



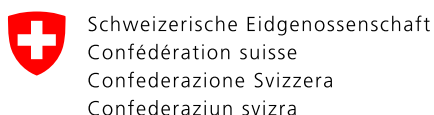
ANNUAL REPORT 2015

REPORTING INFLUENCE ANALYSIS POLICY
TRENDS FIGURES ACTION DATA
EVIDENCE ACTION TRENDS REPORTING
POLICY MODELING RESEARCH
TRENDS REPORTING INFORMED
ANALYSIS MONITORING
EVIDENCE TRENDS ACTION RESEARCH
INFORMED

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Front cover photo: A number of internally displaced children participate at an NRC education assessment of IDPs in Enjil district of Herat province, Afghanistan. Credit: Nisar Ahmad/NRC, May 2016

ANNUAL REPORT 2015

JULY 2016

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

Last year was another significant year for internal displacement caused by armed conflict, generalised violence and weather-related disasters across the world. New displacement by conflict and disaster was recorded in every region of the world, with staggeringly high numbers of people displaced in Yemen, Syria, Iraq, India, China and the Philippines. As the result of new and protracted displacement caused by long-running internal conflicts, the total number of conflict IDPs reached 38 million in 2014. Hundreds of thousands more lived in protracted displacement following disasters for periods ranging between one and 26 years.

2015 marked a new turning point for IDMC. We expanded the scope of our monitoring beyond conflicts and disasters to cover the impacts of organised criminal violence and development projects such as dam construction, resource extraction, urban renewal and mega sporting events. With this expansion we aim to provide a more comprehensive picture of internal displacement, of the overlaps between different drivers and of the many data and knowledge gaps that remain. Identifying and quantifying the scale of these phenomena will no doubt reveal an ever growing and complex picture of displacement.

Raising awareness of the nature and dynamics of internal displacement in all its forms is key to helping policy-makers and practitioners target limited resources to where they are most needed. It is particularly important to provide insights into displacement as a multi-dimensional and cross-cutting issue of direct relevance to other global challenges, from humanitarian action and peace building, to disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and sustainable development.

IDMC's policy work continues to contribute to a wider acknowledgement of displacement as a cross-cutting challenge, and promotes the recognition that internal displacement is rarely the outcome of a single factor or event, but comes about from multiple and overlapping factors that need to be understood for appropriate and durable solutions to be found.

Working with key partners such as the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), we were proud to influence the key displacement-related decisions that came out of 2015's landmark policy events. These included the UN Sustainable Development Summit, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, the Nansen Initiative's global consultations on the protection of people displaced across borders, and the COP21 climate change summit.

These policy frameworks provide important entry points for addressing internal displacement in a more comprehensive and joined-up way. For this to happen, a solid global baseline and frequently updated quantitative and qualitative data are needed to inform and monitor these processes each step of the way. This includes building a better knowledge base on IDPs' profiles, locations and movements, the conditions in which they live, and the vulnerabilities they may have as a result of their displacement.

Several significant steps were taken in this direction in 2015, including a plan for the development of an online database which will facilitate IDMC's users' access to displacement data and analysis and will provide the most-up-to-date country-level estimates on internal displacement, disaggregated by location and profile.

We are happy to present our Annual Report 2015 which looks back to our achievements and successes but also considers some of the strategic objectives ahead for IDMC. We would like to thank you all for the support you have given us over the years, and for your encouragement at this crucial time for displacement, migration and refugee issues globally.

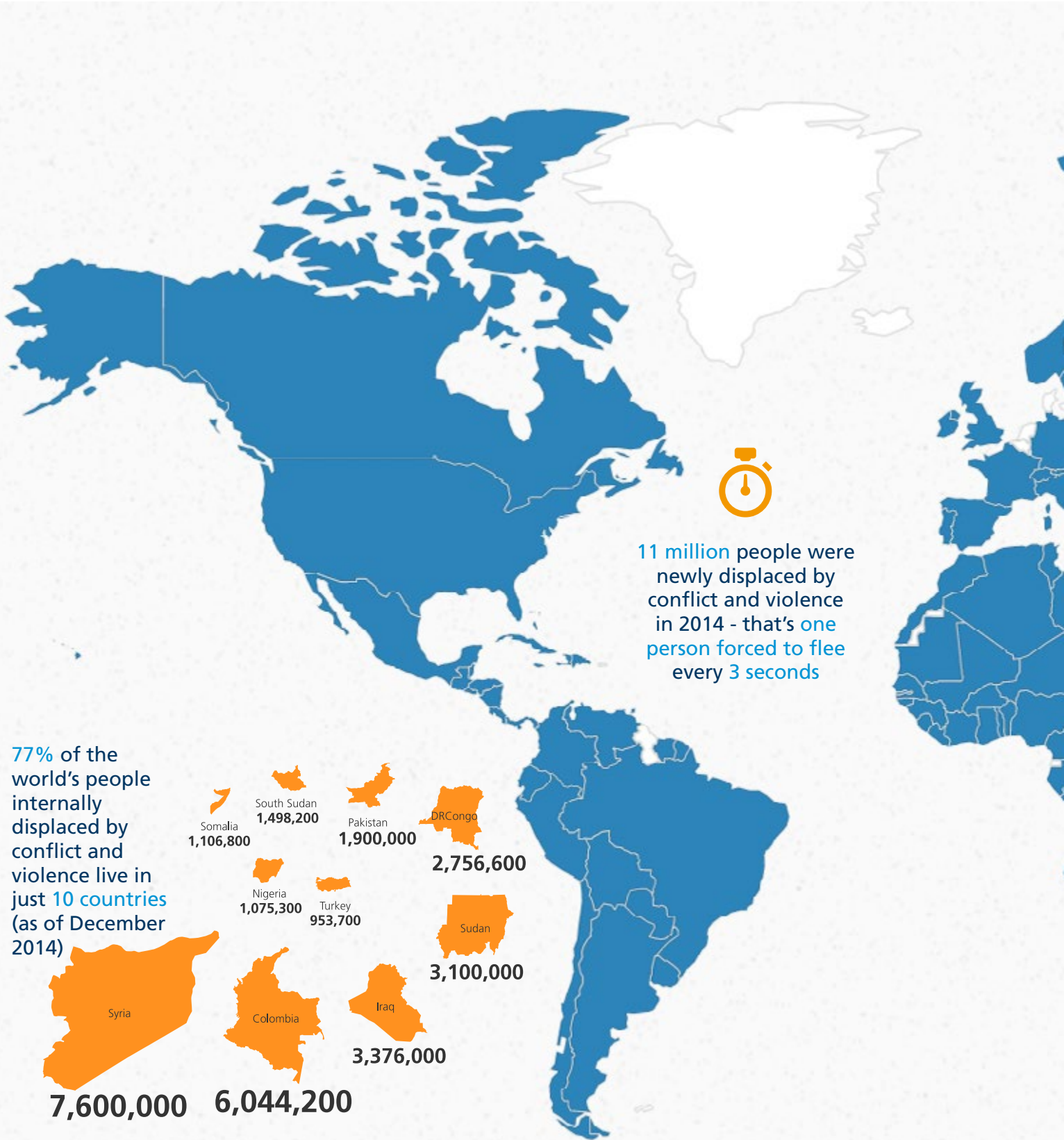


Alexandra Bilak
Director of IDMC



A displaced Iraqi child from Ramadi, Anbar. Together with her mother and 8 other siblings she had to flee her home and has lived in displacement in Erbil for 5 months. Photo: Karl Schembri/NRC, September 2015

INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT IN 2014



38 million people
internally displaced by
conflict and violence

19.3 million people
newly displaced by
disasters



17.5 million people
were displaced by
disasters related to
weather hazards in
2014



1.7 million people
were displaced by
disasters related to
geophysical hazards
in 2014

IDMC'S FLAGSHIP REPORTS

Global Overview 2015: People internally displaced by conflict and violence



IDMC's annual *Global Overview* released in May 2015 revealed that, as of the end of 2014, 38 million people around the world had been forced to flee their homes by armed conflict and generalised violence, and were living in displacement within the borders of their own country. This figure represents a 4.7 million increase on 2013 and a record high for the third year in a row. It also includes 11 million people who were newly displaced during the year, the equivalent of 30,000 people a day. Never in the last 10 years of IDMC's global reporting, from the peak of the Darfur crisis in 2004 and the sectarian violence in Iraq in the mid to late 2000s to the "Arab spring" uprisings in 2011 and the ensuing crises in the Middle East, have we

reported such a high estimate for the number of people newly displaced in a single year. The protracted crises in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Iraq, Nigeria, South Sudan and Syria accounted for 60 per cent of this new displacement worldwide. Iraq experienced the most new displacement of any country in 2014, with at least 2.2 million people fleeing their homes during the year. An estimated 40 per cent of Syria's population, or 7.6 million people, were internally displaced as the year ended – the highest displacement figure for a single country anywhere in the world.

A new section focuses on the conceptual and methodological challenges related to the collection of internal displacement data, representing the first step in a long-term IDMC plan to capture such data in a more comprehensive and nuanced manner at the global level with a view to better informing policy and operational responses. The report describes how current armed conflicts put civilians in harm's way as never before resulting in levels of displacement not seen since the Second World War. The abundant availability of weapons, warring parties' failure to respect the rules of international humanitarian law, and the increasingly asymmetrical nature of warfare where the distinction between combatants and civilians not engaged in the hostilities is often blurred are among the factors cited as driving this displacement.

IDMC data shows that significant numbers of people have been living in displacement for ten years or more in 53 of the 60 countries monitored. For the first time the report focuses specifically on challenges related to protracted displacement situations in several countries. These relate *inter alia* to the failure to anchor IDPs' return, local integration or settlement elsewhere in broader development and peace-building programmes, weak governance and the lack of political will, and the absence of a shared and actionable definition of protracted displacement. Certain defining features and dynamics of this phenomenon at the global level are also identified as evidence for more informed action. Although States are primarily responsible for providing protection and assistance to their IDPs, aid agencies and NGOs were seen as the main responders to their needs in a third of the cases monitored in 2014, purportedly with little involvement from development agencies or donor governments, and no visible private sector investment. Moreover, as displaced populations become more dispersed in hard-to-reach areas

the task of assisting them has increasingly fallen on host communities. While such an arrangement may be manageable in the short term, the report cautioned that the additional pressure placed on already scarce resources by IDPs could eventually create tensions with host communities and lead to further conflict and displacement. More generally, evidence provided on the correlation between displacement on the one hand, and poverty and weak governance on the other suggests that economically less developed countries are unlikely to have the resources and capacity to respond to IDPs' short-term needs, let alone the means to invest in longer-term solutions.

To produce the Global Overview, IDMC compiled and analysed the best data available from national governments, the UN and other international agencies, national and international NGOs, human rights organisations, media reports and IDPs themselves. Field missions were also undertaken to 29 countries during 2014. This edition of the *Global Overview* reported for the first time on four countries where new displacement took place or where data on internal displacement became available: Cameroon, El Salvador, Papua New Guinea and Ukraine.

Global Estimates 2015: People displaced by disasters

IDMC's annual *Global Estimates: People displaced by disasters* report released in July reported that an estimated 17.5 million people were forced to flee their homes in 2014 as a result of weather-related hazards such as floods and storms, while 1.7 million others were uprooted by geophysical events such as earthquakes. Hundreds of thousands more remained displaced following disasters in previous years.

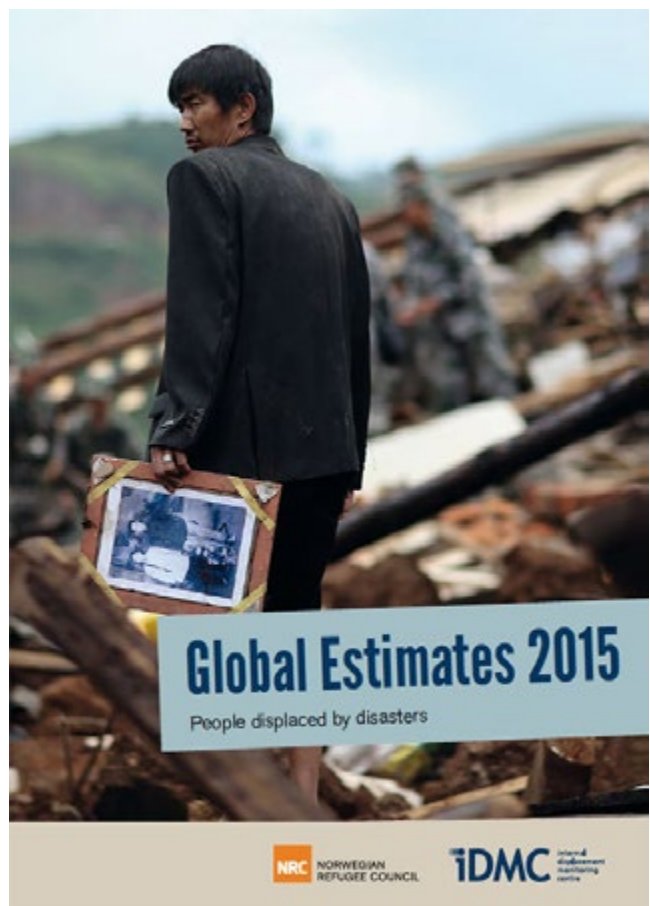
The report captures data on 695 new disaster displacement events in 2014 that affected some 100 countries. It also presents analysis of global and regional disaster patterns and trends since 1970 and highlights specific disaster and country situations. Data for the past four decades shows that disaster displacement is on the rise with the likelihood of being displaced by a disaster today 60 per cent higher than it was four decades ago. Since 2008, disasters have displaced an average of 26.4 million people each year. As in previous years, Asia saw the highest internal displacement numbers, with China, India and the Philippines particularly badly affected.

The man-made drivers of disaster displacement risk are identified, including patterns of rapid economic development, urbanisation and population growth in hazard-prone areas. More and more people are reported to be living in areas where they are vulnerable to disasters, with the impact of global warming threatening to make them even more so in coming decades. Evidence is also provided on the complexity

of displacement related to a combination of both conflict and natural hazards in many countries. The report compares IDMC's data on conflict versus disaster-related displacement and singles out countries affected by significant levels of both, India, Nigeria, Pakistan and the Philippines among them.

For the first time, the *Global Estimates* report profiles 34 cases of disaster-related protracted displacement affecting hundreds of thousands of people in both high-income and developing countries, and explores their causes and characteristics. These and other such cases underscore the urgent need for greater investment in disaster risk reduction and development approaches that favour the achievement of durable solutions.

The report promotes the establishment of common frameworks for collecting, interpreting and comparing displacement data in order to better inform policy and operational decisions related to this global phenomenon which is destroying so many lives and livelihoods year after year. Emphasis is also placed on the need to disaggregate displacement data by gender, age and specific vulnerabilities so that protection and assistance operations can better target those in greatest need among the tens of millions of people whose lives are disrupted each year by disasters.



SPECIAL FOCUS: DISASTERS & CLIMATE CHANGE

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction embodies IDMC data

IDMC's longstanding strategic engagement with partners in the global policy process on disaster risk reduction continued to show positive outcomes in 2015. Displacement issues featured prominently in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030) – the successor instrument to the Hyogo Framework for Action (2005-2015) – that was endorsed by 187 countries at the third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDRR) held in Sendai, Japan in March 2015. The preamble to the Sendai Framework includes specific reference to data drawn from IDMC's *Global Estimates 2014* report and the issue of disaster-induced displacement is mentioned in several parts of the text.

A special IDMC global report – *Disaster-related displacement risk: Measuring the risk and addressing its drivers* – released in March ahead of the WCDRR provided further timely data and analysis to inform the discussions that culminated in the endorsement of the Sendai Framework. The report forecasts an increased risk of global displacement caused by disasters, and calls for acknowledgement of a stronger link between displacement and disaster risk reduction. Looking beyond the WCDRR, the report also informed various other global policy forums dealing with disaster- and climate change-induced displacement that convened in 2015. These included the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Nansen Initiative's global consultation on disaster-induced cross-border displacement, and the preparatory discussions ahead of the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit.

Developing indicators to measure progress against Sendai Framework objectives

In collaboration with the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the office of the UN Special Rapporteur on the human rights of IDPs, IDMC contributed to the process of developing indicator frameworks to measure progress against the Sendai Framework objectives. To this end, IDMC participated in a UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) meeting of experts and in UNISDR's first 'Open-Ended Inter-Governmental Expert Working Group on Terminology and Indicators for Disaster Risk Reduction' held in Geneva in July and September respectively. IDMC provided technical expertise at these meetings and was requested to make further submissions on terminology and global displacement indicators to UNISDR's Technical and Scientific Advisory Group.

At the regional level, IDMC engaged with the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) to promote coherence on displacement issues in the indicator frameworks for both the Sendai Framework and the post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda and participated in ESCAP's inter-governmental expert group on disaster-related statistics held in Bangkok in October. IDMC will continue to assist this group in collecting data on disasters at national and regional level in the Asia-Pacific region, framing a monitoring and reporting system to track progress against the Sendai Framework objectives, and in helping to ensure coherence between the indicator frameworks.



IDMC at the COP21. Photo: IDMC, December 2015

COP21 global climate accord embraces displacement issues

In the run-up to the COP21 UN climate conference (30 November-12 December 2015), IDMC worked with fellow members of the inter-agency Advisory Group on Climate Change and Human Mobility to increase the visibility and understanding of displacement and migration issues and to push for their explicit recognition within the Paris talks and the COP21 agreement.

As part of this process, IDMC, UNHCR and IOM presented data and evidence on displacement risks associated with weather- and climate-related hazards at a joint press conference in Geneva in February. The event drew a large media turnout and extensive media coverage. IDMC also presented evidence about climate change-induced displacement and how it could be addressed through adaptation measures and policies to more than 70 government negotiators, UN officials and experts at a COP21 preparatory meeting in Bonn in June. Together with other members of the Climate Change and Human Mobility Advisory Group, IDMC met with several country delegations to discuss ways the COP21 draft text could better reflect concerns about potential future displacement linked to climate change.

On 2 December, as the Paris conference moved closer towards a final agreement on climate change adaptation and mitigation, IDMC, UNHCR and IOM, acting on behalf of the Advisory Group, held another press conference to stress the importance of including displacement concerns in the COP21 deliberations. In parallel, joint recommendations and technical guidance were conveyed to the Parties and presentations made at scheduled technical and high-level side events. IDMC also attended the eighth focal point meeting of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change 'Nairobi Work Programme' (NWP) attended by over 70 focal points from NWP partner organisations and delegates from the Parties to gathered to finalise their proposed policy decisions regarding the content of the COP21 agreement.

Side events included a high level roundtable organised by the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) where the IDMC Director and the NRC Secretary General gave presentations. The event brought together participants from governments, UN agencies and other organisations to discuss human mobility in all its forms in the context of the UN climate change negotiations process. At another side event organised by the UK Meteorological Office and the University of Reading, IDMC presented its displacement models and decision support-tools to representatives from governments, regional organisations, academia and civil society.



IDMC at the presentation of the Nansen Initiative Draft Protection Agenda. Photo: Platform on Disaster Displacement, April 2015

The COP21 agreement adopted by 195 countries in December is the first-ever universal, legally binding global climate deal. It includes a section on “Loss and Damage” that promotes “integrated approaches to avert, minimise and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change”. Explicit references to climate-related displacement and migration issues were also made in the opening statements of several world leaders, including US President Barack Obama and French President Francois Hollande. According to IOM, human mobility issues were also cited frequently in 20 per cent of State submissions of “Intended Nationally Determined Contributions” (post-2020 State pledges under the COP21 agreement).

Global accord crowns Nansen Initiative on disaster-induced cross-border displacement

IDMC participated in the final round of the Nansen Initiative global consultations held on 12-13 October in Geneva which culminated in the endorsement by more than 100 governments of an ‘Agenda for the Protection of Cross-Border Displaced Persons in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change’. The Protection Agenda consolidates the outcomes of a series of regional intergovernmental consultations and civil society meetings convened by the Nansen Initiative in Africa, the Americas, Asia and the Pacific over the course of 2013-2015, as well as research commissioned by the Nansen Initiative.

In a final statement, the 109 conference delegations recognised disaster displacement as “one of the main humanitarian challenges of our time, affecting tens of millions of people every year”. Numerous references were made to IDMC evidence and research reports that have informed the regional consultations, included five regional studies of displacement risk.

Prior to the final round of consultations in Geneva, IDMC participated in a South Asia sub-regional Nansen Initiative consultation where it presented the findings of its study on *The risk of disaster-induced displacement in South Asia* published in March. This technical paper provides evidence-based estimates of the likelihood of disaster-induced displacement in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. It attempts to better quantify human displacement risk.

The Nansen Initiative was launched by the governments of Norway and Switzerland in October 2012, with the support of a steering group comprised of Australia, Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Germany, Kenya, Mexico, and the Philippines, and accompanied by a ‘Group of Friends’ co-chaired by Morocco and the European Union. The Initiative builds on paragraph 14(f) of the 2010 UNFCCC Cancun Agreement on climate change adaptation which recognises displacement, migration and planned relocation as one of the challenges to adapt to climate change.

Tanzania: IDMC Systems Dynamics Model presented at Climate Outlook Forum

In August, IDMC presented its systems dynamics model at the Climate Outlook Forum organised by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) in Tanzania in the presence of government officials. This methodology developed by IDMC looks at a wide variety of factors that influence displacement – e.g., the overlapping effects of conflict, natural hazards, poverty, and food and livelihood insecurity – and capacities to manage them. It also allows practitioners to simulate adjustments to these variables with the aim of preventing displacement from happening in the first place.

POLICY-RELEVANT EVIDENCE & ANALYSIS

In 2015, while maintaining our position as the leading source of data and information on IDPs worldwide, IDMC deepened the process of identifying methodological and conceptual gaps that need to be addressed in order to better inform policy decisions and the effectiveness of operational responses. Its involvement with key actors in this regard was complemented by the publication of a range of reports, policy briefs and briefing papers which highlighted these gaps in specific contexts and recommended possible ways to fill them. Following is a summarised sampling of these IDMC publications made available in 2015 with links to the full reports on the IDMC website:

GLOBAL

Disaster-related displacement risk: measuring the risk and addressing the drivers

In consolidating the best available evidence on the magnitude and main drivers of disaster-related displacement risk, this global report details who are at risk, where they are located and why they are at risk. Published in the run-up to the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDRR) held in Sendai, Japan in March 2015, the report provided timely input to inform the WCDRR negotiations that led to the global endorsement of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (see above).



The report forecasts an increased risk of global displacement caused by disasters, and calls for a stronger link between displacement and disaster risk reduction. It quantifies human displacement risk around the world and indicates that since 2008, an average of 26.4 million people per year have been displaced from their homes by disasters brought on by natural hazards. While the actual total number of people displaced fluctuates from year to year depending on the frequency, severity and footprint of

such disasters, the report shows that the trend over recent decades is clearly on the rise.

In conclusion, the report emphasises that displacement is the result of multiple causes and is therefore a phenomenon that cuts across all global policy forums such as the Sendai Framework, the Sustainable Development Agenda, and the COP21 climate change mitigation and adaptation accord. As such, it should not be considered solely in the context of disasters and climate change, but also as a consequence of combined pressures such as conflict, rapid and unplanned urbanisation, criminal violence, weak governance and poverty, among others. A coordinated approach across these and other forums, based on coherent standards, objectives and indicators, will be required to better understand and address the multiple triggers of displacement.

Data in this study was drawn from several sources, including the UN *Global Assessment Reports*, international and national disaster-loss databases, IDMC's *Global Estimates* reports and its disaster-induced displacement database, and the findings from five regional studies of displacement risk conducted by IDMC in support of the Nansen Initiative (see above).

Full report available at: http://buzz.mw/bqa3f_l

Understanding the root causes of displacement: Towards a comprehensive approach to prevention and solutions

The growing numbers of people trapped in protracted and chronic patterns of displacement underscore the limits of humanitarian action and the need for concerted efforts by political and operational actors to address the underlying issues that create and sustain this phenomenon. Recent events in Europe raise doubts as to whether current policy and operational frameworks are adapted to this ever-growing challenge or are able to tackle it in a sustained and comprehensive manner.

This briefing paper fed into the UN Refugee Agency's (UNHCR) eighth annual High Commissioner's Dialogue on



Protection Challenges in Geneva (16-17 December) that focused in 2015 on the theme *Understanding and addressing the root causes of displacement*. It urged participants to rethink displacement issues in line with a more nuanced and complete understanding of its multiple drivers and to identify opportunities to tackle them through strengthened cooperation between political, humanitarian, human rights and development actors. Going forward, the report called on all stakeholders engaged in addressing this issue to:

- Agree on clear and common terminology and consensus regarding the root causes of displacement;
- Acknowledge that any response to displacement must be informed by a comprehensive and nuanced analysis of its drivers and their linkages;
- Support IDMC's calls for more accurate and comprehensive data across all phases of displacement and across all situations;
- Commit to finding political solutions to displacement crises;
- Capitalise on the opportunities offered by global policy processes to ensure that their outcomes reflect due consideration of displacement issues and their multiple underlying drivers.

The paper cautioned that failure to fulfil these requirements will likely exacerbate underlying displacement drivers and lead to further and repeated cross-border displacement.

Full report available at: http://buzz.mw/ba3cq_1

Leaving no one behind: Internal displacement and the 2030 agenda for sustainable development

As UN Member States adopt the new global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), this briefing paper explains why internal displacement is a development concern, and how particular attention to the tens of millions of people displaced each year by conflict, disasters and development projects would ensure that highly vulnerable populations are not left behind in the SDG process. The paper contends that in order to ensure inclusive and sustainable progress towards achieving the SDGs, UN Member States will need to:

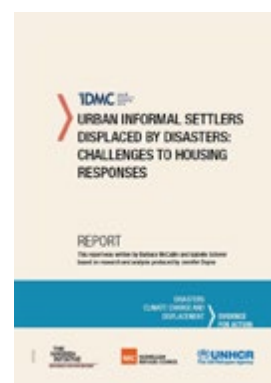


- Support durable solutions to displacement;
- Pay particular attention to people facing the debilitating impacts of long-term and/or repeated displacement;
- Ensure that development projects minimise displacement and protect people who are displaced from impoverishment and marginalisation;
- Improve national data collection and develop indicators on internal displacement to ensure that resources are allocated where they are needed most.

Full report available at: http://buzz.mw/banf2_1

Urban informal settlers displaced by disasters: challenges to housing responses

According to IDMC's 2014 *Global Estimates* report, 165 million people were displaced by disasters brought on by natural hazards between 2008 and 2013 – equivalent to an average of 27 million a year. This separate report explores the challenges in providing sustainable housing assistance to informal urban settlers displaced by disasters. It presents nine case studies from Asia, America and Europe and identifies the difficulties faced by urban informal settlers in receiving long-term housing assistance in post-disaster situations. Informal settlers are seen to be particularly vulnerable to displacement and to be excluded from durable housing assistance. To overcome these challenges various recommendations are made to national and international responders who are urged, *inter alia*, to:



- Identify housing responses that respect urban informal settlers' housing rights;
- Ensure that improvement to tenure security is linked to effective access to essential services and livelihood opportunities;
- Ensure that housing responses adopt a participatory and integrated approach that directly involve affected communities in the design and implementation of programmes;
- Provide local and national authorities with technical and financial assistance on urban governance, ideally before the onset of disasters or, failing that, as soon as possible after they strike.

Full report available at: http://buzz.mw/b6p65_f

'Home sweet Home': Housing practices and tools that support durable solutions for urban IDPs

Produced by IDMC in collaboration with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's (MIT) Displacement Research and Action Network, this report presents different approaches and case studies that have been used to overcome recurrent challenges to adequate housing in urban displacement situations. It advocates for the use of a rights-based approach that supports the achievement of durable solutions by providing options that can guide and inform policy and operational responses in designing, funding or implementing housing policies and programmes in urban settings. The report argues that, despite a longstanding recognition of the need to improve the response to urban displacement issues, there is a lack of guidance on how to proceed and only limited knowledge of practices that have successfully addressed the housing, tenure security and livelihood needs of urban IDPs.

The Geneva launch of the report in March was attended by 40 human rights, humanitarian and development actors, and Permanent Mission representatives. Miloon Kothari, the former Special Rapporteur on the right to adequate housing, presided over the launch event which was opened by Ambassador Peter Matt (Permanent Mission of the Principality of Liechtenstein) and Alexandra Bilak, the then Head of IDMC's Policy and Research Department and now IDMC's Acting Director. Keynote presentations were delivered by Chaloka Beyani, Special Rapporteur on the human rights of IDPs, and Jackie Keegan, Head of UNHCR's Comprehensive Solutions Unit. Participants highlighted the need to address the phenomenon of urban displacement in a sustainable manner and welcomed the constructive content of the report. IDMC also presented the main findings of the report at an MIT symposium on 'Living with Insecurity: Planning Strategies for Dealing with Urban Displacement' held in November. Conclusions from the symposium discussions will serve to inform IDMC's strategy for influencing the New Urban Agenda to be developed at Habitat III in October 2016.

Full report available at: <http://buzz.mw/bqutu>



Getting on the list: the registration of children born to IDPs

Context: There is no clear-cut determination in relevant legal frameworks and guidelines as to whether children born in displacement and their descendants should be classified as IDPs. Governments have adopted their own approaches and practices for registering, counting, assisting and protecting children born in displacement based on national and local practices and political priorities.

This paper addresses the issue of birth and IDP registration processes in helping to meet the specific protection needs of children born in displacement. It presents a brief review of the legal and conceptual frameworks relevant to such children, and sets out the benefits of registering their birth and status as IDPs. Case studies highlighting the obstacles displaced parents face in various countries are presented and recommendations made on measures that should be taken to uphold the rights of children born in displacement in line with international standards and obligations. The paper builds on a related IDMC report entitled *Born in displacement: challenges in assisting and protecting descendants of internally displaced people* published in June 2014.

Full report available at: <http://buzz.mw/b6l4k>

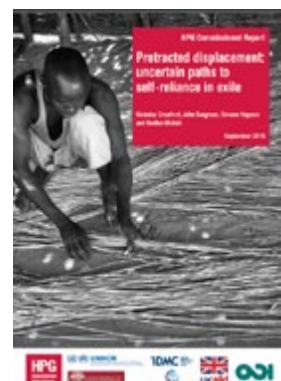


Protracted displacement: Uncertain paths to self-reliance in exile

This report maps the global state of protracted displacement, examining patterns and trends in terms of numbers, geographic spread and funding. It sets out key common themes in protracted displacement, examines how responses have evolved and presents a pilot guidance tool on the self-reliance and livelihood assistance opportunities available to IDPs.

The tool is a basic typology describing where assistance is needed and what kind of assistance may be best suited in a given situation. The report was produced by the Overseas Development Institute's Humanitarian Policy Group, in collaboration with IDMC.

Full report available at: <http://buzz.mw/banzr>



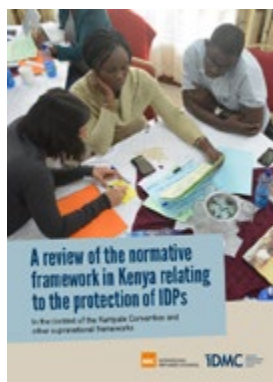


IDP camp in Dekoa Photo: NRC/Jose Cendon, March 2015

AFRICA

Spotlight on Kenya's normative IDP protection framework

Context: Kenya has been affected by mass and recurring internal displacement for decades, but determining an accurate picture of this phenomenon in the country has remained a challenge due to the absence of official, comprehensive and up-to-date data. The largest wave of internal displacement occurred during the violence in the aftermath of the disputed 2007 presidential elections when nearly 664,000 Kenyans fled their homes. Internal displacement in the country has however also been triggered by a wide range of causes beyond political violence, including communal and land-related violence, disasters and development projects.



In August, IDMC published a review of Kenya's normative framework for the protection of IDPs and a follow-up paper (see below) that proposes a roadmap towards the development of a comprehensive response to displacement within the country. The review aims to support the ongoing efforts of Kenya's institutions and civil society to adapt the national IDP protection framework to international standards and makes a number of recommendations in this regard to the Kenyan authorities, civil society and the international community. Among others, the Kenyan government is urged to ratify and implement the Kampala Convention.

IDMC presented the preliminary findings of the study at a workshop held in Nairobi in June attended by humanitarian agencies, NGOs and other stakeholders engaged in displacement response. Participants assisted IDMC in refining its analysis and formulating key recommendations, both in terms of legal measures and policy implementation.

Full report available at: <http://t.co/R3vjwBwDDn>

Towards a comprehensive response to internal displacement in Kenya: a roadmap for action

Context: Kenya enacted an IDP Act in 2012 in the aftermath of the displacement triggered by the political violence in 2007. To date, the Act has not been fully implemented meaning that a fully functioning domestic framework to respond to internal displacement does not yet exist.

This IDMC policy paper looks at the challenges that still need to be overcome to ensure implementation of the IDP Act and the legislative measures required for Kenya's overall normative framework for the protection of IDPs to work effectively. Its analysis shows that the IDP Act is still at a very early implementation stage and that much remains to be done to ensure that the National Consultative Coordination Committee on Internal Displacement (NCCC) and the numerous government structures involved in responding to displacement operate in a coordinated manner. The paper identifies a situation where uncoordinated and potentially competing normative frameworks – especially those dealing with disasters and land management – risk undermining certain provisions of the IDP Act. It urges Kenya to adopt a pluralistic approach that encourages cooperation between government institutions and other stakeholders, and requires IDPs' and host communities' participation in processes that directly concern them.

Full report available at: http://buzz.mw/b6s4o_1

IDPs' decision-making in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

Context: DRC has experienced forced displacement on a vast scale since the 1990s, both within and across its borders. As of December 2014, the country was home to around 2.7 million IDPs, of whom 1.47 million were living in the eastern provinces of North and South Kivu.

This is the first in a series of thematic papers that contribute to a project undertaken in the DRC by the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), IDMC, International Alert and Climate Interactive. The project aims to identify approaches that strengthen the resilience of people affected by repeated displacement, to find out



more about how they cope, the survival strategies they use and the vulnerabilities they experience along the way. The analysis is based on data collected in Masisi and Uvira territories of North and South Kivu provinces in eastern DRC between September and December 2014. It draws four main conclusions:

- Any humanitarian response that seeks to promote resilience to displacement must be designed to improve the options available to those affected and support the choices they make;
- A more nuanced appreciation of the concepts of security, economic independence and social networks is essential to understanding and potentially guiding the decisions IDPs make;
- Humanitarian programming that aims to promote resilience to displacement must be based on an improved understanding of the interplay of the security, economic and social factors that shape IDPs' decisions;
- Responses must account for the ways in which individuals, families and communities juggle these factors, and their preferences and tolerance in terms of different types of displacement and solutions.

Full report available at: http://buzz.mw/bqdne_1

Driven apart: How repeated displacement changes family dynamics in eastern DRC

This second thematic paper in the aforementioned series focuses on the impact of repeated displacement on family composition, relationships and roles. It examines in detail how the dynamics within displaced families are affected and their ability to cope with the consequences. The roles and responsibilities among displaced families, and the impact of displacement on relationships within them are analysed, as are relevant safety nets and the role of the extended family. The study finds that the monitoring of changes in displaced families' dynamics and the collection of disaggregated data on the impacts of displacement on men, women and children are key to developing targeted programmes and to understanding how resilience and coping capacities evolve and can be strengthened over time.

The analysis is based on data collected in Masisi in North Kivu and Fizi in South Kivu in March 2015. This involved 31 focus group discussions with 182 women and 144 men from both displaced and host families, and key informant interviews conducted with seven members of displaced and host families, and six leaders of local and displaced communities. The analysis also draws on desk research



and data collected for the overall project, such as narrative reports, contextual studies and workshop reports. Many families who took part in the research, both IDPs and their hosts, had been displaced several times between 1992 and 2014, in certain cases up to seven times. Some could not even remember how many times they had been displaced.

The paper recommends, *inter alia*, that the assessment, design, implementation and evaluation phases of programmes aimed at improving resilience in communities whose members have experienced multiple displacements should take into account family cohesion issues, and that those whose family dynamics have been disrupted should receive better focused and tailored support, including psychosocial care. Furthermore, those with special needs who do not benefit from strong family or social support systems should receive particular attention and help to cope with their displacement, including through spontaneous local initiatives.

Full report available at: http://buzz.mw/ba668_l

Boko Haram's terror ripples through the region

Context: The violent Boko Haram insurgency in north-eastern Nigeria, characterised by bombings, assassinations, abductions and a scorched-earth campaign, is the primary driver of the reported flight of 1.2 million people from their homes to other parts of the country. Internal displacement resulting from Boko Haram violence has also been reported within neighbouring Cameroon, Chad and Niger.



Based on information on the escalating conflict and protection crisis in north-eastern Nigeria shared during a series of briefings IDMC held with key humanitarian partners during the first quarter of 2015, this briefing paper emphasises the urgent need to scale up the humanitarian response both in north-eastern Nigeria and in neighbouring Cameroon, Chad and Niger. Given the regional nature of the displacement crisis, the paper advocates for a harmonised and coordinated humanitarian response across the four affected countries. It also stresses the need for Nigeria to adopt a national IDP protection policy.

The report notes the difficulties in collecting data on internal displacement in the region, with unpredictable waves of IDPs and refugees moving across Nigeria and neighbouring countries complicating how displacement is monitored and evaluated. Its findings show that data collection is further hindered by the fact that many interviewees do not possess identification documents, making

it difficult to discern whether they are internally displaced, returnee nationals or stranded migrants.

The majority of those displaced are women and children and they face various threats, with reports of girls being raped and forced into early marriage and thousands of boys being forcibly recruited to fight alongside Boko Haram. Many IDPs are traumatised by the violence and are afraid to return home. Others have no home to return to because their villages were burned to the ground during Boko Haram attacks.

Full report available at: http://buzz.mw/bqw0h_l

Central African Republic: IDPs face significant challenges as instability and political transition continue

Context: Internal displacement in the Central African Republic (CAR) has been driven over decades by coups, internal armed conflict, generalised violence, human rights violations and natural hazards. The government has an acute lack of authority. It is unable to provide even the most basic services in the country's prefectures, and widespread impunity has allowed armed groups to proliferate. Though rich in natural resources, the country is chronically poor and ranks near to last each year on the UN Development Programme (UNDP)'s human development index.

The overview highlights the complex displacement situation across CAR where cautious return and new mass displacements are taking place simultaneously. It also underscores the most pressing protection concerns IDPs face and the challenges to finding durable solutions. NRC Secretary General Jan Egeland relayed key messages from the overview at the International Conference on the Central African Republic organised in Brussels by the European Union in May.

Full report available at: http://buzz.mw/b6j47_f

Somalia: over a million IDPs need support for local solutions

Context: Widespread conflict, violence and human rights violations have sparked repeated waves of large- and small-scale internal displacement in Somalia. A multitude of actors, including clan-based and political militias and external military forces, have used forced displacement as a tactic of warfare in order to obtain and exert control. Military operations, insecurity and clan fighting continue to be major causes of displacement in 2014. In addition, over the past few years there has been a dramatic increase in forced evictions of internally displaced people, particularly in Mogadishu, Bossaso and Kismayo by both public and private landowners.

This country overview describes how IDPs continue to face risks to their lives, safety, security and dignity. Displaced women and unaccompanied children are disproportionately



A view of the Joaquim Enriquez Memorial stadium, Zamboanga's largest camp for IDPs. IDMC/Frederik Kok, June 2014

at risk of gross human rights abuses and sexual and gender-based violence is widespread. Many IDPs from minority clans suffer pervasive discrimination since they often lack vital clan protection and connections. IDPs remain particularly affected by food insecurity, with many above the emergency threshold for malnutrition. In 2014, forced evictions in Mogadishu exacerbated the humanitarian and protection situation for thousands of displaced Somalis.

Implementing the national IDP policy adopted in October 2014 will remain particularly challenging due to weak state capacity and scarcity of resources. The report concludes that IDPs must be at the heart of stabilisation and peace consolidation efforts in Somalia. If IDPs are to achieve sustainable durable solutions, humanitarian, development, peace-building and human rights actors – from the government, diaspora, civil society, the private sector and the international community – must work in concert.

Full report available at: http://buzz.mw/bq3ja_l

SOUTH & SOUTH-EAST ASIA

Philippines: Why housing rights must be prioritised to end the displacement of Zamboanga's urban poor

Context: Millions of people are newly displaced each year in the Philippines, mainly by natural hazard-related disasters such as typhoons and floods, but also by conflict and violence, most of which is concentrated in the southern Mindanao island group.

This briefing paper highlights current gaps in the response to the needs of people displaced by conflict since September 2013 in Zamboanga City, Mindanao. Analysis and recommendations are based on information gathered by IDMC during interviews in Zamboanga in June 2014 as well as discussions held in October that year during a three-day training workshop on durable solutions co-organised by the Philippines Commission on Human Rights and IDMC. The paper also aims to inform current global policy debates on





Returned IDP family inside a destroyed mansion in Jaffna district, Sri Lanka. Photo: IDMC/Anne-Kathrin Glatz, April 2015

solutions for urban IDPs whose lack of formal tenure can exclude them from humanitarian or housing assistance or put them at risk of eviction.

As a basic premise, the study recalls that the Philippines government is primarily responsible for ensuring that all IDPs, irrespective of their tenure status, have access to adequate housing and to an adequate standard of living. Given the delays in the implementation of the recovery and reconstruction plan and the significant challenges in providing adequate living conditions and sustainable livelihoods in areas of displacement and relocation, the authorities are urged to prioritise return. In parallel, the paper recalls the responsibility of the international community to continue supporting the government in seeking durable solutions that conform to the relevant international standards, notably the Inter-Agency Standing Committee's Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons.

In conclusion, the study stresses that the challenge of achieving durable solutions for IDPs in Zamboanga needs to be addressed in a comprehensive and coordinated manner by national authorities, humanitarian and development actors, civil society and the IDPs themselves. If the Zamboanga City Government is to succeed in "building

back better" and wants to mitigate future security risks it needs to ensure that all displaced citizens, irrespective of their tenure status or ethnic origin, receive adequate protection and assistance and that no one is 'left behind'.

Full report available at: http://buzz.mw/bgd5j_l

Time for a new approach: Ending protracted displacement in Sri Lanka

Context: More than six years after the end of the 26-year conflict between the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) and the Sri Lankan armed forces, up to 73,700 people remain internally displaced in the country's Northern and Eastern Provinces. The overwhelming majority belong to the Tamil and Muslim minorities. In addition, it is estimated that tens of thousands among the more than 794,000 registered returnees have still not achieved durable solutions.

This discussion paper provides an updated estimate of the number of IDPs in Sri Lanka, examines the dynamics of protracted displacement in the country and assesses current challenges and prospects for durable solutions. It aims to inform dialogue between the government and humanitarian and development actors on how to tackle

protracted displacement, particularly in relation to a durable solutions strategy and return plan which were being drafted in 2015. The paper asserts that effective collaboration between humanitarian and development actors from the onset of a humanitarian crisis,, combined with political will to facilitate durable solutions, are key to tackling protracted displacement in this and numerous other contexts.

Full report available at: http://buzz.mw/b6a81_l

Indonesia: Concerted efforts needed to find solutions for protracted displacement

Context: IDMC estimates that as of July 2015 at least 31,400 people had been living in internal displacement in Indonesia for more than 15 years as a result of conflict and violence. In addition, an estimated 943,059 people were newly displaced in Indonesia as a result of natural hazards and disasters in 2014, with flooding and landslides the main triggers. According to government data, a further 98,400 people were displaced due to similar environmental hazards in the first six months of 2015.

Research for this country overview showed that current government assistance for IDPs is ad hoc, inconsistent and often falls short of their needs. The study found that the 2007 Law on Disaster Management and the 2015 Law on Social Conflict Management to guide Indonesia's response to internal displacement resulting from disasters, conflict and intercommunal violence have yet to prove their utility, especially for those displaced as a result of conflict and intercommunal violence. The report notes that the data collection, monitoring and response mechanism established by the Disaster Management Authority does not cover all displacement events in all regions of the country. It calls on the government to acknowledge the ongoing needs of protracted IDPs and to prioritise efforts to include adequate housing and tenure security for them in future local and national development initiatives.

Full report available at: http://buzz.mw/b6z0g_l

Forgotten displacement: Why it's time to address the needs of West Timor's protracted IDPs

Context: Nearly all the 31,450 people currently displaced by conflict and violence in Indonesia fled their homes in East Timor in 1999 when Indonesia was forced to relinquish control of the territory. The majority live in camps in the West Timor province of Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT) and are at risk of being forgotten by the national authorities and the international community.

The Indonesian authorities had hoped to close all the camps by the end of 2003 and to offer their remaining residents either repatriation to Timor-Leste, participation in a resettlement programme elsewhere in NTT, or resettlement

as part of a nationwide transmigration programme to move people from over-populated to less populated islands. Today, however, more than 16 years after fleeing East Timor, an estimated 22,000 of them continue to live in camps without access to land, adequate housing or tenure security. But this has not happened for the estimated 22,000 former displaced people still living in precarious conditions in camps. This briefing paper concludes that there is little doubt that Indonesia has both the means and capacity to address the outstanding needs of IDPs in West Timor and that sufficient political will is now needed to realise the durable solutions promised more than 16 years ago by the Indonesian authorities, and that the IDPs themselves should be included in the process.

Full report available at: http://buzz.mw/b6ueh_l

India: Countrywide response urgently required to address chronic internal displacement

Context: As of April 2015 an estimated 616,140 people were displaced in India as a result of armed conflict and inter-communal violence. Many have been displaced for up to 25 years, the majority living in camps with only limited access to food, clean water and adequate sanitary facilities and little opportunity to secure sustainable livelihoods.

This country overview describes how most IDPs live in camps, including informal ones, where they often have only limited access to food, clean water and adequate sanitary facilities, and little opportunity to secure sustainable livelihoods. Local authorities tend to close camps after a certain period of time to encourage returns and seldom offer any alternative settlement solution. Those who fail to return often end up in nearby informal makeshift camps where they are left to fend for themselves. Little information is available on IDPs living outside camps.

Obstacles to durable solutions are predominantly linked to ongoing insecurity in places of origin, insufficient State assistance to support IDPs' local integration or settlement elsewhere, unresolved disputes around demarcations of state boundaries, and challenges in asserting IDPs' housing, land and property rights. The report concludes that the designation of an IDP focal point at the national level and the adoption of a policy and regulatory framework upholding the rights of IDPs would help ensure a more comprehensive countrywide response to internal displacement issues.

Full report available at: http://buzz.mw/bqscy_l

Pakistan: solutions to displacement elusive for both new and protracted IDPs

This country overview sheds light on the causes of displacement and the difficulties encountered by national and international actors in responding to the needs of

millions of people displaced as a result of either conflict or natural hazard-related disasters. Its research shows that, as of July 2015, more than 1.8 million people were displaced by insurgency, counter-insurgency and other related violence in Pakistan, while disasters induced by natural hazards such as monsoon rains and earthquakes have newly displaced 14.57 million people across wide areas of the country since 2010. The number of people still living in displacement following disasters in previous years is not known.

Full report available at: <http://t.co/4Qe97EBmGH>

Afghanistan: New and long-term IDPs risk becoming neglected as conflict intensifies

Context: IDMC estimates that as of the end of June 2015, six months after the withdrawal of the International Security Assistance Force, at least 948,000 people were living in displacement as a result of conflict and violence. The figure includes around 103,000 people newly displaced in the first six months of 2015.

Most IDPs struggle to secure access to water, food, adequate housing and employment, especially in areas where they are inaccessible or invisible to humanitarian responders and as their displacement becomes more protracted. The report concludes that provincial action

plans are urgently needed to inform practical steps in addressing IDPs' needs and facilitating their achievement of durable solutions. This would include the improvement and regularisation of a number of informal urban settlements where local integration is both appropriate and is IDPs' preferred settlement option. Implementation of the national policy on IDPs is first and foremost a national responsibility, but the international community also has a role to play in following up on measures taken, or lack thereof. This is particularly important given protracted IDPs' increasing vulnerabilities and the need to better coordinate humanitarian and development responses in order to facilitate durable solutions.

Full report available at: http://buzz.mw/b6m6c_l

EUROPE

Displacement figures in Ukraine fail to reflect a complex reality

Context: The Ukrainian government has developed and implemented several initiatives to improve support for IDPs and provide conditions for humanitarians to deliver assistance. These include a resolution establishing a unified



An internally displaced family in Triokhizbenka, Ukraine. Photo: NRC/Ingrid Prestetun, November 2015

registration system of IDPs and a national IDP law. However, implementation is challenged by the lack of a common definition of an IDP and insufficient government capacity.

This briefing paper reveals how gaps in Ukraine's IDP registration system mean that the scale and dynamics of displacement are not fully understood. Furthermore, the paper describes how Ukraine's limited definition of IDP status means that many displaced people are ineligible for registration, while some others who are eligible face obstacles in completing the process. The result is that a significant number of IDPs are unable to access government assistance, and are not included in overall IDP figures.

The research findings showed that envisaged amendments to the laws and procedures governing Ukraine's IDP registration system are not expected to overcome these shortcomings or bring the process fully in line with the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement. The report concludes that an alternative data collection system is needed in Ukraine to improve the protection and assistance needs of all IDPs in the country.

Full report available at: http://buzz.mw/b6efm_l

AMERICAS

New humanitarian frontiers: Addressing criminal violence in Mexico and Central America

Context: Parts of Central America and Mexico are experiencing a humanitarian crisis directly linked to criminal violence that is engendering mass casualty and displacement levels normally only witnessed in countries wracked by conflict. Thousands of civilian deaths are attributed each year to criminal gangs engaged in narcotics, human trafficking, kidnappings, extortion rackets, land expropriation and illicit natural resource extraction.

This study is based on extensive background research of the latest academic, policy and media publications on criminal violence in Mexico and the so-called Northern Triangle (Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador), with a particular emphasis on the issue of forced displacement and extortion. A total of 40 interviews, all with guarantees of anonymity, were conducted with representatives of the regional offices of humanitarian organisations and UN bodies in Panama and also by Skype or phone with representatives of humanitarian organisations, UN agencies, and international and local NGOs in all four of the aforementioned countries.



Three structural challenges to a stronger humanitarian agenda in response to criminal violence in the region are pinpointed: the features and characteristics of criminal violence, the presence of self-sustaining regional mixed migration and the flow of narcotics, and the extremely fragile nature of Central American States. Despite the deep-rooted nature of criminal violence in the region, the report states that there are opportunities to act and urges humanitarian and development organisations to:

- raise greater awareness of the extent of displacement caused by criminal violence
- maintain contacts with criminal groups in order to access vulnerable populations
- support child-protection interventions
- offer greater support to enable states to provide basic services in areas where they are jeopardised by criminal violence
- do more to raise awareness of the need for holistic responses to criminal violence and state collusion
- contribute to a systematic review of existing national normative frameworks
- strengthen legal mechanisms to ensure the protection of people affected by violence and displacement

Full report available at: http://buzz.mw/babig_n

MIDDLE EAST

Identifying IDPs in Palestine: New thinking on monitoring displacement in the West bank

This research paper analyses the different monitoring and data collection tools currently being used by a range of international humanitarian organisations in the West Bank. The tools were considered limited as they focus on displacement prevention rather than its consequences and fail to provide the data needed to identify IDPs and adequately respond to their needs. The findings clearly point to the need to establish a unified monitoring system that brings together all stakeholders including Palestinian local authorities, addresses all displacement triggers, and extends its geographical scope to areas of refuge, including those under Palestinian control, and over the whole duration of the displacement. The report contributes to the current methodological review on IDP monitoring and response underway in Palestine.

Full report available at: http://buzz.mw/banfm_l



GLOBAL-LEVEL POLICY INFLUENCING

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction acknowledges IDMC data

IDMC's strategic engagement with its partners in the global policy process on disaster risk reduction in recent years showed positive results in 2015. Displacement featured prominently in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030) endorsed at the World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDRR) held in Sendai, Japan in March. Specific reference was made to IDMC's global disaster-related displacement data in the preamble and main text of the Sendai Framework and in the biennial UN Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction, both finalised and released in March. Also in March, IDMC published a global report entitled *Disaster-related displacement risk: Measuring the risk and addressing its drivers* (see above) which provided timely insight and data to delegations attending the WCDRR.

COP 21 climate change accord integrates IDMC displacement expertise

Building up to the COP21 Climate Change Conference held in Paris in December 2015, IDMC worked with fellow members of the interagency 'Advisory Group on Human Mobility and Climate Change' to increase the visibility and understanding of displacement and migration issues and push for their explicit recognition within the talks. IDMC activities included the delivery of joint Advisory Group recommendations and technical guidance to COP21 delegates, presentations at official technical and high level side events, a press briefing, and engagement in targeted events throughout the course of the two-week conference. NRC and IDMC received good visibility in the international press, with IDMC evidence-based data and analysis widely cited. The conference provided a rich opportunity to develop new contacts for further research and partnerships with governments, UN agencies, academics and NGOs for follow up over the course of 2016.

Human Rights Council: Displacement and the Sustainable Development Goals

At the June session of the Human Rights Council, IDMC was invited to speak on a panel about displacement and the proposed Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). IDMC presented evidence showing that internal displacement is an issue that affects most countries that are striving to make progress toward achieving these goals. Rather than isolate displacement from other sustainable development challenges, IDMC analysis indicated that governments should recognise it as a cross-cutting issue in relation to all of the SDGs and address it accordingly.

Endorsed Nansen Initiative seeks greater protection for people displaced across borders

In October, the Swiss/Norwegian Nansen Initiative completed its global consultations on framing an *Agenda for the Protection of Cross-Border Displaced Persons in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change*. The Agenda was endorsed by government ministers and officials from more than 100 countries who participated in this conclusive round of consultations in Geneva alongside representatives from international and non-governmental organisations, academia and civil society.

IDMC actively contributed to the Nansen Initiative process by providing quantitative disaster-related displacement risk estimates for each of the five sub-regional consultations that led up to the Geneva gathering. Now that the Protection Agenda has been endorsed it will move into its implementation phase. In a joint statement, NRC and IDMC expressed their commitment to contribute towards implementation of the Agenda, particularly with regard to data collection and information sharing on cross-border disaster displacement risk and management, and response to the needs of IDPs in disaster contexts.

The Nansen Initiative was led by Norway and Switzerland and began with an inter-governmental consultation in May 2013. Since then, governments have convened several



Displacement featured prominently in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030) endorsed at the WCDRR held in Sendai, Japan. Photo: Nansen Initiative, March 2015

more times to identify protection and knowledge gaps, effective practices and potential solutions to cross-border displacement caused by disasters and climate change. The Protection Agenda aims to close these gaps.

UN Economic and Social Council: Protracted displacement under the spotlight

IDMC and the European Commission’s Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department (ECHO) co-chaired a panel on protracted internal displacement at the June meeting of the Economic and Social Council in Geneva, alongside speakers from the World Bank and OCHA. The main objective of this scheduled side event was to present the latest global displacement trends and to discuss in more detail protection challenges faced by IDPs trapped in displacement over long periods, while considering the impact on the affected individuals, groups and host communities. The panellists examined the current humanitarian response framework and its ability to address these challenges, and explored possible approaches to prevent or resolve protracted displacement situations.

UNHCR – High Commissioner’s Dialogue examines the root causes of displacement

In December, an IDMC briefing paper on why understanding the causes of displacement is critical to both prevention and solutions provided timely input for discussions at the annual UN High Commissioner’s Dialogue on Protection Challenges in Geneva on theme: Understanding and addressing the root causes of displacement. The meeting was a fitting opportunity to encourage political actors, development experts and human rights advocates to inform responses to displacement based on sound analysis and understanding of the underlying drivers of displacement. It specifically called on all stakeholders involved in work to address displacement issues to:

- Agree on a clear and common terminology to discuss root causes of displacement
- Acknowledge that any response to displacement must be informed by a comprehensive and nuanced analysis of its drivers and their linkages
- Support IDMC’s calls for more accurate and comprehensive data across all phases of displacement and across all situations
- Commit to finding political solutions to displacement crises
- Capitalise on the opportunities offered by current global policy processes

TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

Durable solutions for IDPs: challenges and way forward

As part of its new strategy for 2015–2020, IDMC started progressively phasing out its training activities that have for many years involved work to organise and facilitate protection learning activities primarily in the form of workshops. This implied the revision of its training package – ‘Durable solutions for IDPs: challenges and way forward’ – and making the package freely available in an open-source format on IDMC’s training webpage.

Developed to build capacity to engage in national durable solutions processes, the training package consists of materials making up a 2.5-day participative event based largely on the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee’s framework on durable solutions. Originally developed by IDMC, UNHCR and the Office of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of IDPs, it highlights the need to establish effective frameworks that prevent and address displacement crises and advocates for a consultative approach involving a range of institutions and organisations, IDPs themselves and other affected communities.

In 2015, the Global Protection Cluster (GPC) established a task team on law and policy to coordinate support for regional efforts to develop and reinforce such instruments, and for normative exercises undertaken at the national level. Co-led by UNHCR and IDMC, the team put a series of initiatives in place to build local capacity for their development and implementation, provide technical advice to authorities and others engaged in such work, and to act as a global forum of expertise on legislative processes on internal displacement. In addition, IDMC contributed to the development of a GPC training of trainers package – ‘Protection in Practice’ – and co-facilitated the piloting of the latter at the UNHCR Global Learning Centre in Budapest in September 2015.

With a view to increasing global knowledge of laws and policies on displacement and describing their salient features, in the second half of 2015 IDMC and the GPC task team mapped their development in more than 70 countries. Driven by a desire to focus on them as a source of lessons learned that might improve existing frameworks and inspire new ones, IDMC placed the input from this study on its website.

Kampala Convention: promoting ratification and implementation

To mark the third anniversary of the convention’s coming into force, the African Union (AU) organised a three-day workshop at its headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in partnership with UNHCR, NRC and IDMC. The workshop took place from 30 November to 2 December 2015, and was attended by government officials, MPs, civil society representatives, legal and protection experts, practitioners from six African countries - Cameroon, Central African Republic, Mali, Nigeria, South Sudan and Zambia - and staff from UN and other international humanitarian and development agencies. The six countries were selected in view of their engagement in normative processes on internal displacement. The meeting focused on three main objectives: supporting the domestication and implementation of the Kampala Convention; strengthening the role of the AU and other inter-governmental and non-governmental groups in doing so; and promoting national responsibility and the sharing of experiences between AU member countries.

In May 2015, IDMC published a report on the proceedings and outcome of a workshop held in December 2014 at the AU headquarters in Addis Ababa to celebrate the second anniversary of the coming into force of the Kampala Convention and to discuss the theme ‘The national responsibility to protect IDPs: The Kampala Convention’. Participants representing different AU Member States, international institutions and civil society organisations called for additional efforts to support the convention and examined ways to achieve its objectives.

Given the extent of internal displacement in Africa, the urgency of promoting the ratification and implementation of the Kampala Convention has become ever more apparent. IDMC figures show that, as of the end of 2014, a third of the 38 million people living in internal displacement worldwide as result of armed conflict, generalised violence and human rights violations are located in Africa, with a further 14.8 million people estimated to have been forced to flee their homes in Africa by disasters between 2008 and 2014.



In June 2015, IDMC held a workshop in Nairobi attended by humanitarian agencies, NGOs and other stakeholders engaged in displacement response. Participants assisted IDMC in refining its analysis and formulating key recommendations, both in terms of legal measures and policy implementation. Photo: NRC/N. Tado, June 2015

Zimbabwe: Applying the Kampala Convention – workshop

A report published in February 2015 detailed the findings of a workshop held in Harare in November 2014 co-organised by IDMC and NRC in support of national efforts to implement the Kampala Convention. Participants included 25 ministry officials and representatives of humanitarian agencies, civil society organisations and displaced communities. The workshop helped to create a shared understanding of internal displacement issues in Zimbabwe, the relevance of the Kampala Convention in the Zimbabwe context, and the main findings of a recent IDMC/NRC study on the legal system of Zimbabwe.

Adopting and implementing Somaliland’s draft IDP policy framework

In partnership with the Protection Cluster-Somalia in Hargeisa, in March 2015 IDMC gathered national institutions, humanitarian agencies, civil society organisations and IDP representatives to discuss the steps required for the adoption and implementation of Somaliland’s draft policy framework on internal displacement. The workshop was acknowledged by all concerned as a substantive push towards the completion of the institutional process that was expected to culminate with the enactment of the policy in January by the Somaliland government in 2016.

Webinar: “Normative framework for IDP protection”

Jacopo Giorgi, IDMC’s senior strategic advisor on law and policy, presented a webinar on the normative framework for the protection of IDPs. The webinar aimed to: Identify the main characteristics of the international definition of “Internally Displaced Persons”; define the rationale for creating an IDP category; provide an overview of the general bodies of international law relevant to internal displacement; and present the internal principles on internal displacement and other IDP specific international frameworks. See: www.internal-displacement.org/about-us/training

Sudan: Training of Trainers on Durable Solutions

A training of trainers workshop on durable solutions was organised in Sudan in October 2015, in partnership with the UN mission in Sudan’s ‘Return, Reintegration and Recovery Section’, co-led by UNDP and Sudan’s Humanitarian Aid Commission, the government regulatory body charged with monitoring the work of international and national non-governmental organisations in the country. Participating government and local officials and staff of humanitarian agencies operating in Darfur discussed ways to support the development of a durable solutions strategy for Darfur.

COMMUNICATIONS

During the year, IDMC witnessed a notable increase in the interest of its audience in its data and research papers. This was reflected among others by:

1. **Downloading of *Global Overview* and *Global Estimates*:** 1194 online users downloaded the *Global Estimates* dataset, while 1661 online users downloaded the *Global Overview*. During its two-week campaign, the *Global Overview 2015* was downloaded once every four minutes and had been viewed over 15,000 times by the end of June. The interactive online landing page was viewed 3,104 times following its launch in May and the IDMC website received 15,900 visits during the launch campaign period.
2. **Infographics:** over the year, the number of infographic users marked a 111% increase.
3. More generally, IDMC recorded a 17% increase in website subscription, 743 citations of IDMC research and analysis in international media outlets, a 70% increase in social media subscriptions across all channels and 41880 downloads of research reports. 120 national and international policy and operational decision makers attended training workshop and several journals referenced IDMC research and analysis in relevant research journals or in literature in relation to operation decision making.

The relevance of IDMC's analysis and research is reflected in the numerous references to its work in leading media. Among others, IDMC research was cited in:

4. **Influential media coverage:** in 2015, IDMC was cited in Arabic, English French and Spanish media outlets across the Middle East, Europe and the Americas. At least three top media outlets cited IDMC data and analysis (Aljazeera.net; New York Times Online; Huffington Post).
5. Following the publication of the **Global Overview**, IDMC was quoted in 121 international online news outlets reaching over 10.5 million people. The **Global Estimates** report was quoted in 1,400 international online news outlets, reaching almost 125 million people. During and following COP 21, IDMC data and analysis was included at least 5 news outlets (IRIN News; AlertNet; Living on

Earth (PRI's environmental magazine); Huffington Post; Al Jazeera).

6. Following the launch of the **Global Estimates**, IDMC secured 15 broadcast interviews featuring live and pre-recorded interviews, including with NRC Secretary General Jan Egeland. The overall brand impressions drew 8.7 million views, 221 per cent more than the previous year. Numerous influential tweeters supported the campaign including Foreign Policy Magazine, OCHA, which also started its own social media campaign citing the report, IRIN News, UN Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator Valerie Amos, and the Middle East Eye online news organisation.
7. Following the launch of the report **Disaster-related displacement risk: measuring the risk and addressing its drivers** in the run-up to the World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai, IDMC was cited 36 times in various media outlets. The launch press campaign reached 3.4 million people. Expert interviews were given to global broadcasters and news networks including IRIN news, Voice of America and Thomson Reuters. On social media we reached over two million people, and our content was shared around 250 times. By the end of the campaign period IDMC had gained over 100 new followers spread over its Twitter, Facebook and LinkedIn accounts.
8. The relevance of IDMC's analysis and research was also reflected in some key global policy processes. For instance, the preamble of the **Sendai Framework for disaster risk reduction (2015-2030)** endorsed at the World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDDR) includes specific reference to IDMC's global disaster-related displacement statistics. IDMC data and analysis was also included in the biennial UN Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction launched at the WCDDR in March. The Nansen Initiative's Protection Agenda for people displaced across borders endorsed by more than 100 countries in October also made references to IDMC evidence and research reports that have informed the process of regional consultations on this issue in recent years.

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Contributions to IDMC in 2015 and 2014

Donors' contributions	2015 (in original currency)	2015 (in USD)	2014 (in USD)
USA's USAID	USD 785,611	785,611	791,858
Norwegian MFA	NOK 5,750,000	725,938	812,465
Australia's DFAT	USD 587,429	587,429	586,635
EuropeAid/UNHCR	USD 178,516	178,516	557,193
ECHO/UNHCR	-	-	116,020
UK's DFID	USD 765,670	765,670	1,122,720
Sweden's Sida	SEK 3,000,000	345,150	423,698
Swiss FDFA	CHF 235,782	243,698	239,251
Liechtenstein MFA	CHF 100,000	100,802	164,486
Miscellaneous private donors	USD 150,421	150,421	95,404
Other income	USD 29,704	29,704	0
NRC own funds	NOK 3,685,432	461,561.39	198,622
Total contributions		USD 4,374,500	USD 5,108,352

Notes to 2015 IDMC contributions

1. Contributions are recorded as income when expenses accrued comply with the donors' conditions.
2. Contributions received during 2015 are recorded with the exchange rate of the day of receipt, contributions not received are recorded at the exchange

IDMC's expenditure in 2015 and 2014

Expenditure by department	2015 (in USD)	2014 (in USD)
Africa and the Americas		
Staff costs	556'659.00	774'925.00
Field missions, advocacy events and research	202'681.00	141'741.00
Total	759'340.00	916'666.00
Middle East, Europe, Caucasus and Asia		
Staff costs	795'445.00	806'016.00
Field missions, advocacy events and research	26'541.00	54'920.00
Total	821'986.00	860'936.00
Policy and research		
Staff costs	736'243.00	811'516.00
Field missions, advocacy events and research	273'868.00	382'734.64
Total	1'010'111.00	1'194'250.64
Communicatlons		
Staff costs	489'628.00	528'107.00
Publication, IT, events costs	160'619.00	247'916.00
Total	650'247.00	776'023.00
Finance and administration		
Staff costs	699'506.00	855'977.00
HR, external relations, audit and legal assistance	176'317.00	188'591.00
Office running cost	254'863.00	254'368.00
Exchange rates/other financial income/expenses	2'130.00	61'519.00
Total	1'132'816.00	1'360'455.00
Total expenditure	4'374'500.00	5'108'330.64

Notes:

1. Expenditure on purchased goods and services are recorded when they are received.
2. 2015 expenditure statement presentation differs from the previous years, as there was IDMC re-structuring process in 2015. 14% cost decrease from 2014 is also explained by re-organization process.



Alexandra Bilak
 Director of IDMC
 Geneva, 25 April 2015

WHAT MAKES IDMC UNIQUE



Our global monitoring provides an authoritative perspective on the scale, scope and patterns of internally displaced people worldwide.



After 17 years, IDMC has a unique perspective through which to view internal displacement in relation to wider global trends.



We are an independent and indispensable source of information and analysis for governments, NGOs, UN agencies, journalists and academics.



Based in Geneva, we have access to a wide network of policymakers, while our institutional link to NRC ensures our work is grounded in operational reality.



With multi-disciplinary expertise, we help our partners situate internal displacement within broader debates on migration, human rights, climate change and sustainable development.

