

IOM Nigeria Contribution to Sustainable Solutions for Internal Displaced Persons and Affected Communities in Nigeria

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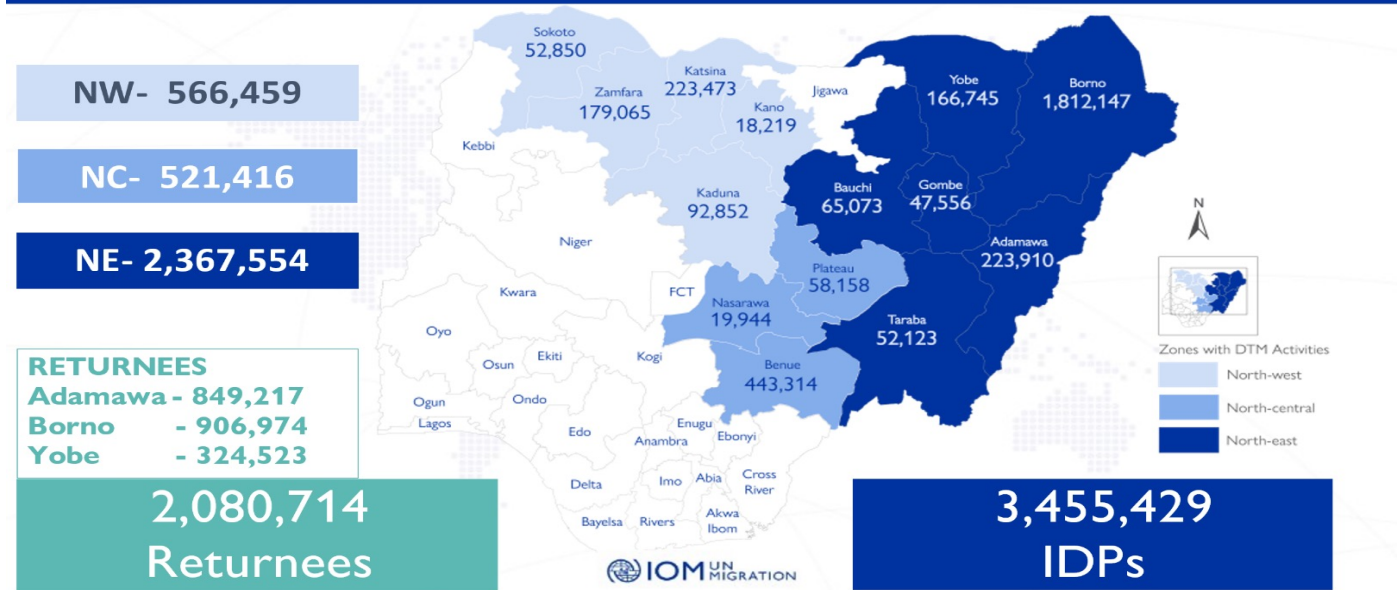


INTRODUCTION

In collaboration with the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA), and the Nigeria Red Cross Society, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Nigeria, regularly collects data on Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Northeast, Northwest, and Northcentral of Nigeria.

The recent data, presented on 13 January 2023, indicated a total of 3,455,429 IDPs in the Northeast, Northwest, and Northcentral regions of the country. In addition to those vulnerable persons, the IOM global flagship programme for tracking, analyzing, and reporting on internal displacement - Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) - has recorded 2,080,714 IDPs who returned to their places of origin in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe.

OVERVIEW OF DISPLACEMENT IN NE, NW AND NC NIGERIA



In addition, after the death of Boko Haram's leader, mass exit of individuals up to 93,000 people arrived at "points of arrival," at the designated rehabilitation centre, where they were screened and categorized by the Department of State Security, community members as their host since April 2021. In the Northeast States, the ongoing and deepened insecurity and violence, and the complex wave of displacements and migration remain critical obstacles to durable solutions to IDPs, and constrain efforts to support IDPs to access sustainable reintegration (return) pathways. In addition to these challenges, there are significant issues related to access to land for sustainable local integration or sustainable integration in another part of the country (settlement elsewhere) as the rights to land and the privileges of IDPs is often contested by the States, limited livelihood and resources opportunities, disrupted and inadequate social infrastructures, as well as adverse impacts of climate change.

Nigeria's Northcentral and Northwest zones are afflicted with a multi-dimensional crisis often attributed to the effects of climate change and the cross-border migrations across the Sahel belt countries. A myriad of complex challenges have hindered sustainable solutions to internal displacement. Long-standing tensions between ethnic and religious groups often result in attacks and banditry or hirabah. These attacks include kidnapping and grand larceny along major highways by criminal groups. Competition over natural resources, such as land and water, and the recurrent violence resulting from that among the farmer-herder communities continue to undermine their peaceful co-existence and social fabric. During the past years, the crisis accelerated and has resulted in widespread displacement across the Northcentral and Northwestern regions. For instance, herders-farmers clashes, communal clashes, and natural disasters, collectively generate 59 per cent of the displacements in these regions. In the Northeast region, crime, cattle rustling, land disputes, communal violence and tensions, climate change, and natural hazards also continue to displace vast numbers of people each year (from 578,119 in December 2019 to 1,190,293 in December 2022).²

IOM Nigeria closely cooperates with the Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management, and Social Development.

1. Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) gathers and analyses data to disseminate critical multi-layered information on the mobility, vulnerabilities, and needs of displaced and mobile populations that enables decision-makers and responders to provide these populations with better context-specific assistance. DTM also uses the Solutions and Mobility Index (SMI) for the identification of root causes and factors associated with fragility and to develop evidence-based actions geared towards the delivery of sustainable solutions to protracted displacements.

2. DTM Round 11 report shows 346,863 (29%) were displaced because of farmers-herders clashes, 200,460 (17%) due to communal clashes, 152,552 (13%) due to natural disasters, 36,750 (3%) due to insurgency and 453,668 (38%) due to armed banditry and kidnapping.

Its support includes contribution and technical assistance to the Ministry in the framework of the Nigeria IDP Policy that aims to support pragmatic solution to the protracted displacement and respond to the socio-economic impacts of climate change on the affected population.

Following the Report of the United Nations Secretary-General's High-level Panel on Internal Displacement, the UN Secretary-General issued the Action Agenda on Internal Displacement (June 2022) and appointed a Special Advisor on Solutions to Internal Displacement. The SG's Special Advisor has now identified 16 "focus" countries, including Nigeria, in which conditions are considered conducive to solutions. At the country level, under the leadership of the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC), the international community and key national partners in Nigeria have initiated a dialogue to better define how best to deliver against this target.

Based on its engagement since 2021 in durable solutions pilot initiatives and its experience responding to displacement in Nigeria since 2010, IOM Nigeria has developed its strategy for sustainable solutions in line with commitments set out in the Action Agenda (the Agenda)¹ and the Secretary General's injunction that "more of the same is not enough." The overarching goal ²of the IOM Sustainable Solutions Strategy is to measurably improve solution outcomes for IDPs throughout Nigeria. Sustainable solutions are guided through international and national policies and legal frameworks. In line with the Agenda's emphasis on the importance of partnerships, IOM will promote national leadership and ownership, and supports State and local authorities leadership on Sustainable Solutions by enhancing its partnership and collaboration with Federal/State Governments, UN Agencies, INGOs, while local communities are at the core of this strategy. The existing multiple collaborations with UNHCR in co-chairing the Durable Solutions Technical Working Group (DSTWG), operational collaboration with UN-Habitat on regional spatial planning, and technical assistance for capacity development and ongoing collaboration with UNDP on rebuilding infrastructures in Adawama State are all clear examples of this approach.



Hauwa and her children in their new house built for them by IOM in Gwoza, Borno State. © IOM 2022 / Elijah Elaigwu

1. Secretary-General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement (un.org), national IDP policy
2. Launch of the High-Level Panel's report Shining A Light and the Action Agenda, September 2021.

IOM SUSTAINABLE SOLUTIONS IN NIGERIA

Based on the lessons learned through a wide range of programmatic interventions and the strategic presence of IOM in Nigeria, and considering IOM's commitment to supporting the UN Secretary-General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Framework on Durable Solutions, the guiding principles for IDPs, the Kampala Convention, and the Nigeria National IDP Policy and Action Plan, IOM has identified the following key strategic approaches to contribute resolving internal displacement, in support of the Action Agenda of the Secretary General (SG):

1. Focus on defining and quantifying the Organization's concrete and measurable contributions to the Action Agenda target for Nigeria, specifically ensuring one million IDPs are on a pathway to a solution by 31 December 2024;
2. Categorize solutions: Separate out and distinguish activities and outcomes that contribute to (a) preventing, addressing, or managing displacement, rather than the (b) resolution of displacement (moving to a location of the solution, progressing in overcoming Displacement-related Vulnerabilities (DRVs), achievement of solutions);
3. Identify areas where practical changes are needed to either existing practice or innovation should be pursued, for example commencing baseline DRV assessments in all locations and developing a formal IDPs' Solutions Progress Report Mechanism in line with interoperability;
4. Build a collaborative approach to expand pilot solutions initiatives aligned to Area-based/Settlement-based approaches led by State Government actors;
5. Align IOM actions with the National IDP Policy and Action Plan, and the State and sub-State level solutions requirements;
6. Identify contributory, complementary actions, areas of work, or advocacy that build on the existing portfolio and strengthen multistakeholder engagement on solutions, for example, the development of the IOM toolkit for the resolution of displacement;
7. Improving Data Availability, Quality, Relevance, Interoperability, and Standardizing the Analysis of Data for Solutions; (a) by linking with International Recommendations on IDP Statistics (IRIS)¹ - measuring the IDP Stock, measuring progress toward solutions and those that have achieved solutions for policy decision-making and statistical comparability between states; (b) by convening a national DSID working group under the Steering Group on Solutions to Internal Displacement ('the Steering Group') to ensure continued coordination and collaboration on data for solutions at the country level aligned to the global task force, which UNOCHA and IOM co-chair globally; and (c) by strengthening National Ownership of Solutions and Underlying Data Management Systems and processes, with a focus on National Statistical Systems (NSS);
8. Interlink grassroots-level, integrated area-based, and community-based approaches in the operationalization of initiatives (bottom-up approach) with policy and legal framework at the federal and state level (top-down approach) to promote coherence, coordination, and cooperation for sustainable solutions.

TARGET GROUPS

Such a long-term solution strategy is particularly required in a context where the State Authorities in the Northeast region are accelerating the policy of camp closure, resulting in mass movements at short notice to locations often not planned with basic infrastructure and sufficiently assessed as conducive environments, thus potentially critical protection issues, which may jeopardize sustainable solutions.

Furthermore, large number of IDPs have voluntarily settled in urban and semi-urban Local Government Areas (LGAs) where access to basic services and absorption capacities are limited, creating integration challenges and tensions in host communities, often with the issues of land for integration, limited access to basic infrastructure and services, resource planning, and absorption capacities. Their protracted displacement has placed immense strain on resources and labour markets with high rates of unemployment particularly severe among youth, women, and people with special needs.

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

Ideally, sustainable solutions should consider these aspects when making targeting decisions and anchor on government ownership and leadership. The groups in need of specific sustainable protection and assistance across Nigeria:

1. IDPs living in camps or camp-like-settings;
2. IDPs out-of-camp living in host communities;
3. Returnees;
4. Host communities;
5. Flood-affected communities;
6. Ex-combatants and associated surrounding and reintegrated former combatants;
7. Youth, women, people with disability and the elderly;
8. Government at Federal, State, LGA and Ward levels.



IDPs at the new 100 unit mudbrick houses built by IOM for conflict affected population in Pulka, Borno State © IOM 2023 / Elijah Elaigwu

STRATEGIC VISION

Foundations for sustainable community recovery, resilience, and peaceful co-existence are established through the voluntary and dignified return, settlements elsewhere, and local integration of displacement affected persons in Nigeria. This includes when displacement is induced by human-made factors (conflict, violence, farmer-herder community clash/resources-based competition, etc.), as well as in cases of displacement induced by natural hazard (flood, drought, fire, and other climate change-induced disasters). Through government-owned-and-led process, IOM approach is aligned with the triple nexus, and includes interventions implemented to secure long-term safety and security, an adequate standard of living without discrimination, access to livelihoods and employment, effective and accessible mechanisms to restore housing, land, and property, access to civil documentation, participation in public affairs, access to effective remedies and justice for all affected communities.

Strategic Objective 1: Data for Solutions

Improved evidence-based planning, decision-making, prioritization, and monitoring and evaluation of sustainable solutions initiatives are made available through systematic, regular, cross-sectional qualitative and quantitative data including spatial data and analysis for solutions to internal displacement.

If multidimensional comprehensive data using various tools and methodologies are collected and analyzed, then a wide range of humanitarian, development, and peace actors including government and local communities will be engaged in supporting IDPs to achieve sustainable solutions because knowledge and understanding will be improved with more information on local capacities, opportunities and multi-faceted problems of IDPs and host communities.

Key priority areas under SO 1

1. Support collection, analysis, dissemination, and use of a dedicated and specific IDP solutions data and evidence-based for decision-making and prioritization, by:
 - a) Coordinating, collecting and compiling including spatial data comprising an IDP Solutions Stock Figure for Nigeria that is separate from the IDP stock figure and is made up of the returnee Sub-stock, the settlement elsewhere sub-stock, and the local integration sub-stock;
 - b) Measuring the feasibility, progress towards, and achievement of Solutions across contexts, communities, and time, and;
 - c) Identifying and analyzing the obstacles and opportunities affecting IDPs' abilities to overcome specific and measurable DRVs in their journey towards Sustainable Solutions;
2. Apply a range of tools, including the Transhuman Tracking Tool (TTT), Solutions and Mobility Index (SMI), Intentions surveys, and socio-economic surveys using a range of research approaches and methodologies to generate evidence-based decision-making used by both humanitarian and development actors and Federal and State authorities;
3. Conduct and analyze Solutions and Mobility Index (SMI) regularly to broaden the understanding of underlying root causes and factors associated with fragility and vulnerability and generate evidence for Sustainable Solutions planning and decision-making.
4. Spatial Map of evidence, relationship of factors, and other information available to communities affected by displacement to allow them to take an informed decision to preferred solutions.

Strategic Objective 2: Conducive sustainable environment for Solutions

Foster a conducive environment for sustainable, voluntary, safe, and dignified Solutions for IDPs through voluntary return, local integration, and settlement elsewhere options for IDPs, including support to host communities and local authorities that ensure legal, material, and physical safety for all.

If displaced communities and local authorities are empowered to actively participate and voluntarily make choices on their solutions pathway then the safety, security, and well-being of IDPs will be better guaranteed because there will be a collective responsibility, commitment, social infrastructure and local capacity in place.

Key priority areas under SO 2

1. Scale up existing initiatives aimed at offering protection-centered return opportunities by strengthening linkages to wider stabilization, prevention, resilience capacity and activities, and partnerships;

2. Supplement return-oriented engagement at Federal, regional, or State levels, to open additional routes (i.e. settlement elsewhere and local integration) to Solutions, as highlighted within the National IDP Policy;
3. Advocate and provide operational and policy support to settlement planning and the settlement proper elsewhere and the local integration in urban or peri-urban areas across the country, as part of urban development strategy to promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns and settlements with the goal of providing adequate shelter for all.
4. Provide key infrastructure and social services including education, health, and WASH in line with national and sub-national development targets, by scaling up existing and new infrastructure development partnerships, for equitable access to basic services and public infrastructure, such as sanitation, hygiene, education, health, transportation facilities, electricity, housing and security of tenure;
5. Enhance transitional interventions to bolster resilience, as well as longer-term recovery, and development, including employment and employability initiatives;
6. Enhance the resilience capacity and empower displacement-affected communities to access means to a sustainable and adequate standard of living;
7. Promote tailored and context-specific, self-reliance and economic opportunities for displacement-affected communities including livelihood promotion, job creation, and resumption of farming/agriculture and fishery;
8. Promote peace and social cohesion mechanisms including creating alternative dispute resolutions centres/systems between displaced populations and communities of return, through enhanced grassroots inter-communal trust and cooperation;
9. Ensure safety and security for IDPs in the areas of settlement through community engagement on law enforcement.

Strategic Objective 3: Early-warning and displacement preventive systems

Contribute to the prevention of internal displacement of vulnerable communities by strengthening early warning systems, and addressing drivers of instability and socio-economic, political, and environmental fragility, including tailored engagement around climate change and migration.

If increased investments are geared toward building grassroots-level community early-warning systems in communities that are recurrently affected by natural hazards and communal violence and linkage with national/regional level forecasting and weather observation, then risks of displacement and its adverse impacts on individuals, families, communities and local government will be minimized, because communities will have the capacity to preemptively prepare for and better respond to natural hazards and shocks.

Key priority areas under SO 2

1. Provide technical support to National and State initiatives to contribute to the reduction of conflict and violence as drivers of displacement, such as through technical and material support including through timely dissemination of early warning information; developing community-based disaster preparedness plans; investing in community resilience capacity and infrastructures to cope with risks posed by climate change and natural hazards, such as flood induced displacements;
2. Strengthen and expand local community-based initiatives through enhanced early warning (C-Warn) and early response capacity, continued and structured community dialogue, reliable information sharing mechanism between local communities and local government, and building the capacity of local institutions such as farmer-herder associations;
3. Develop community and local government's preparedness capacity including through prepositioning of core relief supplies and the necessary infrastructure for early action and response;
4. Building Back Better (BBB): - support affected communities to revitalize their livelihood including agriculture and agro-tourism through the provision of agricultural tools and inputs to better utilize fertile soils that absorbed flood waters; support with re-stocking and veterinary support; restore small business and access to loans and grants; restore documents; facilitate and support the return of displaced families including the provision of voluntary return and reintegration support; promote better protection of Housing, Land and Properties (HLP) rights;
5. Renovate and maintain houses, public infrastructures such as health, school, water points, and religious sites, affected/damaged by floods including resilience capacity building technical training in better design and reconstruction of houses with in-built flood mitigation and climate adaptable systems to cope with future shocks;

6. Capacity building training for community-based Disaster Risks Reduction committee, meteorological institutions, and emergency response government structures at state, LGA, and ward levels to put in place early warning indicators/signs in flood-prone areas for early mobilization in cases of future shocks;
7. Support through geospatial survey and analysis of flood-prone areas and interlink the information with livelihood, settlement/ village, and public infrastructure maps to raise awareness of local community structure for early action;
8. Make use of the value of historical trend analysis work that national-level stakeholders are likely to hold sufficient resources to understand and act upon to better equip community-level early action. This would also enable links to the Africa-wide implementation strategy for Early Warnings for All (EW4ALL) and the Africa Multi-Hazard Early Warning and Early Action Systems (AMHEWAS) programme with its links to ICPAC and AHMAT and three situation rooms around the continent.
9. Conduct regular and irregular mobility patterns such as through an enhanced application of the Transhumance Tracking Tool (TTT) and Emergency Tracking Tools (ETT) to better capture new and recurrent risks.



IOM and Benue Sema officials during flood assessment visit to Benue State © IOM 2022 / Elijah Elaigwu

Strategic Objective 4: Coordination for Solutions

Promote coordinated Solutions, ensuring government leadership and ownership, multi-sectoral and multiple actors collaboration, cooperation, complementarity, and application of standards, principles, inclusiveness, and priorities whereby IDPs, host communities, and local and Federal authorities are fully engaged.

If structured and inclusive participatory frameworks and tools are designed and put in place to engage all relevant stakeholders, then IDPs, host communities, and local authorities will be better supported because a wide range of stakeholders will jointly contribute their resources, expertise, and knowledge towards supporting sustainable solutions; avoiding duplication and reinforcing synergies for greater impacts.

Key priority areas under SO4

1. Through its active involvement in the National IDP Policy Action Plan, IOM built an alliance of stakeholders to advocate for national and State level commitments to the adoption of all three solutions pathways – return, resettlement, and local integration. This alliance will be reinforced and expanded to engage a wide range of actors to support IDPs across all Solutions pathways;
2. Situate coordination, planning, and delivery of operations to overcome IDPs' Displacement Related Vulnerabilities (DRV) more firmly in the development domain by:
 - a) Establishing geographical Area Based Approaches¹ to solutions coordination throughout delivery at sub-State administrative levels, at the outset of all solutions initiatives;
 - b) Initiating and embedding engagement with line Ministries' buy-in at administrative and area levels, with sectoral ministries clearly attached to and accountable for service provision including land, livelihood, and agriculture for the specific Displacement Related Vulnerabilities;
 - c) Seeking local authority leadership and coordination to establish pilot areas/lands to convene Area-Based/Settlement-Based Approach to solutions, encompassing multiple solutions locations, with committed engagement from all local line Ministries delivering adequate services;
3. Support Federal and State level authorities, the humanitarian community, and the development and peace actors to have access to lessons learned, good and bad practices on Solutions, in view of informing future policy and programmatic plans on Solutions;
4. Develop a national reporting mechanism vs. the United Nations Action Agenda on Internal Displacement in Nigeria, which includes who does what, where and when.

PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE SOLUTIONS

IOM commitment to meaningfully contribute to the Action Agenda has already been reflected in its strategic engagement and field-level programmatic interventions by working with various UN entities, INGOs, local authorities and local communities. For example, IOM has started integrated area-based programming in Adamawa State whereby:

1. IOM partnered with UNHCR to co-chair the DSTWG, along with SEMA;
2. operationally, IOM is collaborating with UN-Habitat on regional spatial planning and technical assistance for capacity development for IDPs to locally integrate; with UNDP on basic infrastructure rehabilitation and reconstruction; and with FAO on youth empowerment and livelihood, and;
3. IOM has worked with humanitarian and development funding instruments to support a pilot Sustainable Solutions in Adamawa, along with UNHCR, by collaborating with BHA, NHF and FCDO.

Building on these and their lessons learned, IOM aims to scale up and broaden its partnership and collaboration with a wide range of actors, including international financial institutions such as The World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the African Development Bank, to mention a few, as well as at community level with youth, women, community leaders and local administration structures. At the centre of this effort, IOM will support an improved leadership and ownership of government at all levels.

Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning

Systematic and periodic monitoring and evaluation activities will be undertaken to promote continuous learning opportunities throughout the implementation of this solution approach. Lessons learned will be documented and shared with the wider humanitarian and development actors including federal and state authorities in the planning, development, and implementation of similar approaches to solutions. These monitoring and evaluation findings and lessons learned will also be shared as input for similar initiatives of the Action Agenda. It aims to contribute better planning and implementation of solution programs in Nigeria.

1. [\[Webinar\] Area-Based Approaches in Durable Solutions Analysis: Practitioners' Insights from Niger, Somalia and Syria - JIPS - Joint IDP Profiling Service](#)



Construction of housing units in Kwanan Yaji, Gombi, Adamawa State. © IOM 2023 / Elijah Elaigwu

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Nexus Oriented: The approach will be founded on linkages between humanitarian and development actors. This favors a successful search of integration oriented to humanitarian and development needs, opportunities for joint programming, and consistent criteria and processes for joint monitoring and learning.

The centrality of protection: All interventions will maintain the rights of affected populations. Measures will be taken to avoid any exposure of displacement-affected communities to protection risks and vulnerabilities. Compliance with human rights and international humanitarian law forms an integral part of the approach.

Evidence and Needs Driven: to ensure the durability of the solutions proposed in the approach to the displacement-affected communities, implementation of the approach will be evidence and needs-based. This intends to ensure that the programmatic requirements of IDPs, host communities, and returnees are tailored to each solution option, based on the particularities of the local context and particular displacement experiences.

Conflict Sensitivity: updated conflict analysis and conflict sensitivity risk assessments per target area will be carried out to ensure that plans and interventions are, at a minimum, conflict sensitive. Where instances or trends of increasing tensions are detected during implementation, due to interventions, social cohesion, and peacebuilding actors will be called upon to identify appropriate pathways to address or mitigate tensions through appropriate interventions.

Community Engagement and Accountability: The needs, aspirations, priorities, and capacities of displacement-affected groups (including host communities) are at the centre of the sustainable solutions pathway. Programmatic interventions will encourage participatory community-based approaches for assessments, planning, implementation, and monitoring to allow affected populations to be decision-makers in their pathway.

Gender and Social Inclusion: The strategy considers gender perspectives, ensuring that interventions have a positive impact in enabling rights, voices, and participation, and benefit girls, women, boys, and men. In consideration of the disproportionate impact of

displacement on persons with disabilities and despite the limited availability of reliable data on the numbers of people with disability, the approach will maintain a disability inclusion approach in the design, conceptualization, and implementation of programmes and activities.

Localization: In consideration of the context-specific dynamics the approach adopts a tailored approach to sustainable solutions in line with international commitments to localization. The approach, therefore, aimed to support civil society engagement and ownership including strengthening local initiatives, local organizations, and community networks, and of using the approaches.

Safety: Settlement, resettlement, and local integration shall be in areas where the physical, legal, or material safety of IDPs would not be at risk. This includes villages and houses, access roads, and areas where all displacement-affected populations have access to basic services and available public utilities without discrimination.

Dignified and Rights Based: Facilitating solutions particularly any movement from areas of displacement will be dignified and well-organized, without undue hardship on vulnerable individuals.

Informed: Displacement-affected populations will be provided adequate information prior to making decisions impacting their displacement status. Information on the conditions in areas of settlement including safety and security will be made available to the extent possible. The provision of information will ensure IDPs are able to make an informed choice on whether and when to return, relocate, or locally integrate.

Non-Discriminatory: Interventions will adhere to principles of due process and non-discrimination. Individuals or groups will not be singled out for privileged treatment, or barred from returning, relocating, or locally integrating on the grounds of, inter alia, ethnicity, language, religion, clan, gender, age, social group, or political affiliation.

Voluntary: All relevant actors need to respect the right of IDPs to make an informed and voluntary choice on what sustainable solution to pursue and to participate in the planning and management of sustainable solutions. IDPs' decision-making on whether and when to return, relocate, or locally integrate will be devoid of any form of coercion or influence.



IDPs in their new house in Malkohi New City, Adamawa State © IOM 2023 / Elijah Elaigwu

WORK AREA	EXISTING ACTIVITIES	ADAPTED AND AMPLIFIED ACTIVITIES	REQUIREMENTS	ADDED VALUE OF AMPLIFICATION
Programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 local integration sites Malkohi and Konan Haj in Adamawa (600 households) 1 x potential additional resettlement site in Daware Adamawa (540 households) Existing returns communities - mapping Community-Based Planning approach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional new solutions sites: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resettlement sites on land provided by Gov't Return (community of origin) locations assessed as safe Correct categorization of solution as return (if in community of origin) or resettlement (if in area but not community of origin, or a 3rd location) or local integration (area of displacement) Baseline Solutions DRV survey of IDPs and host/non-fled resident community at site establishment Solutions Progress surveys at six-month intervals with analysis published on progress made, key challenges and obstacles etc. As some IDPs achieve a Pass on each of the DRV¹ criteria the IDP Solutions Stock Figure will reduce. Referrals: For solutions criteria where IDPs are not progressing well and IOM programme does not directly improve the related DRV, IOM may act as a referral service by bringing in qualified service providers and local authorities to ensure these DRV will be addressed. Advocate for all solutions programming partners to conduct baseline and progress assessments in their sites; Offer to conduct these if appropriate and resourced. Amplify site-based approach on spatial data-driven spatial planning and development strategy on durable solution with a single lead org to an Area Based /Settlement-Based Approach covering multiple solutions sites ² and bringing in line ministries from the outset to build service access, in particular those needed to overcome all 10 DRV criteria. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional donor funds No additional resources needed – existing DTM on a pilot basis No additional resources needed – existing DTM Potential additional manpower or project activities Technical coordination forums may need senior level support to engage with decision making counterparts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased, modest numbers of IDPs enter a solutions pathway. IOM data leads creation and collection of IDP Solutions Stock Figure (ISSF) recommended by the AA DSID Taskforce. The ISSF makes the distinction between IDPs in displacement and IDPs on a solutions pathway that have not yet achieved a solution, requiring ongoing support to overcome Displacement Related Vulnerabilities (DRV)³. This will give an evidence base and data to use in support of advocacy on securing durability of solutions with Federal Gov't. Offers a factual, non-protection narrative language for that advocacy. Creation of IDP Solutions Sub Stocks by type of solution will provide data for analysis of comparative advantages of return, resettlement, or local integration. In context like NE this could be crucial to tackle the bottleneck around getting IDPs from displacement to solutions locations as some solutions eg. reset or local integration may have lower barriers to action and progress than returns. Develop pilot Spatial development strategy designed for the State and the entire BAY states. Build integration and resilience capacity of IDPs and host communities Provides the evidence base that newly returned/resettled/integrated IDPs have not yet achieved a solution: Comparative data of IDPs and host/non-fled residents' status for each of the solutions criteria will show where IDPs have ongoing DRVs that will need tailored support and development services to address. Provides priority areas to target with HDP programmes to tackle and ultimately overcome the various DRVs. Provides priority areas where local line ministries (development) will need to be engaged and consulted. Offers interventions to address DRVs that IDPs are required to overcome to achieve a solution that is not offered by IOM as a programme priority or intervention. This works particularly well in an Area Based Approach where a wider number of actors are involved. In order to measure whether an IDP is making progress towards or has achieved a durable solution they must be assessed across 5 core and 5 sub-criteria laid out by the IRIS. The host/non-fled community must also be assessed and by comparison the data will show when parity between IDPs and hosts is achieved. This is critical, as it shows what vulnerabilities are displacement related and so relevant to determination of solutions status, or general to the community or area and so a development issue unrelated to the displacement experience.
Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IDP stock figures (IDPs in displacement) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Split out resettlement figures from existing 'returns' figures 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of resettlement sub stock figure will allow, in time, analysis and comparison of return and resettlement solutions options.

1. Displacement Related Vulnerabilities – measured (a) for each of the ten IRIS solutions criteria, (b) for both IDP and host communities to show which DRV are displacement related rather than general vulnerabilities arising from e.g. location or poverty, and (c) in which IDPs must receive a Pass for each of the ten criteria relative to the non-displaced residents.

2. [Webinar] Area-Based Approaches in Durable Solutions Analysis: Practitioners' Insights from Niger, Somalia and Syria - JIPS - Joint IDP Profiling Service

3. It is essential that the solutions community, particularly the humanitarian community, narrows the focus from all vulnerabilities to Displacement Related Vulnerabilities (DRV) as defined by and laid out in the International Recommendation on IDP Statistics (IRIS). Each DRV must be overcome by an IDP for them to qualify as having achieved a solution – a Pass, as defined by the IRIS. There are ten IRIS criteria – five core and five sub – for which an IDP must achieve a Pass. A Pass is achieved by an IDP having the same level of vulnerability/achievement as the host/non-fled resident community.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Returns Solutions Sub-stock figure Solutions and Mobility Index: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential solutions areas and site feasibility assessments; Baseline and progress IDP DRV assessments, capturing both IDP and host comm data for the all-important (1) comparative measure linking vulnerability to displacement explicitly and (2) statistical measurement progress towards solutions Capture IDPs' achievement of solutions (same tool and methodology as baseline and progress assessments) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect and publish resettlement figures on a systematic basis, in the same way as returns figures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Socialize the creation of separate resettlement sub-stock figures across stakeholders Convene data and thematic experts to discuss how local integrator sub-stock could be captured: methods and metrics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seek senior management support to engage with state authorities on trialing local integration data capture in a single target area Convene data and thematic experts to identify and adopt metrics for each DRV criteria; RC to sign off; Share with other AA countries/HQ/OSA Ensure a distinction between pre-solutions work – feasibility assessments – and solutions work (baseline, progress, and achievement of solutions measurement) Analysis of progress data to capture: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DRVs where IDPs have the greatest gap with the host community DRVs where progress is made earliest or most substantially Links between DRV-specific progress and programme interventions or models Identification of DRVs where IDPs continue to struggle 		<p>Key findings could include whether one type of solution offers faster, more durable routes onto a solutions pathway. Could include whether e.g. costs associated with HLP in resettlement sites are offset by lower community infrastructure requirements and costs etc. This in turn could improve national authorities' willingness to open up more solutions options to IDPs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure decision-makers in Abuja are familiarized with the game-changing purpose and value of DRV progress assessments. Advocacy point, likely to need ongoing work: Need to differentiate between Feasibility of solutions and getting IDPs onto the pathway, and progress towards and achievement of solutions when IDPs are already on the pathway in a location of the solution but have not yet overcome their Displacement Related Vulnerabilities in order to achieve a Durable Solution.
Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical WG on DS – Adamawa UN HCT – reporting on progress? UN CT RCO on AA targets and delivery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical WG on DS for Yola to be explored when the time is right Seek Adamawa authorities support to convene a pilot Area-Based/Settlement-Based Approach that includes multiple solutions sites and service providers, and has representation for each line ministry with responsibility for activities/services that are needed for IDPs to overcome each of the Displacement Related Vulnerabilities Seek Adamawa support to identify a potential Local Integration area (existing, informal local integrators or a potential new or mixed location) Define/identify potential links to DDR locations and initiatives 	New DS PM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An ABA requires a nexus approach to programme planning and wider service delivery. ABA sees stakeholders develop a joint solutions strategy and action plan for the designated area, including local government service provision required (and linked to development plan targets) A local integration pilot would be a huge win, politically and practically. IOM can play a leadership role in advocating for expansion of solutions options to IDPs beyond return (in line with the National IDP Policy which clearly and repeatedly states that IDPs must have access to all three solutions or outcomes will be worse). The pilot would provide data (including spatial data) to compare barriers to entry by type of solution (obstacles and how to overcome them will differ by type of solution), and would provide an advocacy tool for stakeholders to make the case that having a range of solutions options for IDPs will likely increase the numbers of IDPs moving onto a solutions pathway
Policy, Legal, and Strategic Engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Action Plan for the IDP Policy RCO, HCT, CT NEA NGO Forums 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solutions workshop series: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data for Solutions: Implementing the AA DSID Taskforce recommendations Addressing the bias of the return: The importance of resettlement and local integration options in reducing barriers to entry onto a solutions pathway 	Tbd	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Office of the SA has requested detail from countries and organizations on how they plan to respond to and implement the AA. They have requested that this plan is made on the basis of using existing, no additional resources. Convening and thought leadership offers a low-cost avenue to building an alliance on key areas where impact can be improved – for example, a pivot from a pre-solution protection approach to a multi-strand one that

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AA 16 countries Office of the Special Advisor IOM HQ solutions teams 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieving a durable solution: Overcoming Displacement Related Vulnerabilities, not all vulnerabilities, enhancing local integration and resilience capacity, 		<p>looks at improving progress towards durable solutions for those on the pathway already</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There may be opportunities to showcase eg. value added with workshops, local integration capacity for resilience, spatial data developments measuring solutions progress etc. across the 16 target AA countries. Few countries are currently developing tools that others could draw on so there is scope to be proactive. Key messages: to be developed
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Annex 2: IDPs on Sustainable Solutions Pathway Through IOM Ongoing Programmes

LOCATION			# OF INDIVIDUALS REACHED WITH LIVELIHOOD, EMPLOYMENT, AGRICULTURE, SKILL ACQUISITION		# OF INDIVIDUALS REACHED WITH SEMI AND PERMANENT HOUSING, WASH INCLUDING WATER SUPPLY		TYPE OF SS		
State	LGAs	Ward/Site	IDPs	Host communities	IDPs	Host communities	Local integration	Return	Relocation/settlement elsewhere
Adamawa	Gombi	Tawa/Kwanan- Yaji	150	360	1582	250	●		
Adamawa	Gombi	Kwanan- Yaji	96	234			●		
Adamawa	Gombi	Kwanan- Yaji	150	350			●		
Adamawa	Gombi	Kwanan- Yaji	120	0			●		
Adamawa	Gombi	Kwanan- Yaji	120	0			●		
Adamawa	Yola-South	Malkohi Settlement	90	30			●		
Borno	Jere	Kaleri	600	300			●		
Adamawa	Gombi	Kwanan- Yaji	300	600			●		
Adamawa	Fufore	Mayo Ine/Kohi Manga			443		●		
Adamawa	Fufore	Pariya/Daware Camp			860		●		
Adamawa	Yola-South	Bole Yolde Pate/ Jaccingo			491		●		
Adamawa	Yola-South	Bole Yolde Pate/Rumde Shamki			399		●		
Adamawa	Yola-South	Namtari/Malkohi Village			1082		●		

Borno	Gwoza	Gwoza Wakane/Bulabulin/Host Community			993	●		
Borno	Gwoza	Pulka Bokko/ Host Community			1006	●		
Borno	Gwoza	Pulka Bokko/ Land 5		969		●		
Borno	Jere	Maimusari/ Kaleri		350		●		
Borno	Ngala	Ngala Ward/Host Community			150	●		
Borno	Ngala	Ngala Ward/ IS Camp		220		●		
Borno	Ngala	Old Gamboru 'A'/ Host Community			611	●		





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