

INVESTING UPSTREAM

Catalysing Stability, Growth and Solutions



Internal
Displacement
Solutions
Fund

Annual
Report
2025



GLOBAL
SOLUTIONS
HUB

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Message from the Steering Committee Chair

2025 has been a defining year—one that has tested the resilience of the global development system and, importantly, brought to light where change is both necessary and possible. Amid shifting geopolitical dynamics, shrinking fiscal space, and a tightening of official development assistance, the United Nations is leading renewed efforts to deliver—moving with greater purpose, coherence, and ambition for those who remain furthest behind. What is increasingly clear is that our impact cannot be measured by the volume of aid alone, but by our ability to use it strategically—to unlock domestic resources, strengthen national systems, and mobilise development finance at scale.

It is in this spirit that the Internal Displacement Solutions Fund (IDSF) was established. More than a funding instrument, it represents a deliberate shift in how we approach one of the most pressing challenges of our time. For too long, internal displacement has been addressed primarily through humanitarian responses—essential, but insufficient on their own. The IDSF is helping to reframe this challenge as a development priority. Funding deployed by the IDSF, together with other technical assistance capacity from the United Nations Global Solutions Hub, is enabling the UN system to accompany governments to lead, plan, and invest in nationally owned solutions that are built to last.

We are now seeing the results of this approach. Across a growing number of countries, IDSF support has helped unlock more than three billion dollars in domestic financing and development investments. These are not isolated achievements; they signal a broader transformation: from managing displacement as a recurring crisis to addressing it as an opportunity for inclusive growth, stability, and resilience. At its core, the IDSF is demonstrating that durable solutions are not only possible—they are investable. With a value proposition built on catalytic partnerships, the right incentives, and a clear focus on systems, we are transforming trajectories at scale.

The International Organisation for Migration (IOM) has served as convener amongst the UN solutions champion agencies over the past year. In this capacity, it has been a privilege to chair the IDSF Steering Committee, and to now pass the torch to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which will assume the convenor role in 2026. I want to extend my sincere appreciation to our partners and donors. Your trust and commitment have been instrumental in bringing this vision to life. Together, we are advancing a model that delivers lasting change—not only for displaced populations, but for the communities and economies in which they live. **This is how we ensure that no one is left behind: by building systems that endure, and by working collectively to turn commitment into action.**

Ugochi Daniels

IOM Deputy Director General and
Chair of the IDSF Steering Committee.



Ugochi Daniels

Building a New Global Architecture for Displacement Solutions

The Secretary-General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement (2022) and the subsequent IASC/UNSDG Guidance on Solutions to Internal Displacement (2025) have established a common direction for supporting government-led solutions to displacement through stronger national ownership and more integrated UN support across humanitarian, development, peace, and financing actors. Following the conclusion of the mandate of the Secretary-General's Special Adviser on Internal Displacement in 2024, the UN system introduced new institutional arrangements to strengthen system-wide coherence and implementation of the Action Agenda under the leadership of Resident Coordinators. Central to this architecture is the UN Global Solutions Hub on Internal Displacement, a light system-wide platform that connects country priorities with global policy, technical expertise, data, and financing partnerships. IDSF is the financing instrument of the UN Global Solutions Hub and operates like catalytic venture capital for durable solutions: deploying relatively small, high-risk-tolerant seed investments to help governments unlock significantly larger pools of domestic, multilateral, and private-sector capital for durable solutions. The United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office administers the IDSF, and is responsible for maintaining its account, receiving donor contributions, and disbursing funds upon instruction from the Steering Committee.

About IDSF

IDSF, operational since January 2024, is the only UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund dedicated exclusively to advancing nationally led solutions to internal displacement. As the strategic financing instrument of the UN Global Solutions Hub, the Fund deploys relatively small, high-risk-tolerant catalytic investments to help governments build the policy, institutional, and financing architecture required to unlock significantly larger pools of domestic, blended, and private capital. Rather than financing parallel service delivery structures, the IDSF invests in the foundational systems often missing in displacement-affected contexts: national strategies, state-level coordination mechanisms, legal identity frameworks, housing and land policies, financing platforms, and integrated data systems. These investments create the enabling conditions required for larger development actors—including multilateral development banks, bilateral donors, and private investors—to engage with greater confidence, alignment, and scale.



Our Donors

We extend our deep appreciation to the Governments of Germany, Norway, Spain, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom for transforming the IDSF from a strategic concept into an operational platform for durable solutions. As the Fund's anchor partners, they have reinforced their commitment through repeat contributions and sustained engagement, providing not only catalytic financing but also technical expertise, secondments, advocacy, and political leadership. Together, they are backing a platform that is delivering systems-level impact and accelerating government-led solutions to internal displacement.



// Caption L-R: Maja Nilsen, Hanne Fjeldstad Macdonald, Stein Erik Horejn from the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation's (Norad) Department for Humanitarian and Comprehensive Response with Dieter Vanmoorhem (Durable Solutions Advisor in Nigeria) during a delegation visit to Nigeria, March 2025



// Caption: High-level delegation to Ethiopia's Somali Region led by H.E. Riccarda Chanda, Swiss Ambassador, Chair of the Friends of Durable Solutions Working Group. The mission brought together international community representatives from Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Canada, federal and regional authorities, United Nations Agencies to witness first-hand how coordinated investments are supporting locally identified community priorities and contributing to longer-term recovery and resilience, March 2026



// Caption: German Ambassador Annett Günther to Nigeria with Mr. Mohamed M. Malick Fall, UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator in Nigeria, 2025



// Caption L-R: Mohamed Malick Fall (United Nations Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator in Nigeria), Cynthia Rowe (Development Director in Nigeria for the Foreign, Commonwealth & Development), Hon. Min. General Christopher Musa (Minister of Defence of Nigeria), Dr Mairo Mandara (Special Adviser and Coordinator for Sustainable Development, Partnerships, and Humanitarian Support (or Chief Adviser & Coordinator) to the Governor of Borno State), and Arjun Jain (UNHCR Representative) at the Securing Futures: Market-Based Solutions for Internal Displacement Conference, February 2026



IDSF by the Numbers



+100%

100% of programmes significantly contributing to gender equality and women's empowerment (Gendermarker 2)



+215K

215K IDPs have obtained legal documentation, enabling their access to services and opportunities



+8

8 joint programmes operating in fragile settings



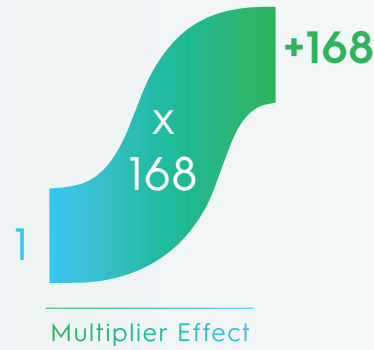
+48K

48K IDPs and host communities engaged in national consultative processes, shaping solutions pathways



+98K ha

98K hectares allocated by governments to support livelihoods and local integration of IDPs and host communities



\$168 mobilised for every \$1 invested by the IDSF



+2.5B

\$2.5B in national budget allocations unlocked for IDP protection and solutions



+62%

62% of funds allocated benefit SIDS, LDCs and LLDCs



+850M

\$850 million in development finance investments mobilised for durable solutions



+10

10 joint programmes deployed across high-need contexts

*Results since 2024

2025 Results At A Glance

NATIONALLY OWNED SOLUTIONS AT SCALE

In 2025, the IDSF supported 10 joint programmes with eight of them operating in fragile settings. 62% of all allocations benefited SIDS, LDCs, and LLDCs. Across the portfolio, governments endorsed 3 national and 9 sub-national durable solutions strategies, and 9 embedded solutions within national development plans—signaling growing political ownership and cross-sectoral leadership on durable solutions.

EVIDENCE-BASED PLANNING AND INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE

Seven countries strengthened national displacement data systems and institutionalised tools for mapping, intentions surveys, and area-based planning to guide prioritisation and investment decisions. More than 20,000 IDPs and host community members participated in national consultative processes shaping solutions pathways, while over 100,000 displaced people obtained legal documentation, enabling access to services, livelihoods, and formal systems. Governments also allocated 98,000 hectares of land to support livelihoods and local integration of IDPs and host communities.

CATALYTIC FINANCING AND SYSTEMS CHANGE

The IDSF continued to demonstrate strong catalytic impact, mobilising \$168 for every \$1 invested, helping unlock \$2.5 billion in national budget allocations for IDP protection and solutions, and catalysing more than \$850 million in downstream development finance investments. Across multiple contexts, the Fund supported countries to develop costed implementation plans, establish solutions-focused governance mechanisms, strengthen financing readiness, and align donor and development partner coordination around scalable, government-led solutions.

GENDER EQUALITY AS A CORE DESIGN PRINCIPLE

All Joint Programmes significantly contributed to gender equality and women's empowerment (Gender Marker 2). Gender-responsive planning was embedded across programme design and implementation through targeted consultations, inclusive decision-making processes, and support to women-led IDP associations, ensuring women's participation remained central to the development and delivery of durable solutions strategies.



From Displacement Crisis to Development Opportunity

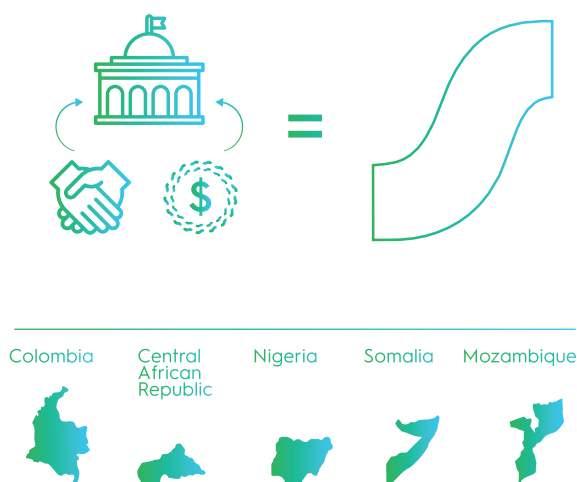
With 32.3 million new internal displacements recorded in 2025—a 60% increase compared to 2024 and the highest figure ever documented—internal displacement is rapidly emerging as one of the defining development and stability challenges of our time. By the end of 2025, 82.2 million people were living in internal displacement globally, including 68.6 million displaced by conflict and violence and 13.6 million displaced by disasters.¹

Climate-related disasters, particularly storms and floods, continued to drive displacement at scale, while conflict and violence intensified pressures across Sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East and North Africa, South America, and East Asia. Increasingly, displacement results not from isolated shocks, but from the convergence of fragility, conflict, climate vulnerability, weak governance systems, and economic instability.

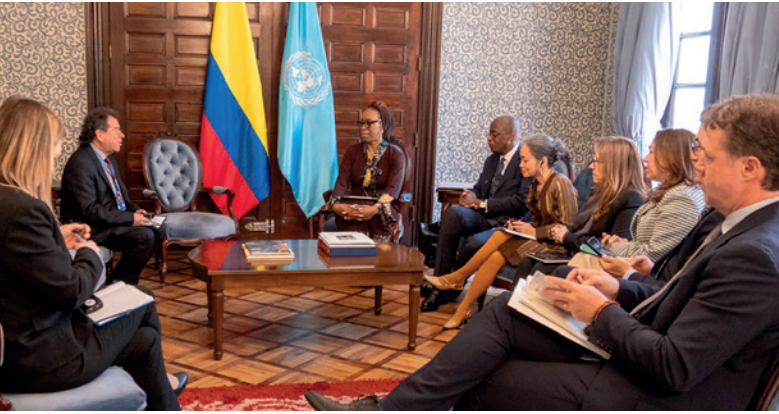
As displacement becomes more protracted, it places sustained pressure on labour markets, urban systems, public finances, food security, and economic resilience. Yet the global response architecture continues to prioritise short-term humanitarian spending over the upstream investments that would enable governments to manage displacement sustainably over time.

The Global Solutions Hub and the IDSF are helping close this investment gap and move displacement response toward long-term, government-led solutions by positioning Resident Coordinators at the centre of integrated and government-led responses to displacement. Through this model, UN Country Teams combine the comparative advantages of humanitarian, development, peace, and financing actors to design joint programmes that treat displacement not as a humanitarian issue, but as a development, governance, and economic inclusion opportunity. In practice, this is driving a broader institutional shift across the UN system itself: agencies increasingly recognise that cross-sectoral investments in displacement can exponentially strengthen outcomes across housing, livelihoods, urban development, climate resilience, governance, social cohesion, and economic recovery.

¹ IDMC (2026) *Global Report on Internal Displacement 2026*.
Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre.
<https://www.doi.org/10.55363/IDMC.ETWG8973>



The IDSF's experiences across Colombia, the Central African Republic (CAR), Nigeria, Somalia, and Mozambique suggest that the strongest predictor of sustained downstream investment has been early alignment on financing between governments, development finance institutions, and investment-ready policy and financing frameworks. At the same time, the IDSF primarily operates in fragile, displacement affected contexts where progress is rarely linear. Political transitions, institutional turnover, and shifting financing environments can delay implementation timelines and affect the pace at which investment outcomes materialise. In addition to establishing early alignment on financing, the IDSF has helped build the coordination, policy, and institutional foundation that helps sustain country engagement through periods of volatility.



// Caption: UN Global Solutions Hub Champions visit to Colombia from left to right: Ms. Ugochi Daniels, the International Organization for Migration's Deputy Director General of Operations, Ms. Shoko Nodan UN Assistant Secretary-General, UNDP Assistant Administrator and Director of the Crisis Bureau, Mr. Raouf Mazou, Assistant High Commissioner for Operations

In 2025, the IDSF reached a capitalisation milestone of US\$27 million in deposits and launched a second round of allocations across seven joint programmes. Under the leadership of UN Resident Coordinators, these investments advanced policy innovation, institutional strengthening, and financing approaches designed to unlock larger development and investment pathways.

The Fund combines catalytic financing with rigorous technical oversight and sustained engagement across the UN system to ensure programmes align with national development priorities, global policy frameworks, and emerging financing opportunities. Rather than financing parallel service delivery, the IDSF invests in the foundational systems often missing in displacement-affected contexts: coordination mechanisms, legal identity frameworks, housing and land policies, financing instruments, and government-owned data systems capable of supporting scalable implementation. The model is increasingly demonstrating that the greatest barrier to durable solutions is often not the absence of capital, but the absence of investment-ready systems capable of absorbing larger-scale financing.

At a time of shrinking aid budgets, rising fiscal pressures, and growing demand for demonstrable impact, this approach is becoming increasingly relevant. Two years after becoming operational, the IDSF model is already

demonstrating strong returns. While many financing mechanisms aim to raise billions to directly deliver services, the IDSF is designed to use relatively small catalytic investments—capped at US\$3 million per joint programme—to unlock exponentially larger development and financing pathways over time. To date, the Fund has mobilised US\$168 for every dollar invested, demonstrating how upstream investments in governance, policy frameworks, and institutional readiness can catalyse significantly larger domestic, multilateral, and private-sector financing flows.

More importantly, these investments are beginning to shift trajectories on the ground. By helping displaced populations reconnect to livelihoods, housing, land, financial systems, and public services, the Fund is supporting a transition from prolonged dependency toward economic participation, resilience, and local stability. The lesson emerging across the portfolio is increasingly clear: when governments invest in systems for inclusion, recovery, and economic participation, displacement becomes more manageable, local economies become more resilient, and the pressures that drive irregular migration and regional instability become more containable. In practice, this means creating the conditions for people to rebuild dignified and productive lives within their own communities rather than viewing onward migration as their only viable pathway to stability and opportunity.

Transforming Humanitarian Response to Development Investment



The foundational work supported by the Fund is helping build new coalitions across governments, international financial institutions, civil society, bilateral donors, and private-sector actors and de-risk future engagement for development finance institutions and other partners through a focus on building the frameworks required to support longer term investment. Investments in data and monitoring systems are especially important, as they enable policymakers to make evidence-based decisions, track implementation, and strengthen public accountability. Particularly in fragile and transitional contexts where political change can weaken continuity or undermine previously established commitments, data tools are a critical accountability mechanism that protect later opportunities for downstream investment.

IN NIGERIA, upstream investments in governance systems, legal inclusion, land allocation, and state-level planning has helped unlock a \$300 million loan for the World Bank focused on infrastructure, livelihoods, and economic inclusion for 7.4 million displaced people and host communities. This upstream institutional work has mobilised:



+5-29%

State-level budget allocations ranging from 5-29%



+120K

Legal documents issued



+10K ha

10,000 hectares of land for housing and livelihoods

These investments work in lockstep to enable mutually reinforcing conditions required for longer-term solutions. Legal identity enables access to financial systems and employment. Land allocation creates conditions for housing and agricultural livelihoods. Infrastructure investments reconnect communities to markets and services. Collectively, they help displaced populations reintegrate into local economies and contribute productively to regional growth rather than remaining trapped in cycles of aid dependency and instability.

Importantly, the IDSF is now entering a second phase in Nigeria: using the institutional groundwork already established to crowd in larger blended investments into area-based development models in the Northeast region. These models aim to combine financing from the World Bank, Nigerian government institutions, philanthropy, and private capital around integrated housing, infrastructure, and livelihoods solutions

“One of the most significant contributions of the IDSF has been its role in strengthening coordination among government Ministries, Departments, and Agencies under a unified platform to support implementation of the State Action Plans on Durable Solutions.”

Dr. Goje Mohammed, Secretary to the State Government of Yobe in Nigeria (March 2026)

IN COLOMBIA, for years, response to internal displacement has depended heavily on humanitarian assistance, even as millions of displaced people remained unable to access stable housing, livelihoods, land, and long-term opportunities for recovery. Despite Colombia's 9 million internally displaced population being one of the largest in the world, financing for durable solutions often remained fragmented, short-term, and disconnected from long-term development planning. Through IDSF support, the Government of Colombia adopted CONPES 4180, the country's highest-level public policy instrument, establishing a 10-year national roadmap for durable solutions backed by approximately US\$2.5 billion in planned investment. The policy defines 66 strategic actions across 24 national entities and creates a coordinated framework to expand access to housing, livelihoods, education, healthcare, and social cohesion for displacement-affected communities.

Beyond the scale of the allocation itself, the commitment signals that durable solutions for internally displaced persons are now being treated as a long-term national development priority rather than solely a humanitarian issue. This level of government ownership helps create the conditions for broader engagement by development finance institutions, international partners, and local authorities by demonstrating sustained political commitment, clearer institutional coordination, and a credible long-term implementation pathway.

If effectively implemented, the policy has the potential to improve conditions for nearly 5 million internally displaced persons across 275 municipalities over the next decade. At the territorial level, the programme has already supported local governments and communities to develop area-based plans focused on housing, livelihoods, social cohesion, and informal settlement legalisation, helping create more dignified and sustainable pathways for displacement-affected families to rebuild their lives.

IN SOMALIA, the IDSF has supported the Government to operationalise its National Solutions Pathways Action Plan (2024–2029), targeting pathways to solutions for 1 million displaced people.

This support has already helped catalyse US\$50 million in additional development finance investments. An IDSF investment of US\$2.5 in Somalia has had a 20X multiplier effect. While this seems impressive, what is more impressive

is the number of people who will benefit from these investments. The African Development Bank's Strengthening Urban Resilience of Displaced and Host Communities in Doolow Project enabled by IDSF's foundational work, is supporting approximately 128,000 displaced people and additional host community members in one of Somalia's most fragile border regions.

The programme is financing:

- Climate-resilient housing
- Flood mitigation infrastructure
- Irrigation rehabilitation
- Livelihoods and local economic recovery

For communities that have experienced repeated cycles of drought, conflict, and displacement, these investments are not simply humanitarian interventions. They are rebuilding the economic infrastructure required for long-term stability and self-reliance.

IDSF support has also helped Somalia become the first country globally to integrate durable solutions into its Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF), embedding displacement within national fiscal and development planning systems rather than treating it as a parallel humanitarian issue.

This shift matters. Once governments establish credible national frameworks, larger development actors are far more willing to invest. The experience emerging across the IDSF portfolio increasingly demonstrates that relatively small upstream investments in governance, legal inclusion, planning systems, and institutional coordination can significantly de-risk fragile contexts for larger development actors. Yet this foundational work—while essential for unlocking sustainable financing and implementation at scale—is often the least funded and most overlooked component of durable solutions efforts.

Research from development banks and multilateral institutions consistently shows that integrating displaced populations into local economies improves labour productivity, expands local consumption, strengthens municipal revenues, and generates multiplier effects across infrastructure, housing, agriculture, and urban markets. Conversely, prolonged exclusion from economic systems increases dependency, weakens social cohesion, depresses productivity, and heightens pressures that increasingly spill across borders through irregular migration and regional instability.



Data System Reform for Accountability

IN SOMALIA the IDSF has supported the Somali Government in developing a national Management Information System (MIS), an Action Plan monitoring dashboard, and the Data for Solutions Toolkit to aid in tracking and responding to internal displacement. Prior to these systems, authorities lacked a unified national picture of who was delivering durable solutions interventions, where support was being provided, and whether investments were improving conditions for displacement-affected communities. This made it difficult to coordinate priorities, measure progress, or ensure accountability for implementation of the Government's National Solutions Pathways Action Plan.

Today, authorities can track durable solutions interventions across the country, monitor implementation progress, and generate more evidence-based and coordinated policy responses across the country. By embedding these systems within national institutions and making data accessible to partners and stakeholders, the programme is helping transform displacement data from fragmented reporting into a practical governance tool that supports planning, prioritisation, and long-term investment decisions. Importantly, these systems are also strengthening public accountability and continuity across political transitions. The MIS and dashboard now allow the Government to report more transparently on implementation progress under the Action Plan, while giving domestic and international partners greater visibility into where progress has been made and where opportunities for further investment exist. In fragile contexts where institutional turnover and shifting political dynamics can disrupt long-term recovery efforts, government-owned data systems help create continuity and ensure that displacement-affected communities remain visible within national development planning over time.

IN MOZAMBIQUE, one of the greatest barriers to durable solutions has been the invisibility of displaced people within public systems. Without reliable and integrated data, governments often struggle to understand where displaced populations are located, what services they can access, or whether recovery efforts are improving people's lives over time. As a result, displacement-affected households, women, young people, and communities in hard-to-reach areas remain overlooked in national planning and investment decisions.

In response, the IDSF has supported the creation of an integrated dashboard and analytical framework that allows government institutions to track progress towards durable solutions across displacement-affected areas. The platform combines operational data, statistical systems, and community-level information to help authorities better understand needs, monitor government commitments under the PEGDI Action Plan, and direct support where it is needed most.

Importantly, the system was shaped not only through technical design, but through direct consultation with displacement-affected communities themselves. Across northern Mozambique, nearly 9,500 households participated in surveys, focus group discussions, and consultations that informed how the indicators were designed and interpreted. Insights from displaced women, youth, returnees, and host communities helped ensure that the system measures not only infrastructure and services, but also people's lived experiences of safety, access, well-being, and recovery.

The dashboard is helping create an accountable and evidence-based approach to durable solutions. By improving the government's access to displacement data, the programme has strengthened institutional capacity to respond more equitably period.

Impact Story from Ethiopia

INVESTING IN STABILITY AT HOME

When conflict displaced Haile Berhan and his family from Ethiopia's Tigray region, he lost the small business that had sustained his household and was forced to survive through irregular daily labour. Today, he leads a livestock cooperative established through the IDSF's area-based livelihoods programme, which supports conflict-affected households to rebuild income streams, strengthen local markets, and transition toward economic self-reliance.

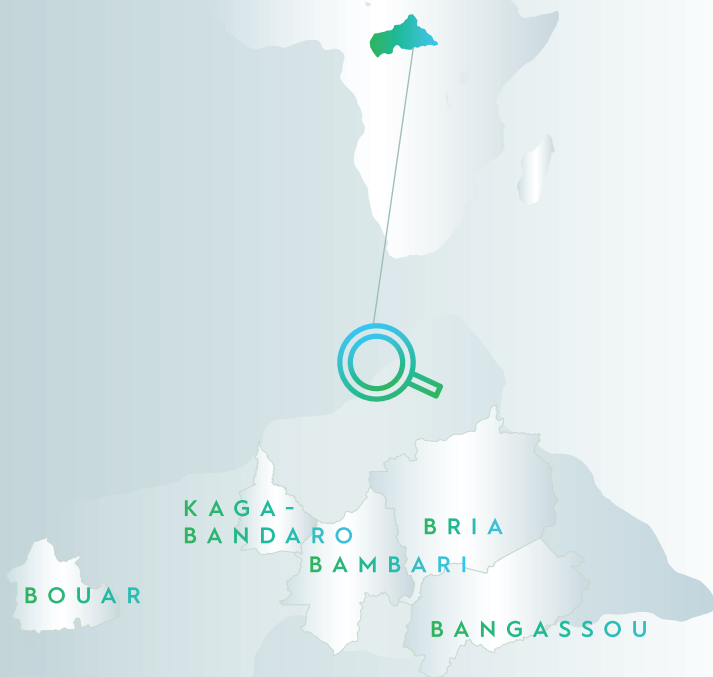
Working in coordination with local authorities, the programme uses a community-led targeting approach to identify highly vulnerable returnees, 46% of whom are women. Through this model, the programme helped establish a livestock fattening cooperative supported by approximately USD 6,000 in catalytic livelihood financing, complemented by beneficiary co-financing and a 100m² operational site provided by local authorities.

The programme's early success has already triggered additional local reinvestment. Authorities have committed further land to expand activities into poultry farming and cattle fattening, signalling growing confidence in both the sustainability and scalability of the model across other conflict-affected communities.

Beyond restoring incomes, the initiative reflects a broader lesson emerging across the IDSF portfolio: when displaced populations gain access to livelihoods, productive assets, and functioning local systems, they overwhelmingly seek to rebuild their lives within their own communities. Small catalytic investments, anchored in local ownership and market-based opportunities, can help shift communities from prolonged dependency toward economic participation, resilience, and long-term stability while reducing the pressures that often drive forced mobility over time.



Central African Republic

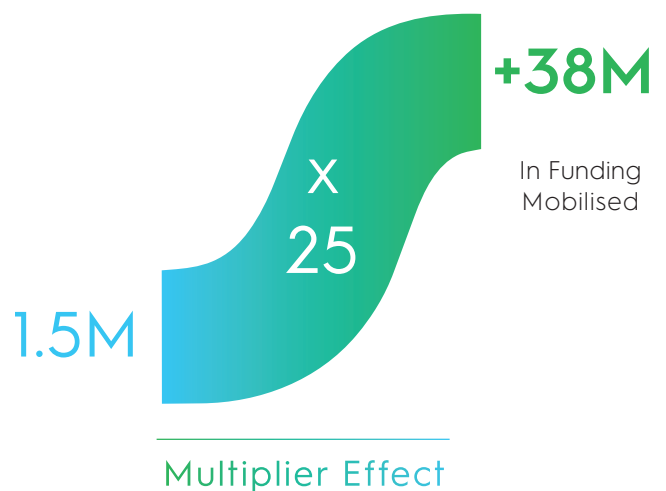


Programme Overview

The Joint Programme strengthens national and decentralised leadership, coordination, and institutional capacity on durable solutions while advancing sustainable local integration pathways for IDPs in the pilot region of Bria. It positions Bria as an innovative and cost-effective model for government-led solutions, demonstrating scalable approaches that national and local authorities can replicate across other displacement-affected regions of the country. By linking the durable solutions agenda to broader national frameworks on social cohesion, stabilisation, and local development, it fosters peaceful coexistence and strengthens resilience among IDPs, returnees, and host communities.

1.500.000 

Total Approved Allocation (USD)



Achievements

NATIONAL LEADERSHIP AND COORDINATION

Following the launch of the revised National Strategy on Durable Solutions (2024–2028) in 2024 and the development of six regional action plans in 2025, the IDSF-supported programme positioned durable solutions as a national investment priority within broader development and peacebuilding frameworks. By strengthening government coordination systems and aligning durable solutions with economic recovery priorities, the IDSF has helped unlock significant financing to support displaced persons, returnees, and host communities.

PUNOs



Central African Republic

→ The programme has catalysed a US\$32 million joint investment from the UN Peacebuilding Fund and the African Development Bank (AfDB) for the “Agricultural Transformation and Support to Durable Solutions for Displaced, Returnees and Host Communities” initiative in the regions of Mambéré-Kadéï and Nana-Mambéré. In a country where agriculture sustains approximately 90% of the population, the programme directly links durable solutions to livelihoods recovery, food security, and local economic stabilisation. The initiative expands access to land for returnees, particularly women and youth; increases agricultural productivity for IDPs and host communities through seeds, tools, and technical support; and strengthens collaborative farming models that foster economic resilience, social cohesion, and peaceful coexistence in displacement-affected areas.

→ In parallel, the area-based approach piloted in Bria (Haute-Kotto) has demonstrated strong potential for replication and scale up, mobilising more than US\$6.5 million in complementary financing from the Peacebuilding Fund to expand stabilisation and durable solutions interventions, strengthen access to civil documentation, and advance housing, land, and property rights. Results achieved as a result of IDSF’s initial investment have helped mobilise an additional US\$500,000 from the United States Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) to improve access to safe water services in conflict-affected communities where armed violence, climate shocks, weak infrastructure, and limited agricultural inputs continue to disrupt livelihoods and access to basic services. Together, these investments are restoring critical service delivery systems while creating the conditions required for longer-term recovery and local integration.

→ At the national level, the programme has reactivated and operationalised the National Working Group on Durable Solutions, which met monthly throughout 2025 under the leadership of the Director of Cabinet of the Ministry of Humanitarian Action, Solidarity, and National Reconciliation (MAHSRN). After several years of inactivity, the Working Group now provides a functioning national coordination platform that aligns government, UN, and partner efforts around a shared durable solutions agenda.



+15K

More than 15K IDPs and host communities reached by intention surveys



+20K

20K individuals gained access to WASH and health services through the scalable pilot in Bria

Central African Republic

SUSTAINABLE LOCAL INTEGRATION OF IDPS IN BRIA

In Bria, the programme implemented an integrated area-based approach that addressed key consequences of displacement by strengthening housing, land, and property governance; improved health and WASH infrastructure for 20,000 people; and expanded access to sustainable livelihoods for 1,000 beneficiaries, including 53% internally displaced persons (IDPs), 36% host community members, 62% women, and 70% youth. By supporting institutional and community-based mechanisms to prevent and resolve land-related disputes, the programme is reinforcing tenure security and reducing tensions between displaced and host populations. Together, these interventions are enabling IDPs whose lives have been disrupted by violence and climate-related shocks to rebuild stability, restore livelihoods, and pursue long-term solutions that allow them to live safely and with dignity within their communities.

Challenges and Lessons Learned



Limited technical capacity in planning, monitoring systems, and implementation tools—combined with constrained human resources at both central and decentralised levels—continued to affect the pace of implementation. Funding gaps also required the programme to prioritise activities and sequence delivery in phases, while seasonal access constraints during the rainy season delayed supervision missions, material delivery, and implementation timelines, particularly in remote and infrastructure-poor areas. Despite these constraints, the programme reinforced several strong operational practices. Early and sustained engagement with government institutions and community structures strengthened local ownership and implementation continuity. Decentralised, government-led delivery models demonstrated strong potential for scalability and replication across durable solutions programming. The programme also strengthened national capacities in displacement data collection, analysis, and use—including through Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), solutions profiling, and return assessments.

Chad

Programme Overview

The Joint Programme advances the twin objective of operationalising the Government's national durable solutions strategy while supporting its implementation at the local level in the Lake Province to expand pathways for local integration, relocation, and voluntary return. It places strong emphasis on government leadership, institutional ownership, and inter-agency coordination, aligning implementation with an approach that strengthens coherence between humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding efforts.

1.500.000 

Total Approved Allocation (USD)

Achievements

In 2025 the programme advanced important technical and institutional milestones to strengthen the National Durable Solutions Strategy's operational readiness and alignment with national development priorities. It supported revisions to the strategy to reflect the evolving displacement context and align it with the Government's new National Development Plan, "Chad Connexion 2030." This integration anchors durable solutions within broader national planning frameworks and introduces measurable targets, including a national objective to reduce the number of IDPs by 60% by 2030.

GOVERNMENT CAPACITY

At the sub-national level, programme support facilitated the integration of durable solution priorities into Territorial Action Plans of two provinces, and provided technical assistance for the drafting of 15 provincial action plans. These efforts reinforced the transition from policy development toward localised implementation and accountability mechanisms and are strengthening provincial government ownership of the agenda.

PUNOs



Chad

DATA STEWARDSHIP

The programme also provided specialised technical support for the development of an integrated information management system under the joint leadership of the Ministry of Humanitarian Action and the National Commission for the Reception and Reintegration of Refugees and Returnees (CNARR). To strengthen national technical capacities, the programme organised a South-South learning mission to Mali, exposing MASSAH and CNARR officials to Mali's centralised displacement data management systems, biometric registration approaches, and inter-agency coordination mechanisms. Through exchanges with the Direction Nationale du Développement Social and field visits, the delegation examined operational tools for collecting, analysing, and managing displacement data, including the use of national digital platforms such as DNDS Brave ODK.

These exchanges provided practical insights into how governments can institutionalise displacement data systems and strengthen accountability, coordination, and evidence-based planning. By investing in South-South technical cooperation, the programme has helped lay the foundational systems required to operationalise durable solutions legislation, monitor progress, and strengthen long-term government stewardship of the displacement response.

Challenges and Lessons Learned

Despite the programme's sustained advocacy and technical support, the Government of Chad has not yet formally endorsed the National Durable Solutions Strategy. Although competing priorities have delayed the strategy's formal endorsement, strong provincial ownership provided the necessary leverage to sustain central engagement and foster intra-governmental advocacy. This highlighted how sub-national engagement can be a powerful catalyst for central policy adoption.

Structural and institutional weaknesses in data governance, including fragmented data ownership, limited technical infrastructure, and uneven capacities across national entities and national/sub-national levels, remain significant challenges.



+128

128 participants
(36% women) trained
on durable solutions
concepts and planning



Spotlight on CAR

PROSPERITY AS A PEACE DIVIDEND

In Bria, a town marked by years of crisis and successive waves of forced displacement, durable solutions are taking shape through a deliberate and structured approach to economic inclusion. Through IDSF's support, IDPs, returnees from Sudan, and members of host communities are rebuilding livelihoods together through shared economic activities. This collective approach not only restores individual livelihoods, but it rebuilds economic interdependency and social trust eroded by conflict.

Some groups are already seeing tangible results. The livestock group Mâi Ködörö ("Develop the country" in Sango) received support to construct an enclosure and purchase fifteen vaccinated goats and underwent training from the Regional Directorate of Livestock on disease prevention and animal care. In Rabat, a group of returnees received support to establish a community shop supplying essential goods to residents who previously had to travel four kilometres for basic necessities. The sewing collective "Women for Peace and Social Cohesion" received sewing kits, wax fabrics, and start-up financing to launch their activities.

Across 40 supported groups reaching 1,000 beneficiaries, 62.5% of participants are women, 53% are internally displaced persons, 11% are returnees, and 36% are host community members. This approach has helped reduce tensions linked to competition over scarce resources by creating shared economic interests and positive interdependence among communities.

The results are already demonstrating sustainability. Several groups have reached profitability and are reinvesting income to expand their enterprises—an early signal that the model is generating returns beyond the initial investment and building the self-reliance that durable solutions require. In Bria, collective enterprise is proving to be more than an economic intervention: it is a mechanism for rebuilding trust, restoring dignity, and creating the conditions under which displaced and host populations can pursue a shared future.



Colombia

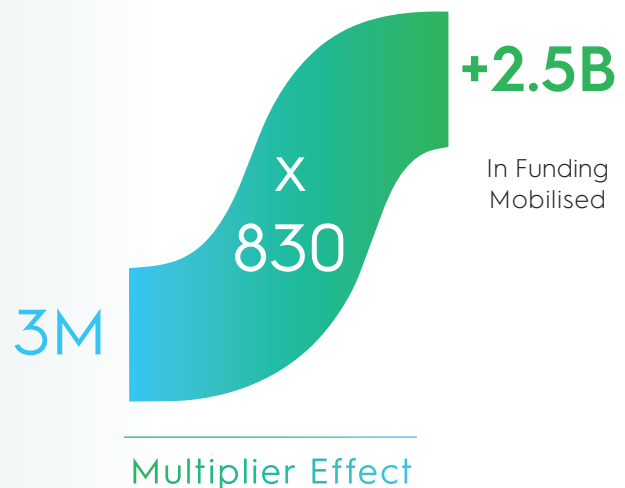


Programme Overview

Anchored in Colombia's core legislative frameworks (Law 1448, Law 2421, the Peace Agreement, and the National Development Plan), the Joint Programme is institutionalising a multisectoral, territorial approach to enable sustainable livelihoods, secure land rights, and the long-term integration of displacement-affected communities. To move from policy design to large-scale implementation, the Joint Programme relies on a four-pillar strategy: supporting the development and rollout of the Durable Solutions CONPES with sustainable financing mechanisms; enabling decentralised, area-based planning, co-designed with local authorities and communities; and strengthening national data systems and analytical tools to underpin evidence-based, targeted policymaking.

3.000.000 

Total Approved Allocation (USD)



PUNOs



Achievements

GOVERNMENT CAPACITY

The programme supported the formulation and approval of the Durable Solutions CONPES 4180 (2025), Colombia's highest-level public policy instrument, backed by US\$2.5 billion in national investment over a ten-year period. Given that the CONPES defines 66 strategic actions to be implemented by 24 national entities, the programme catalysed sectoral engagement across government institutions to align policies from several ministries with the solutions agenda, including the Ministries of Housing, Land, Labour, and Social Protection.



+2.5B

US\$2.5 billion in national investment for durable solutions over a ten-year period

TERRITORIAL IMPLEMENTATION

Through highly participatory, area-based planning with local authorities and displacement-affected communities, the programme finalised seven micro-territorial durable solutions plans targeting over 51,000 IDPs. Crucially, local governments are moving from design to execution, actively implementing selected actions, while multiple municipalities have formally established local coordination mechanisms to accelerate early delivery. The plans are also instrumental in unlocking funding from international financial institutions, including by serving as the basis for discussions between the Andean Development Bank (CAF) and the Mayor's office in Quibdó on potential concessional financing for local infrastructure linked to durable solutions.



+1M

US\$1 million leveraged from the UN MPTF for Peace for a data pilot in Tumaco



+7

Micro-territorial durable solutions plan developed, covering 51K IDPs

DATA MEASUREMENT AND MONITORING TOOLS

The Durable Solutions measurement framework has entered the national-level pilot testing phase and will be progressively institutionalised within the National Statistical system, aligned with EGRIS recommendations. The programme also expanded innovative data partnerships, including engaging the World Bank/Joint Data Centre on the costs of exclusion and benefits of integration; and designing a territorial characterisation instrument with IMPACT-REACH to support area-based approaches.



+2K IDPs

Consultation with 2K IDPs informed policy proposals and operational innovations embedded in the CONPES.

Challenges and Lessons Learned

Frequent institutional turnover, coordination gaps, and worsening security conditions created delays in programme implementation. A key lesson learned is that multi-level initiatives require early institutional anchoring, including in formal national mechanisms and operational tools. Translating national commitments into concrete territorial actions requires sustained interinstitutional coordination, active participation of local authorities, and community engagement processes that build trust between IDPs and host communities.



+1K / +32

More than 1K municipalities and 32 departmental governments collect and report data on internal displacement

Ethiopia

Programme Overview

The Joint Programme strengthens federal and regional leadership on durable solutions by supporting the development of strategic frameworks to address internal displacement, strengthen technical and institutional capacity, improve access to and use of displacement data, and demonstrate scalable solutions that build community resilience, social cohesion, and long-term recovery.

2.500.000 

Total Approved Allocation (USD)

Achievements

GOVERNMENT CAPACITY

Building on the successful 2024 launch of Ethiopia's National Solutions Strategy, the programme pivoted from strategic design to operational execution and capital mobilisation. Thanks to sustained engagement with the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Planning and Development, durable solutions priorities are reflected in the recently finalised INFF.

Meanwhile, catalytic pilot interventions co-designed with local authorities and communities are advancing conflict-sensitive programming and unlocking access to banking, mobile connectivity, education, and livelihoods opportunities for thousands of displaced people. The Qoloji Fayda National Identification Registration Initiative alone reached 34,216 individuals in 2025, uploaded 30,679 records to the national ID database, and issued 12,967 ID cards, significantly expanding access to formal systems and economic inclusion.

At the same time, these interventions are generating practical evidence for scaling durable solutions through government systems and partnerships, helping shift responses to displacement away from short-term humanitarian assistance toward development-led approaches anchored in long-term resilience and recovery.

PUNOs



Ethiopia

DATA STEWARDSHIP

A large-scale Household-Level Survey (HLS) summarised into a Solutions Index (SI) was deployed with 1,967 returning IDP households and 1,604 non-displaced resident households, to enable decision-makers at the local level to allocate resources strategically and design context-specific solutions. To unlock sustainable urban integration for the Qoloji displacement site, the programme delivered multi-scale land suitability analyses and a government-adopted institutional framework—establishing the data-driven spatial architecture required to decongest settlements, formalise land tenure, and mobilise resources for long-term housing solutions.

COMMUNITY RESILIENCE AND SOCIAL COHESION

To strengthen social cohesion, the programme engaged 393 community representatives and participants—including at least 60 women—across Afar, Amhara, Tigray, and Somali Regions in targeted peacebuilding consultations, dispute resolution training, and joint service prioritisation. Livelihood and economic resilience interventions, including business creation support and start-up capital, successfully reached 220 displacement-affected families and households (including at least 28 female-headed households), alongside 130 individual beneficiaries and returnees (73% women). At the local level, the programme formalised three government-endorsed Community Action Plans (CAPs) to guide partner interventions, established four integrated Area-Based Approach (ABA) centres to optimise multi-sectoral service delivery, and deployed Cash-for-Work (CFW) initiatives to rehabilitate vital economic and environmental infrastructure.

Challenges and Lessons Learned

At the national level, the absence of a single coordinating government entity, designated to lead the durable solutions agenda, created challenges in establishing strategic alignment and consistent stakeholder follow-up. Furthermore, the predictability of funding remains a constraint. However, leveraging the national financing strategy under the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) presents a highly strategic opportunity to institutionalise the sustained financing required for long-term solutions. A primary takeaway from the past year is that durable solutions cannot be pursued in silos. To ensure long-term viability, governance and economic interventions must be tightly integrated while prioritising youth engagement and psychosocial support.



Iraq



Programme Overview

The Joint Programme responds to the urgent need to accelerate durable solutions for Iraq's displacement-affected populations, which continues to be constrained by weak government data systems, fragmented institutional workflows, limited interoperability, and procedural barriers to accessing compensation and housing, land, and property (HLP) rights. The programme focuses on three transformational elements—data harmonisation; to improved transparency in, and efficiency in compensation claims; and the development of a national financing policy for durable solutions that directly supports the implementation of a Durable Solutions Roadmap.

1.500.000 

Total Approved Allocation (USD)

Achievements

DATA HARMONISATION

Leveraging a systemic baseline diagnostic across key government entities, the programme deployed practical digital solutions to modernise displacement-related data management systems. This included secure data exchange systems and an automated reporting tool, which standardise outputs, reduce human error, and drive real-time, evidence-based decision-making. In addition, the Ministry of Migration and Displaced (MoMD) and the Joint Crisis Coordination Centre (JCC) received new physical and cloud-based servers, alongside advanced data visualisation software, directly improving their data storage, analysis, and reporting functions.

The programme ensured sustainable uptake of these new systems by upskilling 27 government staff—exceeding original targets—and including 13 women, an important step toward addressing the gender divide in Iraq's data and IT sectors.

IMPROVED ACCESS TO COMPENSATION CLAIMS

A comprehensive HLP and compensation reform was endorsed during the first parliamentary engagement, with participants committing to further legislative and executive follow-up. The design and development of a pilot digital platform for compensation claims processing is now underway – streamlining access to redress, de-risking the claims pipeline, and laying a strong foundation for the programme’s next phase. Collectively, these activities established the analytical basis, stakeholder alignment, and political buy-in necessary to support implementation under the project extension, particularly the development and piloting of a digital compensation claims processing system and associated institutional reform. Strengthened systems for data management, reporting, and compensation processes will support more transparent, efficient, and accessible services for vulnerable groups, including IDPs, returnees, female-headed households, and households facing documentation or legal barriers.



+20

Technical trainings on data management targeting 27 government staff (48% women)



+6

Capacity assessments conducted

Challenges and Lessons Learned

Government institutions continue to rely on manual workflows, outdated hardware, inconsistent data validation practices, and limited cybersecurity safeguards. Early assumptions on the pace of digital transformation had to be recalibrated, taking into account low institutional readiness and structural issues such as recurring power interruptions. Steady progress relied on a sequenced approach with incremental, capacity-aligned milestones, gradual adoption, and continuous skills development. One of the programme’s key lessons learned in 2025 was that digital tools alone cannot strengthen institutional performance unless government staff also receive the practical training, technical support, and confidence required to use them effectively. The programme also demonstrated that sustained engagement with government counterparts remains essential for maintaining institutional trust, strengthening collaboration, and developing a more nuanced understanding of systemic operational bottlenecks, enabling implementation challenges to be identified and addressed in real time. These lessons will inform the next phase of the programme as digital reforms expand to compensation systems, climate-displacement registration, and broader intergovernmental data coordination mechanisms.



// IOM 2025 TECHNICAL CAPACITY BUILDING SESSION FOR

Spotlight on Iraq



DIGITAL JUSTICE FOR MILLIONS OF IRAQ'S DISPLACED

For Iraqis displaced by conflict, recovery depends not only on returning home, but on being able to access compensation, documentation, housing, land, and property rights. Since 2019, only 27% of registered returnee households have received financial entitlements, e.g. financial grants, monthly pensions or residential land allocations. Government systems supporting these rights have long relied on fragmented records, manual workflows, outdated infrastructure, and limited interoperability across institutions. For many displaced families trying to rebuild homes, recover property, or restart their lives, lengthy administrative procedures became an additional barrier at a moment of profound vulnerability and uncertainty.

Now, funding from IDSF is helping to resolve this bottleneck by working with stakeholders, from judges to parliamentarians, to understand the barriers, and design a pilot digital platform for compensation claims processing. The reform aims not only to improve administrative efficiency, but also to make the system more accessible, transparent, and responsive to the needs of citizens.

“With political will and institutional commitment, Iraq can implement effective and timely solutions that respond to the real needs of victims and their families,” said Mrs. Basma Baseem, member of Parliament. Indeed, implementation of a 12-month action plan focused on enhancing speed and efficiency of the compensation claims process is well underway. A digital platform to streamline case management will be piloted in Anbar, Salah al-Din, and Mosul, while compensation committee staff will be trained to improve service delivery. Reforms in law, policy and regulation, institutional structures, data systems, and financial sustainability will not only make a tangible difference for over one million IDPs but also build trust and transparency into the current referral and compensation system.



Mozambique



NIASSA

CABO DELGADO

NAMPULA

ZAMBEZIA

SOFALA

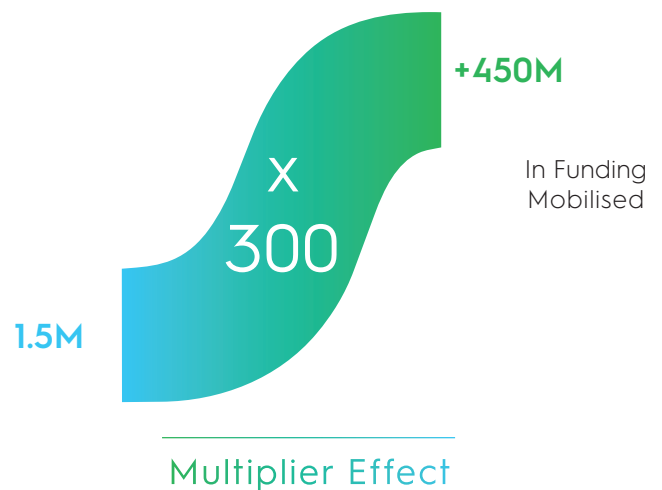
Programme Overview

The Joint Programme supports the operationalisation of the national Policy and Strategy for Internal Displacement Management (PEGDI 2025-2029) as well as its Action Plan (PEGDIAP 2025-2029), launched by the Government with a commitment to place 60% of prioritised IDPs on pathways to durable solutions. Operating through a single, integrated Durable Solutions Model, the programme delivers institutional capacity-building, data modernisation, policy advisory, and targeted, community-driven interventions.

1.500.000



Total Approved Allocation (USD)



Achievements

GOVERNMENT LEADERSHIP

Building on the successful adoption of the National Policy and Strategy for Internal Displacement Management (PEGDI 2025-2029), the programme shifted toward operationalising the PEGDI Action Plan by strengthening implementation structures, advancing solutions measurement systems, mobilising development financing, and establishing multidimensional coordination platforms in provinces such as Cabo Delgado and Sofala. These efforts positioned durable solutions as a strategic investment priority for both the Government and development partners.

PUNOs



Mozambique

Building on this foundation, the IDSF played a catalytic role in mobilising a US\$450 million World Bank Prevention and Resilience Allocation (PRA) by supporting upstream policy dialogue, integrating IDP priorities into financing discussions. Through sustained engagement with the World Bank and Government counterparts, the programme helped embed displacement-related milestones focused on access to justice, rule of law, economic inclusion, and equitable service delivery, particularly for crisis-affected youth and historically marginalised communities.

DATA FOR SOLUTIONS

Marked by deepening national ownership, 2025 saw the practical application of Mozambique's Solutions Progress Analytical Framework System—capitalising on prior investments to establish a best-in-class model for measuring solutions progress through the integration of data from operational sources, statistical systems and community perceptions. A first pilot was conducted via a joint data collection exercise in Sofala Province, which concurrently provided a catalytic roadmap for scaling this data-driven approach to other displacement affected urban areas such as the Greater Pemba Municipality. Efforts to further institutionalise solutions monitoring are taking shape through the PEGDI Dashboard, which will provide a real-time, consolidated view of progress on the Action Plan.

INCLUSIVE COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

A final round of community consultations reached 9,480 households across the four northern provinces of Cabo Delgado, Niassa, Zambezia, and Nam-pula. Using a mix of deep-dive surveys, focus groups, and field observations, these consultations captured critical community perspectives on the prospects for local integration, return, and relocation, which were widely disseminated to government, humanitarian and development actors to guide mid-term to long-term planning.



+3

Federal government agencies and 1 state agency collecting data on internal displacement



+71

Focus group discussions



+450M

US\$450 million mobilised in World Bank Prevention and Resilience Allocation



+9.5K

Households engaged in community consultations to maximise accountability & understand IDP needs



+79

Government officials engaged in policy dialogues and workshops



+21

key informant interviews



+40

Observational walks

Mozambique

Challenges and Lessons Learned

Political and social disruptions following the 2024 presidential elections and subsequent government transition delayed data-sharing agreements. Additionally, capacity gaps at the sub-national level remain a challenge, as district authorities often have limited exposure to durable solutions concepts and measurement frameworks despite their central role in implementing the PEGDI Action Plan. A key lesson from 2025 is that joint field implementation with Government counterparts is critical to building sustainable capacity and reinforcing national ownership. Strong institutional buy-in at national and technical level allows for integration of planning, community engagement, and reconstruction and resettlement coordination. Finally, combining quantitative indicators with qualitative community perspectives remains essential to ensure measurement frameworks reflect the lived realities of displaced populations.



Nigeria



Programme Overview

The Joint Programme addresses internal displacement in Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe (BAY) and Benue states by strengthening government capacity at federal, state, and Local Government Area (LGA) levels. It reinforces coordination mechanisms, unlocks innovative financing, strengthens data stewardship, and improves protection outcomes at the state level.

3.000.000 

Total Approved Allocation (USD)



Multiplier Effect



300 M
World Bank
funding



11 M
EU
funding

Achievements

GOVERNMENT CAPACITY

The Joint Programme strengthened government ownership and institutional leadership on the durable solutions agenda by building capacity at federal, state, and Local Government Area (LGA) levels and supporting major milestones, including:

→ Catalysing large-scale development financing for durable solutions, including the mobilisation of a US\$300 million World Bank SOLID project loan and €11 million in EU INTPA financing—demonstrating the programme's ability to translate upstream coordination and policy reform into scaled, government-led investment.

PUNOs



Nigeria

→ The drafting and validation of the National Strategy on Durable Solutions for Nigeria's Internally Displaced Persons (2026–2030), a critical step toward institutionalising durable solutions within the federal policy architecture. The strategy establishes a unified framework to align federal, state, and partner interventions and strengthens a whole-of-society approach to addressing internal displacement. The formal launch of the Strategy is expected in 2026.

→ Transitioning coordination systems into structured governance mechanisms and integrating priority LGA actions across BAY states into State Action Plans (SAPs), enabling LGA-led implementation, and the unlocking of increased domestic budget allocations.

DATA STEWARDSHIP

The programme advanced state-led data systems for durable solutions delivery through the provision of ICT and power infrastructure to three key state institutions following a 2024 gap assessment, including Ministries of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (MRRR) in Borno and Adamawa and the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) in Yobe. Investments in secure digital infrastructure—including laptops, tablets, servers, solar systems, and reporting equipment—advanced 60% of the project target for institutional strengthening and reduced reporting delays by 40%, enabling faster government responses to displacement trends, return movements, and emerging needs.

PROTECTION OUTCOME

Across BAY and Benue, the programme institutionalised alternative dispute resolution mechanisms by training judicial officers, lawyers, government officials, and community and traditional leaders to accelerate conflict resolution, including across 200+ family, land, civil and community-level disputes. The Joint Programme also supported the issuance of 129,576 legal documents, enabling displaced populations to transition into formal administrative, digital, and financial systems and significantly advancing their economic and social reintegration. By restoring legal identity and access to formal systems, the programme established a critical foundation for scaling economic inclusion under the World Bank's \$300 million SOLID programme—particularly its economic empowerment pillar—which can now reach and support more than 100,000 displaced individuals and host community members, an outcome that would not have been possible without these upstream investments in legal inclusion and institutional capacity.



2026-30

Supported development and validation of National Durable Strategy



+450

Personnel trained in data stewardship (2026-2030)



+2.1K

Households reached (through mobility assessments)



+129K

Legal documents issued

Nigeria

Challenges and Lessons Learned

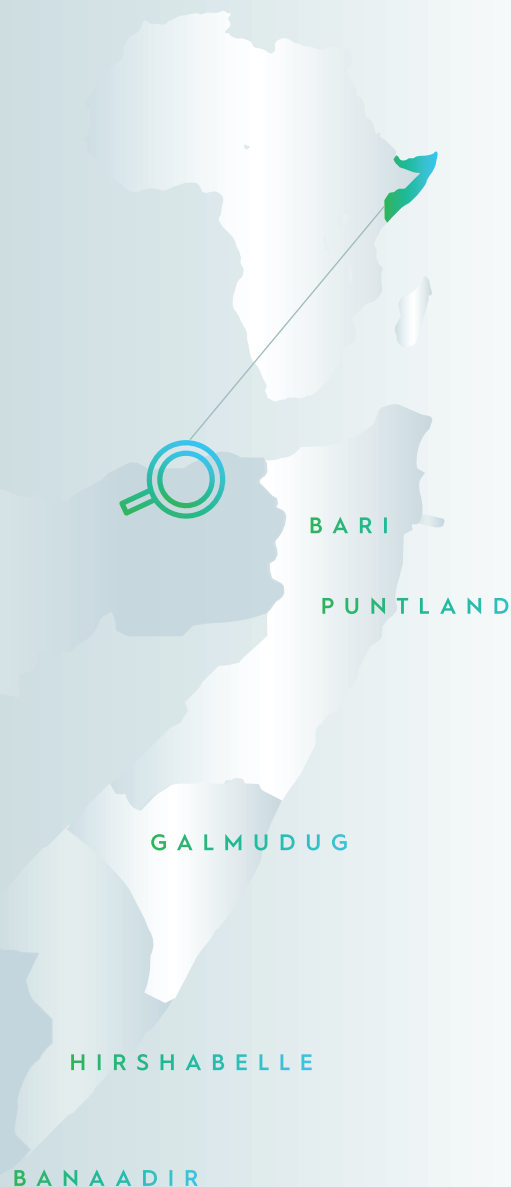
Implementation operated in a highly fragile service delivery environment characterised by high turnover among frontline workers, limited specialised services, and inconsistent state-level engagement due to competing government priorities. These constraints delayed planning cycles, disrupted data collection, and strained coordinated implementation across sectors, particularly at state and Local Government Area (LGA) levels. Limited access to functional digital devices also reduced the efficiency of real-time case management and data synchronisation in hard-to-reach communities. Coordination challenges among UN agencies also at times slowed alignment around a common operational approach and narrative.

In response, the programme reinforced a core lesson emerging across all targeted states: durable solutions advance most effectively when government officials directly lead implementation and institutions receive the technical resources, systems, and knowledge required to sustain delivery. The programme also demonstrated the central role of community-based structures in strengthening early detection, referral pathways, and trustbuilding, particularly through the engagement of IDP leaders, women-led groups, and civil society actors.

Strong practices emerging from states such as Yobe—including the establishment of a high-level Policy Advisory Committee and the allocation of 24.6% of the state budget toward SAP implementation—demonstrated growing political ownership of the durable solutions agenda. These experiences reaffirm that with stronger coordination mechanisms, sustained institutional capacity, and aligned political leadership across federal, state, and local levels, government-led durable solutions can transform fragmented interventions into scalable and sustainable systems.



Somalia



19.7M
commitment
from AfDB



11 M
from the
European
Union



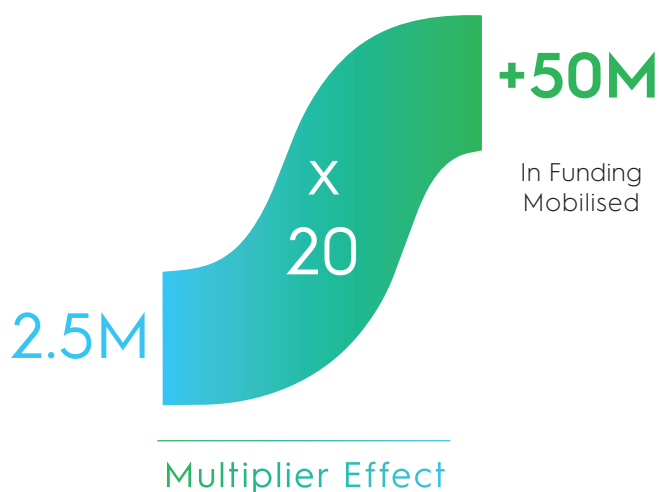
15 M
from Switzerland,
the Netherlands,
and Norway

Programme Overview

The Joint Programme supports the Federal Government of Somalia in implementing the National Solutions Pathways Action Plan (2024-2029) - a costed plan to support 1 million IDPs in advancing towards solutions, anchored in the National Transformation Plan. The programme strengthens federal coordination mechanisms, advances evidence-based analysis and solutions financing, and promotes bottom-up, inclusive consensus-building alongside scaled, area-based approaches to durable solutions delivery.

2.500.000

Total Approved Allocation (USD)



Achievements

GOVERNMENT CAPACITY AND OPERATIONAL COORDINATION STRENGTHENED

By supporting the Federal Government's capacity to operationalise coordination structures under the National Solutions Pathways Action Plan (2024-2029), the programme helped strengthen the institutional foundations required to scale durable solutions as a national development priority. Key achievements in 2025 included:

PUNOs



Somalia

The programme catalysed downstream investment for durable solutions, including African Development Bank financing for Somalia's first large-scale integration model in Dolow, unlocking land tenure, climate-resilient housing, and livelihoods opportunities for 128,000 IDPs. The programme also mobilised an additional €11 million from the European Union and €15 million from Switzerland, the Netherlands, and Norway. For the first time globally, durable solutions were embedded into Somalia's national financing architecture through integration into the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF), supported by IDSF's groundwork in developing a coherent National Solutions Financing Strategy. The programme also launched national digital platform to track durable solutions investments and results, enabling the National Centre for Rural Development and Durable Solutions to aggregate data on interventions, financing, and geographic coverage to strengthen prioritisation, transparency, and accountability under the Action Plan. These efforts are helping shift the policy response in Somalia from short-term humanitarian assistance toward long-term development planning.

IMPROVED DATA, TOOLS, AND NORMATIVE FRAMEWORKS

In 2025, the programme finalised the Data for Solutions Toolkit to strengthen national capacity to generate, harmonise, and use displacement data to measure progress toward durable solutions. Established as the country's reference framework for "Data for Solutions," the toolkit standardises definitions, methodologies, and reporting across institutions while aligning national practices with global standards. Its formal handover to the National Centre for Rural Development and Durable Solutions (NCRDS) embeds data stewardship within a national institution, strengthening government ownership and sustainability. Built around three pillars - joint planning; joint methodologies and data collection; and joint data management, dissemination, reporting, and evaluation - the toolkit equips stakeholders with practical tools to improve data comparability, coordination, and evidence-based decision-making. Key components include a standardised context analysis tool, outcome indicators for durable solutions, guidance on integrating administrative IDP data into official statistics, and common documentation standards to strengthen transparency and quality assurance. National authorities validated the toolkit, with publication on the government's website expected by mid-2026. The implementation of the government-led Durable Solutions Progress (DSP) Survey, the first nationally-owned household assessment aligned with the IASC Criteria, led by the NCRDS jointly with the Somali National Bureau of Statistics (SNBS), covers 75% of the country's IDPs and provides a baseline for the Action Plan Monitoring and Evaluation framework and helps inform inclusive urban development.



+75%

Government-led Durable Solutions Progress Survey increased IDP caseload coverage to 75%



+45K

45K beneficiaries of the Bosaso upgrading strategy for settlement and housing and livelihoods



+391

Respondents reached on protection and conflict sensitivity analysis (90% IDPs, 80% women)



+300ha

300 ha of public land around Barwaqo designated for resettlement and services for IDPs

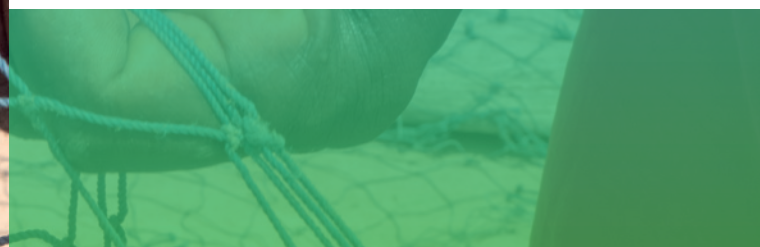
Somalia

URBAN AND TERRITORIAL STRATEGIES AND FRAMEWORKS LEVEL

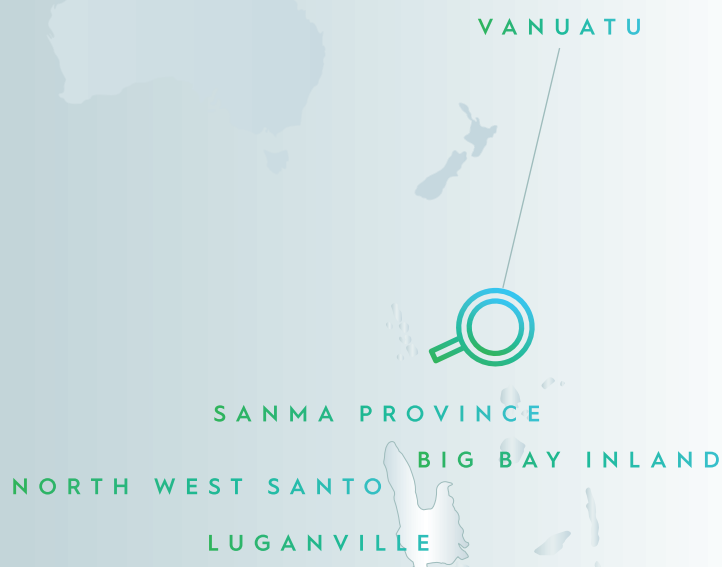
The programme advanced settlement upgrading and housing solutions through community-led planning and national policy reform. In Bosaso, it supported a new upgrading strategy and phased implementation plan for 45,000 beneficiaries is aligning localised approaches with municipal planning to strengthen investments and partner coordination. In Baidoa, it developed the Slaughterhouse Area Development Plan to guide livelihoods planning for approximately 20,000 IDPs in Barwago, creating a replicable model for other settlements. Nationally, the consolidation of a National Housing Policy alongside the development of Best Practice materials on housing have outlined pathways for homegrown and private-sector-enabled pathways for upscaling IDP housing solutions. Together, these initiatives are expanding access to housing and livelihood opportunities for internally displaced persons and host communities - a critical step towards durable solutions, given that secure housing and sustainable livelihoods are foundational to long-term reintegration and self-reliance.

Challenges and Lessons Learned

Absorptive capacity within key government counterparts constrained the pace of reforms at times, particularly when it came to data systems and complex technical tools. Effective programming requires front-loading data, diagnostics, and institutional alignment before moving into strategy design and capital-intensive interventions. Alignment with national systems prevented fragmentation and helped signal a decisive shift from humanitarian to development-oriented solutions. Adaptive management is essential in such a politically complex and capacity-constrained environment. Planning approaches that combined community participation, municipal leadership, and spatial analysis proved effective in addressing IDP-host community tensions and grounding solutions in lived realities.



Vanuatu

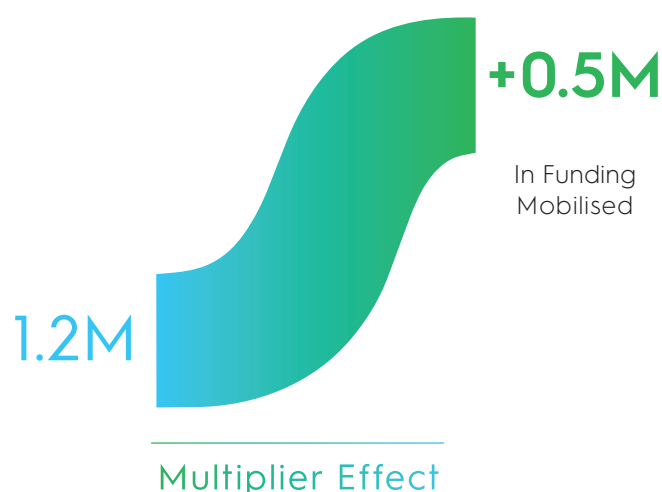


Programme Overview

The Joint Programme supports the Government of Vanuatu to move from ad-hoc disaster response towards a nationally owned system for implementing durable solutions to climate-induced internal displacement. This support is critical, as 80% of citizens live in hazard-prone areas impacted by gaps in relocation planning, displacement data systems, land tenure resolution, and service continuity. The programme focuses on three mutually reinforcing priorities: strengthening national governance through formalised coordination mechanisms for durable solutions; building displacement data systems to anticipate and plan for future climate vulnerability; and supporting community-led, rights-based relocation planning.

1.200.000 

Total Approved Allocation (USD)



Achievements

GOVERNMENT LEADERSHIP & COORDINATION

The programme secured a critical milestone with the Council of Ministers' formal endorsement of a national Durable Solutions Taskforce (DST) in August 2025. The Taskforce is co-chaired by the Ministries of Climate Change, Internal Affairs, and Lands and Natural Resources, bringing together actors from government, multilaterals, and civil society.

PUNOs



Vanuatu

Moving rapidly from mandate to execution, the DST has already approved a Displacement Solutions Roadmap and Planned Relocation Guidelines. To support DST, a Technical Working Group was also established to support technical discussions and maintain the momentum of government coordination. The programme is further supporting the recruitment of a National Durable Solutions Officer embedded in the Department of Climate Change to ensure dedicated national capacity and continuity beyond the project cycle.

EVIDENCE BASE AND DATA SYSTEMS

The programme advanced on several fronts to anticipate, track, and plan for climate-related displacement. A Scenario-based projections of internal climate mobility to 2050 were completed and validated with government officials and technical specialists. The model operates at a high spatial resolution and identifies potential rural-to-urban movement, intra-island consolidation, and depopulation risks in remote Area Councils. It also advanced a GIS-based assessment of hazards and displacement risks that laid the foundation for a Risk Index for Climate Displacement, a tool that will help identify where climate-related displacement may occur in the future.

In partnership with JIPS, the programme developed Vanuatu's first National Displacement Profile that drew from 80 sources including evacuation records, provincial reports, hazard assessments, DTM data, and policy documents. Once finalised, the Profile will provide consolidated evidence for implementing the Displacement Policy and designing durable solutions.

COMMUNITY-LED RELOCATION PLANNING

To ensure these national frameworks are firmly grounded in lived realities, the programme simultaneously supported community-level consultations with 68 individuals (40% female) in the Sanma province. Women, youth and community leaders were also actively engaged in key informant interviews and focus group discussions, conducted in Northwest Santo, Big Bay Inland and Luganville area councils. Consultations included discussions of displacement experiences, relocation pathways, community priorities, and customary practices. The programme also implemented community-level durable solutions through the DST's close engagement with the Marou community. The Marou community, comprised of 29 households, identified relocation within customary land boundaries as a potential solution to increasing climate hazards. The DST formally approved Marou for further support in August 2025, with further consultations and risk assessments to be conducted to ensure informed consent for relocation.



+60

Consultations with over 20 government agencies and 40 different entities in total



+68

68 individuals (40% women) reached through community-level engagement



+12

12 focus group discussions, 4 key informant interviews



+29

29 households from the Marou community to be relocated

Challenges and Lessons Learned

Implementation in 2025 was affected by the 7.3 magnitude earthquake that struck Port Vila in December 2024 and the subsequent six-month aftershock period, which required sustained emergency response that delayed longer-term displacement policy work. Political transitions, cabinet changes, and varying levels of engagement across ministries slowed decision-making.

The programme's experience highlighted the importance of sustained relationship-building, flexible sequencing, and dedicated government capacity in climate-displacement contexts. The creation of a Technical Working Group (TWG) to support the DST and the recruitment of a National Durable Solutions Officer within the Department of Climate Change are therefore critical not only as implementation milestones, but as foundations for long-term government ownership.

Climate-induced displacement planning requires strong evidence systems before durable solutions can be effectively deployed. Thus, the programme's investments into climate mobility projections, GIS risk analysis, the National Village Registry, and the National Displacement Profile directly respond to this need and support the creation of evidence systems that enable the Vanuatu Government to move from reactive disaster response towards anticipatory planning for relocation.



Yemen

Programme Overview

The Joint Programme supports national and local authorities in Yemen to advance area-based, development-oriented durable solutions to internal displacement in Aden, Marib, Taiz, and Lahj. The JP is anchored in Yemen's 2013 National Policy on IDPs and aims to strengthen government capacity, generate evidence on displacement needs, and support localised durable solutions planning in partnership with IDPs, host communities, civil society, and local authorities. The programme works across three linked areas: developing joint assessments on IDP needs and preferred solutions; supporting policy, legal, and institutional reform; and developing area-based plans that inform future development programming.

1.500.000 

Total Approved Allocation (USD)

Achievements

EVIDENCE BASE AND DATA SYSTEMS

The programme expanded the evidence base for durable solutions planning across Lahj, Marib, and Taiz, with IOM conducting 12,499 household interviews with IDPs, IDP returnees, and host community members. It also supported the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) in conducting IDP intention and profiling exercises across multiple governorates including Al-Dali', Aden, and Lahj. The programme supported the development of livelihood zone profiles for Taiz, Marib, Aden, and Lahj, and contributed to building data for food security and nutrition. These efforts will aid national and governorate-level actors to monitor conditions affecting IDPs inside and outside camps.

PUNOs



Yemen

GOVERNMENT CAPACITY AND INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION

The programme supported national authorities in clarifying institutional roles and arrangements for implementing the 2013 National IDP Policy by organising working sessions with the Executive Unit and other relevant institutions to create an initial policy framework, coordination matrix, and roadmap for future action. Capacity-building efforts have also strengthened national data systems and staff capacities through training 67 CSO staff on mapping, spatial data collection, household listing, survey methodologies, ethical consent, and digital data submission, which have improved geo-tagging accuracy, reduced duplicate entries, and generated a 40% increase in daily completed surveys.

LOCALISED DURABLE SOLUTIONS PLANNING

The programme supported the development of four localised Durable Solutions Plans of Action for Aden, Lahj, Marib, and Taiz and convened governorate-level workshops that brought together local authorities, civil society organisations, and humanitarian actors to identify priority needs, target high-impact districts, and shape area-based responses. While the plans have not yet received formal endorsement, the process strengthened local ownership, improved coordination among stakeholders, and established a foundation for more coherent, locally led durable solutions planning.

Challenges and Lessons Learned

Implementation was constrained by political fragmentation, bureaucratic delays, and access challenges, which slowed the rollout of some assessments and implementation actions. Coordination challenges between the Executive Unit and CSO affected data collection in some governorates. The experience shows that strong early commitment from all relevant government actors is essential to avoid delays. The programme generated useful evidence but did not demonstrate a strong catalytic pathway from assessment to implementation, upstream financing, or scalability. In future programmes, support would likely need to be conditional on clearer evidence that localised plans are operational, government counterparts are aligned and ready to act, and implementation planning is realistic period.



Looking Forward

FROM CATALYTIC INVESTMENTS TO SCALED DEVELOPMENT PATHWAYS

As the IDSF reflects on the evolution of its portfolio over the past two years, several strategic lessons are emerging that not only validate the Fund's catalytic model, but also point toward how durable solutions interventions will need to evolve in an increasingly fragile and fiscally constrained global environment. Experience across 10 pilot countries is reshaping how the Fund approaches engagement. Rather than treating development finance as a downstream conversation following programme implementation, Resident Coordinators and UN Country Teams are increasingly using the IDSF to engage governments, multilateral development banks, development finance institutions, and private-sector actors from the earliest stages of programme design. The objective is not simply to finance programmes, but to help governments build credible, investment-ready pathways capable of unlocking larger-scale financing over time.

Building on these lessons and early portfolio performance, the IDSF is poised to deepen and diversify its engagement in 2026. In March 2026, the Steering Committee approved new catalytic engagements in Mexico, Honduras, and Papua New Guinea, each focused on strengthening government ownership, financing readiness, institutional coordination, and data systems capable of supporting scalable and nationally led solutions in different displacement contexts.

At the same time, the Fund is deepening engagement in higher-impact displacement contexts where early institutional investments may unlock significantly larger recovery and stabilisation pathways. Syria represents one of the clearest examples of both the opportunity and the risk of inaction.

Working in close collaboration with the Resident Coordinator and UN Country Team, the Solutions Hub and IDSF are supporting the development of a government-led programme that draws on lessons emerging from Iraq, Afghanistan, Somalia, and Nigeria. The programme will focus on helping Syrian institutions rebuild the coordination systems, data infrastructure, financing frameworks, and territorial recovery approaches required to support long-term reintegration and large-scale investments in housing, infrastructure, livelihoods, and local economic recovery.

The urgency is clear. More than 7.4 million people remain internally displaced inside Syria, while over 13 million Syrians have experienced displacement during the conflict. Since the political transition in December 2024, more than 1.3 million refugees and approximately 1.7 million internally displaced Syrians have returned to their areas of origin or preferred destinations.² Yet many continue to face damaged infrastructure, weak local economies, housing insecurity, and limited access to services.

The strategic window now opening in Syria will not remain open indefinitely. Without early investments in governance systems, financing coordination, recovery planning, legal frameworks, and economic reintegration, large-scale returns risk becoming cyclical rather than sustainable.

These lessons are becoming increasingly relevant in countries facing severe fiscal and liquidity constraints, where durable solutions efforts must align with national budgets, development programmes, and broader economic recovery strategies to remain financially sustainable. Durable solutions cannot rely indefinitely on humanitarian financing alone. Over time, they must become integrated into national development planning, local economies, and public investment systems. As the portfolio expands, the IDSF will place greater emphasis on capturing lessons related to financing leverage, territorial approaches, public-private coordination, government ownership, and institutional sustainability to strengthen scalable partnership models across regions and contexts. The Fund will also deepen its focus on efficiency, accountability, and value-for-money through enhanced monitoring, stronger impact measurement, and clearer demonstration of the leverage effects generated by catalytic investments.

In an era defined by fragility, climate pressure, and rising displacement pressures, durable solutions are no longer only a humanitarian imperative—they are increasingly a development, economic stabilisation, and resilience strategy. The future of durable solutions will depend less on the scale of humanitarian spending and more on whether countries can build investment-ready pathways for inclusion, recovery, and long-term growth.

² United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), "Syrian Arab Republic," UNHCR Operational Data Portal, available at: [UNHCR Syria Country Page](#)

List of Acronyms

A B A	Area-Based Approach
A F D B	African Development Bank
B H A	Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance
C A P	Community Action Plan
C A F	Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean (Corporación Andina de Fomento)
C F W	Cash-for-Work
C N A R R	National Commission for the Reception and Reintegration of Refugees and Returnees
C O N P E S	Consejo Nacional de Política Económica y Social (National Council for Economic and Social Policy)
C S O	Central Statistical Organisation
D S P	Durable Solutions Progress
D S T	Durable Solutions Taskforce
D T M	Displacement Tracking Matrix
E G R I S S	Expert Group on Refugee, IDP and Statelessness Statistics
E U I N T P A	European Union International Partnerships
G I S	Geographic Information System
H L P	Housing, Land, and Property
H L S	Household-Level Survey
I A S C	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
I C T	Information and Communications Technology
I D P	Internally Displaced Person
I D S F	Internal Displacement Solutions Fund
I F I	International Financial Institution
I L O	International Labour Organisation
I O M	International Organisation for Migration
I N F F	Integrated National Financing Framework
I N F S	Integrated National Financing Strategy
I T	Information Technology
J C C	Joint Crisis Coordination Centre
J I P S	Joint IDP Profiling Service
J P	Joint Programme
L D C	Least Developed Country
L G A	Local Government Area
L L D C	Landlocked Developing Country
M A H S R N	Ministry of Humanitarian Action, Solidarity, and National Reconciliation
M A S S A H	Ministry of Humanitarian Action and National Solidarity
M D B	Multilateral Development Bank
M O M D	Ministry of Migration and Displaced
M P T F	Multi-Partner Trust Fund
M R R R	Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Resettlement
N C R D S	National Centre for Rural Development and Durable Solutions
N O R A D	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
O D K	Open Data Kit
P E G D I	Política e Estratégia de Gestão de Deslocados Internos
P E G D I A P	PEGDI Action Plan
P R A	Prevention and Resilience Allocation
P U N O S	Participating United Nations Organisations
S A P	State Action Plan
S E M A	State Emergency Management Agency
S I	Solutions Index
S I D S	Small Island Developing States
S N B S	Somali National Bureau of Statistics
S O L I D	Solutions for the Internally Displaced and Host Communities Project
T W G	Technical Working Group
U N	United Nations
U N D P	United Nations Development Programme
U N H C R	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
U S D	United States Dollar
W A S H	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
W B G	World Bank Group

IDSF Signature Indicators

OF NATIONAL STRATEGIES OR LOCAL DEVELOPMENT AND/OR CLIMATE ACTION PLANS THAT HAVE EMBEDDED LONG-TERM SOLUTIONS FOR INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT, AS A RESULT OF IDSF SUPPORT.

- 2 Chad
Territorial Action Plans for Lac and Hadjer Lamis
- 4 Ethiopia
Regional Plans
- 1 Iraq
- 2 Vanuatu
National Housing Policy (2025-2035) and Loss and Damage Policy

Total 9

OF NATIONAL OR SUB-NATIONAL SOLUTIONS STRATEGIES FOR INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT DEVELOPED AND ENDORSED BY GOVERNMENT

- 1 Car
National Strategy on DS (2024-2028)
- 1 Colombia
National Strategy + 7 microterritorial DS plans
- 7
- 1 Ethiopia
- 1 Mozambique
sub-national plan in Cabo Delgado
- 1 Nigeria
State Action Plan

Total 3

national strategies

Total 9

sub-national strategies

PARTICIPANTS IN INCLUSIVE NATIONAL CONSULTATIVE PROCESSES ON IDP SOLUTIONS CARRIED OUT WITH IDSF SUPPORT (DISAGGREGATED BY GENDER, IDPS, AND MEMBERS OF HOST COMMUNITIES)

- 6 CAR
- 133 Chad
- 1561 Colombia
- 191 Ethiopia
- 9 Iraq
- 8157 Mozambique
- 311 Nigeria
- 30 Somalia
- 27 Vanuatu

Total 10.421

Female



	6 CAR 82 Chad 954 Colombia 263 Ethiopia 13 Iraq 5522 Mozambique 249 Nigeria 93 Somalia 41 Vanuatu	Total 7.223 Male 
	6 CAR 5 Chad 454 Ethiopia 9480 Mozambique 400 Nigeria 25 Somalia	Total 10.370 IDPs:
	2 CAR 1303 Colombia 43 Ethiopia 160 Nigeria 4 Somalia	Total 1.512 Host communities
# OF UNCTS THAT HAVE MAPPED AND DEFINED ROLES, RESPONSIBILITIES, AND CAPACITIES TO DELIVER IDP SOLUTIONS STRATEGIES, WITH IDSF SUPPORT	1 CAR 1 Nigeria 1 Somalia 1 Vanuatu	Total 4
INCREASED # OF AGENCIES REPORTING DISPLACEMENT- RELATED ACTIVITIES THROUGH JOINT WORK PLANS (UNDER COOPERATION FRAMEWORKS	4 CAR 25 Ethiopia 2 Iraq 13 Mozambique 3 Nigeria	Total 47

OF INSTRUMENTS PRODUCED TO INFORM FINANCING OF IDP SOLUTIONS (E.G. ASSESSMENTS, FINANCING ROADMAPS, RAPID BUSINESS CASES)

7 CAR
3 Colombia
113 Nigeria
4 Somalia

Total 15

OF SUSTAINABLE NATIONAL FINANCING SOLUTIONS STRATEGIES ADOPTED BY GOVERNMENTS WITH IDSF SUPPORT

Total 0

OF COUNTRIES WITH STRENGTHENED DATA COLLECTION SYSTEMS ON DISPLACEMENT TO INFORM SOLUTIONS

2 CAR
1 Colombia
1 Iraq
1 Mozambique
1 Nigeria
1 Somalia
1 Vanuatu

Total 7



Thank You



Internal
Displacement
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