- Build on existing work, including internationally established approaches, those with strong buy-in, and consolidated learning to reinforce, not duplicate efforts.
- Use a solid development approach linked to the Action Agenda's 31 commitments.

The analytical approach (Figure 6) incorporates UNDP's five pathways for development solutions and, for each, defines a set of indicators in three categories— commitment, implementation and outcome. At its centre are IDPs' and DACs' perspectives on solutions, including their evolving preferences for a settlement option and their needs, aspirations and capacities regarding solutions.

The Guiding Principles offer a complex and nuanced foundation for seeking durable solutions – one that covers a broad range of protection and assistance needs and requires adaptation to the context. Efforts to date highlight that this makes solutions very challenging to measure, particularly when understanding the move to durable solutions as a gradual and long-term process. The premise of the five pathways or dimensions in this indicator framework does not imply a linear process in reaching solutions; rather, progress can be made in starts and stops. Some dimensions, such as long-term safety and security or the perception of it by IDPs, may be a necessary precondition or early result that allows progress to be made in other areas. Alternatively, specific outcomes for IDPs may spur required action at the policy level.

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[33] Lewis Sida, et al., *Independent review of the humanitarian response to internal displacement.* HPG report. London: ODI, 2024.

However, the structure of the framework provides a holistic view of the necessary elements for solutions to internal displacement to identify what needs to be addressed.

This framework is supported by a suite of indicators (see Section 3.4 and Annex 6). The aim is not to use this work to support an index – this would not be suitable methodologically, owing to the complexity of measuring solutions, or politically as an index implies ranking and comparison amongst different contexts, which could be detrimental to its ultimate purpose – but rather to allow necessary contextualization and guide governments and practitioners on where to focus efforts.

Figure 6. Analytical approach

	Commitment	Implementation	Outcome*
Governance institutions**	National instruments, monitoring mechanisms, institutional arrangements.	Implementation capacity, public expenditure, IDP consultations, IDP data and statistics.	
Socio-economic (re)integration	Sectoral plans, Housing, Land & Property (HLP) restoration/ compensation mechanisms, social protection policies.	Quality social service & infrastructure, extended access to social protection.	• Adequate standard of living. • Access to livelihood, employment & HLP mechanisms.
Security & justice	Judiciary & security reform, transitional justice mechanisms.	Availability & capacity of rule of law institutions and security systems.	• Long-term safety & security. • Remedies for violations. • Family reunification.
Civic & political participation	Legal provision for documentation, electoral & civic participation.	Implementation regulations, availability of services, awareness raising.	• Access to documentation. • Participation in public affairs.
Social cohesion	Frameworks to promote non-discrimination & monitor social tensions & risks of violence.	Availability & capacity of local mechanisms & initiatives to mitigate tensions & risks of violence.	• Non-discrimination • Feelings of acceptance

IDP perspectives on solutions
• Evolving preference(s) for settlement option
• Needs, aspirations and contributions regarding solutions

*Aligned with the IASC framework
**Supports outcomes in the subsequent four dimensions.

3.2 Perspectives of IDPs and affected communities

Fundamentally, a development-oriented approach to solutions means creating opportunities for IDPs and DACs to develop to their full potential and contribute to their respective economies and societies. Efforts to measure progress toward solutions must be centred on DAC's perceptions of safety and security, sense of belonging, socio-economic aspirations and capacities.

With this in mind, the analytical framework reinforces this foundation through emphasis on:

- **Tracking meaningful IDP participation and inclusion**. The Guiding Principles first articulated IDPs' rights to be involved in planning and managing durable solutions and shaping their futures. Meaningful engagement of IDPs and DACs improves the quality and relevance of laws and

policies, refine programming, identify solutions and rebuild trust.[34] Yet, IDPs are routinely not included in meaningful decision-making, and their perspectives are overlooked.[35] Specific tracking of when and how IDPs and DACs, specifically the most vulnerable groups, are involved is a critical component of sustainable solutions.

- **Understanding differentiated experiences and needs**. Different population groups, according to their age, gender, ethnicity, disability and other diversity characteristics, experience displacement differently, often amplifying existing inequalities for the most vulnerable. Displaced women and girls, for instance, frequently face higher risks and vulnerabilities than men and boys in displacement. That includes threats of sexual and gender-based violence and heightened challenges in accessing civil documentation and basic services, livelihoods, education, social protection, etc. However, most data on IDPs is not adequately disaggregated to understand these differentiated experiences, needs and capacities.[36]

- **Identifying comparable populations**.[37] A consideration in development solutions is comparing IDS to non-IDP populations to understand if "IDPs are enjoying the same rights and freedoms under national and international law as do other people in their country".[38] This includes understanding the broader communities affected by displacement – those who did not leave, areas of return, or locations where IDPs have moved – as a necessary component of area-based approaches and a comprehensive assessment of the impact of displacement on economic and social systems. This can help to understand vulnerabilities specific to IDPs, and those shared more broadly. EGRISS is contributing to this work though a methodological refinement piece in terms of statistical definition of host community in forced displacement settings.[39]

3.3   Pathways for development solutions

Focusing on the five dimensions of development solutions helps to centre the narrative around internal displacement and provide insight into areas for investment and interventions. The rationale for each dimension and its necessity in assessing solutions is outlined below (Table 2).

Table 2. Description of each dimension

1. Governance institutions at the national and local level	Responsive and effective governance systems, institutions and processes are the central component of nationally owned, locally led solutions to internal displacement. These are foundational to the realization of the subsequent four dimensions, contributing to stability, security, justice, as well as restoration of political, social and economic rights. This has often been the missing link in humanitarian approaches and durable solutions analyses. Recent experiences in Sudan highlight that stymied progress at the national level in terms of key governance actions around land, security sector reform, transitional justice,

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[34] Guiding Principles Initiative (GP20), *Working Together Better to Prevent, Address and Find Durable Solutions to Internal Displacement: GP20 Compilation of National Practices*, November 2020.

[35] Lewis Sida, et al., *Independent review of the humanitarian response to internal displacement*.

[36] IDMC, *Gender Dynamics in Internal Displacement*, 2023.

[37] The IRIS recommends comparative analysis with the general/national population of the country, likely available as part of the national statistical system or a subgroup of this population (See IRIS, Chapter 4, paragraphs 138-144). The latter is often identified as the 'host population' or non-displaced population and is particularly useful for uncovering necessary local-level insights. However, it poses a number of methodological challenges for official statistics. The piloting process for this framework will need to reflect on available data and the level of insight needed.

[38] OCHA, *Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement*, pg. 7.

[39] See EGRISS, *Methodological Refinement*, (last accessed August 2024).

	etc. can undercut sustainable outcomes at the local level.[40] Alternatively, certain municipalities can be more advanced in terms of laws and policies on internal displacement incentivizing national-level action.[41] Measurement involves examination of the overall enabling environment in terms of policies, laws, strategies, rules and norms, priorities (as reflected, for instance, in budget and resource allocations) and modes of operations and coordination mechanisms, while also considering the specific efforts and capacities to deliver. Considering overlap with the other four dimensions, indicators focus on the core public administrative functions essential for government ownership, such as the governance structure, coordination mechanism, data collection, budgeting and inclusion of IDPs.
2. Socio-economic (re)integration	From a development perspective, socio-economic (re)integration of IDPs can support a broader trajectory towards equity, growth and prosperity and prevent displacement from becoming protracted. It is prioritized through local economic development and access to livelihoods and jobs, allowing IDPs to exercise their social and economic rights. Practically this requires a shift from providing assistance to IDPs to supporting them in leading productive lives and contributing to economic and social life without fear of discrimination. Current durable solution measures primarily focus on socio-economic outcomes for IDPs, reflecting the priorities of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the IASC Framework and often humanitarian imperatives around provision of basic needs. The development perspective widens this approach to assess the sustainability of investments and interventions, in links to wider poverty alleviation and climate action including extension of social protection mechanisms to IDPs and DACs and consideration of the needs of specific groups, such as women and girls, who need differentiated approaches to ensure their economic, social and political inclusion.
3. Security and access to justice	Lack of security and access to equitable justice are often the direct or underlying causes of internal displacement and can obstruct progress on other dimensions – to the extent that without progress in actual or perceived security and safety, there will be arguably no meaningful advances on the other four dimensions. Concerns around security risks often limit settlement choices for IDPs or undermine the sustainability of return or integration. Often broader justice and security sector reform are needed, including addressing institutional capacity of courts and criminal justice system at all levels and empowering displacement-affected people to reclaim their rights as citizens with the support of legal aid and transitional justice mechanisms. This requires a medium to long-term change process, undergirded by governance elements, including those pertaining to security sector governance. Assessment of security and access to justice can link into broader stabilization and peacebuilding efforts.

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[40] IDMC, https://www.internal-displacement.org/countries/sudan/.
[41] See examples in UNHCR, *Global Report on Law and Policy on Internal Displacement: Implementing National Responsibility* (UNHCR, 2022).

4. Civic and political participation	The lack of civic and political participation of certain groups can feed grievances that can lead to and sustain internal displacement. Due to the nature of displacement, IDPs may be excluded from public affairs due to the lack of documentation or restrictions around place of residence. Participation of all citizens, including IDPs, in local governance, including decision-making on planning and budgeting, and in public life is critical as a way to remedy and reduce inequalities. For IDPs, participation in this context includes the planning and shaping of responses to internal displacement. A development approach to solutions also acknowledges the political economy of forced displacement, specifically the fact that IDPs are often a political (and non-homogenous) constituency on their own and should have a meaningful voice and representation as other citizens.
5. Social cohesion	Existing identity-based tensions and distrust underlie conditions for conflict. In protracted displacement situations, social relations can become further strained and inequalities exacerbated, especially where there is increased pressure and competition over resources and livelihood opportunities. From both a prevention and solutions perspective, it is essential to support the equitable delivery of services and address inequalities, human rights violations and discriminations that feed tensions within societies. Assessment of social cohesion involves considering availability of inclusive planning and coordination mechanisms and mediation and peace processes and capacities of local authorities and rule of law institutions to deliver these. It needs to consider not only if IDPs reach the level of access as non-displaced populations but also that there are decreasing inequalities to support cohesion and prevent further conflict.

3.4   Indicators: measuring commitments, implementation and outcomes

The configuration of indicators includes commitment, implementation and outcome to unpack the necessary components of each dimension. The aim is to measure the commitments or intents regarding solutions to internal displacement, the efforts to make these commitments a reality, and the results of those efforts on IDPs and DACs. The design of the indicators to operationalize these concepts sought to build on what exists, ensuring the inclusion of internationally endorsed frameworks and those with strong buy-in from humanitarian, development and peace actors while providing space to learn from ongoing efforts (See Annex 2).

Identified outcomes specifically build on and reinforce the IASC Framework, aligning the eight criteria to the relevant dimension. With the existence of the Interagency Durable Solutions Indicator Library and the work of EGRISS and its partners to improve official statistics on internal displacement, there is a strong foundation for selecting the outcome indicators,[42] including:

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[42] This work is still evolving, particularly on the IRIS "progress measure" and potentially updating the Durable Solutions Library based on lessons learned from its practical application since inception. Further developments in the field will likely bring necessary refinements to this framework.

- The 12 SDG indicators recommended in the *Data disaggregation of SDG indicators by forced displacement* (2020) (Annex 3).
- The eight criteria and 18 sub-criteria of the IASC Framework, also recommended in the *IRIS* for statistical purposes (progress measure) to measure progress made towards durable solutions (Annex 4). The interagency solutions indicator library provides a common set of indicators for each of these criteria and sub-criteria (also drawing on the SDG indicator framework). Meanwhile, the IRIS progress measure is currently being refined by the EGRISS.
- The five criteria and 10 sub-criteria of the IASC Framework recommended in the *IRIS* as a composite system to *measure the exit* from the IDP stock (2023) (Annex 4).

Further, additional SDG indicators (Annex 5) and those from the Interagency Durable Solutions Library were selected to measure solutions from a development perspective, building on what has been prioritized by the above efforts. The SDG indicators provide the necessary metadata to understand the indicator and its underlying data to support implementation.

Policy indicators – both commitment and implementation – often required translating or adapting elements into relevant indicators, such as the 12 benchmarks outlined in the National Responsibility Framework or the Action Agenda's 31 commitments. Some indicators could build on tools of development and peacebuilding actors, including UNDP's *Integrated Results and Resources Framework (IRRF)*, *The Praia Group on Governance Statistics* and *The World Justice Project Rule of Law Index*. The existence of national instruments and structures on internal displacement was included under governance as a foundational component of building up institutional response. No outcomes are included under this dimension as governance institutions overlap and reinforce the other four areas, which better incorporate the eight criteria from the IASC Framework.

Highlighting the critical role of the security and justice dimension as a precondition of progress in other areas allowed for building on global efforts and bringing them into internal displacement measurements. Given the gaps around understanding the nature and extent of implementation of existing IDP laws and policies, a strong focus is placed on implementation indicators – a missing piece in the current analysis. Further, given the importance of IDP perspectives, Box 2 highlights the approaches necessary to capture IDP intentions.

The resulting suite of indicators is intentionally quite comprehensive, providing a needed analytical lens to the internal displacement landscape and a necessary opportunity to select the most relevant to each context. The piloting will allow for further refinement and reduction as needed. Still, an extensive list is recommended to enable users to select the most relevant based on the national context and objectives.

Table 3 summarizes the indicators. The full list, along with the source/origin of the indicator, recommended data source, key considerations and relevant references, can be found in Annex 6.

> **Box 2. Taking into account IDP intentions**
>
> Indicators under governance seek to ensure IDP intentions and perspectives are taken into account. It is critical that governments acknowledge the agency of IDPs and ensure that meaningful ways exist for their views and preferences to filter through political representation and consultative mechanisms and input on decisions affecting their lives. IDP intentions themselves are challenging to measure quantitatively and do not necessarily fit within the framework as it is structured. However, the evolving nature of IDP intentions needs to inform commitments and implementation. Qualitative analysis of IDP intensions and perspectives will be an important cross-check to ensure alignment.

Table 3. Indicator summary by dimension and sub-dimension

1. Governance institutions at national and local levels		
Sub-dimensions	Commitment	Implementation
Normative frameworks	- National legislation or dedicated national policy, strategy or plan of action - National and local disaster risk reduction strategies - Dedicated and costed solutions strategy - Inclusion of IDPs in national and local development plans	- Comprehensive analysis of laws and policies - Dissemination of IDP policies and implementation arrangements
Institutional arrangements	- Dedicated public entity in charge - Clear roles and responsibilities of local authorities - Coordination mechanisms for government and non-state entities - Local government institutional arrangements	- Capacity of government institutions - Engagement of other relevant institutional actors - Public funds allocated - Development funding and financing mechanisms
Inclusion of IDPs	Mechanisms for IDPs contribution into development of national legislation and solutions planning	- Consultations - Choice for durable solutions - Alignment with IDP intentions
Nationally owned data	- Outline provisions for internal displacement data - Coordination structure	- Inclusion in official statistics - Dissemination and use of nationally produced IDP statistics

2. Socio-economic (re)integration			
Sub-dimensions	Commitment	Implementation	Outcome
Basic services	Sectoral plans and process	- Domestic financing - Quality services and infrastructure	Access to basic services

	• Timely financial transfers • Access to services		• Satisfaction with public services • Safe drinking water services • Access to electricity • Stunting among children • Births attended by skilled health personnel • Food security • Access essential health care services • Completion rate (primary education)
Employment	• Absence of barriers to employment	• Financial and non-financial assets and services • Livelihood and employment initiatives • Private sector engagement	• Unemployment rate • Informal employment
Housing, land and property (HLP)	• Mechanisms for restitution/ compensation • Inclusion in development plans • Land reform	• Context-specific restitution/ compensation or dispute resolution mechanisms	• Accessed restitution or compensation mechanisms • Secure tenure rights to land • Forcibly evicted
Social protection	• Extension of social safety net	• Extended social protection services	• Living below the national poverty line

			• Covered by social protection floors/systems
Urban infrastructure	• Protections against forced evictions	• Secure diverse tenure forms • Coordinated planning • Extending municipal services	• Living in slums, informal settlements, or inadequate housing

3. Security and access to justice			
Sub-dimensions	Commitment	Implementation	Outcome
Justice	• Security system and the judiciary reform • Transitional justice mechanisms • Mechanisms for legal assistance • Independent national human rights institutions	• Accessibility, affordability, impartiality and effectiveness of civil justice systems • Capacity of criminal justice system • Quality legal aid service • Monitoring and evaluation • Length of process • Screen and remove perpetrators of human rights violations • Criminal prosecution • Truth and reconciliation processes • Reparation mechanisms • Communications strategies	• Prevalence of legal problems • Resolutions rate • Access to help • Resolution in reasonable period of time • Access to dispute mechanism • Confident in accessing legal information

			Feel safe walking alone Restriction on freedom Conflict related deaths
Security	• Combat sexual and gender-based violence, trafficking and related exploitation • Compliance with international human rights standards • Risk informed and gender-responsive recovery solutions	• Budget allocated • Capacity of rule of law institutions • Police personnel • Law enforcement officials trained • Information-sharing mechanisms • Representative consultation mechanism	• Feel safe walking alone • Restriction on freedom • Conflict related deaths • Report victimization • Trust in police and criminal justice institutions • Level of trust in the police and criminal justice institutions • Effectiveness of police and criminal justice institutions

4. Civic and political participation			
Sub-dimensions	Commitment	Implementation	Outcome
Documentation	• Legal provisions for access documentation	• Implementation regulations distributed • Public expenditure • Functioning civil registration offices • Awareness-raising	• Possession of documentation • Registered births
Political participation	• Secure political and electoral participation	• Special provisions for electoral participation • Involvement in elections • IDP focal point • Awareness-raising around elections	• Registered to vote • Voted in the last election
Civic engagement	• Comply with international	• Government agency mandated to support IDP participation	• Participated in community, social or

			political organizations
	standards on civil and political rights	• Representative consultation mechanisms • Information-sharing mechanisms • Civil society institutions involvement	• Believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive

5. Social cohesion			
Sub-dimensions	Commitment	Implementation	Outcome
Discrimination	• Ensure equality and non-discrimination		• Felt discriminated against or harassed • Prevalence rate of discrimination • Stereotyping attitudes and values
Social tensions	• Mitigate social tensions and risks of violence	• Area-based programmes • Youth employment programmes • Inclusive consultations • Capacity of community structures	• Feel accepted • Level of trust in others and government institutions
Local reconciliation		• Local reconciliation initiatives • Community led decision-making processes and organizations	• Involved in local reconciliation initiatives, confidence building initiatives or formal peace processes

3.5 Challenges and limitations

This methodological paper and suggested indicator framework outlined provides a systematic approach to measuring and assessing efforts to address internal displacement to identify gaps and needs. There are limitations and challenges to this approach:

- **Necessary piloting and testing:** The indicator framework and methodological guidance requires piloting and testing including the compiling of country-level data based on the proposed indicators and then interpreting that data within the confines of the framework. This practical application is critical to refining the framework, identifying contextually meaningful indicators and incorporating learning from this process into the final methodological guidance. Embedded in this is the need for strong government engagement to ensure the framework is grounded in the realities of each country. While the framework was developed through a multi-stakeholder process and considered three country contexts, more is needed to build the necessary buy-in and ensure this framework is truly useful to national and local stakeholders. As further discussed in Section 4, piloting will also consider the necessary pre-conditions to implement the framework, such as existing levels of government ownership over internal displacement response and availability of data.

- **Scope:** An analysis based on this framework will provide a high-level overview of the current situation to identify where there may be disconnects between the anticipated results and efforts to date. It can support identifying patterns and trends to guide necessary policy and programming and highlighting existing gaps in current approaches. However, as such, it may not provide the necessary details to explore causal linkages between specific interventions and outcomes for IDPs, which will require a more in-depth, granular analysis.

- **Available data:** The availability and accuracy of data will improve the usefulness of the framework. The shortage of data that is adequately disaggregated between IDP and non-IDP populations and for gender and other groups has been repeatedly highlighted as a significant challenge. Further, previous efforts have focused on the policy landscape and individual and household data, leaving an observed lack of data on implementation efforts. The framework primarily relies on existing secondary data in each country, which has limitations, including determining methodological rigour and ensuring necessary representativeness. An essential function of the framework is to identify gaps and improve future data collection efforts by incentivizing needed investments in data as called for by the UN Secretary-General's High Level Panel on Internal Displacement and subsequent Action Agenda.

- **Political nature of data:** Internal displacement and related data are inherently political. Governments and even humanitarian and development actors have incentives to align IDP figures to specific narratives. Further, a lack of systematic data sharing among key actors underlines a highly siloed approach to displacement issues. Implementation of the framework will require careful navigation with key stakeholders and enforcement of international standards to help ensure minimum data quality standards, relying on IRIS, UN Statistics Quality Assurance Framework and others.

4. Methodological considerations

The conceptual design of the monitoring approach presented in this document is a first step. A subsequent piloting phase, described in Section 5, will seek to apply this framework in selected countries and use that learning to refine and finalize this framework and the accompanying methodological guidance. The following outlines methodological considerations for this process and more broadly its application.

4.1 Government-led process

The specific challenges of internal displacement can vary significantly from one country to the next and even at the country level in terms of different geographical areas or dependent on the typologies of displacement (conflict/violence, disasters/climate change), reflecting a unique set of drivers, dynamics and implications for sustainable solutions. Adequately monitoring such contexts must not be an externally defined set of indicators but rather one that makes sense of and speaks to the specific realities in each country. National and local governmental authorities play a central role in adapting, tailoring and applying the framework, which should build on existing national coordination mechanisms. This process should be supported by international actors who can offer technical support. Support to relevant government entities, including national statistical offices, should be factored in to build the capacity necessary to implement this tool. UN Country Teams may also want to internally mainstream their analysis on solutions and apply this framework; however, this should be a fundamentally government-led process in line with the concept of development solutions.

The following offer additional considerations in this process.

Current "readiness" for solutions
The first principle of the IASC Framework states that the primary responsibility to provide durable solutions for IDPs needs to be assumed by the national authorities.[43] International humanitarian and development actors can have complementary roles. However, there is a wide spectrum of state responses to internal displacement from full government ownership over solutions, strong legal frameworks and available data to contexts where the state has been involved in the displacement itself and/or IDPs are not recognized by the state. Implementing the framework is an opportunity to collectively take stock and improve ownership and coordination around solutions data. Yet, the starting point may vary – for example, some countries have an advanced approach to monitoring the impact of public policy on IDPs, while others will need to consider indicators from scratch. The level of "readiness" to implement the framework needs to be considered, which will frame the process going forward. The starting point should include an assessment of the following:

- Level of government ownership and leadership for responses to internal displacement, including solutions and existing solutions planning and strategy environment.
- Level of UN and other government partners' preparedness and support for solutions.
- Types of data available on IDPs and displacement-affected populations (see Section 4.2).
- Available coordination mechanisms on IDP data.

This is an important step in managing expectations and adapting the approach to ensure implementation is useful and feasible in selected contexts.

Embed within existing processes
The framework provides a resource that can support ongoing efforts in the country – by strengthening solutions strategies including the development of related monitoring and evaluation frameworks and offering a big-picture lens to view how efforts by various actors come together as well as bring attention to dimensions that may have been left out thus far. Practically, the implementation of the framework should

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[43] Brookings-Bern, IASC Framework.

be embedded in an existing coordination structure around the collection of IDP statistics and operational data – ideally, a government-led working group or, alternatively, a multi-stakeholder forum that involves governmental and non-governmental actors. Ensuring the diverse buy-in and related coordination and inputs of government entities, UN agencies, representatives of DACs, NGOs, civil society organizations and donors is critical.

Rather than a stand-alone activity, the implementation of the framework should be linked to relevant assessment cycles, such as preparation for national development plans, Voluntary National Reviews, or UN Common Country Analyses. Further, over the last two years, the Office of the Special Adviser on Solutions to Internal Displacement has focused on promoting solutions to internal displacement through national leadership. There is an opportunity to plug into and build on these efforts, particularly with the implementation of the Internal Displacement Solutions Fund[44] in selected countries.

Adaptation to the context

The framework requires adaptation to the context through a prioritization and tailoring process from the existing suite of indicators. This will involve consideration of identified priorities and related possible data sources (see Section 4.2) through an inclusive, collaborative process, ensuring that this involves national statistical offices and the perspectives from IDPs and affected communities alongside the diverse actors mentioned above.

4.2   Data sources and collection

Disaggregated data and official statistics are essential to the design, measurement and investment in evidence-based approaches to solutions to internal displacement. Yet the constraints around available internal displacement data are clear. Most available data on internal displacement is collected primarily by humanitarian actors as opposed to by the statistical systems of national governments. While the absence of data is a limiting factor, it does not undermine the usefulness of suitable indicators in facilitating and improving those assessments as more and better data becomes available.

Through the IRIS and recently released *Compilers' Manual*, EGRISS provides technical support to national statistical offices to improve government statistics on displaced populations, including guidance on the inclusion of IDPs in various sources of data. Potential data sources to produce statistics on IDPs include the census; existing household surveys (i.e., labour force surveys, demographic and health surveys, integrated living conditions surveys, etc.); specific IDP surveys; government administrative data from record-keeping done by various institutions (i.e., registers for permits, health, education, housing, etc.); operational data from humanitarian and development organizations, specific to IDPs or broader (i.e., IDP movement tracking, multi-sector needs assessments, protection monitoring analyses, profiling studies with a population and/or spatial focus, durable solutions analyses, socio-economic and area-based profiling, political economic analysis etc.); and non-traditional data sources, such as mobile phones and social media.[45]

The IRIS recognizes that no data source currently covers all eight IASC criteria.[46] Implementation of the framework will need to consider the ongoing work to improve the quality, availability, and consistency of internal displacement data while upholding necessary standards in selecting and using available evidence. Key actions will need to include:

- Assessing the limitations of existing sources and understanding the extent to which they can be combined.
- Addressing the challenges of data sharing across different institutions while ensuring data security.

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[44] The Internal Displacement Solutions Fund is a multi-partner trust fund set up in 2023. It supports strategic, collaborative and comprehensive engagement of UN Country Teams, supporting initiatives addressing internal displacement aligned with national priorities, the 2030 Agenda, and SDG achievement.
[45] Use cases in the Annex of the Compilers' Manual provide guidance on each of these sources.
[46] EGRISS, IRIS, pg 79

- Acknowledging a potentially fragmented picture due to the need to combine operational and official statistical sources.
- Identifying data gaps, particularly in available disaggregation, to find ways to strengthen government statistics.

Table 4. Potential data sources and limitations

Indicator type	Potential data sources	Limitations
Commitments	- Assessment of official documents such as laws, policies and action plans - Databases of policies such as by the Global Protection Cluster (GPC) Task Team on Law and Policy, Sendai Framework Monitor, etc.	Need assessment framework to ensure consistent measurement
Implementation efforts	- Administrative records - Desk review and interviews - Household surveys and censuses at national and sub-national level - M&E frameworks on development plans and solutions strategies	- Absence of IDP identification in national statistics and administrative data - Data availability at sub-national and national levels - Lack of disaggregation
Outcomes	- Household surveys and censuses at national and sub-national level, perception surveys, victimization surveys - Administrative records - Aggregate country data by UN or other organizations	- Absence IDP identification in national statistics and administrative data - Varied quality, IDP definitions, geographic coverage, non-comparative methodologies, disaggregation in operational data

Further, piloting the framework will require the development of tools and associated scoring criteria for relevant indicators. Fundamentally, the disaggregation of key groups by gender, age, disability, ethnicity, and location is a critical component of a development-oriented framework to identify any hidden trends in the data.

These considerations will inform a set of metadata for the final list of indicators to ensure consistent measurement across countries and over time. This will potentially inform the design of minimum standards for each indicator and guide the establishment of necessary benchmarks and comparator populations.

4.3　Reporting, learning and exchange

This report provides a suite of indicators to allow adaptation to the country context. Part of the reporting process is packaging the data to continuously monitor indicators over time. Uploading the data to an online platform can support this process through:

- Visualizing the results to better track progress over time and across dimensions
- Improving data accessibility for all stakeholders and associated accountability
- Providing a platform for peer learning and exchange

However, packaging data will require developing statistical guidance to standardize and aggregate indicators by type (commitment, implementation and outcome) and sub-dimension, acknowledging some overlap between dimensions and across dimensions. Further, a colour scale aligned to indicator scoring will provide a quick visual to assess status. Figure 7 provides an example of what visualization of country results can look like.

Figure 7. Example of online platform
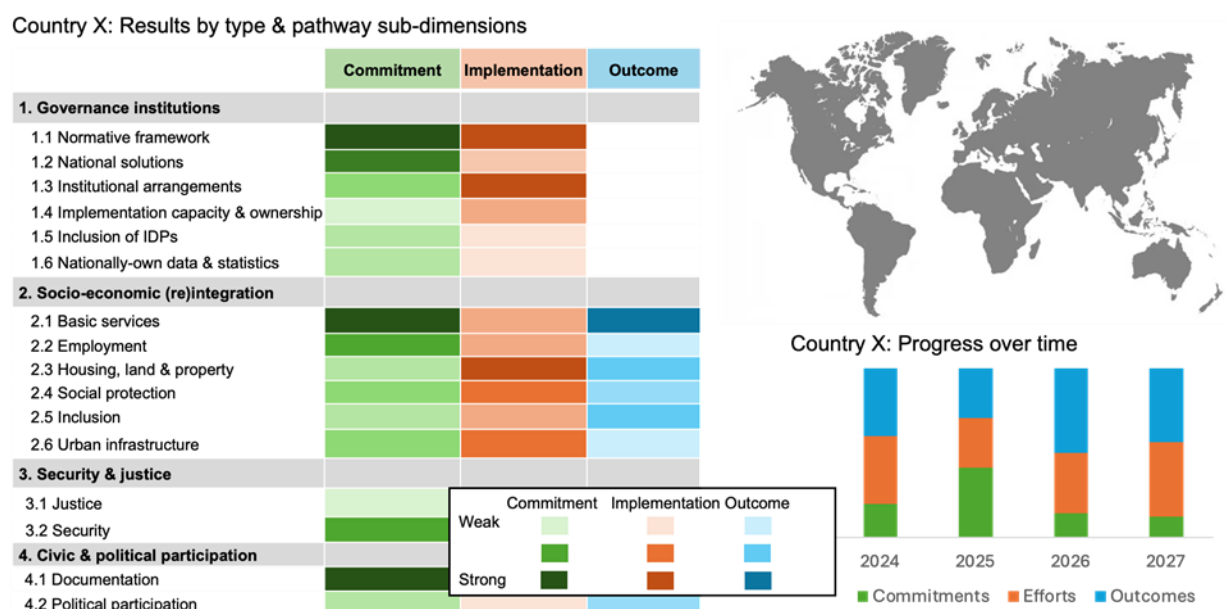
The online platform would allow for exploration of the underlying data and include a brief synopsis of the results and their implications for governments and their partners. It can provide a useful top line view for country actors and donors, and highlight good practices to facilitate cross-country learning and exchange.

Considering the necessary variability in application in each country context, one-to-one comparisons between countries are not recommended. However, the platform can allow the identification of priority countries and contexts, particularly providing a valuable top line view for donors.

5.   Conclusion and next steps

This methodological report provides the foundation for further piloting and refining before fuller roll-out in internal displacement-affected countries. Based on the experiences of the country consultations, piloting in Colombia, Iraq and Somalia would offer three relevant countries in terms of available data on internal displacement and government involvement. This would allow for testing indicators, assessing data sources, and developing tools and scoring criteria to inform the final methodologica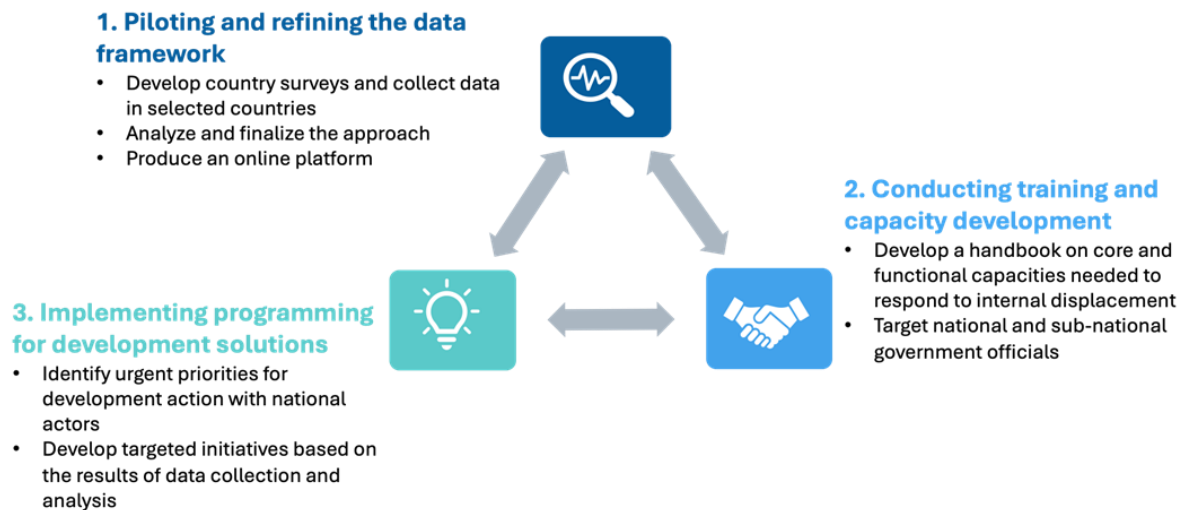l toolkit that could be applied across different national and sub-national contexts. The development-oriented monitoring framework of solutions to internal displacement should not be developed and implemented in a vacuum. To date, this project has continued to support ongoing discussions of how to measure progress towards solutions, including the need for an updated Unified Solutions Monitoring Framework recognized by the Office of the Secretary-General's Special Adviser on Solutions to Internal Displacement. As highlighted through its development, the indicator framework should continue to support the work of parallel and intersecting efforts. In particular, there is potential to feed into the methodological work on the IRIS progress measure.

The indicator framework for monitoring solutions to internal displacement from a development perspective needs to be linked to broader efforts to develop the capacities of national and sub-national government officials responding to internal displacement, particularly from a governance perspective, and ensure programming for development solutions based on the priorities identified (Figure 8).

Figure 8. Promoting capacities and ownership over solutions

1. Piloting and refining the data framework
- Develop country surveys and collect data in selected countries
- Analyze and finalize the approach
- Produce an online platform

2. Conducting training and capacity development
- Develop a handbook on core and functional capacities needed to respond to internal displacement
- Target national and sub-national government officials

3. Implementing programming for development solutions
- Identify urgent priorities for development action with national actors
- Develop targeted initiatives based on the results of data collection and analysis

Combined with a collaborative and government-owned implementation process, this will ensure the framework will be used and applied as intended.

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Annexes

1. Summary of consultations and participating organizations

Description	Title	Date	Location	Participants	Participating organizations
Expert workshop	Expert workshop – Robust data and evidence on internal displacement: Advancing approaches to measure progress towards solutions from a development	21-22 June 2023	Hybrid: Geneva, Switzerland	43	BMZ, Danish Refugee Council (DRC), EGRISS, Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), IOM, JIPS, World Bank-UNHCR Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), ODI, REACH (IMPACT Initiatives), Refugee Self Reliance Initiative, UNDP, UNHABITAT, UNHCR, World Food Programme (WFP)
Somalia Country workshop	Collaboration Towards a Common Approach on Internally Displaced Persons Statistics in Somalia	25-26 Oct 2023	Mogadishu, Somalia	37	Galmudug State Ministry of Planning, Jubaland State Ministry of Planning; Jubaland State Commission for Refugee and IDPs, Hirshabelle State Ministry of Planning, Hirshabelle State Commission for Refugee and IDPs, Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development, Somali National Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, Southwest State Ministry of Planning, DRC, IOM, Integrated Office of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia, JIPS, NRC, REACH, ReDSS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR
Colombia Country workshop	Reflection on effective monitoring of solutions to internal displacement from a development perspective	12 Dec 2023	Bogota, Colombia	29	Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística, Departamento Nacional de Planeación, Departamento para la Prosperidad Social, Unidad para la Atención y Reparación Integral a las Víctimas Consultoría para los Derechos Humanos y el Desplazamiento, Food and Agriculture Organization, IOM, JIPS, UNDP, UNHCR, UNHABITAT
Iraq Country workshop	Measuring solutions to internal displacement from a	6 March 2024	Baghdad, Iraq	22	Ministry of Migration and Displacement, Ministry of Youth, Ministry of Health, Diyala Governorate, National Security, General Secretariate for the Council of Ministers

	development perspective in Iraq				IOM, JIPS, REACH, United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq, UNDP, UNHCR, WFP
High-level event	Development responses to internal displacement: Taking on the data gap	9 April 2024	Hybrid: Berlin, Germany	56	Bread for the World, DRC Germany , Expert Council on Integration and Migration, Federal Foreign Office, BMZ, Friedrich Ebert Foundation, German Council on Foreign Relations, German Development Cooperation (GIZ), IDMC, JIPS, German Institute of Development and Sustainability (IDOS), German Institute for International and Security Affairs (SWP), Greenpeace, Humboldt University Berlin, IOM, International Security and Development Center, KfW Development Bank, Misereor, NRC Germany, Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research, Robert Bosch Foundation, Ruhr University Bochum, Technical University of Berlin, UNDP, UNHCR, Welthungerhilfe
Side technical session	Measuring progress towards solutions to internal displacement from a development perspective	9 April 2024	Berlin, Germany	22	Federal Foreign Office, BMZ, German Council on Foreign Relations, GIZ, IDMC, JIPS, KfW Development Bank, IOM, DRC, Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research, SWP, UNDP
Follow-up Expert workshop	Measuring progress toward solutions to internal displacement from a development perspective	16 April 2024	Online	38	EGRISS, IDMC, IOM, JIPS, Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement, ODI, Office of the Special Adviser on Solutions to Internal Displacement, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Platform on Disaster Displacement, Refugee Self Reliance Initiative, SOAS, University of London, Special Rapporteur on Human Rights of IDPs, UNDP, UNHCR, WFP

The project team also had the opportunity to present the framework at various events and conferences to engage with a broader audience, eliciting feedback and discussion, which helped further refine the approach. These included:

- Workshop on Data for Internal Displacement, UN Secretary-General Special Adviser on Solutions to Internal Displacement, 4 October 2023.

- Internal Displacement and Solutions Conference, Refugee Law Initiative, School of Advanced Study, University of London, 15 March 2024.
    - *Session 3A* – A Question with Many Answers: How to Measure Progress towards Durable Solutions to Internal Displacement? (Organized by EGRISS).

- Humanitarian Networks and Partnerships Weeks (HNPW 2024), 1 May 2024.
    - Session – Multiple Approaches for Leveraging Data for Solutions to Internal Displacement (Organized by IOM).

2. Key sources: Framework and indicator design

Internationally established	Strong and broad buy-in	Learning
• Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (1998) • National Responsibility Framework (2005) • IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for IDPs (2010) • SDG Indicators (2017) • Interagency Durable Solutions Indicator Library and Analysis Guide (2018) • International Recommendations on IDP Statistics (IRIS) (2020) • Global Urban Monitoring Framework (2022)	• UNDP Integrated Results and Resources Framework (IRRF) • World Bank Institutional Profiles Database • Praia Governance Indicators • International Centre for Transitional Justice • The Hague Institute for Innovation of Law • World Justice Project, Rule of Law Index • Varieties of Democracy Project • UN Secretary General's High-Level Panel report and Action Agenda	• Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons • Guiding Principles Multi-Stakeholder Initiative (GP20) • GPC Task Team on Law and Policy • Durable Solutions in Practice (2017) • Results frameworks from national and regional frameworks

3. SDG priority indicators for forced displacement by policy area

Policy priority area 1: Basic needs and living conditions	
Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.	2.2.1: Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age.
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.	3.1.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel.
Goal 6: Ensure access to water and sanitation for all.	6.1.1: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services.
Goal 11: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.	11.1.1: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements, or inadequate housing.
Policy priority area 2: Livelihoods and economic self-reliance	
Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere.	1.2.1: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age.
Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.	4.1.1: Proportion of children and young people achieving minimum proficiency in reading and mathematics.
Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy.	7.1.1: Proportion of population with access to electricity.
Goal 8: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all.	8.3.1: Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment.
	8.5.2: Unemployment rate by sex, age, and persons with disabilities.
Policy priority area 3: Civil, political and legal rights	
Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere.	1.4.2: Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land.
Goal 16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies.	16.1.4: Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around their area.
	16.9.1: Proportion of children under 5 years with registered births.

4. IASC Framework criteria, sub-criteria for progress measure and indicators for exit measure

IASC framework		EGRISS recommended indicators
Criteria	**Sub-criteria**	
1. Safety and security	1.1 Victims of violence	SDG Indicator 16.1.4: Proportion of population that feels safe walking alone around the area they live.
	1.2 Freedom of movement	Durable Solutions Library Indicator 1.4.1: Target population facing restriction to their freedom. The indicator should be implemented with a simple household/individual level question (Do you feel free to move in and out of the area you currently live in whenever you choose?).
	1.3 Protection mechanisms	
	1.4 Disaster risk reduction	
2. Adequate standard of living	2.1 Food security	SDG indicator 2.1.2: Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale as the standard measure for sub-criterion 2.1 ("Food security"). For displacement contexts in which this indicator is infeasible, the reduced Coping Strategies Index could be offered as second operationalization.
	2.2 Shelter and housing	SDG indicator 11.1.1: Proportion of urban population living in slums/informal settlements
	2.3 Medical services	Durable Solutions Library Indicator 2.1.8: Target population who accessed essential health care services the last time they needed it in the past 12 months. This indicator could be operationalized in surveys by applying a question set originally developed as "denomination filters" for SDG indicator 16.6.2.
	2.4 Education	SDG indicator 4.1.2: Completion rate (primary education). Alternatively, EGRISS could recommend the DS Library Indicators 2.1.11: Primary school net attendance and 2.1.12: Secondary school net attendance.
3. Access to livelihoods	3.1 Employment and livelihoods	SDG indicator 8.5.2: Unemployment rate.
	3.2 Economic security	SDG indicator 1.2.1: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line. If the collection of full expenditure/poverty data is infeasible, EGRISS could recommend the Durable Solutions Indicator 3.2.4 Target population who in the last 12 months was not able to pay for basic expenses.
4. Housing, land and property	4.1 Property restitution and compensation	SDG indicator 1.4.2: Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure. Considering that SDG indicator 1.4.2 is already a (binding) sub-element of SDG indicator 11.1.1. which was recommended further above for operationalising sub-criterion 2.2 of the exit measure, the option of dropping sub-criterion 4.1 altogether is discussed in the chapter "challenge 3".

5. Personal and other documentation	5.1 Documentation	Durable Solutions Library Indicator 5.1.1: Target population currently in possession of valid birth certificates, national identification cards, or other personal identification documents to measure the sub-criterion 5.1.
6. Family reunification	6.1 Voluntary reunification	
	6.2 Reunification and tracing services	
7. Participation in public affairs	7.1 Public affairs	
	7.2 Right to vote	
	7.3 Right to engage in public service	
8. Effective remedies	8.1 Remedies and justice	

5. Selected SDG Indicators to Measure Solutions from a Development Perspective

Strengthening governance institutions at national and local levels		
Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere.	1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030.	Normative
	1.5.4/ 13.1.13 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies.	Normative
Fostering socio-economic (re)integration of IDPs and DACs		
Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere.	1.2.1: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age*/**.	Employment
	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable.	Social protection
	1.4.2: Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land*/**.	HLP
	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services.	Basic service
Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.	2.2.1: Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age*	Basic services
	2.1.2: Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale**.	Basic service
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.	3.1.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel*.	Basic service
Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.	4.1.1: Proportion of children and young people achieving minimum proficiency in reading and mathematics*.	Basic services
	4.1.2: Completion rate (primary education)**.	Employment
Goal 6: Ensure access to water and sanitation for all.	6.1.1: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services*.	Basic service
Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy.	7.1.1: Proportion of population with access to electricity*.	Basic services
Goal 8: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all.	8.3.1: Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment*.	Employment
	8.5.2: Unemployment rate by sex, age, and persons with disabilities*/**.	Employment
Goal 11: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	11.1.1: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements, or inadequate housing*/**.	Urban infrastructure

Goal 16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies.	16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services, specifically a) health-care services, b) education services and c) government services (i.e. services to obtain government-issued identification documents and services for the civil registration of life events such as births, marriages and deaths).	Basic services
Improving security and access to justice for IDPs and DACs		
Goal 16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies.	16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles.	Justice
	16.1.4: Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around their area*/**.	Security
	16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months.	Security
	16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms.	Justice
	16.3.3 Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism, by type.	Justice
Enhancing IDPs civic and political participation		
Goal 16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies.	16.9.1: Proportion of children under 5 years with registered births*.	Documentation
	16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group.	Civic participation
	16.7.1 Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups.	Civic participation
Promoting social cohesion in DACs		
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries.	10.3.1/ 16.b.1 Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law.	Discrimination

* SDG priority indicators for forced displacement
** Recommended indicators for exit measure

6. Full suite of indicators

1. Governance institutions at the national and local levels					
Sub-dimension	Indicators	Source/ origins	Considerations	Preferred data sources	Key References
Commitments					
Normative frameworks	Existence of national legislation or dedicated national policy, strategy or plan of action to address internal displacement (or clear inclusion in relevant planning and strategy documents).	Framework on National Responsibility (Benchmarks 5/6)	Tracked in the Global Database on Laws and Policies on Internal Displacement. Included in IDMC's Internal Displacement Index.	Expert assessment	Brookings-Bern (2005), _Addressing internal displacement: A framework on National Responsibility_ Brookings-Bern (2008), _Protecting Internal Displaced Persons: A Manual for Law and Policy Makers_ UNHCR (2021), _Global Report on Law and Policy on Internal Displacement: Implementing National Responsibility_.
	Adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030.	SDG 1.5.3/ 11.b.1; Framework on National Responsibility (Benchmark 1)	Progress on each of the targets will play a part in preventing, minimizing and addressing displacement and its impacts. Included in IDMC's Internal Displacement Index.	Sendai Framework Monitor	United Nations Statistics Division (2017), _SDG Indicator 1.5.3 Metadata_ United Nations Statistics Division (2017), _SDG Indicator 1.b.1 Metadata_
	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies.	SDG 1.5.4/ 11.b.2		Sendai Framework Monitor	United Nations Statistics Division (2018), _SDG Indicator 1.5.4 Metadata_ United Nations Statistics Division (2018), _SDG Indicator 11.b.2 Metadata_
	Existence of a dedicated and costed national solutions strategy for internal displacement as needed.	Action Agenda (Commitment 5)	Can be integrated into broader legislation.	Expert assessment	UN (2022), _The United Nations Secretary-General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement_
	Inclusion of internal displacement within national development plans.	Action Agenda (Commitment 2)	Specifically linked to facilitating socio-economic (re-)integration, can bridge	Expert assessment	

	Proportion of local governments in affected areas with local development plans that include internal displacement.	Action Agenda (Commitment 2)	the gap between humanitarian and development efforts.	Expert assessment	
Institutional arrangements	Dedicated public entity in charge of dealing with internal displacement at the national level.	Framework on National Responsibility (Benchmark 7)	Included in IDMC's Internal Displacement Index.	Expert assessment	Brookings-Bern (2005), *Addressing internal displacement: A framework on National Responsibility* Brookings-Bern (2008), *Protecting Internal Displaced Persons: A Manual for Law and Policy Makers* UNHCR (2021), *Global Report on Law and Policy on Internal Displacement: Implementing National Responsibility*.
	Clearly articulated roles and responsibilities of various ministries and bodies at national level and regional and local levels.	Framework on National Responsibility (Benchmark 6)	Should include functions of local authorities in line with their mandates, capacities and resources.	Expert assessment	
	Coordination platform for internal displacement with sectoral ministries at the national level and between national and local levels.	Framework on National Responsibility (Benchmark 7)	Should include clear decision-making and coordination system.	Expert assessment	
	Coordination mechanism to facilitate cooperation with non-state entities such as international agencies, national civil society or IDPs.	Framework on National Responsibility (Benchmark 12)		Expert assessment	
	Proportion of local government with instruments and mechanisms in place to address internal displacement.		Facilitate the implementation of national frameworks or initiate a sub-national response.	Expert assessment	
Inclusion of IDPs	Mechanisms, processes or channels in place to facilitate ongoing participation of IDPs and local communities, (ensuring diverse representation) in the planning and implementation of policies and programmes addressing internal displacement.	Framework on National Responsibility (Benchmark 9), Action Agenda (Commitment 1)	Inclusive of development of national legislation, policies and programmes, peace process, design and delivery of assistance, solutions, etc.	Expert assessment	UN (2022), *The United Nations Secretary-General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement* Brookings-Bern (2005), *Addressing internal displacement: A framework on National Responsibility*
Nationally owned data	Outlined provisions on internal displacement data, including clarity on the purposes for which data will be gathered and the systems for storing data.	Framework on National Responsibility (Benchmark 3)	Any provision included in the law or policy analysed that identifies specific entities responsible and/or the standards for the sustainable collection of relevant information about	Expert assessment	Brookings-Bern (2005), *Addressing internal displacement: A framework on National Responsibility* EGRISS (2020), *IRIS*

			internal displacement in the country.		
	Inclusion of internal displacement data and official statistics in existing national coordination structure.	IRIS	Often included in broader internal displacement coordination forums.	Expert assessment	
Implementation					
Normative frameworks	Completion of a comprehensive analysis of laws and policies relating to the protection of IDPs to address any obstacles that IDPs face in realizing their rights.	Framework on National Responsibility (5)	Verifies the consistency of national legislation with the international legal standards and address potential incoherence between different pieces of national legislation.	Expert assessment	Brookings-Bern (2005), *Addressing internal displacement: A framework on National Responsibility*.
	Dissemination of and training on the rights of IDPs and IDP policies and their implementation arrangements at national and local levels.	Framework on National Responsibility (4)	Part of building government capacity and accountability. Target regional and local levels, military and policy, human rights institutions, IDPs, etc.	Expert assessment	
Institutional arrangements	Capacity of government institutions to respond to internal displacement and implement solutions.	Framework on National Responsibility (Benchmark 4)	Inclusive of political commitment interest, technical knowledge and resources.	Expert assessment	Brookings-Bern (2005), *Addressing internal displacement: A framework on National Responsibility* UNHCR (2021), *Global Report on Law and Policy on Internal Displacement: Implementing National Responsibility*. UN (2022), *The United Nations Secretary-General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement*.
	Engagement other relevant institutional actors (ie NHRI, courts, civil society, etc.) to ensure state commitment to internal displacement.	Framework on National Responsibility (Benchmark 8)		Expert assessment	
	Percentage of public funds allocated for addressing internal displacement.	Framework on National Responsibility (Benchmark 11)	Challenging to measure as domestic IDP funding can be quite opaque, particularly for those governments that rely heavily on international funding. Included in IDMC's Internal Displacement Index.	Expert assessment	
	Allocated development funding and financing mechanisms for solutions plans and strategies.	Action Agenda (Commitment 8)		Expert assessment	

	Reports, assessments or evaluations on the extent to which relevant law/legal provisions are being implemented.		Efforts to monitor and evaluate implementation of national policies.	Expert assessment	
Inclusion of IDPs	Inclusive consultations with diverse civil society structures or other representative structures of the IDP population ensuring diverse representation in decision-making on solutions.	Action Agenda (Commitment 1)	Meaningful engagement and participation in all processes and decisions that affect them.	Expert assessment	GP2 (2020), *Working Together Better to Prevent, Address and Find Durable Solutions to Internal Displacement: GP20 Compilation of National Practices*. UN (2022), *The United Nations Secretary-General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement*. Global Solutions for Early Recovery (2017), *Durable Solutions in Practice*.
	Inclusive consultations with diverse civil society structures or other representative structures of the IDP population ensuring diverse representation during last national development planning process.			Expert assessment	
	Recognize and support IDPs' right to choose the durable solution option they consider safe and allow them to opt for other durable solutions once the security situation in preferred areas enables safe return or relocation.	IASC Framework	Should include evolution in intentions.	Expert assessment	
	Consideration of IDP intentions in solutions planning and programming.			Expert assessment	
Nationally owned data	Inclusion of internal displacement in statistics produced through national statistical systems, including both population and socio-economic data, in line with International Recommendations on IDP Statistics.	IRIS		Expert assessment	EGRISS (2020), *IRIS*.
	Dissemination and use of nationally produced IDP statistics to inform policy and programming across relevant sectors.	IRIS		Expert assessment	

2. Socio-economic (re)integration					
Sub-dimension	Indicators	Source/ origins	Considerations	Preferred data sources	Key References
Commitments					
Basic services	Coverage of IDPs in sectoral plans and processes (education, health, employment, etc.)		Inclusive of Poverty Reduction Strategy, action plan for national food security, agricultural	Expert assessment	Global Solutions for Early Recovery (2017), *Durable Solutions in Practice*.

			reforms and plans, education reforms or strategies, national and local health reforms and plans, etc.		
	National fiscal/budget policies provide for timely additional financial transfers (both investment and operating expenditure) from the national level to the areas that are economically affected by internal displacement	RPRF	For both IDPs and the broader affected communities.	Expert assessment	World Bank (2021), *Refugee Policy Review Framework: Technical Note*.
	Absence of legal, administrative, or discriminatory barriers to access to services for IDP, such as local residency status requirements.		Inclusive of complicated bureaucratic systems, weak laws and guidance, unclear division of responsibilities between national and local levels.	Expert assessment	Global Solutions for Early Recovery (2017), *Durable Solutions in Practice* Kelly, L (2021), *Policy and administrative barriers to IDPs accessing basic services*.
Employment	Absence of legal, administrative, or discriminatory barriers to employment for IDPs, such as documentation or residency status requirements.			Expert assessment	Global Solutions for Early Recovery (2017), *Durable Solutions in Practice*.
HLP	Existence of mechanisms for HLP restitution/ compensation, including for vulnerable populations (women, children, minority groups).	Pinheiro Principles	Address unequal access by vulnerable groups, loss of property records and personal documentation, destruction of property registers, abandonment laws, landmines, etc.	Expert assessment	OHCHR (2007), *Handbook on Housing and Property Restitution for Refugees and Displaced Persons: Implementing the 'Pinheiro Principles'*. IOM (2018), *Guidance note: Integrating Housing, Land and Property Issues into Key Humanitarian, Transitional and Development Planning Processes*. UNHCR (2010), *Handbook for the Protection of Internal Displaced Persons* Global Solutions for Early Recovery (2017), *Durable Solutions in Practice*.
	Integration of HLP response for IDPs into existing development plans and/or legislation related to urban planning (including social housing, regularization and upgrade of informal settlements).			Expert assessment	
	Land reform and other land legislative changes to increase access to land through measures such as land distribution, land cooperatives, long-term rent, and increased access to credit.			Expert assessment	

Social protection	Social protection policies provide for extension of social safety net to IDPs and displacement-affected communities.	RPRF	Ensure equitable access for those economically affected by displacement.	Expert assessment	World Bank (2021), *Refugee Policy Review Framework: Technical Note*.
Urban infrastructure	Existence of effective protections against forced evictions and secure tenure in informal settlements, including for IDPs.			Expert assessment	IIED (2017), *Security of tenure in urban areas: Guidance Note for Humanitarian Practitioners*.
Implementation					
Basic services	Additional domestic financing to strengthen and increase essential services in areas affected by internal displacement.	RPRF		Expert assessment	World Bank (2021), *Refugee Policy Review Framework: Technical Note*
	Availability and quality of services or infrastructure (e.g. new or more schools, health centres; improved sanitation, roads and power distribution networks).		Specifically, the public service provision systems outlined in SDG 1.4.1. Linked to UNDP IRRF, Tier 2, 1.2.	Expert assessment	Global Solutions for Early Recovery (2017), *Durable Solutions in Practice* UNDP (2021), *UNDP IRRF: Annex 2*.
Employment	Availability of financial and non-financial assets and services to support productive capacities for sustainable livelihoods and jobs.		Linked to UNDP IRRF, Tier 2, 1.3.	Expert assessment	Global Solutions for Early Recovery (2017), *Durable Solutions in Practice*.
	Existence of livelihoods and employment initiatives proven successful in the context.			Expert assessment	
	Engagement of private sector in livelihood and employment initiatives or to strengthen infrastructure and service provision.			Expert assessment	
HLP	Availability of context-specific restitution/ compensation or dispute resolution mechanisms to resolve housing, land and property disputes, including alternative dispute resolution mechanisms such as mediation; as well as flexible and accessible documentation and proof requirements to establish ownership or user right.		Linked to provision of legal aid (and justice indicators).	Expert assessment	Global Solutions for Early Recovery (2017), *Durable Solutions in Practice*.
Social protection	Types and quality of social protection services extended to IDPs and other individuals economically affected by the presence of IDPs.	IRRF	Linked to UNDP IRRF, Tier 2, 1.2.2	Expert assessment	UNDP (2021), *UNDP IRRF: Annex 2*.

Urban infrastructure	Measures to taken to secure diverse tenure forms, prioritizing arrangements for those facing barriers to the full realization of their housing rights.		Address the specificities of the urban context and IDPs.	Expert assessment	Global Solutions for Early Recovery (2017), _Durable Solutions in Practice_ NRC (2011), _From Shelter to Housing: Security of Tenure and Integration in Protracted Displacement Settings_ IIED, JIPS, UNHABITAT (2020), _IDPs in towns and cities – working with the realities of internal displacement in an urban world_.
	Coordination between development and urban planning institutions to ensure that planning is consistent with long-term (urban) development plans, inclusive of IDPs.			Expert assessment	
	Extending municipal services to areas or locations that are close to urban settings (cities, towns) and where displaced persons reside, or intend to reside.			Expert assessment	
Outcome					
Basic services	Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services.	SDG 1.4.1, DS Library 2.1.1	Defined by population using public service provision systems for nine components. While these elements may be covered in MSNAs or similar surveys, access to basic services capture a broader "sufficient and affordable service" that is "reliably available with adequate quality."	Censuses and household surveys (including DHS, MICS, LSMS) and administrative data	United Nations Statistics Division (2023), _SDG Indicator 1.4.1 Metadata_.
	Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services, specifically a) health-care services, b) education services and c) government services (i.e. services to obtain government-issued identification documents and services for the civil registration of life events such as births, marriages and deaths).	SDG 16.6.2	Satisfaction with services is a key measure of government performance.	Household surveys	United Nations Statistics Division (2023), _SDG Indicator 16.6.2 Metadata_ Praia City Group (2020), _Handbook on Governance Statistics_.
	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services.	SDG 6.1.1*	Identified as SDG priority indicator on forced displacement and captured in many household	Household surveys, censuses and administrative datasets	United Nations Statistics Division (2021), _SDG Indicator 6.1.1 Metadata_.

		surveys on IDPs, including MSNAs.		
Proportion of population with access to electricity.	SDG 7.1.1*	Identified as SDG priority indicator on forced displacement and captured in many household surveys on IDPs, including MSNAs.	Household surveys and censuses, including DHS and LSMS, MICS, other nationally developed and implemented surveys	United Nations Statistics Division (2024), *SDG Indicator 7.1.1 Metadata*.
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age.	SDG 2.2.1*	Identified as SDG priority indicator on forced displacement. Generally, not part of household surveys on IDPs, unless a stand-alone study. Must rely on official household surveys with necessary disaggregation.	Household surveys, including DHS, MICS and National Nutrition Surveys and some data come from other sources (administrative, sentinel systems).	United Nations Statistics Division (2024), *SDG Indicator 2.2.1 Metadata*.
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	SDG 3.1.2*, DS Library 2.1.9	Identified as SDG priority indicator on forced displacement. Generally, not part of household surveys on IDPs, unless a stand-alone study. Must rely on official household surveys with necessary disaggregation.	National-level household surveys, include DHS, MICS, Reproductive Health Surveys and other national surveys based.	United Nations Statistics Division (2024), *SDG Indicator 3.1.2 Metadata*.
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale	SDG 2.1.2**	Included in the IRIS exit measure. EGRISS recommends an alternative indicator - the reduced Coping Strategies Index by WFP - if necessary. Food security often explored	Household surveys	United Nations Statistics Division (2023), *SDG Indicator 2.1.2 Metadata* EGRISS (2023), *IRIS Exit Measure*.

				through food consumption scores or hunger scales in household surveys on IDPs, including MSNAs.		
	Population who accessed essential health care services the last time they needed it in the past 12 months.	DS Library 2.1.8**	Included in the IRIS exit measure. EGRISS suggests operationalization in surveys by applying a question set originally developed as "denomination filters" for SDG indicator 16.6.2. Versions of this indicator are captured in various household surveys on IDPs, including MSNAs.	Household surveys	EGRISS (2023), *IRIS Exit Measure*.
	Completion rate (primary education)	SDG 4.1.2**	Included in the IRIS exit measure. EGRISS recommends an alternative, if needed, the DS Library Indicators 2.1.11: Primary school net attendance and 2.1.12: Secondary school net attendance. Generally, not part of household surveys on IDPs.	Population censuses and household surveys, including DHS, MICS, European Union Statistics on Income and Living Condition and the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series	United Nations Statistics Division (2022), *SDG Indicator 4.1.2 Metadata*.
Employment	Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	SDG 8.5.2*/**, DS Library 8.5.2	Included in the IRIS exit measure and identified as SDG priority indicator on forced displacement. Versions captured in household surveys on IDPs.	Household-based labour force survey (or census and/or other household survey)	United Nations Statistics Division (2024), *SDG Indicator 8.5.2 Metadata*.
	Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment	SDG 8.3.1*	Identified as SDG priority indicator on forced displacement. Often	Labour force survey	United Nations Statistics Division (2023), *SDG Indicator 8.3.1 Metadata*.

				captured in household surveys on IDPs.		
HLP	Population with housing, land and property left behind who successfully accessed restitution or compensation mechanisms (% of target population with HLP left behind) - if relevant to context.	DS Library 4.2.1	Limited number of such mechanisms in place in IDP contexts (and limited effectiveness and accessibility). See discussion in IRIS exit measure paper, which focuses on security of tenure instead per SDG 1.4.2. Can capture this disconnect.	Household survey or administrative data from responsible ministry	OHCHR (2007), *Handbook on Housing and Property Restitution for Refugees and Displaced Persons: Implementing the 'Pinheiro Principles'*. EGRISS (2023), *IRIS Exit Measure*.
	Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure.	SDG 1.4.2*/**, DS Library 2.3.3	Included in the IRIS exit measure and identified as SDG priority indicator on forced displacement. Coverage in various IDP profiling exercises.	Census, multi-topic household surveys conducted by NSOs and administrative data on land tenure reported by national land institutions	United Nations Statistics Division (2021), *SDG Indicator 1.4.2 Metadata* EGRISS (2023), *IRIS Exit Measure*.
	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements, or inadequate housing.	SDG 11.1.1*/**, DS Library 2.3.9	Included in the IRIS exit measure and identified as SDG priority indicator on forced displacement. Limited availability of data on security of tenure means it is not included in the computations of this indicator. Solutions-oriented surveys (i.e. Rids) and profiling exercises include elements of this indicator.	Census and national household surveys, including DHS and MICS	United Nations Statistics Division (2022), *SDG Indicator 11.1.1 Metadata* EGRISS (2023), *IRIS Exit Measure*.
Social protection	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age.	SDG 1.2.1*/**, DS Library 3.2.8	Included in the IRIS exit measure and identified as SDG priority indicator on forced displacement.	Household surveys or assessments of income or	United Nations Statistics Division (2023), *SDG Indicator 1.2.1 Metadata*.

			EGRISS recommends an alternative (DS Library 3.2.4) if needed. Variations in approaches to measure poverty across household surveys on IDPs.	consumption distributions	
	Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	SDG 1.3.1, DS Library 3.1.12	Captures extension of social safety net to IDPs and affected communities.	Administrative data from national ministries of labour, social security, welfare, finance, and other (collected by the International Labour Organization (ILO) through the Social Security Inquiry (SSI))	United Nations Statistics Division (2022), _SDG Indicator 1.3.1 Metadata_.

3. Security and access to justice					
Sub-dimension	Indicators	Source/ origins	Considerations	Preferred data sources	Key References
Commitments					
Justice	Policies and plans to undertake justice and security reform.		Address how safety, security, and justice services are provided and experienced with a focus on governance.	Expert assessment	Global Solutions for Early Recovery (2017), _Durable Solutions in Practice_. Caparini, M (2013), _Ensuring Long-Term Protection: Justice-Sensitive Security Sector Reform and Displacement_.
	Officially enacted transitional justice mechanisms by governments, after consultations with victims, leaders, and the public and in accordance with international	OHCHR, EA3		Expert assessment	UN (2018) A/73/173, _Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons_

	human rights norms, standards and good practices.				International Center for Transitional Justice, https://www.ictj.org/.
	Existence of mechanisms by which IDPs can access legal assistance or file legal in order to file legal cases/ complaints in respect to their rights.			Expert assessment	Global Solutions for Early Recovery (2017), *Durable Solutions in Practice*. UNHCR (2010), *Handbook for the Protection of Internal Displaced Persons*.
	Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles.	SDG 16.a.1		Global directory of NHRI status accreditation	United Nations Statistics Division (2016), *SDG Indicator 16.a.1 Metadata*.
Security	Legal frameworks, public policies and institutions combat sexual and gender-based violence, trafficking and related exploitation.	OHCHR, EA1		Expert assessment	
	Legal frameworks, public policies, State institutions, as well as non-State actors, regulating or engaged in situations of conflict, violence and insecurity comply with international human rights standards.	OHCHR, EA1		Expert assessment	
	Number of institutions with gender-responsive resilient recovery strategies or plans in crisis and post-crisis settings, including stabilization and mine action, informed by joint assessments.	IRRF	Linked to UNDP IRRF, Tier 2, 3.3.3	Expert assessment	UNDP (2021), *UNDP IRRF: Annex 2*.
Implementation					
Justice	The accessibility, affordability, impartiality and effectiveness of civil justice systems.	WJP Civil Justice; SDG 16.3.3	Identified as a complementary global indicator to SGD 16.3. Complicated to measure but the World Justice Project (WJP) has a developed and tested a methodology.	Surveys	WJP (2023), *WJP Rule of Law Index*.
	Capacity of criminal justice systems to investigate and adjudicate criminal offenses successfully, through an impartial system that protects the rights of both victims and the accused.	WJP Criminal Justice; SDG 16.3.4		Surveys	Community of Democracies (2017), *Voluntary supplemental indicators for Goal 16 on inclusive, just and peaceful societies*.
	Quality of [legal aid service or other service or process]	Praia Governance Statistics		Expert Assessment, user surveys	Praia City Group (2020), *Handbook on Governance Statistics*.

	Existence of a system for monitoring and evaluating the justice system.	Praia Governance Statistics		Expert Assessment	
	Average length of process in days, by type of process.	Praia Governance Statistics		Administrative data	
	Capacity of the security system and the judiciary to screen and remove perpetrators of human rights violations within the police and military where required.			Expert Assessment	UN (2006), *Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Remedy and Reparation for Victims of Gross Violations of International Human Rights Law and Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law, adopted and proclaimed by General Assembly resolution 60/14*. UNHCR (2010), *Handbook for the Protection IDPs, Action Sheet 10*. Global Solutions for Early Recovery (2017), *Durable Solutions in Practice*.
	Number of criminal prosecutions of those responsible for human rights violations.			Administrative data	
	Capacity of ministries of justice, police forces and lawyers to understand and respond to the presence and specific needs of IDPs.			Expert Assessment	
	Capacity of truth and reconciliation processes to investigate and report abuses, including appointing persons from the displaced and affected communities to positions of responsibility in transitional justice bodies and coexistence projects.			Expert Assessment	
	Existence of context specific and efficient reparation mechanisms for displaced persons, based on the needs and priorities of displaced populations.			Expert Assessment	
	Communications strategies and creative initiatives to form an accurate, inclusive, and empathetic public narrative.	ICTJ		Expert Assessment	ICTJ, *ICTJ Results Framework*.
Security	Proportion of budget allocated to security and justice in IDPs vs non-IDPs locations.		Highlights willingness and capacity of national authorities to provide the same extent of protection to IDPs and non-displaced persons in areas of displacement, return or relocation.	Expert assessment	Global Solutions for Early Recovery (2017), *Durable Solutions in Practice*.
	Availability and capacity of rule of law institutions in IDP locations.	Praia Governance Statistics		Expert assessment	Praia City Group (2020), *Handbook on Governance Statistics*.

	Number of police personnel per 100,000 population, by sex and function.	Praia Governance Statistics		Administrative data	Global Solutions for Early Recovery (2017), *Durable Solutions in Practice*. Praia City Group (2020), *Handbook on Governance Statistics*.
	Proportion of law enforcement officials (including police, military and State security force) trained in rules of conduct concerning proportional use of force, arrest, detention, interrogation or punishment.	Praia Governance Statistics; Human Rights Indicators		Expert assessment	
	Existence of reliable information-sharing mechanisms about security situation in areas of return and relocation.		Such as security assessments, information from displaced persons who have visited or moved to places of return or relocation, etc.	Expert assessment	Global Solutions for Early Recovery (2017), *Durable Solutions in Practice*.
	Existence of representative consultation mechanisms to obtain IDP inputs and feedback on security services reforms or capacity-strengthening initiatives for national/local police and the judiciary, as well as in security monitoring assessments.			Expert assessment	
Outcome					
Justice	Prevalence of legal problems in the population.	Hiil Justice Needs Survey		Legal needs surveys	The Hague Institute for Innovation of Law (Hiil), *Justice Needs Survey*.
	Resolution rate by type of justice intervention.	Hiil Justice Needs Survey		Legal needs surveys	Hiil, *Justice Needs Survey*.
	Proportion of those who experienced a legal problem in the last two years, could access appropriate information or expert help, and were able to resolve the problem.	Praia Governance Statistics, Hiil Justice Needs Survey	Similar to supplementary global indicators for SDG 16.3.	Legal needs surveys	Hiil, *Justice Needs Survey* Praia City Group (2020), *Handbook on Governance Statistics*.
	Proportion of legal problems experienced in the last two years that were resolved within a reasonable period of time to the satisfaction of those facing them.	Praia Governance Statistics, Hiil Justice		Legal needs surveys	Hiil, *Justice Needs Survey* Praia City Group (2020), *Handbook on Governance Statistics*

		Needs Survey			
	Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism, by type.	SDG 16.3.3	Also, can be considered an implementation indicator.	Legal needs surveys	United Nations Statistics Division (2023), *SDG Indicator 16.3.3 Metadata*.
	Proportion of population confident in their ability to access legal information and assistance if needed.	Praia Governance Statistics		Population surveys	Praia City Group (2020), *Handbook on Governance Statistics*.
Security	Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around their area.	SDG 16.1.4*/**, DS Library 1.1.4	Included in the IRIS exit measure and identified as SDG priority indicator on forced displacement. Included in many household surveys on IDPs, along with victimization surveys more generally.	Population surveys	United Nations Statistics Division (2023), *SDG Indicator 16.1.4 Metadata*.
	Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months.	SDG 16.1.3, DS Library 1.2.1	Existing challenges with capturing psychological violence and sensitivities with sexual violence. Limited survey data, but useful protection monitoring, and qualitative data may be available.	Population surveys, specifically victimization surveys	United Nations Statistics Division (2024), *SDG Indicator 16.1.3 Metadata*.
	Proportion of population facing restriction to their freedom.	DS Library 1.4.1**	Included in the IRIS exit measure. Not often included in household surveys on IDPs.	Household surveys	EGRISS (2023), *IRIS Exit Measure*.
	Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause.	SDG 16.1.2		Administrative data, Estimation techniques	United Nations Statistics Division (2018), *SDG Indicator 16.1.2 Metadata*.
	Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanism.	SDG 16.3.1, DS Library 1.3.1	Also, can be considered an implementation indicator.	Population surveys, specifically victimization surveys	United Nations Statistics Division (2024), *SDG Indicator 16.3.1 Metadata*.

	Measures of trust in the police and criminal justice institutions.	Praia Governance Statistics		Population surveys	Praia City Group (2020), *Handbook on Governance Statistics*.
	Perceptions of effectiveness of the police and criminal justice institutions.	Praia Governance Statistics		Population surveys	

4. Civic and political participation					
Sub-dimension	Indicators	Source/ origins	Considerations	Preferred data sources	Key References
Commitments					
Documentation	Existence of legal provisions in civil registry law or policy that ensure IDP access documentation without discrimination, such as removal of requirements that deny applicants outside of home/ districts of origin or unable to prove residency and include fees.			Expert assessment	Global Solutions for Early Recovery (2017), *Durable Solutions in Practice*. Kelly, L (2021), *Policy and administrative barriers to IDPs accessing basic services*.
Political participation	Existence of policies and laws that secure IDP political and electoral participation, developed in consultation with IDPs, election management body and civil society.	Framework on National Responsibility (Benchmark 9)		Expert assessment	UN (2024) A/HRC/50/24, *Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons on the right of internally displaced persons to participate in electoral processes*.
Civic engagement	Extent to which national legal frameworks comply with international standards on civil and political rights.	Praia Governance Statistics		Expert assessment	Praia City Group (2020), *Handbook on Governance Statistics*.
Implementation					
Documentation	Existence of necessary implementation regulations to ensure local authorities tasked with giving effect to changed procedures around documentation have clear instructions on how to proceed.			Expert assessment	Global Solutions for Early Recovery (2017), *Durable Solutions in Practice*.

	Share of public expenditure on civil registration capacity to meet the needs of displacement-affected areas.			Expert assessment	
	Accessible and efficient functioning civil registration offices and/or mobile outreach programmes in DACs.			Expert assessment	
	Proportion of target population covered by awareness-raising programmes on civil documentation.			Expert assessment	
Political participation	Existence of special provisions to ensure IDPs' electoral participation, including consideration of document requirements, absentee voting provision, voter information and security conditions.			Expert assessment	UN (2022) A/HRC/50/24, *Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons on the right of internally displaced persons to participate in electoral processes*. GPC and Carter Center (2020), *Public and Political Participation of IDPs*. IFES (2016), *Internally Displaced Persons and Electoral Participation: A Brief Overview*. Global Solutions for Early Recovery (2017), *Durable Solutions in Practice*.
	Formalized/ level of involvement of IDPs and other stakeholders in developing regulations, policies and practical implementation of elections.			Expert assessment	
	Regular review of provision for IDP participation undertaken between elections as circumstances change.			Expert assessment	
	Presence of an IDP focal point or unit within election management body to promote communication and consultations on IDP issues.			Expert assessment	
	Proportion of people who say there is "some"/ "a lot" of information on the forthcoming (local/national) election, disaggregated by sex, age, nationally relevant population groups, geographic area.	Praia Governance Statistics	Identified as a supplemental global indicator to SGD 16.7.	Household/ population surveys	Praia City Group (2020), *Handbook on Governance Statistics*. *SDG16+ Indicators Guide*.
Civic engagement	Existence of government agency/ entity mandated to lead and coordinate IDP participation activities in cooperation with national and local authorities, international entities, and IDPs.			Expert assessment	UN (2017) A/72/202, *Rights of internally displaced persons - Note by the Secretary-General - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons*.
	Existence of representative consultation mechanisms to obtain IDP inputs and			Expert assessment	

	feedback on decisions taken at the national, sub-national or local level.				Global Solutions for Early Recovery (2017), *Durable Solutions in Practice*.
	Existence of information-sharing mechanisms to provide timely and comprehensive information to IDPs about options for participation.			Expert assessment	
	Existence of civil society institutions supporting solutions and engaging with government.			Expert assessment	
Outcome					
Documentation	Proportion of population currently in possession of valid birth certificates, national ID cards, or other personal identification documents relevant to the context.	DS Library 5.1.1**	Included in the IRIS exit measure. Often included in household surveys on IDPs, including MSNAs.	Household surveys.	EGRISS (2023), *IRIS Exit Measure*.
	Proportion of children under 5 years with registered births.	SDG 16.9.1*, DS Library 5.3.2	Identified as SDG priority indicator on forced displacement. Narrower focus compared to DS Library 5.1.1 and not included in as many surveys on IDPs.	Censuses, household surveys such as MICS and DHS and national civil registration systems.	United Nations Statistics Division (2021), *SDG Indicator 16.9.1 Metadata*.
Political participation	Proportion of population who are eligible to vote who voted in the last national/local election held-depending on election timing.	DS Library 7.1.2, Praia Governance Statistics	Some inclusion in household surveys on IDPs (i.e., IOM Progress towards Solutions).	Administrative data produced by EMBs or equivalent bodies.	Praia City Group (2020), *Handbook on Governance Statistics*.
	Proportion of population registered to vote.	DS Library 7.1.1, Praia Governance Statistics	Also, can be considered an outcome indicator.	Administrative data produced by EMBs or equivalent bodies and population. censuses or registers.	
Civic engagement	Population who actively participated in community, social, or political organizations in the last 12 months.	DS Library 7.1.5	Some inclusion in household surveys on IDPs (i.e., IOM Progress towards	Household surveys	

			Solution) and included ReDSS analytical framework.		
	Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group.	SDG 16.7.2, DS Library 7.1.4	Captures if people feel they have a say and if the political system allows them to have an influence.	Household/ population surveys	United Nations Statistics Division (2023), *SDG Indicator 16.7.2 Metadata*.

5. Social cohesion					
Sub-dimension	Indicators	Source/ origins	Considerations	Preferred data sources	Key References
Commitments					
Discrimination	Existence of legal frameworks to promote, enforce, and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of status, including internal displacement.	OHCHR, RPRF	Linked to SDG 16.a.1 and suggested supplementary indicator to ensure alignment to human rights treaties and commitments to non-discrimination in the Constitution or other basic laws.	Expert assessment	OHCHR (2023), *Protecting Minority Rights: A Practical Guide to Developing Comprehensive Anti-Discrimination Legislation*. Community of Democracies (2017), *Voluntary supplemental indicators for Goal 16 on inclusive, just and peaceful societies*.
Social tensions	Policies directly or indirectly aimed at identifying, preventing, and mitigating potential social tensions and risks of violence in displacement-affected areas.	RPRF	Linked to prevention efforts.	Expert assessment	World Bank (2021), *Refugee Policy Review Framework: Technical Note*.
Local reconciliation	Existence of local mechanisms for promoting peaceful coexistence and including representatives of IDPs and affected communities.	RPRF	Linked to transitional justice efforts.	Expert assessment	World Bank (2021), *Refugee Policy Review Framework: Technical Note*.
Implementation					
Social tensions	Existence of long-term and context-specific livelihoods, employment and resilience programmes, benefitting IDPS and affected communities for preventing conflict over e.g. scarce resources and services.		Using area-based approaches to support social cohesion.	Expert assessment	Global Solutions for Early Recovery (2017), *Durable Solutions in Practice*.

	Youth employment programmes as positive alternatives to partaking in violence and conflict and linking it to Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration programmes, where appropriate.			Expert assessment	
	Inclusive consultation with displaced persons and affected communities (specifically marginalized groups) on best ways to attain or strengthen social cohesion efforts			Expert assessment	
	Presence and capacity of community structures to contribute to implementation of community cohesion plans.			Expert assessment	
Local reconciliation	Availability of local reconciliation initiatives, confidence building initiatives, and/or formal peace processes.			Expert assessment	Global Solutions for Early Recovery (2017), *Durable Solutions in Practice*.
	Community led decision-making processes and organizations engaging displaced persons.			Expert assessment	
Outcome					
Discrimination	Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law.	SDG 10.3.1/ 16.b.1	Linked to DS Library A.3.2. Often used in household surveys on IDPs, including MSNAs.	Household surveys, such as MICS, victimization surveys and other social surveys, are the main data source for this indicator.	United Nations Statistics Division (2018), *SDG Indicator 10.3.1 Metadata*. United Nations Statistics Division (2018), *SDG Indicator 16.b.1 Metadata*.
	Prevalence rates, disaggregated by the different domains where discrimination typically occurs, especially when people are seeking to access different opportunities and services – e.g. when looking for work, at work, in education or when in contact with their children's school personnel, in access to healthcare, in connection with housing, when using public or private services.	Praia Governance Statistics	Identified as a supplemental global indicator to SGD 16.b.1. Important to understand direct experiences of discrimination with public services. Explored in some household surveys on IDPs, including MSNAs.	Household surveys, discrimination testing surveys	*SDG16+ Indicators Guide* Praia City Group (2020), *Handbook on Governance Statistics*.

	Proportion of people holding stereotyping attitudes and values discouraging the exercise of the right of participation, disaggregated by sex, age, nationally relevant population groups and geographic area.	Praia Governance Statistics	Identified as a supplementary global indicator to SGD 16.7 and SDG 16.b.1	Household/ population surveys	
	Proportion of population who feel accepted in the community where they live.		Not part in DS Library but increasingly included in quantitative and qualitative research on local integration of IDPs.	Household surveys	
Social tensions	Mean value or proportion of the population above/below a specified threshold of trust in others ("most people").	OECD Guidelines on Measuring Trust; Praia Governance Statistics	Trust is an essential component of good governance and societal cohesion. OECD Guidelines recommend a core set of questions on trust, which cover community and institutions. Available methodology on core questions is well-developed.	Surveys	OECD (2017), *OECD Guidelines on Measuring Trust*. Praia City Group (2020), *Handbook on Governance Statistics*.
	Mean value or proportion of the population above/below a specified threshold of trust in others ("most people known personally").			Surveys	
	Mean value or proportion of the population above/below a specified threshold of trust in parliament.			Surveys	
	Mean value or proportion of the population above/below a specified threshold of trust in the police.			Surveys	
	Mean value or proportion of the population above/below a specified threshold of trust in the civil service.			Surveys	
Local reconciliation	Population involved in local reconciliation initiatives, confidence building initiatives, or formal peace processes in the last 12 months – if context is relevant.	DS Library 7.2.1		Household surveys	