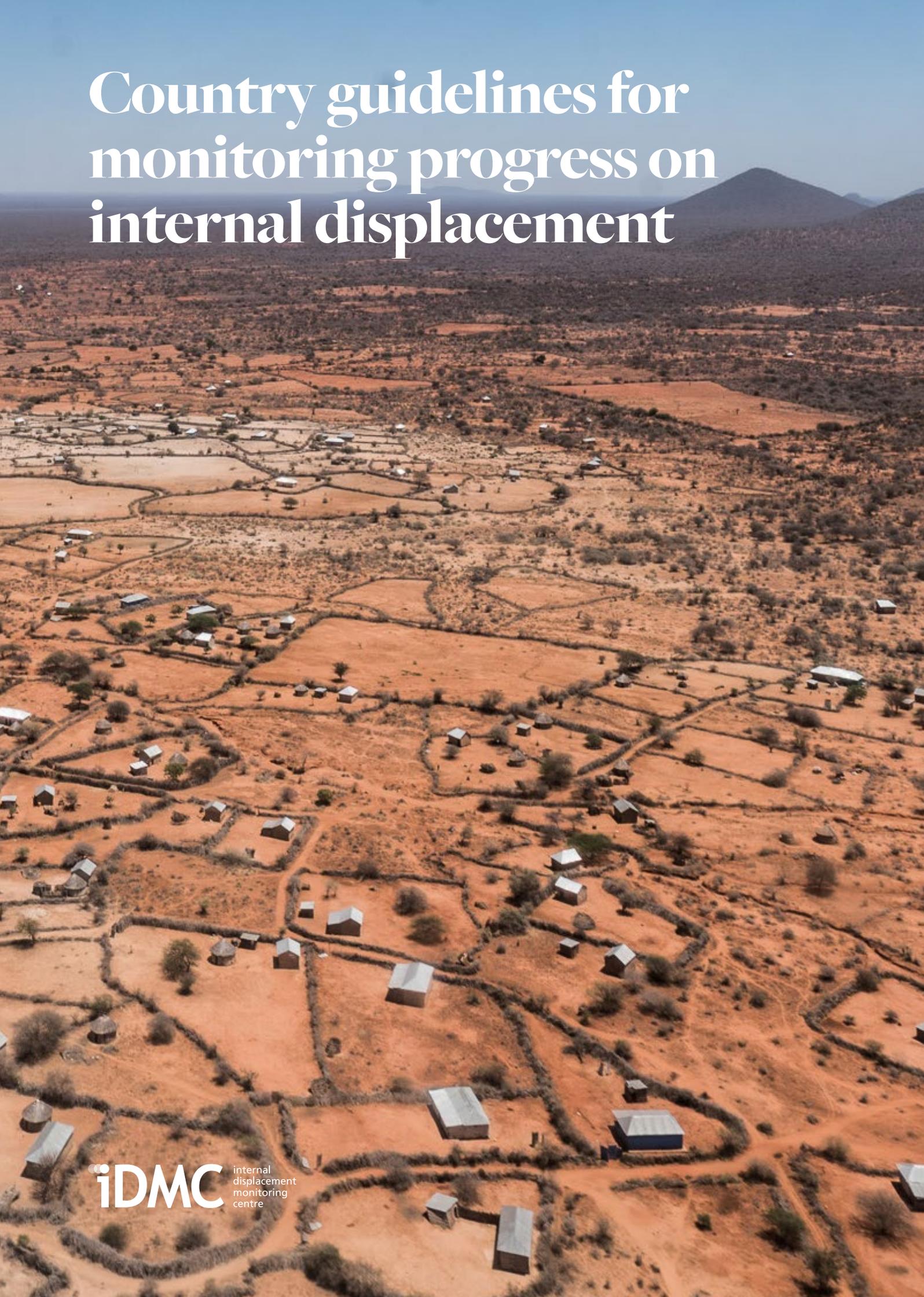


Country guidelines for monitoring progress on internal displacement



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Cover photo: Somalia is heavily affected by recurrent drought, leading to internal displacement. IDMC is working with its in-country partners to improve monitoring of drought displacement, and make efforts to advance solutions to those displaced or at-risk of drought displacement. Photo by Giles Clarke for Getty/OCHA





IDPs from Karen state, Myanmar, displaced from their homes by a military offensive. Photo by Patrick AVENTURIER/Gamma-Rapho via Getty Images

Table of contents

- 6** Introduction
- 7** Monitoring progress on internal displacement
- 17** Examples of country dashboards
- 24** Next steps
- 25** Annex: Indicators for monitoring progress on internal displacement
- 28** Endnotes





Aerial view of Camp B, Wege Transit, the reception centre, Camp C and the host community in Pulka, Gwoza LGA, Borno State, Nigeria. 28 June 2018, OCHA / Yasmina Guerda

Introduction

People's wellbeing and welfare are affected when conflict, violence, disasters or climate change force them to flee. In the case of large internal displacement crises, the stability and the socioeconomic development of entire regions and countries can be jeopardized.

There were 55 million internally displaced people (IDPs) worldwide at the end of 2020, the highest figure on record. Better responses and preventative measures are needed more than ever. They must be based on comprehensive information on the drivers, patterns and impacts of displacement, and on effective efforts by governments and their partners to address the issue.

National governments are at the forefront of these efforts and should be able to rely on practical tools to monitor progress on addressing internal displacement in their country. This guide proposes concrete steps to develop such tools according to each country's priorities, challenges and resources.

The availability of data on internal displacement has increased over the past few years. The understanding of how it comes about and how it affects people's lives and countries' stability and economies has also improved. Information at the national and subnational levels, however, is rarely consolidated to provide a comprehensive picture of the phenomenon, although this is essential to planning prevention and response interventions.

The drivers of internal displacement and the factors that contribute to the scale and severity of a displacement situation can vary from one context to another. Identifying appropriate indicators that are applicable to each country setting is critical. To assist in this process, this guide provides examples from different contexts to help national stakeholders identify the most relevant indicators. Such situations include, among others, lower-middle income

countries facing slow-onset disasters, protracted conflict settings, and countries with long-standing caseloads of IDPs but no new displacement.

Country-specific tools for monitoring progress on internal displacement can be used to design tailored interventions and develop budgets and appeals to financial and technical partners. They can help national governments fulfil their reporting requirements under international frameworks and agreements such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction. They can also help identify good practices and provide an opportunity for peer exchange and learning from common challenges.

Country-level stakeholders are the target audience for this guide. These are the stakeholders responsible for developing, implementing and evaluating mechanisms for monitoring and reporting on progress towards addressing internal displacement. Policymakers and practitioners working on internal displacement resulting from disasters or conflict, as well as intersecting issues such as climate change and development, could also benefit from these guidelines.

Monitoring progress on internal displacement

Internal displacement resulting from conflict, violence, disasters and climate change can severely affect the livelihood, security, health and education of displaced people and of their host communities. It is estimated that internal displacement costs billions each year at the global level and can result in countries losing several percentage points of their GDP.¹

Designing more effective and sustainable interventions to prevent and respond to this issue is a priority. In order to do so, governments of affected countries must be able to rely on comprehensive information on the specific challenges they face and on the available resources they can draw on at the national level.

This guide is intended to support them in developing country-specific tools for monitoring progress that combine information on the drivers and impacts of internal displacement and on the effectiveness of their actions. Such tools can also be used to develop budgets and appeal for funds or other forms of support, as well as to fulfil reporting requirements as part of international frameworks, such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) or the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction.

There are a number of tools and frameworks that exist at the global level to monitor internal displacement. These include the detailed guidance produced by the Expert Group on Refugee and Internally Displaced Persons Statistics (EGRIS) on inclusion of IDPs in national statistical systems, as well as the Internal Displacement Index developed by IDMC (Box 1).² There is, however, significant value in tailoring the monitoring approach to the country context. Country-specific indicators are essential to obtaining the level of data required to understand the drivers and triggers of displacement at the subnational level. They are also crucial to capturing the nuances of the various contributing factors and how they affect different individuals within populations of IDPs.

This does not necessarily mean that significant investment in statistical capacity or data collection is required. For some countries, it may be enough to bring together existing indicators on related issues. They could, for instance, use indicators from their SDG or Sendai monitoring frameworks, national censuses, surveys and disaster loss accounting mechanisms. They could also complement these with a few additional indicators or disaggregation by displacement status.

Nearly all SDG goals and targets are relevant to internal displacement, particularly 17.18 on the availability of high-quality, disaggregated data; 1.5 on reducing exposure to climate-related extreme weather events, and 11.5 on reducing disaster-related deaths and economic impacts.³ The majority of the targets set out in the Sendai Framework are relevant to monitoring displacement associated with disasters, specifically targets A, B and C.⁴ Adapting or disaggregating existing data and indicators and compiling them in an easy-to-use tool can provide the information countries need to monitor internal displacement within their borders.

Monitoring internal displacement - understanding its scale, severity and impact on the population - is a powerful way for governments to take ownership of the issue within their borders and lead the way to addressing it. The ability to generate rigorous data and evidence is a first step towards identifying policy gaps and opportunities for improving the situation of IDPs. It can demonstrate political will and facilitate appeals for additional support and resources to achieve durable solutions.

Box 1: The Internal Displacement Index

The Internal Displacement Index (IDI) is a standard measure of progress on internal displacement first published by IDMC in 2020. It is intended, like all composite indices, as an entry point into a complex phenomenon that results from a combination of factors. It does not give the full picture of internal displacement's drivers and impacts, nor does it go into the depth needed to design tailored actions at the country or local level. Rather, it provides a snapshot that points its users in the directions they should investigate further.

The IDI points, for instance, to recent investments in policies, data or other resources to address internal displacement.

It identifies contextual drivers that increase or decrease the likelihood of future crises and reveals improvement or degradation in ongoing displacement crises. It brings together indicators of national policies and capacities to address internal displacement, contextual drivers and impacts, all of which feed into the internal displacement cycle.

The IDI is useful as a standard measure to monitor internal displacement globally. It should, however, be complemented by national and subnational information that can allow users to gain more in-depth insights on the specific challenges and resources at play in each context. This is what this guide is intended for.

The amount and quality of information on internal displacement has improved in recent years. Most of it, however, is presented at the national level and looks at IDPs as a coherent group with similar needs and characteristics. Not only do different groups of IDPs within the same country experience different challenges and opportunities. Internal displacement also affects women, men and young people differently. These nuances require more comprehensive monitoring and the collection of disaggregated data to inform an evidence-based approach.

Effective country-level analysis of internal displacement that can reliably account for the number of IDPs, monitor assistance, and report on progress toward durable solutions, represents a potent tool. It can help generate and sustain commitment at all levels. Countries with a national data strategy that enables regular reporting, a strategy with a dedicated budget and aligned with a legal framework, are also able to communicate their efforts and intentions in ways that are more likely to attract support, both nationally and internationally.

The first step in establishing a country-level framework for monitoring displacement is to map the main drivers of displacement in the country, including the affected groups and regions. This should be followed by an identification of existing data sources and the definition of indicators appropriate to the context. Finally, a determination should be made of the entity that will be responsible for publishing, using and updating this data.

IDMC's approach to monitoring progress on internal displacement is built upon the internal displacement cycle (figure 1). This recognises the link between displacement

drivers, policies and impacts. To understand national policies and capacities for preventing and addressing internal displacement; the environmental, political and socio-economic factors that can drive it, and the resulting impacts on affected populations, monitoring should address the following nine categories, with examples of indicators for each category provided in Annex 1:

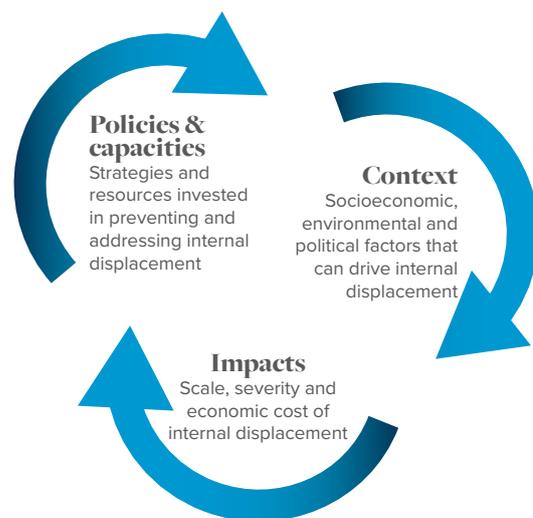


Figure 1: The internal displacement cycle

Data availability

Addressing internal displacement requires that prevention and response plans be built on quality data regarding the phenomenon's scale, including the number and location of IDPs. To provide tailored solutions to the needs of all IDPs, this data should ideally be disaggregated by age, sex, displacement trigger and other relevant characteristics. This is preferable because children, women, older people, people with disabilities, and members of marginalized groups face different challenges in their displacement.



*Kalehe, South Kivu, Democratic Republic of Congo:
a family living outside of a spontaneous site
for internally displaced people.
Credit: OCHA/Eve Sabbagh*

Box 2: Developing a comprehensive data ecosystem to monitor conflict-related displacement in Colombia

Colombia has faced large-scale protracted displacement for more than five decades and is one of the world's most acute internal displacement contexts. The country has established an exemplary system for monitoring and reporting on conflict displacement. This includes a legal framework that establishes measures for prevention, as well as attention, protection and social stabilisation for the internally displaced population (Law 387/1997 on internal displacement).

Law 1448, the Victims and Land Restitution Law of 2011, expanded on this framework. It established public data sources for both forced displacement and land dispossession and created three special units with national and territorial presence: The Victims Unit, Land Restitution Unit and National Protection Unit. The law also created a transitional administrative and judicial system for assistance, attention and integral reparation. Survivors of Colombia's armed conflict, including IDPs, are recorded in the Registro Único de Víctimas (RUV), the

national registry of victims. The registry comprises all people displaced by the conflict and remains the most comprehensive dataset available on IDPs. The data is disaggregated by location, age and sex.

Colombia has developed seven indicators related to IDPs' effective enjoyment of rights. These help to illuminate the severity of displacement conditions. They measure access to fundamental rights as follow: minimal subsistence, identification, access to health, education, food, housing and livelihoods. Periodic surveys were conducted in 2007, 2008, 2010 and 2014 to collect data on these indicators. This was followed in 2017 by a comprehensive evaluation of the public policy for return and relocations by the National Planning Department.

The economic impacts of displacement are monitored through the financial plans developed for the policy's implementation, with annual reporting of budgets and amounts spent. The National Planning Department provides information on progress in implementation and the achievement of goals based on the annual reports delivered by the public entities that integrate the National System for Attention and Integral Reparation to Victims.

Scale

This is based on the number of new displacements resulting from conflict and/or disasters and on the overall number of IDPs in the country. The scale of displacement, as well as its causes and geographical distribution, can all inform the resources and approaches needed to monitor and respond.

Severity

This refers to the assessment of the conditions in which IDPs live. It includes, among others, the quality of their shelter, their household income and their food security. The severity of internal displacement is often understood in the context of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee's Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons. That framework covers safety and security; adequate standards of living; access to livelihoods; restoration of housing, land and property; access to documentation; family reunification; participation in public affairs; and access to effective remedies and justice.



Man displaced by armed groups in front of the shelter where he found refuge. Colombia, Fernanda Pineda / NRC



Box 3: Working together to address high severity, large scale displacement in Iraq

The government of Iraq has made commendable efforts to measure, understand and address what was one of the world's major internal displacement crises. With support from the international community, it conducted damage and needs assessments to estimate the impact of the conflict and identify recovery and reconstruction needs across seven governorates.⁵ The exercise, conducted in 2018, concluded that the damage ran to \$45.7 billion. The housing, health and education sectors were identified as the worst affected. This explains why many IDPs are still living in protracted displacement.

In response to the scale and severity of displacement in Iraq, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and its partners developed a Return Index. The index casts light on displaced people's main priorities when they consider return, as well as the obstacles they face. It also helps identify geographical areas where more investment is needed.⁶ The index correlates available figures on returnee populations with 16 different indicators, grouped in two scales that measure living conditions in areas of return: 1) livelihoods and basic services, and 2) social cohesion and safety perceptions.⁷ It uses a logistic regression model to assess the impact of each of the indicators on the likelihood of returns. It tests how likely a location is to have full returns if a certain condition - for example, the recovery of agricultural activities - applies. The index's findings confirm that the destruction of housing stock is by far the main obstacle to return.

Economic impact

Internal displacement can have devastating effects on the lives of displaced people, their dependents, their hosts and those who are left behind in the community of origin. Measuring the financial effect of internal displacement on the country, including the loss of income and cost of programmes that provide assistance to IDPs, is an important element in understanding displacement's consequences.

Policies

National responses to internal displacement should be coordinated via policy or legal frameworks that provide comprehensive measures to address its risks and impacts. Policies should ideally include all forms of displacement regardless of the principal cause. They should consider measures to prevent new displacements, ensure durable solutions for IDPs and mitigate the negative consequences of displacement for other affected groups, including communities of refuge and origin.



*IDPs in Tal Jarabea camp, Mosul Iraq
Photo: OCHA/Themba Linden*



Box 4: Developing a comprehensive policy framework to address disaster displacement: the example of Fiji

Fiji is highly exposed to climate change's slow-onset effects and disasters. This includes sea-level rise, coastal erosion, extreme precipitation and changes in tropical cyclone intensity and frequency, all of which put it at increased risk of internal displacement.⁸

Fiji's government has undertaken significant work at the strategic level to address internal displacement. It has developed national policies, frameworks and guidelines to address the impacts of more frequent and intense climate events and minimise the likelihood and effect of displacement by addressing vulnerability. The National Adaptation Plan (NAP) is a strategic, high-level action plan that builds upon existing policy and planning to provide a pathway to climate resilience. The National Climate Change Policy acknowledges the link between human

mobility and climate change and provides policy coherence to support action on displacement. The 5-Year & 20-Year National Development Plans seek to promote inclusive socioeconomic development and support community-based adaptation planning. They aim to build the resilience of communities, reducing the likelihood of displacement.

The government developed the Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR) to oversee and improve public and private expenditure on climate change and disaster risk management. The National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) oversees the coordination of all national-level disaster response, working with relevant stakeholders to address immediate and short-term needs following natural disasters. Fiji also has developed guidelines for the planned relocation of communities affected by climate change. These include a post-relocation monitoring process that could inform the implementation indicators.

Implementation

An effective response to internal displacement requires adequate financial, human and technical resources to implement policies and programmes and support displaced populations. Monitoring the percentage of the internally displaced population that needs support and that has received it, while identifying those who may have been left out, can identify gaps and determine where to direct finite resources.



A school which was badly damaged during Cyclone Winston is rebuilt by humanitarian aid workers and the local community in Ra Province, Nalawa, Fiji. © IFRC, January 2017



Box 5: Providing comprehensive assistance to IDPs in Georgia

The Georgian government developed a country-specific assessment tool in 2019 to more closely monitor progress in resolving displacement and improve its efforts to support IDPs and prevent further displacement. It was developed in collaboration with IDMC and other national stakeholders.

The tool includes indicators that help assess the government's capacity in terms of data, national policies and financial and institutional resources. It also collates data on factors, such as the number and intensity of floods and landslides, that could lead to new displacement or aggravate the conditions in which IDPs and host communities live. Indicators on the scale, severity and economic impact of displacement are used to evaluate interventions to prevent and reduce displacement, with nationally owned data sources that are updated at least annually.

Georgia has recognised the need for better coordination between national and local stakeholders. The country set up a strong mechanism in the form of a dedicated ministry for IDPs and a steering committee made up of several ministries, UN agencies and civil society organisations. This operated until early 2019.

The country has more recently developed a promising multi-year decentralisation strategy that could grant local government entities greater powers to deal with internal displacement. Georgia's experience shows that strong coordination between a national focal point and other national and local stakeholders is essential for effective implementation. It demonstrates that such a mechanism is a clear signal of political commitment.

Environmental sustainability

A country's environmental challenges, including exposure to natural hazards, can cause or exacerbate internal displacement. Exposure to natural hazards can also have domino effects that lead to future displacement. Damage to the agricultural sector following a cyclone, for example, can lead to food insecurity, which can subsequently cause people to leave their homes. For that reason, monitoring the frequency and displacement impact of natural hazards is essential for gauging risk at both a national and sub-national level.

Socio-economic development

This includes both economic development measures, such as GDP, and the population's capacity for individual and social development, as measured by health and education, among other factors. A community's socioeconomic development is often closely correlated with displacement risk. This is particularly the case when it comes to conflict displacement.⁹ High poverty rates and limited livelihood opportunities, for instance, can generate tensions between groups and eventually lead to violence.

Security and stability

This assesses the overall security situation within the country, including political stability, governance and rule of law. There is a close correlation between security and stability within a country and the number of new displacements caused by conflict.

Indicators for each of these categories will depend on the national context and the data sources and resources available at the country level. In the following section, examples of what these country-level monitoring dashboards can look like are presented, along with highlights of countries' experiences monitoring internal displacement in different ways.

Examples of country dashboards

There are a number of contextual factors that differentiate one country's internal displacement situation from another and that should inform the most appropriate monitoring approach. Depending on the drivers, patterns and aggravating factors of displacement in a country, and on the institutional set-up at the national and subnational levels, different indicators and progress monitoring tools can be developed.

While not an exhaustive list, the following section outlines some key aspects and provides a definition of the elements to consider when designing a new tool for monitoring progress on displacement.

Causes of displacement

Internal displacement can be caused by conflicts, violence, disasters, climate change and development projects. Many countries face several of these displacement drivers. Identifying the main causes of displacement is essential to using the most relevant indicators in each context, for instance the number of people affected by floods or homicide rates. Causes of displacement are captured in the following categories:

- **Armed conflict:** An armed confrontation between the armed forces of states (international armed conflict) or between governmental authorities and organised non-state armed groups or between such groups within a state (non-international armed conflict).
- **Communal violence:** This refers to violence between civilians, including that between communities or between groups within the same community. These civilians may be acting alone or in groups, and they may be armed or unarmed. Common examples of communal violence include violence between agricultural and pastoralist communities; host and displaced communities; and different ethnic and religious groups.
- **Crime-related violence:** Violence committed by or against criminal groups, including gangs, drug cartels, mafias, bandits, pirates and other criminal actors. It encompasses homicides, threats, extortion and a general atmosphere of violence as a result, among others, of criminal activity, in a situation that has not met the threshold of a non-international armed conflict.
- **Civilian-State violence:** This concerns all violence between civilians and state actors (such as security forces and government representatives). Common examples include, but are not limited to, acts of violence committed during demonstrations, riots and elections.
- **Sudden-onset disasters:** A sudden and serious disruption in the functioning of a community or a society at any scale as a result of hazardous events interacting with conditions of exposure, vulnerability and capacity. This leads to one or more of the following: human, material, economic and environmental losses and impacts. The majority of sudden-onset disasters that cause displacement are weather-related. They include tropical storms, floods, hurricanes and typhoons.
- **Slow-onset disasters:** This can include drought, sea-level rise, coastal and riverbank erosion, and desertification. Slow-onset disasters result from complex and dynamic processes in which an area becomes progressively less habitable, territories disappear, or livelihoods erode until a tipping point is reached.
- **Development projects:** The construction or expansion of assets, such as dams and irrigation schemes, as well as urban development and transport, conservation and mining projects.

Duration of displacement

Displacement can be short term if people are able to return home quickly or relocate in a sustainable way. In many situations, however, people remain displaced for months, years or even decades. If the root causes of displacement are not addressed and IDPs do not receive adequate support, they can be forced to move again after their initial displacement. All of these factors determine the way the issue should be addressed and the indicators that should be included in the monitoring dashboard.

- **Recent:** New displacement that has occurred in the preceding six months.
- **Longer-term displacement:** A situation in which the process for achieving a durable solution is stalled, and/or IDPs are marginalised because as a consequence of a lack of protection of their human rights. Displacement can last for months, years or decades.
- **Recurring/repetitive:** This may include situations where displacement occurs seasonally or at a regular frequency. Examples include repeated evacuations, or pendular movements in response to recurring events, such as flooding each rainy season.
- **Secondary/ tertiary:** More than one displacement of the same population because of new or persistent threats and challenges, and a lack of access to durable solutions.

Patterns of internal displacement

In certain cases, displacement occurs according to specific trends that can influence the type of response and monitoring needed. For instance, displacement in a given area can cause people to move from rural to urban areas, while in other situations, IDPs will find refuge in secluded camps away from the rest of the population.

- **Urban to urban displacement:** Where the majority of IDPs are staying in host families or with relatives in an urban setting and have fled a home in the same or another urban area. This also includes intra-urban displacement where people are forced to move to another part of their city.
- **Rural to rural displacement:** Where the majority of IDPs find refuge in rural areas, either in the bush, in a

camp-like setting or in a host community, after fleeing a home that was also in a rural area.

- **Rural to urban displacement:** Where IDPs have left a rural home to find refuge in an urban area. They may be staying with host families, in rented accommodation or in informal settlements, and may face specific challenges adapting to urban life and its labour market.
- **Camp-based displacement:** Where the majority of IDPs are residing in camps or camp-like settings, either formal or informal, but are relatively segregated from non-displaced populations.

Aggravating factors to monitor

There are various factors that can exacerbate displacement risk, severity and duration. Monitoring these aspects can help in developing prevention and response approaches.

- **Level of socioeconomic development:** Measured through the improved education, incomes, skills development and employment of a population or the lack thereof.
- **Stability:** Level of political stability and rule of law, and the presence or absence of politically motivated violence or terrorism.
- **Security:** Level of protection from criminal acts, armed conflict and other forms of violence.
- **Recurring disasters:** The likelihood and incidence of natural hazards occurring repeatedly in the same geographic region and their cumulative impacts.
- **Climate change:** The exposure of a country or population to the effects of climate change. These include the loss of territory, the increased frequency and severity of extreme weather events, slow-onset disasters and environmental degradation, as well as the repercussions of these events on food and water insecurity and access to livelihoods.
- **Level of urbanisation:** A rapid increase in the number of people living in urban settings. This can result in the substantial growth of peri-urban areas and the development of informal urban settlements. It can also exacerbate inequalities and raise environmental concerns.¹⁰



Institutional setup

The way each country monitors displacement varies according to its statistical and data collection capacity and the governance arrangements related to the phenomenon.

- **Existing statistical and data collection capacity and resources:** Some governments collect data on internal displacement or related issues, while others receive this information from partners, such as UN agencies. In some cases, existing efforts may focus only on one displacement trigger, such as conflict, but not cover disasters. Other efforts will produce data on only part of the territory.
- **National development strategies and existing monitoring frameworks:** There may be other reporting processes at the national level that can be built upon to monitor internal displacement, such as SDG Voluntary National Reviews or Sendai Framework progress monitoring.
- **Internal displacement-related governance:** The monitoring tool should be adapted to the institutional setup and the entities where responsibility for displacement lies within the government.

Box 6: Improving data on IDPs in Somalia

The IDP Working Group in Somalia has focused on improving data collection on internal displacement countrywide, in partnership with the Somalia National Bureau of Statistics. IDMC has been supporting partners working on IDP data collection and analysis since 2018. These partners include the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM DTM), the Global Camp Management and Camp Coordination (CCCM) Cluster, the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), and REACH. IDMC provided an overview of the current state of data in the country and suggested a way to move towards creating interoperable datasets with highly reliable and updated data. The proposal included:

- Harmonization of IDP site names through p-codes (almost finalized: first p-coded datasets to be published in July 2021)

- Harmonization and review of displacement triggers (in progress: partners have agreed on the overall structure and are now discussing concrete KI questions for each trigger)
- Expansion of data collection for the whole of Somalia (to be fully covered by September 2021)
- Establishment of at least quarterly updates on the total number of IDPs in the country (to be implemented in 2022, now aiming for an end-of-year update)
- Interoperability and better communication between different datasets so that they can be used for cross-checks and cross-analysis (in progress, to be fully operational in 2022).

The goal of this work is to be able to produce updated, reliable statistics on IDPs, including stocks and flows; analyse trends and causes of displacement; and project and prevent future displacements.



In the western desert town of Dinsoor, Somalia newly arrived drought victims rush toward food supplies.

Photo by Giles Clarke for Getty/ OCHA



Country dashboard example 1

Data on IDPs	Policies	Implementation
<p>Number of provinces collecting data on internal displacement linked with conflict: 10 out of 12</p> <p>Number of provinces collecting data on internal displacement linked with disasters: 2 out of 12</p> <p>Percentage of the IDP data for which the year of first displacement is known: 39%</p>	<p>Number of provinces that have developed a strategy for durable solutions to internal displacement: 3 out of 12</p>	<p>Number of crisis response plans including specific measures for IDPs: 2 out of 5</p> <p>Percentage of IDPs receiving assistance: 45%</p>
Environmental sustainability	Socio-economic development	Security and stability
<p>Number of floods over the past year: 17</p> <p>Number of people affected by disasters over the past year: 34,000</p>	<p>Mean years of schooling: 6.3 years</p> <p>Disability adjusted life expectancy: 67 years</p> <p>GDP per capita: \$2,400</p>	<p>Number of civilian casualties in past year: 3,127</p> <p>Conflict risk rating from INFORM index: High</p>
Scale	Severity	Economic impact
<p>Number of new displacements linked with conflict and violence over the past year: 169,000</p> <p>Proportion of IDPs in the national population: 9.7%</p>	<p>Percentage of food insecure IDPs: 36%</p> <p>Percentage of IDPs with access to income generating activities: 47%</p>	<p>Percentage of national budget dedicated to addressing internal displacement: 1.2%</p> <p>Budget of the current humanitarian response plan: \$4.2 million</p>



Data on IDPs	Policies	Implementation
<p>Number of regions collecting data on internal displacement linked with violence: 1 out of 6</p> <p>Number of regions collecting data on internal displacement linked with disasters: 6 out of 6.</p> <p>Percentage of IDP data disaggregated by sex and age: 52%</p>	<p>Number of cities affected by internal displacement that have developed a response plan: 38 out of 125</p>	<p>Percentage of IDPs currently residing in collective shelters: 64%</p> <p>Percentage of urban IDPs targeted by city-level response plans: 82%</p>
Environmental sustainability	Socioeconomic development	Security and stability
<p>Number of houses rendered uninhabitable by floods over the past year: 25,343</p> <p>Number of days with lower than average rainfall levels over the past year: 143</p>	<p>National employment rate: 73%</p> <p>Human inequalities (Inequality adjusted human development index (HDI)): 0.348</p> <p>Wage disparity between urban and rural areas: 75%</p>	<p>Number of incidences of organised violence in the past year at the country level: 357</p> <p>Number of homicides per 100,000 people in urban areas: 4.75</p>
Scale	Severity	Economic impact
<p>Number of pre-emptive evacuations linked with disasters in the past year: 152,000</p> <p>Number of people living in internal displacement as a result of disasters: 8,000</p>	<p>Percentage of internally displaced children enrolled in school: 78%</p> <p>Percentage of IDPs receiving free access to primary healthcare: 87%</p> <p>Average annual income per capita for the displaced population: \$3,453</p>	<p>National loss of income linked with IDPs' inability to continue their habitual income-generating activity: \$12 million</p> <p>Cost of running emergency shelters at the national level, for the past year: \$8.5 million</p>

Next steps

The guidance provided in this report is intended to help interested governments assess the relevance and feasibility of developing their own tool for monitoring progress on internal displacement. Examples from different situations show that developing such a tool does not necessarily require extensive investments in data or statistics. Useful instruments can be put together using existing in-country resources. A comprehensive tool can provide a more granular analysis of the contextual risk factors driving displacement, the scale and severity of the issue, and the effectiveness of measures employed to address it. Establishing a monitoring tool is a first step towards understanding, preventing and responding to internal displacement more effectively.

Such easily accessible sources of information can facilitate the planning of preventative measures and emergency responses and ensure more inclusive and comprehensive interventions. In the longer-term, investing in durable solutions for IDPs, preventing future crises and promoting sustainable development has beneficial repercussions on communities, the economy and society as a whole.

The progress monitoring tools, once developed, need to be regularly updated and disseminated to different groups of actors who, at the national and subnational levels, can influence the drivers and impacts of internal displacement. These actors can include aid providers, development agencies, and disaster risk reduction entities, as well as planning, social protection and environment ministries, national statistical offices and non-governmental organisations. The ability of the national entity that owns the progress monitoring tool and is responsible for its update and uptake to bring together such diverse stakeholders is key.

IDMC recognises the need for a tailored approach to monitoring progress on internal displacement. It is committed to working with interested countries to determine the most appropriate indicators and data sources for them.

Annex: Indicators for monitoring progress on internal displacement

The lists below provide examples of the type of indicators that can be used to monitor internal displacement across the categories presented in this guide. This list is not exhaustive, and some indicators may overlap, but they are intended to give a sense of the variety of options governments can choose from to monitor internal displacement.

1. Data quality and availability

Existence of government-collected or -authorised data on internal displacement associated with conflict and disaster.

- Percentage of data on internal displacement associated with disasters:
 - updated at least annually
 - disaggregated by location of origin/ refuge
 - disaggregated by gender?
 - disaggregated by age?
 - disaggregated by disaster category?
- Percentage of data on internal displacement associated with conflict:
 - updated at least annually?
 - disaggregated by location?
 - disaggregated by gender?
 - disaggregated by age?
 - disaggregated by driver within the armed conflict?
- Percentage of the data on IDPs for which the year of first displacement is known
- Percentage of the data on IDPs for which the duration of displacement is known
- Percentage of data on IDPs disaggregated by disability

- Number of provinces/ regions collecting data on internal displacement
- Percentage of IDPs living in urban areas
- Number of sudden-onset and slow-onset disasters included in the displacement tracking mechanism

2. Policies

Existence of comprehensive frameworks addressing internal displacement in situations of conflict and disasters and aiming at prevention and response for IDPs and other affected populations.

- Do policy frameworks clearly address internal displacement associated with conflict and disaster?
- Do policy frameworks contain measures to prevent internal displacement?
- Do policy frameworks contain measures to create the conditions for durable solutions?
- Do policy frameworks contain measures to mitigate the impact of internal displacement on other groups?
- Is there an action plan or other mechanism to operationalize the policy?
- Is there a mechanism for monitoring or reporting on policy commitments?
- Number of city-level policies or operational frameworks dedicated to or including internal displacement
- Number of cities/regions affected by internal displacement that have developed a response plan

- Number of sectoral plans (education, health, employment, etc.) including specific measures for IDPs at the national level
- Number of crisis response plans including specific measures for IDPs
- Number of displacement drivers considered in the national policy on internal displacement

3. Implementation

Evidence of the support to prevent and address internal displacement reaching the population in need.

- Percentage of IDPs targeted by government response programmes
- Percentage of IDPs receiving government assistance
- Public budget allocated to assistance programs for IDPs
- Proportion of IDPs voluntarily returning to place of origin
- Number of people voluntarily resettled from high-risk communities
- Percentage of IDPs that have received a durable housing solution
- Percentage of IDPs currently residing in collective shelters run by international partners
- Percentage of urban IDPs targeted by city-level response plans
- Percentage of people displaced by violence housed in government-led camps
- Percentage of IDPs receiving support for local integration
- Percentage of persons at risk of displacement linked with climate change informed of durable solutions

4. Environmental sustainability

- Number of natural hazards occurring each month/year, disaggregated by hazard type (e.g. flood, drought)
- Number of environmental hazard events resulting in displacement, disaggregated by hazard type
- Number of people directly affected by disasters per year
- Number of houses destroyed by floods over the past year
- Number of days with lower than average rainfall levels over the past year
- Rise in sea level over the past year
- Average rise in temperature over the past year
- Environmental Performance Index score

5. Socioeconomic development

- GDP per capita
- GDP growth
- Mean years of schooling
- Disparity in incidence of poverty in rural areas vs. urban areas
- Wage disparity between urban and rural areas
- National poverty rate
- Human inequalities index rating (Inequality adjusted HDI)
- National employment rate

6. Security and stability

- Number of Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED) events recorded in the past month, disaggregated by location



- Number of civilian casualties
- Conflict risk rating from INFORM index
- Number of homicides per 100,000 people in urban areas
- Number of inter-communal clashes over land, border lines, resources and/or ethnic minority rights in past year
- Number of incidences of organised violence
- Number of victims of armed groups
- Number of victims of criminal violence

7. Scale

- Number of people internally displaced by conflict or violence
- Number of people internally displaced by disasters
- Total number of IDPs registered per year as a % of the population
- Number of new displacements linked with conflict or violence
- Number of new displacements linked with disasters
- Number of returns/ durable solutions
- Number of houses destroyed or rendered uninhabitable
- Number of pre-emptive evacuations

8. Severity

- Percentage of food insecure IDPs
- Percentage of IDPs with access to income-generating activities
- Percentage of IDPs with access to adequate shelter
- Percentage of internally displaced children attending school

- Percentage of IDPs with access to healthcare
- Percentage of IDPs with access to water and sanitation facilities
- Percentage of IDPs with identity documents

9. Economic impact

- Cost per year of livelihood support for IDPs
- Cost per year of providing IDPs with shelter
- Cost per year of providing healthcare to IDPs
- Cost per year of providing education to IDPs
- Cost per year of ensuring the security of IDPs
- Annual loss of income for IDPs unable to continue their normal income-generating activity because of displacement
- Annual loss of productivity linked with internal displacement

Endnotes

- 1 IDMC, Unveiling the cost of internal displacement: 2021 report, September 2021
- 2 EGRIS, International Recommendations on Internally Displaced Persons Statistics (IRIS), 2021.
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- 5 World Bank Group, 'Iraq, Reconstruction and Investment. Part 2, Damage and Needs Assessment of Affected Governorates' January 2018.
- 6 IOM, Iraq Return Index Dashboard, 2021.
- 7 IOM, Return Index Findings Round Three – Iraq, March 2019.
- 8 Piggott-McKellar, Anna E., McNamara Karen E., Nunn, Patrick D., and Sekinini, Seci T (2019). Moving People in a Changing Climate: Lessons from two case studies in Fiji. Social Sciences
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Floods in Koch A man and his children stand outside their home, soaked in flood waters in Koch county, South Sudan. Photo: NRC



Every day, people flee conflict and disasters and become displaced inside their own countries. IDMC provides data and analysis and supports partners to identify and implement solutions to internal displacement.

Join us as we work to make real and lasting change for internally displaced people in the decade ahead.



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