







The High-Level Panel should consider ways to:

- < a transition to an area-based/cluster hybrid model of coordination in at least 3 protracted IDP situations.

They may be prevented from accessing land, public sector jobs, and public works programs - the [most stable jobs](#) during shocks like COVID-19 - and unable to utilize skills acquired before displacement. In Iraq, more than [two-thirds](#) of IDPs work in a different sector after displacement, and in Nigeria, [half of IDPs](#) who owned land before the conflict lost access in displacement. This mismatch between skills, assets, and the local economy is especially important for the significant number who are displaced from rural to urban areas; [analysis conducted by CGD in 2019](#) found that, among nine million IDPs across 17 countries with available data, about 4.4 million are located in urban areas and nearly 1.5 million are in major urban areas. Overall, alleviating the de jure and de facto barriers for IDPs across rural and urban areas would likely have [positive economic effects](#) for both IDPs and hosts.

The livelihoods sector is working to address these barriers but risks wasting considerable resources without rigorous evaluations. Although data collection has increased, needs assessments, profiling, monitoring, process evaluations, and reporting of outputs like money spent or number of recipients do not measure the effects of programs for recipients or cost effectiveness of assistance. Rigorous evidence through experimental and quasi-experimental methods are necessary to ensure limited funds are used effectively. Few evaluations for IDP programs currently meet the necessary standards of rigor, with a [recent global review](#) on job interventions for the displaced finding only 21 studies which included any IDPs.

For both equity and social cohesion, livelihoods programming should include host populations. Hosts are often almost as vulnerable, and including hos