



GLOBAL
SOLUTIONS
HUB

GLOBAL STOCK-TAKE ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S ACTION AGENDA ON INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT

Strengthening System-Wide Approaches to Durable Solutions



APRIL 2026



Foreword

We have the privilege of serving as representatives of the United Nations (UN) Solutions Champion Agencies under the Secretary-General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement. Supported by new system wide arrangements—including the Global Solutions Hub, the Internal Displacement Solutions Fund (IDSF) and the Global Solutions Working Group (GSWG)—our role has been to help mobilise collective UN leadership, sustain political engagement and enable countries to move from commitment to implementation. Change is happening. We have seen it firsthand, and this Global Stock-take reflects that progress.

Across regions and contexts, governments are increasingly leading efforts to move internally displaced people out of dependency on humanitarian assistance and towards sustainable, development-oriented solutions anchored in national and local systems. The evidence presented here demonstrates that the UN system is working in a more coherent and complementary manner, aligning humanitarian, development and peace efforts behind government-led priorities and long-term pathways that restore dignity, opportunity, and inclusion.

Over the past year, we were particularly encouraged by what we witnessed during our joint visits to Colombia, Ethiopia, and Nigeria, where tangible change is taking shape in practice. In each context, national and local counterparts are increasingly recognising the value of adopting solutions-oriented approaches to protracted displacement, with the UN helping to reinforce government leadership, strengthen trust, and connect policy dialogue with real-world implementation.

We also recognise emerging progress in the way development financing—including support from International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs)—is seeking to address displacement-related needs as a core consideration. This shift is helping move displaced people from situations of long-term dependency to becoming active contributors to growing national economies. It demonstrates the opportunities created by strong government leadership, development finance, and coordinated UN support, while also underscoring the need for greater focus and scale in the period ahead.

While many challenges remain, the progress captured here offers reassurance that we are moving in the right direction and serves as a clear reminder of our shared responsibility to sustain and deepen this momentum, so that durable solutions move decisively from aspiration to lived reality for internally displaced people.

Ugochi Daniels*Deputy Director General for Operations*International Organization for Migration
(IOM)**Shoko Noda***Assistant Secretary General, Assistant
Administrator and Director, Crisis Bureau*United Nations Development Programme
(UNDP)**Raouf Mazou***Assistant Secretary General and Assistant
High Commissioner for Operations*United Nations High Commissioner
for Refugees (UNHCR)

Table of contents

Foreword	3
Executive summary	6
Background and context	9
Map with pilot countries contributing to the stock-take	11
Global state of play on Durable Solutions for IDPs in 2025	12
Government leadership	15
Financing: the critical bottleneck	18
Data and evidence: progress with persistent gaps	23
UN engagement on solutions to internal displacement	26
RC strategic vision for 2026	31
Milestones to watch in 2026	33
Conclusion: strategic implications for 2026 and beyond	34

List of acronyms

ABRS+	Area-Based Return Support Plus
AfDB	African Development Bank
CAR	The Central African Republic
DRC	The Democratic Republic of the Congo
DSWG	Durable Solutions Working Group
DSID	Data for Solutions to Internal Displacement
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
EGRIS	Expert Group on Refugee, IDP and Statelessness Statistics
ERC	Emergency Relief Coordinator
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GSWG	Global Solutions Working Group
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HNRP	Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IDP / IDPs	Internally Displaced Person(s)
IDSF	Internal Displacement Solutions Fund
IFI / IFIs	International Financial Institution(s)
INEGI	National Institute of Statistics and Geography (Mexico)
INFF	Integrated National Financing Framework
IOM	International Organization for Migration
PAR	Protection, Assistance and Resilience (frameworks)
PBF	Peacebuilding Fund
PEGDI	Strategic Plan for the Management of Internal Displacement (Plano Estratégico de Gestão do Deslocamento Interno)
RC / RCs	Resident Coordinator(s)
RCO / RCOs	Resident Coordinator Office(s)
UN	United Nations
UNCT / UNCTs	United Nations Country Team(s)
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNSDCF / UNSDCFs	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework(s)
UNSDG	United Nations Sustainable Development Group
WB	World Bank

Executive summary

The 2025 stock-take shows that progress towards durable solutions to internal displacement is increasingly being driven by governments, with growing integration of displacement into national development systems. Across multiple contexts, governments are moving beyond ad hoc responses towards more structured, policy-based approaches, adopting national and sub-national solutions strategies, embedding displacement within development plans, and strengthening institutional leadership.

By the end of 2025, an estimated 16.9 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees were included within government-endorsed solutions strategies or frameworks, up from 11.6 million in 2024. In 16 reporting contexts, durable solutions are now reflected in national or sub-national development plans, while the majority of countries report integration of displacement within sectoral policies and planning frameworks. These shifts signal that solutions are increasingly being anchored within national systems rather than treated as parallel or temporary interventions.



Photo Credit: UNDP

Progress, however, remains uneven and, in many contexts, fragile. Solutions efforts continue to unfold in complex environments marked by renewed displacement, insecurity, and constrained resources. While institutional foundations are being established, translating these into sustained, large-scale outcomes remains a central challenge.

Within this evolving landscape, the United Nations (UN) system is increasingly aligning behind government-led priorities. Resident Coordinators (RCs) are playing a central role in articulating strategic visions, convening actors, and supporting the integration of solutions within United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCFs). System-wide coordination has improved across contexts, with more consistent use of joint analysis, area-based approaches, and solutions-oriented coordination platforms. The Humanitarian Reset is also a stress test for how these new systems and tools can support wider humanitarian transitions.

The UN system and partners are shifting their approach to system support to governments. This includes through Internal Displacement Solutions Fund (IDSF) joint programmes, which are beginning to translate into measurable, system-level results. For instance, in Colombia, support to a nationally led policy reform process has contributed to the costing and budget alignment of a 10-year national policy, with an indicative estimated implementation budget of approximately USD 2.5 billion, subject to annual appropriations by responsible entities. Additionally, across the Central African Republic, Colombia, and Somalia, more than 90,000 hectares of land have been earmarked by governments to enable housing, livelihoods and local integration for displaced populations, signalling a transition from temporary assistance to longer-term settlement planning.

At the same time, IDSF engagement has helped catalyse over USD 850 million in development finance from the World Bank (WB) and the African Development Bank (AfDB) in the Central African Republic, Mozambique and Nigeria, with additional private-sector and philanthropic capital emerging. Taken together, these outcomes illustrate the Fund's role as catalytic capital, unlocking domestic commitment, de-risking investment environments, and crowding in larger-scale financing aligned with government-led solutions pathways. These examples demonstrate how catalytic financing can help bridge the gap between national planning and larger-scale development investments, while also highlighting the need to further scale and systematically align such approaches across contexts.

While catalytic approaches are beginning to demonstrate results, the stock-take highlights that the current phase of the reform effort is no longer primarily constrained by policy or coordination gaps, but by the limited alignment of financing with solutions pathways. While strategies and coordination mechanisms are in place in many contexts, predictable, multi-year financing, particularly from development and domestic sources, remains insufficiently aligned at the scale required. Without stronger linkages between national planning, public finance, and international financing instruments and de-risking private sector engagement, solutions to internal displacement risk remaining policy commitments rather than fully implemented pathways.

Additional gaps persist. Participation of IDPs and wider displacement-affected communities remains uneven and often limited to consultative processes rather than structured engagement in decision-making. Data systems are improving, but fragmentation and limited integration into national systems continue to constrain evidence-based planning and financing.

At the global level, the Solutions Champions Group, supported by the Global Solutions Hub on Internal Displacement (Solutions Hub), is playing an increasingly important role in sustaining momentum, strengthening coherence, and supporting RC-led efforts at country level. The transition to new institutional arrangements in 2025 has enabled more structured engagement across agencies, improved alignment around shared priorities, and strengthened the system's ability to respond to country demand. The Solutions Hub is emerging as a light, system-wide platform to facilitate coordinated technical support, promote learning across contexts, and help connect country-level priorities with global policy, data, and financing efforts.

However, more is needed to bring system-wide support to governments from UN and partners. The stock-take therefore reflects a system in transition.

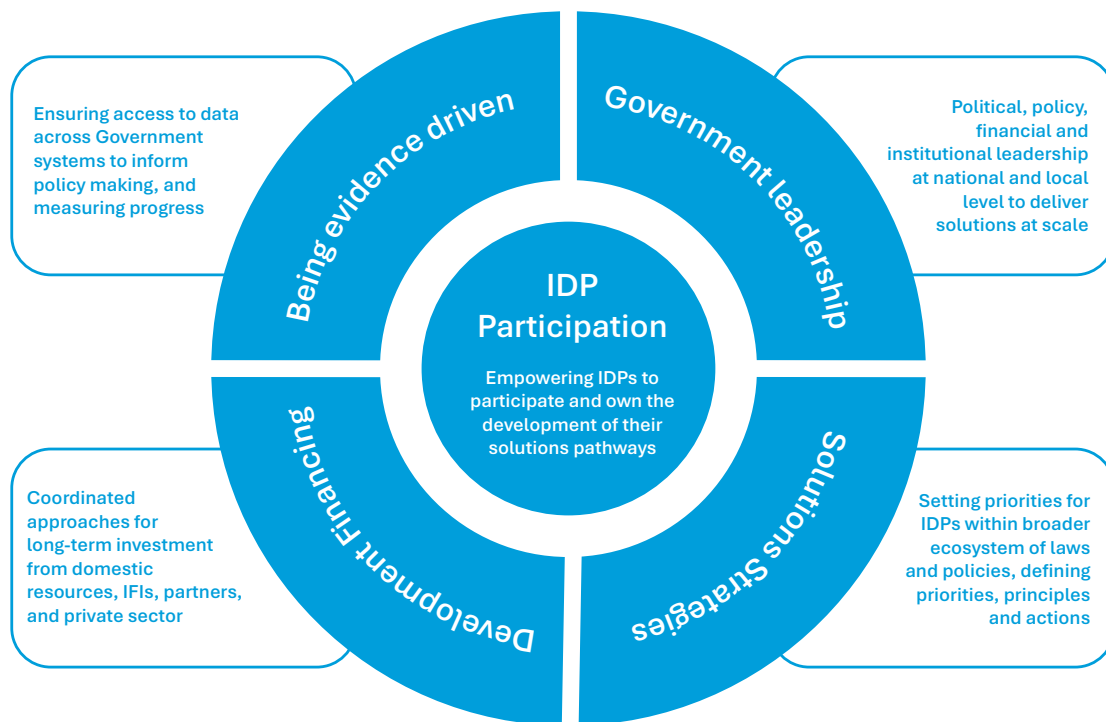
Looking ahead, 2026 will require a shift from establishing systems and frameworks toward delivering results at scale. This will require stronger alignment of development financing with government-led solutions strategies, including closer engagement with international financial institutions, domestic public finance systems, and private sector actors. It will also require continued support to strengthen government leadership and institutional capacity, more systematic integration of displacement within national data and statistical systems, and greater emphasis on meaningful participation of displaced populations in decision-making. Sustaining momentum will depend on translating political commitment into operational delivery, anchored in national systems, supported by coherent UN engagement, and enabled by more predictable and diversified financing.



Background and context

The Secretary-General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement (2022), together with the [Inter-Agency Standing Committee \(IASC\)/UN Sustainable Development Group \(UNSDG\) Guidance on Solutions to Internal Displacement \(2025\)](#), has established a common direction for supporting governments to advance solutions to internal displacement. These frameworks support a shift towards government-led, development-anchored approaches that aim to translate political commitment into coordinated action at country level. The stock-take is structured around the four primary interlinked building blocks of the IASC–UNSDG Guidance on Solutions to Internal Displacement.

Figure 1. IASC-UNSDG guidance building blocks



Following the conclusion of the mandate of the Special Adviser on Solutions to Internal Displacement in December 2024, the UN system transitioned to the new UN Secretary-General's global institutional arrangements to support continued implementation of the Action Agenda and strengthen system-wide coherence. At the leadership level, the Solutions Champions Group, composed of principals from the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) together with the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC), the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of IDPs and the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support provide strategic direction and sustained political engagement in support of government-led solutions.

The Group works to maintain global attention on internal displacement, reinforce coherence across the system, and support RC-led efforts at country level. In doing so, it complements the role of the Global Solutions Hub on Internal Displacement (Solutions Hub) by linking high-level advocacy and system-wide alignment with country-level implementation.

Under the new arrangements, the Solutions Hub serves as a light, system-wide platform to support coherence, facilitate learning, and connect country-level priorities with global policy, data and financing efforts, in close collaboration with UNSDG, IASC, and other partners. The stock-take presented in this report reflects this institutional transition. A structured questionnaire was sent to RC Offices (RCOs) across 24 countries, requesting updates on developments during 2025. Responses submitted by 21 RCOs capture the system's performance during the first year of implementation under the new coordination arrangements.

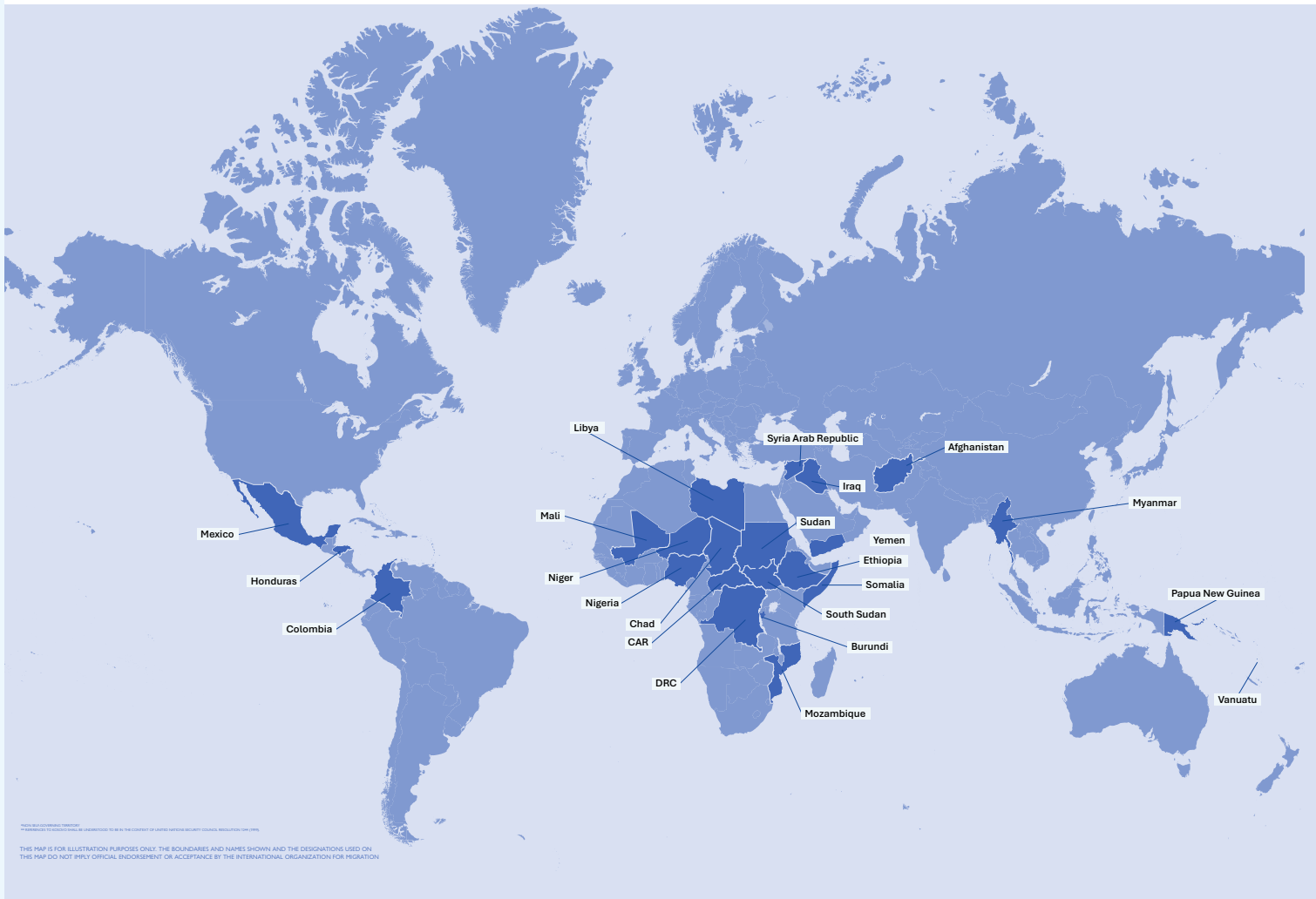
The stock-take assesses key dimensions of progress in advancing solutions. It examines whether government leadership is strengthening, whether displacement is being embedded within national development systems, whether financing is aligning with solutions pathways, and whether UN support is effectively enabling progress. It highlights areas where momentum is consolidating, as well as where structural constraints persist.



Map with pilot countries contributing to the stock-take

This map shows the 21 countries that contributed to the 2025 global stock take on durable solutions to internal displacement. These pilot contexts reflect a diversity of displacement situations and regional settings, and provide the empirical basis for the findings and analysis presented in this report.

Figure 2. A total of 21 RCOs provided inputs via the stocktaking questionnaire



Afghanistan, Burundi, the Central African Republic (CAR), Chad, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Ethiopia, Honduras, Iraq, Libya, Mali, Mexico, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nigeria, PNG, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Yemen.

Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map and this report do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations, its agencies, funds and programmes.

Global state of play on Durable Solutions for IDPs in 2025

The 2025 stock-take shows a reform agenda that is advancing, but remains a work in progress with systemic barriers still in place to unlock solutions at scale. Across diverse contexts, governments, with the support of RCs and UN Country Teams (UNCTs), are working to institutionalise solutions within development systems even as renewed displacement, insecurity and financing constraints test the resilience of these efforts.

Progress towards durable solutions unfolded in contexts marked by renewed displacement, insecurity, and volatility. Many reporting countries attempted to institutionalise solutions while simultaneously responding to new shocks throughout 2025. In Mozambique, conflict, cyclones, and drought triggered new displacement and disrupted already fragile return conditions. In Somalia, ongoing conflict and deepening drought are projected to displace hundreds of thousands more people. In Colombia and Nigeria, continued insecurity required institutions to divert attention to immediate assistance even as longer-term solutions pathways were under development. In settings such as South Sudan, Sudan and Yemen, and parts of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Central African Republic, active conflict, access constraints, and contested authority structures continue to shape both the pace and feasibility of solutions efforts. In Sudan, the January 2023 national durable solutions strategy was not fully operationalised following the April 2023 conflict; current efforts are focused on a national roadmap to clarify roles, sequencing, and modalities for implementation. This dynamic is also evident in neighbouring countries such as Chad, where spillover effects from the Sudan crisis continue to generate new displacement and place additional pressure on already fragile contexts, further complicating progress towards durable solutions.

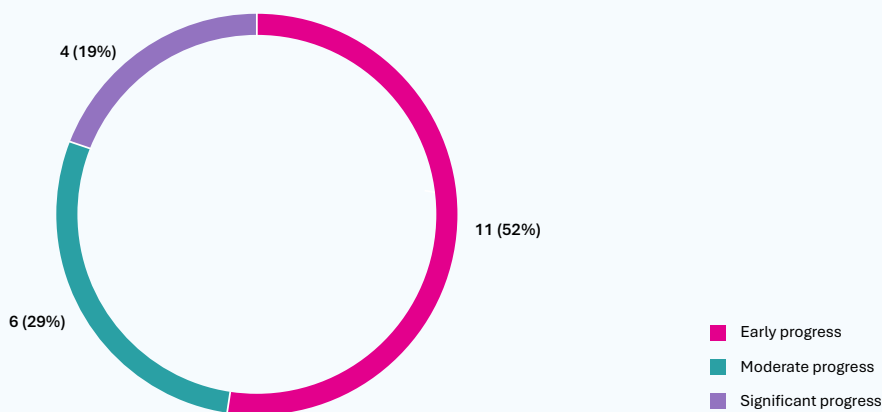
Solutions efforts in 2025 also unfolded in the context of diminished resources, sharper prioritisation of life-saving assistance, and, in some contexts, a reduction or transition of humanitarian presence. These factors acted as both an opportunity and a stress test for the IASC-UNSDG Joint Guidance on Solutions, accelerating the shift towards solutions-oriented approaches while testing whether the solutions architectures could absorb increased caseloads and responsibilities.



Photo Credit: UNDP

Against this backdrop, the distribution of reported progress reflects cautious but tangible movement. Nineteen percent of reporting contexts assessed progress as significant, 29 percent reported moderate progress, and 52 percent described progress as still at an early stage. This pattern suggests that many countries are laying institutional foundations, including developing strategies, embedding solutions within development plans, strengthening coordination, while operating under constrained conditions.

Figure 3. Overall progress on solutions



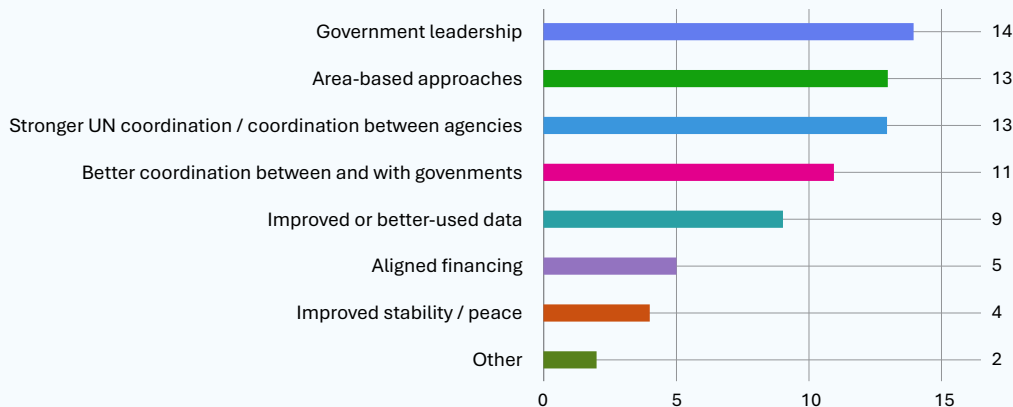
The clearest advances are occurring in the institutionalization of solutions within government systems. National laws, policies, and government solutions strategies are increasingly in place or under development. **By the end of 2025, a total of 16.9 million IDPs were targeted within government endorsed solutions strategies or frameworks, up from 11.6 million at the end of 2024.**

A similar trend is occurring within government and UN development systems. A total of 16 contexts reported that durable solutions are now embedded within national or sub-national development plans, with variation in the degree of operationalization across contexts affected by active conflict. Similarly, 76 percent confirmed that IDP solutions were directly targeted or mainstreamed in UNSDCFs. These trends suggest that the shift toward development-anchored solutions is taking root across contexts.

There is also growing convergence in how the UN system is structured, suggesting that the reform effort is translating into greater consistency across contexts. Across all reporting contexts, RC leadership was demonstrated by strategic visions for 2026, backed by priorities, key performance indicators, or pre-identified milestones. Solution Working Groups are actively meeting in 13 contexts. Area-based programming is increasingly used to bring together multiple building blocks at the sub-national level. In multiple contexts, the Humanitarian Reset is reinforcing the relevance of solutions structures and frameworks, while also testing their ability to absorb expanded responsibilities within the context of wider humanitarian transitions.

“Solutions advance fastest when political leadership, field-level coordination and UNCT–HCT alignment converge around concrete geographies and measurable outcomes—an approach that can be replicated in other fragile settings.” *Resident Coordinator Office in South Sudan.*

Figure 4. Main enablers of progress in 2025



The stock-take registered a series of notable achievements in 2025. Efforts supported by the IDSF helped translate policy ambition into scaled financing. In Nigeria, the USD 300 million SOLID Project, supported by a loan from the World Bank, is boosting self-sufficiency for displaced populations and host communities through expanded economic opportunities and investments in infrastructure. In the Central African Republic, the IDSF’s initial financing of USD 1.5 million made the agenda of durable solutions politically salient, enabling its integration as a priority in the National Development Plan. This seed investment catalysed a USD 2 million Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) allocation, which in turn was leveraged to mobilise USD 30 million from the AfDB. In Mozambique, the IDSF financed USD 1.5 million to help establish the enabling environment for durable solutions, including support for the development of a national durable solutions policy, community consultations, legal analyses, planning tools, measurement systems, and capacity-building.

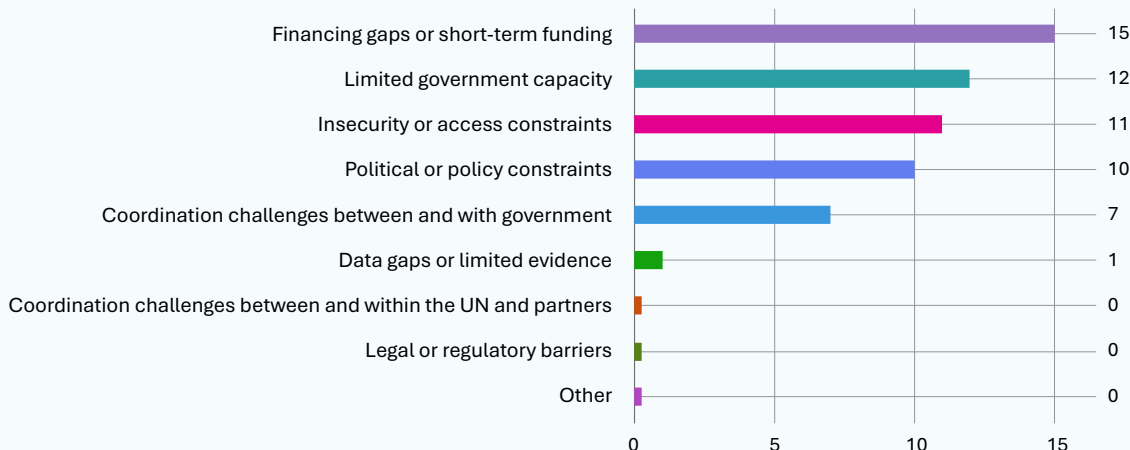
In Somalia, IDSF support to the National Solutions Pathway Action Plan (2024-2029) helped mobilize a USD 19.7 million AfDB investment—advancing the country’s first large-scale integration model, unlocking land tenure, climate-resilient housing, and livelihoods for 128,000 IDPs in Doolow—alongside an additional nearly USD 30 million from the European Union and bilateral partners.

Beyond financing, momentum has also translated into policy and institutional gains. The launch of State Action Plans across Borno, Adamawa, Yobe, and Benue in Nigeria has catalyzed replication in Katsina and Zamfara. In South Sudan, a joint communiqué by ten Ministries reinforced alignment between humanitarian and development actors. In Mozambique, the Action Plan for the Policy and Strategy on the Management of IDPs (PEGDI Action Plan), which embeds national durable solutions plans and initiatives, was developed, endorsed, and launched. In Mexico, the state of Oaxaca enacted in 2025 a specialized law on internal displacement following extensive consultations with Indigenous and Afro-Mexican communities, becoming the first local law to explicitly recognize climate change as a cause of displacement. Also, Mexico’s federal government included a question to identify internally displaced people in the 2025 Intercensal Survey. For the first time, this will generate representative and disaggregated official data on the magnitude of internal displacement at the national level.

At the same time, the results showed that progress is fragile and uneven. While there are examples of substantive progress, financing remains the most significant structural bottleneck.

Across the system, strategies and coordination mechanisms are in place, but sustained, multi-year financing is not yet aligned at scale. RCs consistently identified this as the primary area requiring system-wide support in 2026.

Figure 5. Main challenges



The stock-take indicated that IDP participation has not evolved at the same pace as other components, with only a limited number of contexts reporting systematic and meaningful engagement of internally displaced communities in decision-making processes.

Data systems show improvement in multiple countries. New tools are in use to track overall progress of IDP households on solutions pathways. Yet fragmentation, limited interoperability, and emerging integration into national systems constrain the ability to systematically measure and align financing at scale.

Progress is therefore incremental and context dependent. It is strongest where government leadership and coherent UN support align, but it remains vulnerable to renewed displacement, political transitions, and resource volatility. Sustaining and deepening these gains will require continued system-wide commitment, stronger alignment of financing, and adaptive support tailored to each context.

GOVERNMENT LEADERSHIP

There is visible momentum in strengthening government leadership and institutionalizing solutions within national and sub-national development systems. **When asked about main enablers of progress in 2025, 70 percent of respondents cited government leadership, the highest of any factor.** Better coordination between and with governments was cited as a main enabler by 55 percent of respondents, the third highest enabling factor. Notably, half of respondents indicated that government leadership improved in 2025.

High level political engagement was the most cited expression of government leadership in the stock-take, referenced by 60 percent of reporting contexts. Clear government leadership arrangements or coordination entities were referenced in a total of 11 countries, or 55 percent of reporting contexts. And active inter-ministerial coordination efforts were referenced in eight countries, or 40 percent of reporting contexts. Taken together, these results suggest that political traction is consolidating although at varying levels across contexts.

Figure 6. Status of government leadership on solutions

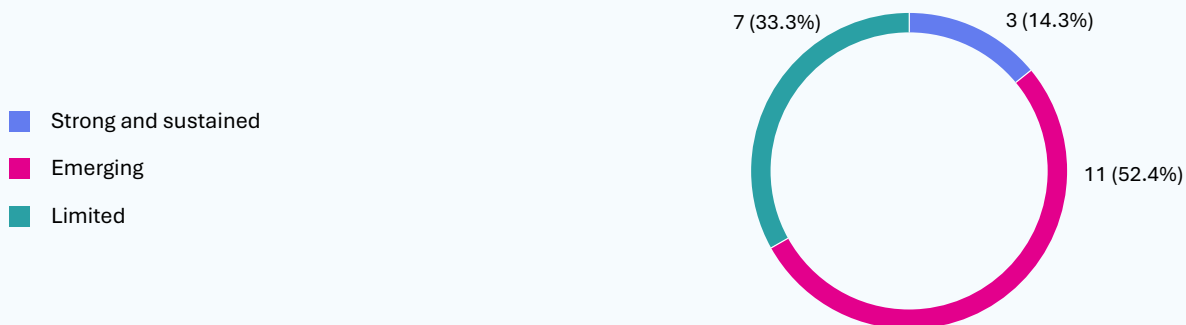
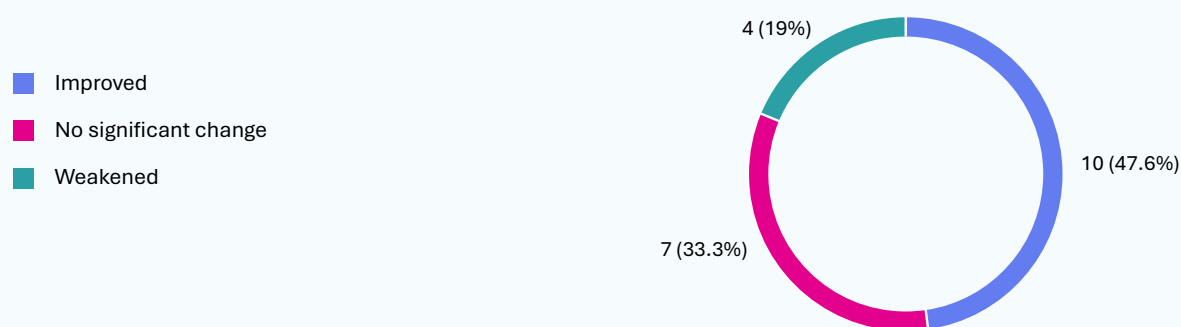


Figure 7. Change in government leadership since 2024



Government solutions strategies are becoming a common instrument for organizing national priorities. A total of 45 percent of contexts reported that government-endorsed solutions strategies are now in place at national or sub-national level, with an additional 45 percent indicating that such strategies are under development. Only 2 contexts reported that there are no solution strategies in place or under development.

A total of 16.8 million IDPs are targeted within government solution strategies in Burundi, the CAR, Colombia, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, and Yemen. This is a notable increase from 11.7 million IDPs by the end of 2024 and provides a strong foundation for supporting government priorities and progressively aligning medium to long-term financing.

There were numerous examples in the stock-take of government leadership in practice. The Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea recently launched the country’s first National IDP Policy (2025–2035), establishing a comprehensive framework covering prevention, assistance, and solutions to internal displacement. In Yemen, the Prime Minister directed the preparation of a unified national plan to update and operationalize the country’s long-standing IDP policy, while Localized Durable Solutions Plans were developed in four governorates by government authorities. The validation of the National Reintegration Strategy’s 2025–2027 Operational Plan in Burundi established a clear framework for solutions efforts with specific annual targets for services to IDPs and returnees. Similarly, in Colombia, the Government adopted a national durable solutions policy with a 10-

year action plan and an estimated investment exceeding USD 2.5 billion, expected to benefit more than 5 million IDPs.

These more recent examples build upon earlier work by governments to endorse solution strategies with specific targets and costing. In 2024, for example, the Government of Somalia launched the National Solutions Pathways Action Plan (2024-2029), targeting 1 million IDPs for solutions with an estimated budget of USD 2.09 billion. In Mozambique, the Strategic Plan for the Management of Internal Displacement (PEGDI) Action Plan 2025–2029 identified 709,000 IDPs and 632,000 returnees, of which 885,824 individuals were prioritized to be supported in their pathway to solutions.

The stock-take also found that, beyond endorsing solution strategies, governments are increasingly embedding displacement within national development systems. A total of 16 contexts or 76 percent of RCOs confirmed that solutions to internal displacement are reflected in national or sub-national government development plans. A further 11 contexts reported that solutions to internal displacement were now integrated into sectoral policies and strategies.

In Libya, for example, the Government endorsed a Durable Solutions Roadmap and integrated solutions to internal displacement into the National Social Protection Strategy. In Nigeria, the Government is exploring integrating IDPs into national development planning through a bottom-up approach from the ward level upwards, while the Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Poverty Reduction is working to strengthen synergies between humanitarian and social protection interventions. In Ethiopia, progress is driven by renewed government engagement on IDP returns in northern Ethiopia and local integration in the Somali Region. In the latter, solutions have been embedded within regional development planning, including the planned administrative upgrading of the Qoloji site to integrate service delivery, land administration, and urban governance.

The encouraging signs of consolidated political leadership are matched by continuing challenges. While 69 percent of reporting contexts described government leadership as emerging, only 15 percent described it as strong and sustained. Fragmented mandates, pending reforms, or unclear designation of lead authorities can affect the paces and coherence in multiple settings. In contexts such as Yemen, government engagement on solutions remains possible but highly fragmented and context-specific. While coordination with relevant authorities has enabled localized dialogue on returns, documentation, and access to services, the absence of a unified national solutions framework and broader political fragmentation limits the scalability, coherence, and sustainability of solutions efforts.

The main challenge is not a lack of plans or institutions, but rather the absence of a single empowered platform that can resolve trade-offs between political priorities, fiscal constraints, and rights-based obligations. In practice, this results in fragmented decision-making, uneven implementation, and reliance on ad hoc measures that risk undermining sustainability.

In other contexts, including highly fragile and conflict-affected settings, insecurity, weak decentralized governance, and limited domestic financing constrain the translation of political commitments into action. In such environments, often characterized by complex or contested authority structures, engagement on durable solutions may be more limited or take different forms. Findings indicate that securing high-level political backing, where possible, remains an important priority. In these contexts, engagement often focuses on sub-national authorities and localized planning processes as pragmatic entry points. This is illustrated in the context of the Democratic Republic of the Congo where the RC's support to the government-aligned Protection, Assistance and Resilience (PAR) frameworks in the Eastern Provinces of the country reflects efforts to advance integrated, nationally owned approaches, but implementation remains constrained by a persistent gap between provincial endorsement and field-level delivery in insecure, displacement-affected areas.

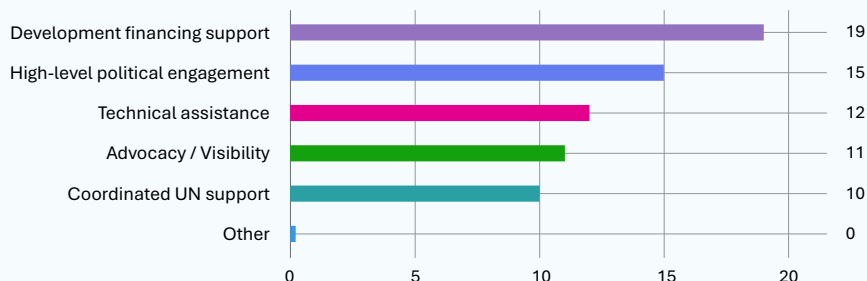
“Government leadership has been strongest at the state level, where authorities have begun integrating displacement priorities into development plans and co-leading area-based approaches.” *Resident Coordinator Office, Sudan*

Overall, reinforcing government leadership—both politically and institutionally—remains the central condition for advancing solutions at scale. The priority moving forward is to support governments to leverage strong foundations in place to further anchor solutions within public systems, financing frameworks, and ministerial action, while continuing to translate commitments into measurable results over time.

FINANCING: THE CRITICAL BOTTLENECK

Financing emerged as the most significant structural constraint and the area requiring the highest-level of attention in 2026. **It was the most frequently cited factor constraining progress in 2025** and RCs consistently identified development financing as the **primary form of system-wide support needed to advance solutions at the country level in 2026**.

Figure 8. RC priorities to support in 2026



In many contexts, solutions strategies and coordination mechanisms are in place, but the linkage between planning, coordination, and long-term development financing remains limited. This situation extends dependency on humanitarian assistance while constraining pathways toward longer-term recovery and resilience.

Even where IFIs and Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) engagement is progressing, integration into national systems and public budgets remains at an early stage in the majority of contexts. The reform effort is therefore at an important juncture. Without stronger alignment of domestic resources, IFI and MDB instruments, and catalytic financing mechanisms, solutions risk remaining policy commitments rather than fully implemented pathways.

When asked about key signals of government leadership, only four respondents noted that budget allocations for solutions existed. Only five contexts identified financing as an enabler of progress in 2025. Blended finance as a key signal of long-term financing only existed in one context. Private-sector engagement was referenced in only five contexts.

There are noteworthy signs of progress. Nigeria's financing landscape for durable solutions is widening. State governments are allocating public budgets, the World Bank SOLID Project (USD 300 million loan) provides a key vehicle for large-scale impact, and federal-level economic planning present opportunities for blended financing plans. The Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF), new Credit Guarantee Agency, and expansion of social-protection systems open further avenues for blended and de-risked financing in the context.

Similarly, Colombia is advancing a range of financing initiatives, although implementation will depend on sustained coordination across institutions and alignment with medium-term budget frameworks. The UNCT in Colombia is supporting line ministries to translate this into operational programmes, including the development of an income-generation pathway led by the Ministry of Labour and coordinated across multiple national entities; engagement with IFIs is also progressing, with micro-territorial solutions plans informing discussions on concessional sub-national financing, which will require sustained coordination across line ministries and alignment with sectoral planning and budgeting processes, particularly in light of the government transition expected in August 2026.

In the CAR, an initial USD 1.5 million from the IDSF helped catalyze USD 2 million from PBF, and together these early investments unlocked USD 30 million from the AfDB for a joint initiative on agricultural transformation and support for durable solutions. This is one of the largest development investments targeting displacement-affected communities. Beyond its size, it stands out as proof of concept showing that small catalytic funds – when aligned with national priorities and IFI planning – can trigger large-scale development financing.

Ethiopia reported ongoing dialogue with the World Bank to pilot a socio-economic survey on IDPs to inform prioritisation within the INFF and the implementation of the National Digital ID (Fayda) to enable inclusive access to services. Domestic risk-financing instruments are also in use to support more coordinated risk reduction and resilience financing. In 2025, Somalia announced it would integrate solutions to internal displacement into its INFF, backed by a National Solutions Financing Strategy by the end of 2026.

While catalytic approaches, including through the IDSF, are beginning to demonstrate results, they remain limited in scale relative to the level of financing required. These experiences highlight the potential of catalytic financing to bridge national planning and larger-scale development investments, while underscoring the need to further scale and align such approaches across contexts.

Financing also emerged as a clear priority for RCs in 2026. Across multiple contexts, RC visions highlight efforts to mobilize more predictable and diversified financing to support government-led solutions.

This includes strengthening engagement with IFI/MDBs and development partners, aligning displacement priorities with public investment frameworks, and using catalytic UN resources or blended finance approaches to unlock larger development investments. Examples from contexts such as Chad, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Mozambique, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Somalia, and South Sudan, all illustrate a growing focus by RCs and UNCTs to link solutions with domestic resources, development financing, and innovative financing mechanisms capable of supporting solutions at scale.

IDP PARTICIPATION: PROGRESS UNEVEN

IDP participation remains uneven across reporting contexts. Fewer than one in five countries (around 20 per cent) reported that participation mechanisms are systematic and meaningful, while almost half (about 48 per cent) described participation as ad hoc. A further around one quarter (24 per cent) characterised participation as limited, and in a small number of contexts (approximately 10 per cent) participation mechanisms are not yet in place.

Perceptions of change since 2024 point to modest progress overall. Just over one third of countries (38 per cent) reported improvements in IDP participation in solutions efforts. However, a majority (around 57 per cent) indicated no significant change, suggesting that participation practices remain largely static in many contexts. Only one country did not report on changes over time.

Figure 9. Status of IDP participation

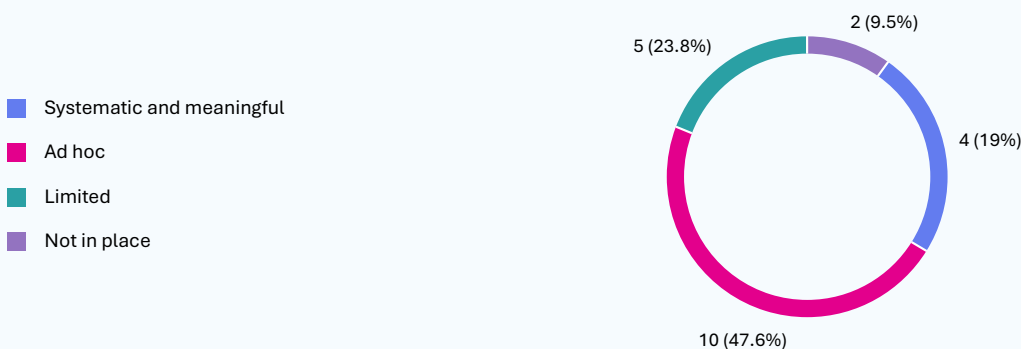
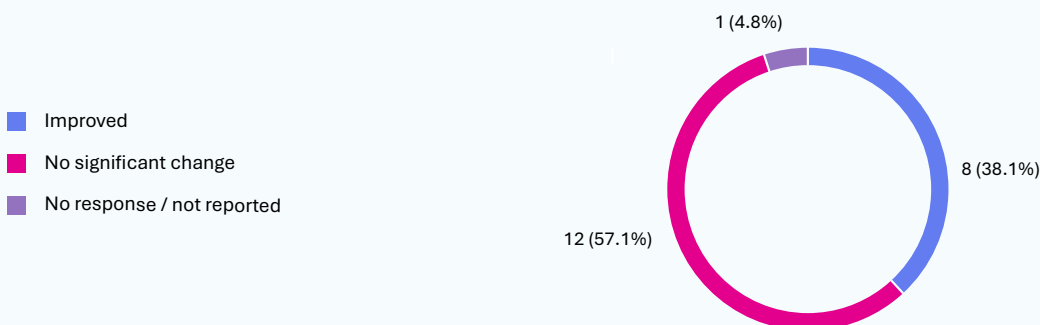


Figure 10. Change since 2024



Reporting in the stock-take on participation largely focused on humanitarian systems. Feedback and accountability mechanisms were the most cited example of IDP participation within solutions efforts. Ethiopia, for example, noted that participation improved through community-based planning and feedback mechanisms, but overall, it remains consultative rather than decisional. Iraq referenced a similar trend. IDPs are regularly consulted through assessments, monitoring, and programme-level feedback mechanisms, but are not meaningfully involved in decision-making on policies at higher levels.

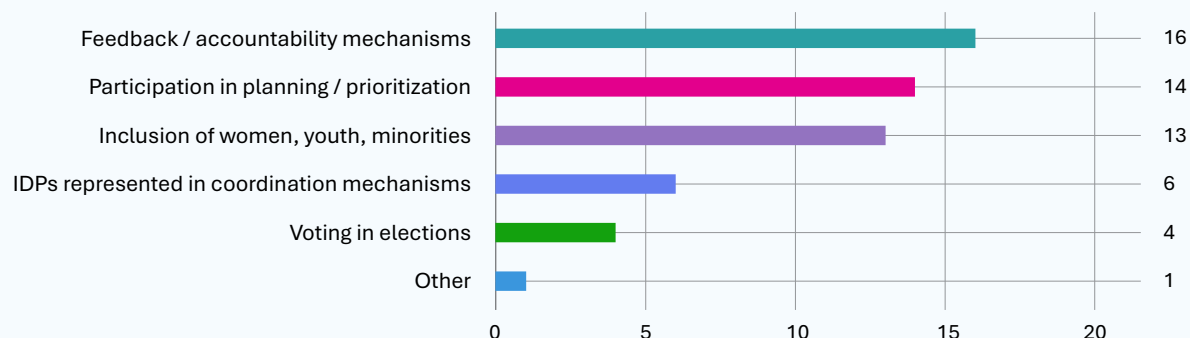
Other contexts did, however, note positive examples of participation within national planning processes. In Mozambique, meaningful participation was embedded within the PEGDI Action Plan through regular consultations, community-based planning structures, and information sharing for informed decision-making. In Mexico, at the local level, the drafting of the law in Oaxaca involved IDPs and host communities through 50 consultation spaces, while at the national level IDP collectives have promoted dialogue on the need for a general law, including a December forum at the Chamber of Deputies attended by more than 150 IDPs.

In Colombia, the Victims' Law established a formal participation mechanism for IDPs and victims, which was used to consult displaced populations during the drafting of the national policy. Over 2,500 IDPs took part in this process. Further, over 600 community members participated in the design of Territorial Durable Solutions Strategies in seven cities. And in Syria, meaningful IDP participation with more than 500 community representatives in 9 pilot locations was scaled up through the Area-Based Return Support (ABRS+) approach, including Local Participatory Platforms and community recovery plans.

Another significant example of IDP participation comes from the Central African Republic, where community leadership is central to the durable solutions agenda. This is supported through an area-based approach that brings together local authorities, national institutions, and displacement-affected communities to design context-specific responses. This approach was further reinforced during a national workshop held on 12–13 November 2025, which convened around 70 participants, including community representatives, national and local authorities, newly deployed civil servants, UN agencies, and NGOs. Over two days, displacement-affected communities directly shaped the agenda, consistently identifying civil documentation, housing, land and property, access to services, and peaceful coexistence as key priorities.

In other contexts, participation was seen from the perspective of civic engagement. In Libya, IDPs participated in successive rounds of municipal elections since 2024, following the centralisation of legal document issuance and improved access through municipalities where IDPs are located. Responses from the Democratic Republic of Congo, Mozambique, and South Sudan similarly referenced voting in elections as a key signal of IDP participation in their context.

Figure 11. Key signals of IDP participation



The overall findings on participation therefore suggest that meaningful engagement has not advanced or evolved at the same pace across all contexts. In many countries, participation remains strongest at the project or humanitarian level, but weaker within national policy design and strategic decision-making processes. Solutions, however, ultimately depend on the agency, choices, and rights of IDPs. Moving from consultation toward structured, institutionalized participation within governance and planning systems will be critical for long-term sustainability.

Across several submissions, RCs’ priorities reflect that solutions must remain grounded in the principles of safety, voluntariness, dignity, and informed choice for displaced populations. RC visions for 2026 frequently highlighted the importance of ensuring that decisions affecting IDPs are guided by protection standards and informed by the perspectives of affected communities.

In Ethiopia, for example, the RC vision for 2026 stresses that returns and local integration must be anchored in verified area readiness, international protection standards, and the free and informed choice of displaced communities. In Syria, the RC listed the joint UNCT–Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) “No More Mines” campaign as a priority for safe returns and reintegration of IDPs. In Somalia, direct engagement of IDPs in community-driven solutions was identified as a top priority for 2026. And in Mexico, efforts are focused on developing subnational policy frameworks emphasising protection and justice considerations. Together, these are encouraging signs that the issue of participation—as reflected in protection safeguards, rights-based approaches, and participatory practices—will be taken up as a priority in 2026.

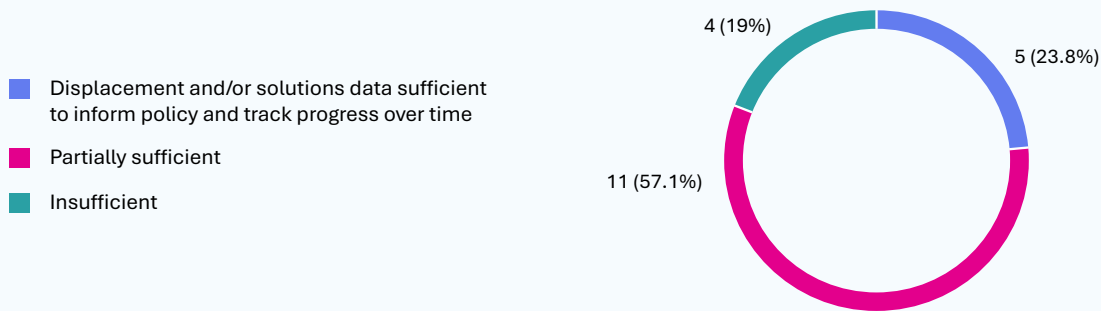


Photo Credit: UNDP

DATA AND EVIDENCE: PROGRESS WITH PERSISTENT GAPS

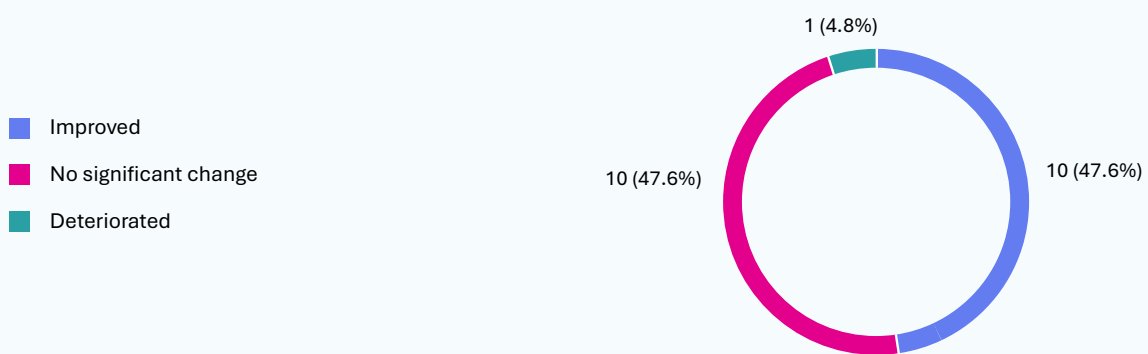
The stock-take reflects mixed results under the “being evidence-driven” building block. Only less than a quarter of all RCOs offices assessed displacement and solutions data as sufficient to inform policy and track progress over time, while 57 percent described it as partially sufficient. Although 47 percent reported improvement on data and evidence in 2025, the same number of respondents noted no significant change.

Figure 12. Status on being evidenced driven



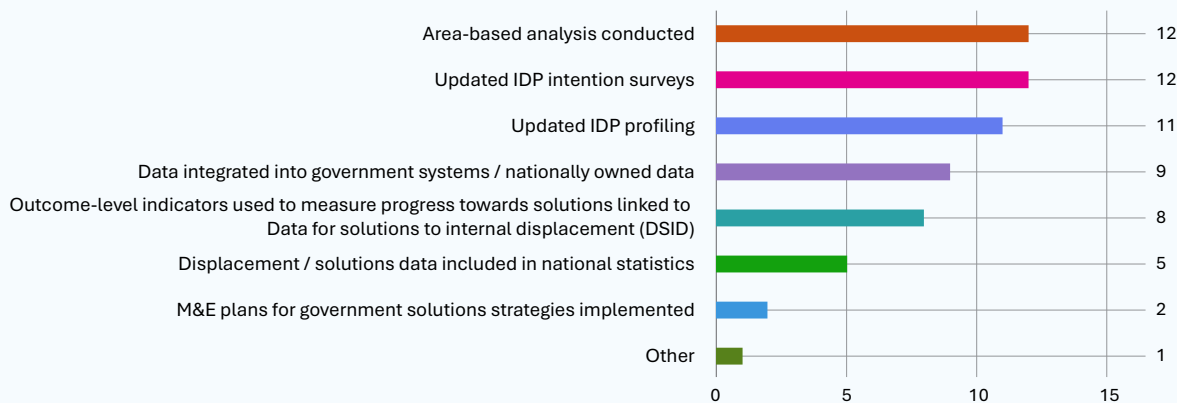
The most cited examples of evidence driven action were IDP intention surveys, IDP profiling, and area-based analysis. Data integration into government systems and nationally owned data was cited in a total of 9 contexts. Outcome-level indicators used to measure progress towards solutions were referenced by a total of 8 contexts.

Figure 13. Change since 2024



An example illustrating this can be observed in DRC where durable solutions are supported by the UNSDCF 2025–2029 and strengthened UN–government coordination. Data tools such as IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) and the Stability Index informing provincial planning in conflict-affected areas like Tanganyika, Ituri and the Kivus. While coordination and evidence-based approaches are improving, progress remains uneven due to fragmented data systems, limited integration into national frameworks, and capacity constraints, despite strong ownership at the provincial level. In Mali, an integrated territorial development approach across the humanitarian–peace–development nexus is being used to anchor durable solutions. With support from IOM’s DTM, national authorities are leveraging a data solution hub to inform evidence-based planning and strengthen government-led, system-wide approaches to sustainable reintegration for IDPs and returnees.

Figure 14. Key signals on being evidenced driven



These findings suggest that, while progress remains uneven, several contexts are making meaningful strides toward institutionalizing displacement data within national systems and using it to inform policy and track progress toward durable solutions.

In the Central African Republic, a notable advance has been the formal inclusion of IDPs within national statistical systems. With UN support, the national statistics institute integrated in the Expert Group on Refugee, IDP and Statelessness Statistics (EGRISS) aligned questions on internal displacement into the fourth population census. This marks a shift toward government-owned, internationally comparable data capable of informing national policy and durable solutions planning. Similarly, in Mexico, the inclusion of a specific internal displacement question in the 2025 Intercensal Survey conducted by the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) represents an important step toward generating representative and disaggregated national data on displacement.

Somalia also illustrates progress in government-led data systems. The second phase of the Durable Solutions Progress Survey will cover approximately 75 percent of the IDP caseload and help provide a baseline for monitoring implementation of the National Solutions Pathways Action Plan. This is complemented by the rollout of a government-managed Management Information System to centralize reporting on solutions activities. The Somali National Bureau of Statistics is preparing to publish official statistics disaggregated by displacement status, further embedding displacement within national data production.

In Iraq, efforts to standardise data collection and analysis, including the development of a Reintegration Monitoring Tool with the Ministry of Migration and Displacement, aim to track reintegration outcomes over time and feed into government dashboards. Enhanced government capacity in database management, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), reporting, and data security reflect a shift from parallel systems towards nationally anchored data infrastructure, even as challenges remain in linking displacement data to budgeting and planning processes.

Mozambique offers an example of data being explicitly linked to implementation and financing. The PEGDI Action Plan’s integrated measurement framework connects policy commitments, implementation milestones, and outcome indicators, allowing authorities to track whether IDPs have achieved solutions in terms of access to services, livelihoods, and rights. By drawing on sectoral ministry reporting, national surveys, and census

data, and applying a structured monitoring approach, the framework supports evidence-based decision-making and resource allocation.

In Ethiopia, expansion of the Durable Solutions Index and area-based dashboards has strengthened subnational prioritization, while the rollout of the National Digital ID (Fayda) in displacement-affected areas underscores the role of inclusive digital public infrastructure in enabling access to services and documentation for IDPs; however, these gains remain localized, and the absence of a harmonized national data system continues to limit outcome-level tracking.

In Yemen, joint research conducted with the Executive Unit for IDP Camps Management has strengthened humanitarian and recovery planning by generating clear, outcome-focused evidence on the barriers preventing displaced households from progressing toward durable solutions. Using internationally agreed IASC criteria and household-level indicators, the assessments helped shift planning away from short-term needs toward structural constraints—such as access to civil documentation, livelihoods, housing, and basic services—that continue to hamper solutions. The findings enabled humanitarian partners and government counterparts to better prioritize locations and population groups, design more targeted and cost-effective interventions, and improve coordination between humanitarian and development actors around shared solutions pathways. In parallel, a combined evidence approach integrates DTM Solutions Index data, protection monitoring, intention surveys, cluster-level assessments, and inter-sectoral analysis from the Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan. This triangulation of quantitative and qualitative data strengthens the ability to track progress toward solutions over time and supports more coherent prioritization, targeting, and alignment of humanitarian and development interventions.

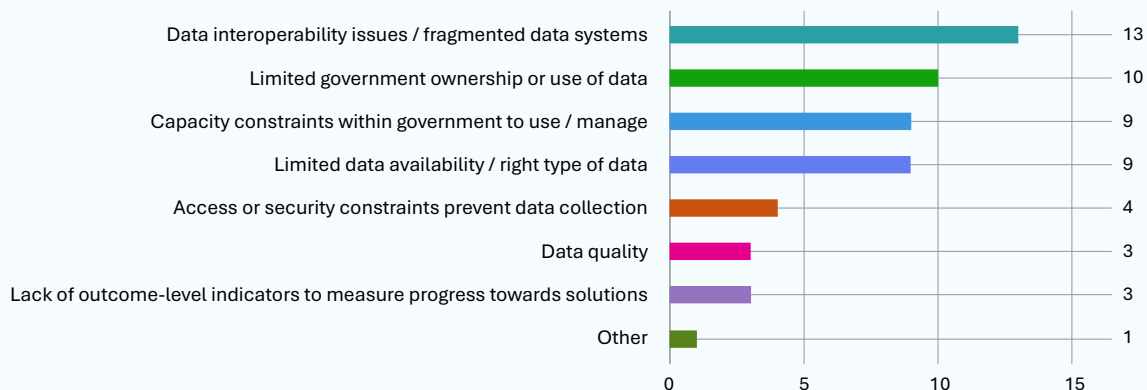
Similarly, in Colombia, a newly adopted national policy has activated a working group within the National Statistical System to validate and institutionalize a national solutions measurement framework. The framework, expected to be launched in April 2026 with the participation of 34 national entities, will be rolled out under the leadership of the National Department of Statistics, in line with EGRIS recommendations.



Photo Credit: UNDP

However, these gains are not yet consistent across contexts. Fragmented information systems and limited interoperability remain significant constraints, cited by more than 65 percent of reporting contexts. In addition, insufficient integration of data into decision-making processes was identified as a constraint in 50 percent of contexts, limiting the systematic use of evidence to drive solutions-oriented programming.

Figure 15. Main barriers to being evidence driven



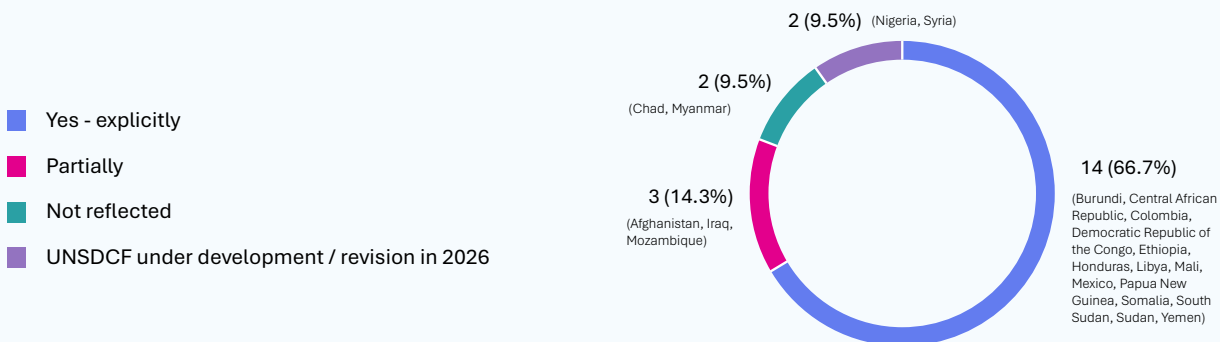
Strengthening the integration of displacement data within national systems, alongside the development of clearer outcome-level indicators, will be important to support more effective policy decisions and better alignment of financing with solutions pathways.

UN ENGAGEMENT ON SOLUTIONS TO INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT

Progress is evident across the UN system in strengthening systematic support to governments and partners to advance government-led and development-anchored solutions. Around two thirds of reporting contexts (approximately 67 percent) confirmed that solutions to internal displacement are explicitly reflected or mainstreamed in their UNSDCF, while a smaller share reported partial inclusion or ongoing framework revision. Similarly, Solutions Working Groups (SWGs) are established and active in around two thirds of contexts (67 percent), underscoring growing convergence around shared coordination mechanisms to support solutions processes. In the remaining contexts, such mechanisms are either operating on a more ad hoc basis, remain under development, or are not yet in place. Taken together, these trends suggest that the system-wide repositioning of internal displacement solutions within development planning frameworks is gaining traction.

Progress in 2025 was driven by the reactivation of the national Durable Solutions Working Group and several regional groups, which revitalized multi-level coordination and aligned actors around the 2024-2028 National Strategy on Durable Solutions. The first national dialogue/workshop further harmonized understanding among authorities, affected communities and partners, producing concrete local DS priority plans and empowering Governors and Prefects as “durable solutions champions”. *Resident Coordinator Office, the Central African Republic.*

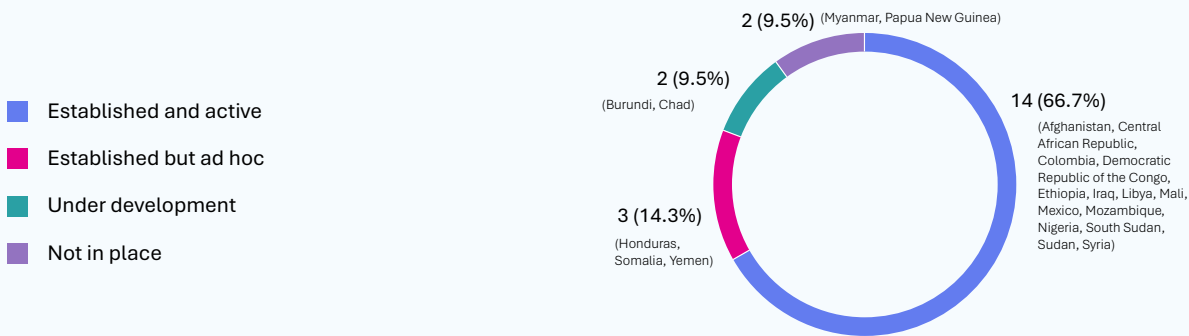
Figure 16. Are solutions reflected in the current UNSDCF?



An important finding from the stock-take concerns perceptions of UN system coordination. More than 60 percent of RCOs identified stronger coordination across UN entities as a key enabling factor for advancing solutions in 2025. Notably, coordination challenges within or between UN entities were not widely identified as primary constraints by RCOs. While coordination challenges may still arise in practice, these findings suggest that UN system coordination is increasingly perceived as a facilitating factor in advancing solutions to internal displacement.

Solutions Working Groups at Country Level

Figure 17. Status of the Solutions Working Group



SWGs have become a widely used coordination mechanism across reporting contexts, reflecting growing convergence in the tools and institutional structures used by the UN system to advance more integrated approaches to solutions. Around two thirds of reporting contexts (approximately 67 percent) indicated that a Solutions Working Group is established and active, underscoring the role of these platforms in supporting coordinated action at country level.

In several contexts, such mechanisms are led or co chaired with government counterparts and RCs, while in others they serve as a forum for aligning international support efforts. However, engagement often remains predominantly technical, and some respondents noted more ad hoc arrangements or platforms still under

development, which can limit strategic direction and government ownership. Despite these variations, respondents consistently highlighted the value of SWGs for coordinated advocacy, information sharing, joint planning, and the identification of shared priorities across humanitarian, development, and peace actors—while pointing to the need for continued efforts to strengthen their strategic impact and inclusiveness.

The DSWG functions as a national platform linking humanitarian, development, and peace actors, supported by the RC-led Durable Solutions Unit and reactivated state-level groups that strengthen localized planning and joint analysis. These structures improved alignment with state development plans and reinforced area-based approaches, though effectiveness varies due to limited government capacity and uneven adoption across states. *Resident Coordinator Office, Sudan*

At the same time, consistent limitations emerged across contexts regarding the effective use of this mechanism. The most frequently cited challenge relates to the integration of external stakeholders. Several RCs noted challenges in securing sustained government participation, ensuring clear linkages between UN coordination structures and government-led platforms, or operating in contexts where equivalent government coordination mechanisms are not yet in place.

Similar observations were made regarding the inclusion of civil society and displacement-affected communities. One respondent observed that effectiveness would be strengthened through clearer government ownership at the federal level and more structured participation of civil society actors and affected communities. Others highlighted that limited engagement from IFIs, as well as weak links to national budgeting or compensation mechanisms, reduces the ability of these groups to translate coordination into scaled implementation.

Effectiveness is limited by the absence of an empowered inter-governmental Government counterpart. Limited engagement of IFIs and private sector, and weak linkage to budget execution...also reduce the group's ability to translate alignment into scale. *Global stock-take finding based on RC submissions (2025)*

Taken together, the findings suggest that SWGs are a useful operational platform for UN coordination on solutions to internal displacement. However, the effectiveness of this tool increasingly depends on strengthening government engagement, broadening participation beyond UN entities, and better connecting coordination processes with decision-making, financing, and IDPs and wider displacement-affected communities themselves.

Within the current global coordination arrangements, a Global Solutions Working Group (GSWG) acts as a platform for operational agencies to coordinate support, review progress, and strengthen policy coherence. In 2026, the GSWG will also convene country-level SWGs. These exchanges are intended to create a more consistent channel between global and country-level coordination structures, allowing operational challenges and lessons from the field to inform global discussions while ensuring that global capacities are better aligned with country demand.

Area Based Programming increasingly in use by UN to pursue Solutions

In many contexts, area-based programming has become the mechanism through which multiple building blocks come together, linking government leadership, UN support, financing, and community level engagement within targeted geographic locations. The prominence of this approach across submissions suggests that it is increasingly becoming a common operational language for advancing solutions in complex environments. For instance, in Colombia the area-based approach was explicitly included in the National Policy for Durable Solutions, and it is the basis on which national programs are being linked to local priorities and potential IFI investments are being explored.

When asked to identify the main enabling factors for progress in 2025, area-based approaches were the second most cited enabler after government leadership, with 65 percent of respondents identifying them as central to advancing solutions. As another example, when asked about key signals related to data and evidence, 60 percent of respondents cited area-based analysis.

Syria's ABRS+ approach is actively shaping multi-sectoral assistance in the context of returns and was noted as a basis for UN support to the governments "No Camps" policy in 2026. In Colombia, municipalities are being used to align national policy implementation with strategic investments and potential IFI financing. In Ethiopia, RC priorities include operationalizing area-based solutions packages that integrate service delivery, legal identity, tenure pathways, and livelihoods. And in Papua New Guinea, the Highlands Joint Programme brings together UN agencies and provincial authorities to integrate peacebuilding, governance, services, and climate resilience through a territorial approach.

Similar models are emerging elsewhere: in South Sudan, the Area-Based Coordination platform brings together humanitarian, development, and peace actors around state-level, government-led solutions roadmaps; in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, area-based nexus programming is being implemented in priority stabilization zones; and in Mexico, integrated territorial planning is used to reduce inequalities and address displacement risks. Together, these experiences show how area-based approaches are increasingly bridging national policy commitments with measurable progress at subnational level. In Mali, this has translated into concrete joint action: in February 2025, IOM, UNDP, and UNHCR convened an area-based programming workshop in the Bandiagara stabilization zone, under the leadership of the Governor, to launch coordinated humanitarian–peace–development nexus activities in support of durable solutions.

Solutions to internal displacement and the Humanitarian Reset

Whilst navigating and prioritizing amidst severe funding cuts has been extremely challenging, across contexts, RCs consistently describe the Humanitarian Reset as also offering a strategic opportunity to shift away from short-term, parallel humanitarian delivery models toward more area-based, government-anchored and development-oriented approaches. At the same time, the reset acts as a stress-test for the readiness of these solutions-related frameworks and structures to support wider humanitarian transitions.

Multiple countries highlighted how displacement responses are being reframed as development and governance challenges, supported through area-based, nexus-oriented interventions aligned with national priorities, with tighter prioritization encouraging more localized analysis and sequencing of interventions.

At the same time, the reset is introducing significant constraints that risk undermining progress on solutions to internal displacement. Funding reductions limit the ability to invest in core sectors linked to solutions — such as livelihoods, services, and housing, land and property — raising concerns about the sustainability of returns and reintegration efforts.

While the reset emphasizes shifts to government ownership, many countries report varying levels of institutional capacity to assume expanded roles, with continued reliance on diminishing external resources. In several contexts, there is concern that humanitarian structures and projects are being scaled down faster than nationally owned solutions approaches can absorb new caseloads, creating transitional challenges to maintain support for displacement-affected communities.

Overall, the Humanitarian Reset is both a catalyst and a stress test for the solutions to internal displacement agenda. In some settings it is accelerating the shift toward development-anchored, government-led responses and creating new entry points for solutions actors to engage, particularly in bridging humanitarian transition and longer-term solutions efforts. At the same time, it is testing the readiness of national systems, financing models, and coordination arrangements to absorb this shift. HCTs have an opportunity to be propositional towards governments and development actors – sharing analysis related to ongoing humanitarian response; detailed demographic and intention survey findings; and evidence on the drivers of displacement and the structural barriers limiting IDPs' access to services, livelihoods, and legal or justice mechanisms – obstacles that can be concretely framed as development targets to be overcome under national ownership as part of solutions initiatives.



RC strategic vision for 2026

In addition to assessing progress across the building blocks of the IASC-UNSDG Joint Guidance, the stock-take also sought to capture RCs' strategic vision and priorities for the year ahead. This reflects the central role of RCs in leading solutions efforts at country level. It also provided an opportunity to understand how challenges identified through the exercise are being translated into forward-looking priorities by UN leadership on the ground.

The RCs' strategic visions for 2026 largely reinforce the findings of the stock-take and reflect a strong degree of convergence. Across submissions, RCOs consistently emphasized the need to reinforce government leadership, strengthen the evidence base for solutions, align humanitarian and development actors around common pathways, and mobilize a broader set of financing instruments capable of supporting long-term solutions. This alignment suggests an increasingly coherent system-wide approach with RCs' positioning the UN system as a partner to governments.

An area of strong convergence relates to the continued integration of solutions into national development planning and the UNSDCF. RCs widely emphasized that Solutions efforts should increasingly be anchored within government development systems. To illustrate this, several country-level examples include Nigeria, where closer engagement with the Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning has been observed through the development of the next National Development Plan. In Papua New Guinea, the RC's vision centres on consolidating government leadership of the National IDP Policy and advancing solutions through the UNSDCF 2024–2028. In Ethiopia, the RC's strategy links durable solutions to the Government's Ten-Year Development Plan and Homegrown Economic Reform agenda, and positions solutions as a central pillar of the UNSDCF 2025–2030 through a triple nexus approach integrating humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding efforts. In the Central African Republic, the RC's vision is to consolidate gains and sustain momentum at a critical juncture, ensuring that reduced funding and potential loss of advisory capacity do not undermine recent progress. In Mali, the RC's office is similarly championing the solutions agenda by positioning forced and internal displacement as both a central and cross-cutting priority in the forthcoming UNSDCF 2027–2031, aligned with national development frameworks, including the National Strategy for Emergence and Sustainable Development (Stratégie nationale pour l'émergence et le développement durable – SNEDD) 2024–2033. Lastly, in Chad, the RC's vision focuses on integrating durable solutions within sectoral and territorial planning frameworks, and positioning solutions as a central pillar of the UNSDCF 2027–2030 through area-based and nexus approaches in displacement-affected regions.

RCs also consistently highlighted financing as a driving priority in 2026. In Chad, the RC emphasized mobilizing predictable multi-year financing and engagement with IFIs to sustain government-led solutions. In the Democratic Republic of Congo, the UN system plans to help embed displacement within national and provincial development and public investment frameworks, while using catalytic UN resources to de-risk larger development investments. In South Sudan, the RC emphasized leveraging IFI, bilateral and private-sector interest to align development financing with area-based solutions priorities. And in Colombia, early implementation of the national solutions policy will focus on linking territorial planning processes with potential IFI investments, including infrastructure and livelihood programs in pilot municipalities.

Several contexts also highlighted the role of catalytic UN funding and blended finance approaches to unlock larger investments. In Papua New Guinea, financing alignment under UNSDCF joint programming will support implementation of the National IDP Policy. In Mozambique, risk-informed financing frameworks aim to combine public finance, climate funds, and private investment, while Somalia's approach emphasizes diversified financing mechanisms and on-budget expenditure under its Solutions Financing Strategy.

Finally, several RCs put forward measurable targets for advancing solutions in 2026. In Libya, the strategic vision aims to progressively close the displacement file by supporting all remaining IDPs to transition toward durable solutions. In Mozambique, the UN system plans to support at least 124,000 IDPs and returnees in advancing their pathways to solutions. South Sudan has set a 2026 target of supporting 60,000 IDPs toward durable solutions, while in Syria the government-led "No Camps by 2026" initiative presents a significant political opportunity to advance nationally led solutions with coordinated UN support. Together, these examples signal an increasing shift from policy commitments toward measurable outcomes.



Milestones to watch in 2026

RCs highlighted a set of strategic milestones in 2026 that could accelerate progress toward durable solutions, particularly by strengthening government ownership, advancing nationally led methodologies, and creating opportunities for coordinated advocacy and engagement by the UN system and partners.

In the Central African Republic, a formal private sector follow-up committee linked to the Bangui Private Sector Forum will be established in 2026 with the aim to create tangible employment opportunities, investments, and economic inclusion for displaced populations and returnees. A similar effort took place in Nigeria in February 2026 through an event on market-based solutions, aimed at mobilizing private sector engagement and expanding livelihood opportunities in displacement-affected areas.

In Somalia, the completion of the National Solutions Financing Strategy in 2026 is expected to provide a structured framework for mobilizing diversified financing for durable solutions, including public expenditure, donor contributions, and development finance.

In Mozambique, a key milestone will be reaching a formal agreement with the Government on a national methodology for measuring and publicly declaring progress toward durable solutions—an important step toward strengthening accountability and aligning policy commitments with measurable outcomes.

In Mexico, the publication of the results of the 2025 Intercensal Survey by INEGI, expected in September 2026, will for the first time provide nationally representative and disaggregated data on the scale and characteristics of internal displacement.

Finally, several RCs underscored the importance of sustaining political engagement during periods of political transition. In contexts such as the Central African Republic, Colombia, Ethiopia, and Nigeria maintaining momentum on durable solutions will require continued advocacy and engagement to ensure that existing commitments are carried forward within political cycles.

In Chad, 2026 efforts will focus on securing political endorsement of a national strategy to reduce internal displacement by 60 percent by 2030, alongside the development of a government-led methodology to track progress toward durable solutions and strengthen national ownership and accountability. In Mali, priorities for 2026 centre on building national and sub-national capacity on durable solutions, particularly among governors and decentralized authorities in central and northern regions, and advancing the operationalization of the national strategy through coordinated resource mobilization despite a constrained donor environment.

Conclusion: strategic implications for 2026 and beyond

Several areas of momentum are now clear. Government leadership is strengthening across many contexts, with national strategies, coordination mechanisms, and development plans increasingly reflecting internal displacement. Solutions to internal displacement are becoming more firmly embedded within national systems and UNSDCF. The institutional architecture to support this shift is now largely in place.

The challenge ahead is no longer primarily one of frameworks or coordination, but of delivery at scale. In many contexts, plans and systems exist, yet financing remains insufficiently aligned to translate these into sustained outcomes. Without stronger linkage between national planning, domestic public finance, and international financing instruments, progress risks remaining incremental.

At the same time, uneven participation, gaps in data integration, and continued fragility in many contexts continue to shape the pace and sustainability of progress. These constraints do not diminish the progress made, but they underscore the need to move from establishing systems to delivering results.

Three priorities emerge for the next phase.

- i. First, financing must be mobilised and better aligned with government-led solutions strategies. This includes stronger engagement with IFI/MDBs, closer integration with domestic public finance frameworks, and the use of catalytic instruments to unlock larger-scale investment. IDPs should be included as a default in all development financing priorities, with particular attention paid to addressing barriers relating to their access to services, livelihoods, and legal or justice mechanisms.
- ii. Second, government leadership must be sustained and operationalised. This will require continued political engagement, particularly during periods of transition, and stronger translation of policy commitments into institutional and programmatic action.
- iii. Third, data, evidence, and participation must be strengthened and more systematically integrated into national systems. These are critical to inform planning, track progress, and support financing decisions.

A consistent focus on protection and structural barriers remains essential. Integrating protection considerations—such as civil documentation, housing, land and property rights, and equitable access to services—will be key to ensuring that solutions are safe, voluntary, and sustainable.

The next phase will therefore require both consolidation and acceleration. The foundations for advancing solutions to internal displacement are increasingly visible. The task ahead is to translate these foundations into measurable, scalable outcomes, anchored in national systems, supported by aligned financing, and sustained through collective action across the UN system and its partners.

