



internal
displacement
monitoring
centre



APPEAL 2017 - 2020

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

IDMC's work would not be possible without the generous contributions of its funding partners. We would like to thank them for their continuous support in 2016, and we extend particular gratitude to the following contributors:

The United States of America, Norway, the European Commission, IOM, Australia, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Liechtenstein, FFO, UNISDR, UNHCR, and CAF.



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Cover photo: Khyr-ul-nisa, 55, was displaced from her village in Almar district, Afghanistan, after fierce fighting broke out in early January. Her husband Abdullah has been injured after the Taliban militants advanced in Qaraquaili village and taken to hospital in Miamana city. Khayr-ul-nisa along with 14 other displaced families lives in a compound nearby Almar district center and watching over her children. Credit: NRC/Enayatullah Azad, January 2017

APPEAL

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INTRODUCTION FROM THE IDMC DIRECTOR

We start 2017 facing a number of global challenges. New and protracted crises around the world have led to unprecedented levels of displacement and put an extraordinary strain on the humanitarian system. The ongoing refugee influx in Europe has brought about new policy challenges and highlighted the increasing interconnection between internal displacement and cross-border migration, poverty, social inequality, environmental and climate change, economic growth and urbanisation. To date, these interconnections have not resulted in integrated programming and funding to enable humanitarian and development actors to work collaboratively towards clear and collective outcomes to prevent or reduce internal displacement in the future¹.

IDMC's data and analysis of internal displacement worldwide helps to bridge the gap between humanitarian and development assistance, drawing linkages across sectors that inform decision-makers about the drivers of displacement, with the overall aim to prevent, reduce and minimise the global phenomenon of internal displacement. While IDMC's timely data and in-depth analysis on IDP situations worldwide provide essential reference points for humanitarian actors to plan their response strategies, its evidence also supports development-oriented policy-makers at the national, regional, and global levels in developing successful and long-term solutions to protracted internal displacement.

As a non-profit international NGO, IDMC relies entirely on the donor support it receives from its institutional partners. IDMC's data and precise analysis has never been in greater demand, evidenced by continual requests we receive to expand the scope of our work. At the same time, IDMC's funding base has experienced budget cuts over the past year due to shifting humanitarian priorities. We are in the process of revising our fundraising strategy to enable IDMC to benefit from more flexible and multi-year funding; however, we still face an urgent need for funding in the short to medium-term to fill current budgetary requirements. **This includes a very urgent requirement of \$720,000 for 2017 against our total annual budget of \$4.5 million.** Beyond 2017, we project our budgetary needs to grow by approximately 10% each year, gradually increasing to just under \$6 million by 2020. As such, we will continue to rely

on the generous support of our current funding partners, while securing new strategic partnerships to achieve our budgetary needs and institutional ambitions. We encourage our funding partners to enter into multi-year agreements with IDMC to help us achieve these ambitions, which will enable us to both shape and achieve mutual strategic goals.

In order to maintain our role as the only global provider of independent data and analysis on IDPs worldwide, IDMC is looking for dedicated funding partners to support and consolidate its core work around monitoring and analysing conflict, disaster and development displacement over the 2017-2020 four-year period. Additional funding will enable IDMC to invest further in research to uncover largely uncaptured and difficult-to-obtain data associated with some types of displacement situations, such as those related to generalised criminal violence, slow-onset disasters induced by rising global temperatures, and certain major infrastructure development projects. There will also be greater focus on urban internal displacement, monitoring progress towards durable solutions to end it, and the disaggregation of data by severity.

IDMC also hopes to secure additional funding to pilot a number of innovative technologies that will enhance data collection, increase global coverage and further improve the accuracy of our estimates. This will result in IDMC being able to validate estimates using truly independent data sources, monitor displacement in near-real time and, in some cases, generate early warnings.

We invite our partners to use this appeal as a general framework for IDMC's planned work over the next four years². We would welcome feedback from current and new funding partners on the specific areas highlighted herein, as well as on additional information and research that you may require in your own respective work to enable the achievement of collective outcomes for IDPs.

We also take this opportunity to thank our current funding partners for their loyal support to IDMC over the years. None of our achievements to date would have been possible without your commitment and dedication to the global issue of internal displacement.



Alexandra Bilak
IDMC Director
Geneva, April 2017

1 As referenced in "Breaking the Impasse: Reducing Protracted Internal Displacement as a Collective Outcome" draft publication by Walter Kälin and Hannah Entwistle Chapuisat, the term "collective outcomes" refers to an integrated approach to reduce the number of IDPs in protracted displacement by encouraging government authorities and international actors (humanitarian and development) to work collectively to reach outcomes that enable IDPs to become self-reliant and lead safe, dignified lives, even in conflict or disaster situations where this was traditionally not thought possible.

2 Some of the planned work highlighted herein may be unavoidably delayed or de-prioritised from our four-year programme if essential funding gaps are not filled.

SUMMARY OF IDMC'S PRIORITIES IN 2017- 2020



DATA

Continued and enhanced global monitoring of internal displacement in the contexts of conflict and violence, sudden-onset disasters, and public and private development projects. In addition:

- | more comprehensive global coverage and detection of new displacement events on an annual basis;
- | annual "stock" figures for conflict, disaster and development displacement pointing to long-term, unresolved situations of internal displacement across the world;
- | estimation of future displacement risk related to disasters and climate change impacts, and multi-hazard displacement risk profiles at national, regional and global scale;
- | use of new technologies and data sources to validate internal displacement estimates, monitor displacement in near-real time and generate early warnings.



ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH

Research into the drivers, patterns and impacts of internal displacement across different contexts, and synthesis of country or situational data into thematic, regional or global analyses. Publication of IDMC's annual flagship Global Report on Internal Displacement (GRID), and prioritisation of in-depth research on:

- | patterns of internal to cross-border displacement;
- | protracted internal displacement, including displacement severity;
- | urban internal displacement;
- | displacement in the context of slow-onset disasters;
- | structural drivers and socio-economic impacts of internal displacement.



POLICY DEVELOPMENT

Continued provision of evidence, expertise and tools to inform and influence key global and regional policy processes:

- | complementing the Global Refugee and Migration Compacts processes by advocating for stronger political commitments to IDPs in 2017, and celebrating in 2018 the 20th anniversary of the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, and of IDMC;
- | Agenda for Humanity: "halving" internal displacement by 2030;
- | UNFCCC/Paris Agreement: displacement in the context of climate change;
- | Sendai Framework/DRR: displacement as a driver and a consequence of disaster risk;
- | SDGs: ensuring that IDPs are not left behind.



SERVICE PROVISION

Leveraging of IDMC's expertise, convening power and consolidation of our role as the central global repository of data and analysis on IDPs worldwide:

- | provision of more frequent and timely information and analysis on internal displacement situations across the world
- | expansion and regular updating of IDMC's Global Internal Displacement Database and website;
- | regular Internal Displacement Updates (IDUs);
- | development and updating of web country pages with latest data and analysis on displacement causes, patterns and needs, as well as latest news and links to key sources;
- | restructuring of IDMC's website to host this data, including additional source materials and third-party content.

II. PROBLEM STATEMENT

Unprecedented levels of internal displacement

Internal displacement is now occurring on a scale not seen since World War Two. Tens of millions of people become displaced each year by conflict, disasters and human rights violations worldwide. There has been a rising trend in displacement caused by conflict and violence since 2003, with over 8.6 million people fleeing armed conflict in 2015 alone. Since 2008, disasters brought on by weather and geophysical hazards have displaced 25.4 million people on average each year. These high numbers come on top of the tens of millions of people still living in displacement, some for decades, whose needs have gone unaddressed for extended periods of time. Even more alarming, these numbers do not yet include displacement induced by slow-onset hazards like drought and rising sea levels, likely to increase with global temperature rises; nor do they account for persons displaced by large development projects (e.g. dams) or criminal and gang violence.

IDPs off the global policy agenda

By the end of 2016, internal displacement had been relegated to the sidelines of many of the key displacement-related policy discussions. While IDPs featured prominently in the May 2016 World Humanitarian Summit discussions, they were barely mentioned in the outcome document of the September 2016 UN Summit for Refugees and Migrants. The world's 40.8 million conflict IDPs were left out of all the state-led meetings of 2016, overshadowed by a global urgency to address the important refugee and migrant flows into Europe and the US from Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan, Eritrea, Nigeria, Honduras or El Salvador.

The September summit represented a historic opportunity to come up with a better system for responding to the needs of all displaced people. During the summit, however, only token recognition was given to internal displacement as being linked to the actual root causes of the current refugee and migrant crisis. Further emphasis would have required addressing the social, political, economic and environmental factors at play in countries of origin, and redirecting the world's attention to the many situations of internal displacement that had gone unaddressed for long periods before spilling across international borders. This exclusion was symptomatic of the failure to protect and assist displaced citizens within the borders of a country, and of a global political and diplomatic environment invoking sovereignty as immunity rather than responsibility.

Incomplete picture and disjointed responses

While displacement is an issue of relevance to many aspects of the post-2015 global policy agenda, there remain important disconnects between these frameworks and the way displacement is addressed within and across them. This creates the risk that governments' and other actors' ability to respond to the complex and multi-causal nature of displacement, and to effectively avoid or mitigate it and find longer-term solutions, will be undermined.

IDMC's strategic direction and approach aims to minimise this risk by providing a more coherent and connected approach to monitoring and analysing displacement, including an understanding of its root causes and impacts over time, and the framing of tailored evidence and messages for different policy processes and actors. We have the opportunity to ensure that recently adopted global and regional processes like the Paris Climate Change Agreement, the World Humanitarian Summit, the Global Compacts on Refugees and Migrants, and the New Urban Agenda, embrace the realities of contemporary displacement and ensure that IDPs are not left behind. In order to seize this opportunity, there is a need to continue to provide and expand the scope of our global evidence of the scale, severity and nature of displacement impacts in different contexts.

Decision-makers working on humanitarian and development solutions to displacement need timely information and in-depth analysis to help them take action that will have a direct impact on the lives of those displaced, those hosting them and those considering migration. They therefore need access to a base of knowledge and expertise that they can refer to and draw from, and that can help them identify and respond to the changing needs of the most vulnerable people, anywhere in the world.

IDMC evidence can support policy-makers in developing successful and long-term solutions to internal displacement. However, more investment is needed to monitor all situations of internal displacement worldwide and to provide the right tools for policy-makers and donor governments to prioritise their resources and political attention to the most vulnerable. More resources are also needed to better understand the multiple and overlapping drivers and impacts of displacement, in order to help governments develop targeted, context-specific and sustainable solutions.

III. IDMC'S APPROACH

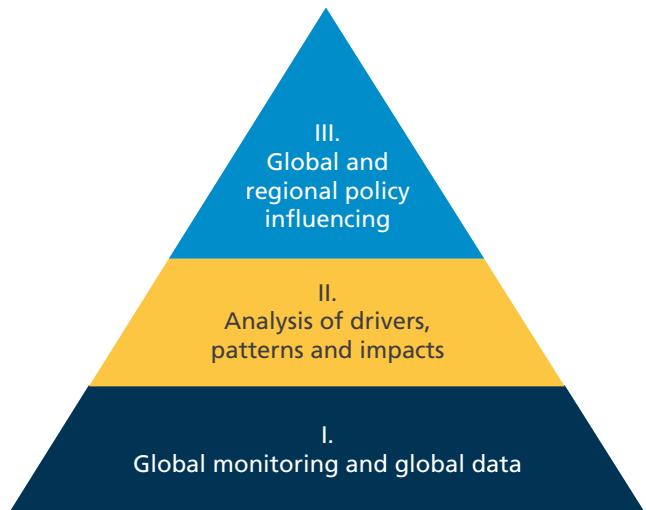
IDMC was established in 1998 at the request of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, in acknowledgement of an increasing number of people becoming internally displaced worldwide as a result of conflict, disasters and development, and of the need for a "comprehensive and coherent system of collecting data on the situation of IDPs"³ to inform and shape policy and operational responses to the phenomenon. Subsequent United Nations General Assembly resolutions applauded the creation of IDMC and recognised the importance of a "global information system on IDPs"⁴, encouraging governments, IASC members, UN humanitarian coordinators and country teams to provide "reliable data on internal displacement situations in the world" by collaborating with, and supporting, IDMC.⁵

Since 1998, IDMC has consolidated its role as the world leader in the monitoring and analysis of the scale, drivers, patterns and impacts of internal displacement worldwide. IDMC has been successful in providing evidence and raising awareness of ongoing and emerging internal displacement crises across the globe, and in contributing expertise and recommendations to major global policy frameworks such as the 2015 Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. IDMC has also contributed to the development of landmark normative frameworks such as the Kampala Convention and the Nansen Initiative's Agenda for the Protection of Cross-Border Displaced Persons in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change, and informed the World Humanitarian Summit's key outcomes on internal displacement.

IDMC's 2015-2020 strategy is organised around two key inter-related objectives: providing comprehensive data and information on internal displacement worldwide (Strategic Objective 1) and informing and influencing policy and operational decision-making with this evidence (Strategic Objective 2).

In practice, this involves three different levels of work (figure 1):

Figure 1. IDMC's three levels of information and analysis



Level 1: Painting a comprehensive picture of internal displacement with credible and timely data on all situations of internal displacement worldwide, regardless of their main cause or context.

Level 2: Providing an interpretation of this global data with meta-analyses of the drivers, patterns/trends and impacts of internal displacement across different situations and contexts.

Level 3: Translating this evidence into targeted advice and information that can support global and regional policy processes.

1. Global monitoring and global data

To date, IDMC has reported on situations of displacement in 169 countries and territories around the world. This includes some 69 conflicts and several thousand incidents of disaster-induced displacement. In 2015 alone, IDMC monitored conflict-induced displacement for 52 countries and one disputed territory and obtained data on approximately 700 new incidents of disaster-related displacement in 127 countries. Using reported disaster-loss data from the 1970s to the present collected by the United Nations, IDMC has also estimated historical displacement for tens of thousands of additional disaster events in more than 90 countries.

In 2016, IDMC brought all of its displacement data together into one online open data platform, the Global Internal Displacement Database (GIDD). This is where IDMC captures data from sources and partners and maps it onto our internal displacement data model (figure 2) using a

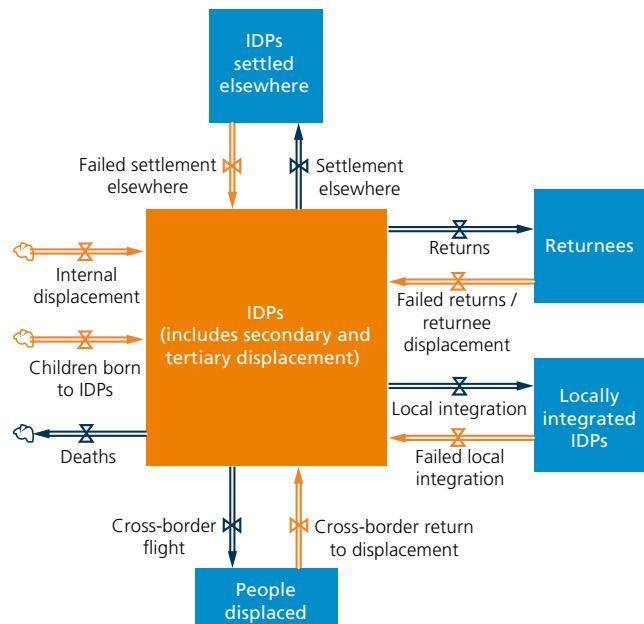
³ 1998 United Nations General Assembly resolution on the protection of and assistance to IDPs

⁴ 1999 United Nations General Assembly resolution on the protection of and assistance to IDPs

⁵ 2015 United Nations General Assembly resolution on the protection of and assistance to IDPs

consistent set of decision rules and analytical criteria. These rules are transparently documented and made publicly available so that users can understand all of the assumptions, caveats and limitations related to published displacement estimates.

Figure 2. IDMC's internal displacement data model



Wherever possible, IDMC also collects information and reports on the other processes described in the displacement data model, as well as other types of information about the characteristics of IDPs. This includes time-series data about displacement situations as they evolve over time as well as information about IDPs' age, sex and type of shelter accommodation.

2. Analyses of the drivers, patterns and impacts of internal displacement

IDMC strives to make information on internal displacement as useful and relevant as possible for partners by analysing patterns and trends and synthesising country and situational data into regional and global analyses. IDMC's flagship *Global Report on Internal Displacement* (GRID), analyses the internal displacement data through the lens of key global policy processes and topical issues. In 2016, IDMC produced its first regional analysis of internal displacement, focusing on Africa, which it launched at the African Union in December⁶.

The Global Report on Internal Displacement (GRID)

IDMC's annual flagship publication, the Global Report on Internal Displacement (GRID), draws upon data and evidence from the first two levels and consolidates this information in a succinct and digestible format for policy-makers. The GRID summarises key findings, reveals important patterns and trends in IDMC's global data and highlights issues of relevance to global and regional policy-makers, as well as national governments, international NGOs, journalists and academics. It aims to take stock of all situations of displacement and indicate which most require attention and resources across humanitarian and development sectors.

The GRID is itself a tool that reveals what is known about internal displacement ("On the GRID"), how it is known ("Inside the GRID") and what remains unknown or neglected ("Off the GRID"). As such, the GRID is also a useful way to flag key blind spots and areas where the evidence base needs strengthening. Because the GRID integrates all IDMC work-streams, IDMC outlines, develops and launches the GRID in partnership with data providers, subject experts and global policy-makers. In 2016, IDMC and partners convened three launch events for different audiences and tailored to different policy concerns. In 2017, the GRID will provide evidence of relevance to the current processes to develop the Global Compacts on Refugees and Migrants, looking specifically at how and in what contexts IDPs continue their flight across international borders.

In addition to its annual flagship report, IDMC also publishes case studies and reports exploring displacement drivers and trends, and drawing cross-country and cross-situational comparisons. IDMC has started working on a series to document the scale and impacts of protracted disaster displacement, which include the situation of IDPs following Haiti's 2010 earthquake, and that of Japan's IDPs after the 2011 Fukushima disaster. By examining the various human impacts of disaster-related displacement over time, and the challenges of operational responses to IDPs' needs in these contexts, this series aims to build up a qualitative evidence base that can inform policy discussions on durable solutions, sustainable development, resilience and disaster risk reduction. Over time, this series will also feed into IDMC's global monitoring and compilation of future disaster displacement stock figures.

Other examples include analyses of displacement in the context of development projects aiming to document the process and scale, as well as the social and economic impacts of displacement caused by various development

⁶ IDMC, Africa Report on Internal Displacement, December 2016: <http://www.internal-displacement.org/assets/publications/2016/2016-Africa-Report/20161209-IDMC-Africa-report-web-en.pdf>

projects and business activities throughout the world. IDMC's first publication on the topic was based on primary data collected through fieldwork in India in July 2016 (Figure 3). More recent publications include case studies and a synthesis report on dam displacement and resettlement across the world. The aim of these studies is to develop a qualitative evidence base that complements quantitative monitoring in support of a critical assessment of whether forced displacement from development investments can be avoided and reduced. The question of who gains and who shoulders the cost of development projects needs to be answered to make a case for addressing the needs and vulnerabilities of those displaced. Over time, and as the world embarks on implementing the post-2015 global development agendas, IDMC wishes to highlight that displacement from development investments is a non-sustainable approach that generates economic costs and can have long-term negative impacts for individuals and societies.

Figure 3: IDMC Global Report on Internal Displacement (GRID), May 2016; Pushed Aside: Displacement for "Development" in India, July 2016.



3. Global and regional policy influencing

IDMC's global data and analyses have been key to informing the development and implementation of key global and regional-level policy agendas. IDMC has supported policy-makers in understanding how addressing internal displacement is necessary for the attainment of policy objectives under each agenda, specifically how IDPs compare to the rest of the affected population and how their needs, rights and solutions are related; which internal displacement situations are under-reported, poorly understood or neglected; which IDPs are most severely affected and at risk of being "left behind"; and what needs to be done to reduce the risk of displacement and its consequences in the future.

In 2015 and 2016, IDMC provided evidence, tools and guidance for informing, monitoring and measuring progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) 2015–2030, and contributing efforts at regional and sub-regional levels. IDMC's global baseline and evidence on protracted internal displacement also provided key inputs to the development of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and specific targets relating to displacement. IDMC data and analyses were also instrumental in informing agreements and decisions by parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and national adaptation plans, as well as informing the displacement-specific outcomes of the May 2016 World Humanitarian Summit. IDMC's written submission to the UN Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), drafted in collaboration with the Global Alliance on Urban Crises, highlighted the relevance of internal displacement to urban areas, and called for IDPs to be included as a vulnerable group in need of particular attention in sustainable urban development planning processes. Finally, IDMC's policy briefs on climate change and displacement following the Conference of the Parties (COP 22) in Marrakesh in November 2016, complemented joint recommendations with the Advisory Group on Human Mobility and Climate Change to UNFCCC Parties on the COP 21 decision to develop a task force addressing displacement under the Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM) on Loss and Damage.

Under each of these global policy frameworks, displacement was given greater visibility than ever before as an issue on which increased action is needed. At the same time, member states or parties continue to highlight it as an area on which they require additional knowledge. IDMC is therefore facing increased demands from a number of national and multilateral donors and policy-makers for expertise and guidance to continue positioning and addressing internal displacement as an issue of key relevance to current global and regional policy processes.

Figure 4: IDMC policy briefs on internal displacement in the Climate Change Agenda and New Urban Agenda

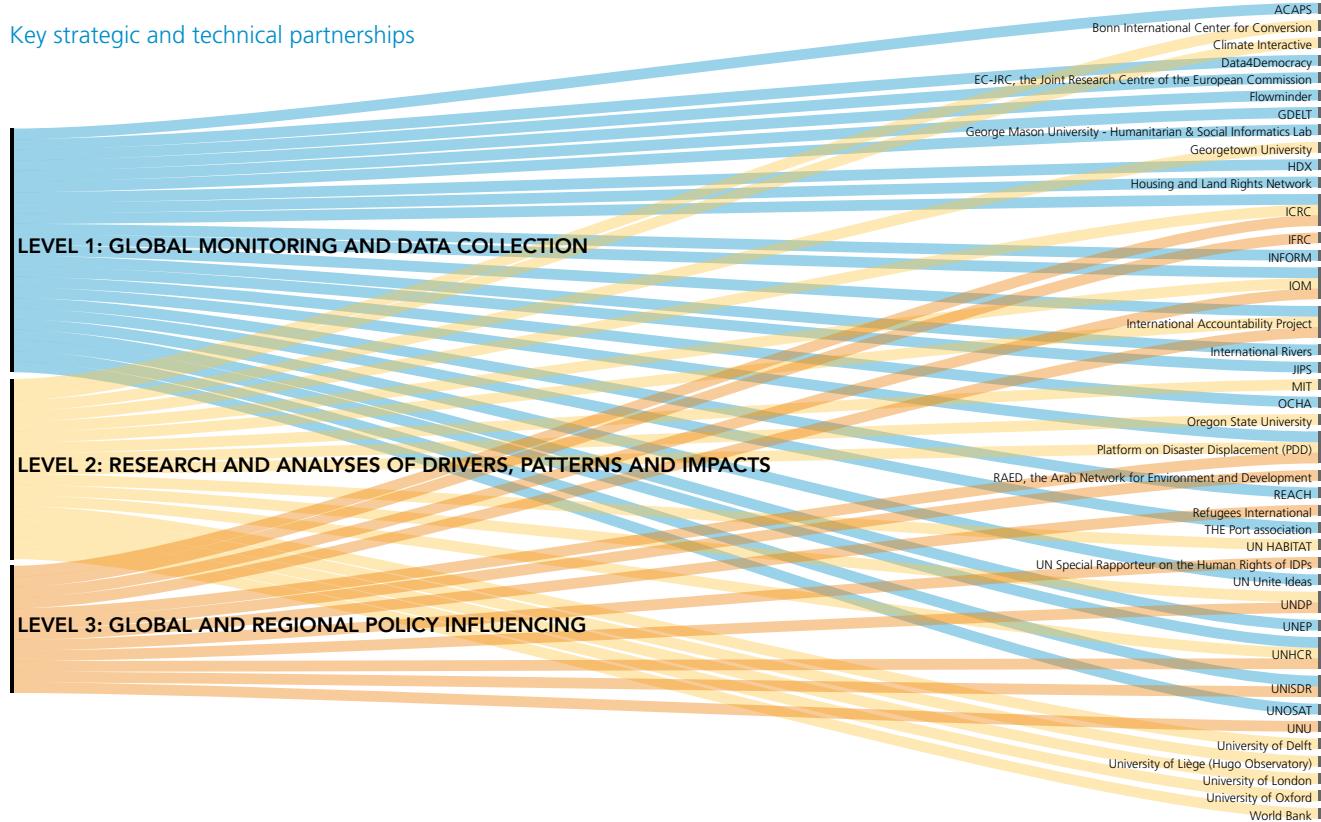


4. Strategic partnerships for monitoring, analysis and policy development

In order to achieve its global policy objectives, IDMC benefits from long-standing partnerships with UNHCR, IOM and the UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons. IDMC regularly works with these institutions to synthesise knowledge, develop common positions and jointly approach policy-makers on the basis of the group members' various areas of expertise.

In order to strengthen the evidence base upon which this

advocacy is undertaken, IDMC has also begun developing new partnerships to reinforce its work on global monitoring and data collection, analysis and evidence-building. These partnerships leverage other institutions' capacities in ways that extend IDMC's reach and impact. They have resulted in improved access to more data, helped IDMC employ new and innovative means of analysis, and enabled IDMC to inform high-level policy-making. IDMC's evidence is cited by the UN Secretary General and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, various donor governments, as well as journalists and influential members of civil society.



IDMC and the International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The growing scope and potential for strategic partnership with IOM was formalised under a global Cooperation Agreement concluded in July 2014 and IDMC became an Observer to the IOM Council, IOM's highest governing body. Areas of cooperation include disaster and conflict-related displacement data sharing from IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix, joint analysis and research projects, and partnering on policy influencing and advocacy. In January 2017, IOM and IDMC (along with OCHA and Flowminder) began implementing a two-year ECHO-funded project which will result in an enhanced version of IDMC's Global Internal Displacement Database that features more displacement data, evidence and tools being made available in more formats and to more people. Together with UNHCR and other sections of NRC we are pursuing consortium funding for further work on displacement related to disasters and climate change over the next strategic period. We will continue to collaborate on policy engagement and advocacy with IOM's Migration, Environment and Climate Change division and on the development of operational guidance on displacement data collection and accessibility under the IASC Information Management working group.

IV. PROGRAMME PRIORITIES 2017-2020

1. Global monitoring and global data

In order to paint the most comprehensive and accurate picture of global internal displacement as possible, IDMC will implement a four-year plan to fill the most significant data gaps and address the primary areas of uncertainty regarding the available data. This will involve collecting information about phenomena previously not monitored such as development-induced displacement; developing new ways to collect and share data on situations already covered; and piloting innovative approaches to collect and analyse this data in order to produce more timely, targeted and methodologically sound evidence for decision-makers and operational partners.

1.1. How many people and where? Improving and completing the global IDP stock figures

In the GRID 2016, IDMC reported that there were 40.8 million people internally displaced by conflict and violence as of the end of 2015. At present, no comparable figures exist for people displaced by disasters or development projects, making it impossible to estimate the total number of internally displaced people around the world (table 1).

Table 1. Core displacement metrics: Total number of IDPs by cause of displacement

Cause or context of displacement	Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2015
Conflict and violence	40.8 million
Disasters	Unknown
Development projects and business activities	Unknown

In 2016, IDMC collected time-series data on the largest 50 displacements that occurred during the year, plus data on the ten largest displacements per year from the years 2008 to 2015. Building on an initial analysis of this data, IDMC will begin estimating the number of people displaced by disasters as of year's end as is currently the case for conflict-related IDPs.

In 2017, IDMC will begin testing methods to monitor and account for development-induced displacement. During this initial phase, IDMC will systematically and consistently catalogue reported cases of past and ongoing development-induced displacement for which credible information can be obtained. For as many cases as possible, IDMC will attempt to estimate how many people have been and remain displaced in order to produce a partial global estimate of this phenomenon as well.

Between 2017 and 2020, IDMC will document when and how data providers have subtracted people from IDP caseloads, regardless of the cause, in order to report more transparently and systematically on the processes that lead to durable solutions to internal displacement. On the basis of these initial efforts, IDMC will continue to report on the number of people displaced at any given moment in time by testing and employing the most effective monitoring practices and by applying common definitions, accounting standards and decision rules.

IDMC already estimates the number of people displaced by conflict and violence, and over the coming four-year strategic period it will continuously improve the comprehensiveness and accuracy of these figures. For example, IDMC will account for displacement caused by gang violence and criminal activities on a more global scale than at present, starting with Central America and expanding to cover other areas where similar factors are reportedly causing displacement (e.g., in Brazil, Jamaica, Mexico, the Philippines and South Africa to name a few).

1.2. How many people and where? Capturing all key flows in and out of internal displacement

New displacement

Since 2008, IDMC has reported on new displacement caused by conflict and sudden-onset natural hazards. In the coming four years, IDMC will significantly enhance its detection of and reporting on new incidents of internal displacement, regardless of its primary cause. Having this capacity is essential for painting a more complete picture of new displacement, determining the duration of displacement, and analysing its drivers.

"End of displacement" processes

At present, IDMC is able to obtain relatively little information about the processes related to the end of displacement and progress toward durable solutions: returns, settlement elsewhere and local integration (see figure 2 above). The inability to systematically account for these processes is a significant source of uncertainty concerning the total displacement figures. IDMC will address this by developing methodologies to "operationalise" the IASC *Framework for Durable Solutions* as a tool for monitoring, in line with the indicators being developed by JIPS, the special rapporteur on the human rights of IDPs and other partners. This will involve testing indicators and developing standards for reporting on the return and settlement of IDPs consistently as well as methods for inferring local integration of IDPs in different contexts.

1.3. Who is internally displaced and how?

Unpacking the global IDP figures

In addition to missing data needed to describe *how many* people have been and are displaced, there are also gaps in data about *who* has been displaced, *where* they have been displaced from and to, *how long* they have been displaced for, and *what protection risks* they face while in displacement. Taken together, these gaps have important implications for policy-makers and IDMC's operational partners who seek to direct their attention and resources to where they are most needed.

Focusing on the number of internally displaced people alone is a very imprecise way to assess what situations need the most attention and resources. Taken by itself, this figure portrays a very incomplete picture of a situation and does not reflect the significant distinctions between the severity of different situations. While there may be more IDPs in Colombia than in Yemen or South Sudan, those in the latter two countries may face much greater levels of deprivation and threats to their lives and wellbeing. Just as IDMC already disaggregates displacement estimates based on the age of the source data, it will also begin disaggregating IDP populations based on the severity of that crisis and the resulting displacement situation, or group of situations within a country. IDMC will further highlight which features of the displacement situation require the most attention, such as safety and security, standard of living, access to livelihoods, and so on. This assessment of and labeling crises by severity will paint a more three-dimensional and realistic picture of each situation and provide a much-needed additional metric for assessing how to prioritise attention and resources to different displacement situations.

IDMC's role in providing data collection guidance and standards

A number of initiatives currently exist to improve the collection of internal displacement data. IDMC will continue to play both a leading and support role in each of these to ensure that future guidance and standards are methodologically consistent and conceptually sound.

In 2017, IDMC will co-lead the drafting of a technical report on IDP statistics that the United Nations Statistical Commission will consider at its 49th session in March 2018. Based upon the findings of the technical report, IDMC and partner institutions will develop guidance and build the capacity of national governments to account for all forms of internal displacement in a consistent manner, regardless of the cause or the location.

IDMC will also continue collaborating with humanitarian partners through active participation in the IASC's Information Management Working Group. In 2017, operational actors will "field test" displacement-related data collection guidance and standards updated by IDMC and IASC members in 2016. IDMC will also provide technical support to the Child Protection Cluster – helping to develop methods of estimating the number of unaccompanied and separated children and minors there are in humanitarian crises – and to the Global Protection Cluster in its development of a toolbox to better account for IDP populations and their needs.

2. Understanding the drivers, patterns and impacts of internal displacement

IDMC has been approached by several partners to provide in-depth analyses of the structural drivers at the heart of the world's current internal displacement crises. An understanding of the most significant factors – and combinations of factors – that lead to high levels of new displacement each year, and/or that perpetuate internal displacement over time, is considered a high priority by donors wishing to identify high-leverage entry points for policy-making, operational decision-making and resource allocation. Requests for analysis of the socio-economic impacts of internal displacement have also been submitted to IDMC. These requests aim to help policy-makers and operational actors better understand how to mitigate the medium and long-term impacts of internal displacement, and how to mobilise multiple humanitarian and development actors to intervene simultaneously rather than sequentially to address protracted internal displacement.

THE GLOBAL INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT DATABASE (GIDD)

When IDMC released its annual Global Report on Internal Displacement in May 2016, it simultaneously launched the *Global Internal Displacement Database* (GIDD). The GIDD contains all of the displacement data IDMC has collected and presents it in a consistent manner that allows for comparisons across countries and years. In short, the GIDD is the database and publicly accessible information management system that the United Nations Member States have asked IDMC to create and maintain. Over the coming months and years, the GIDD will become much more powerful and useful – both for IDMC and partners.

Behind the scenes:

IDMC will significantly increase the amount of data entering the database based on the new methods described in this appeal. It will also begin automating the way the GIDD receives data from partners and populates IDMC's website and country pages as well as external platforms and initiatives such as HDX and INFORM. IDMC will expand the capacity of the GIDD so that others can upload their data directly – and securely – for review, analysis and publication.

The purpose of the GIDD is to make as much IDMC data and information as possible accessible to partners, with an emphasis on transparency, accuracy and timely delivery. At the same time, IDMC will adopt and enforce policies that protect both displaced people and data about them.

The user experience:

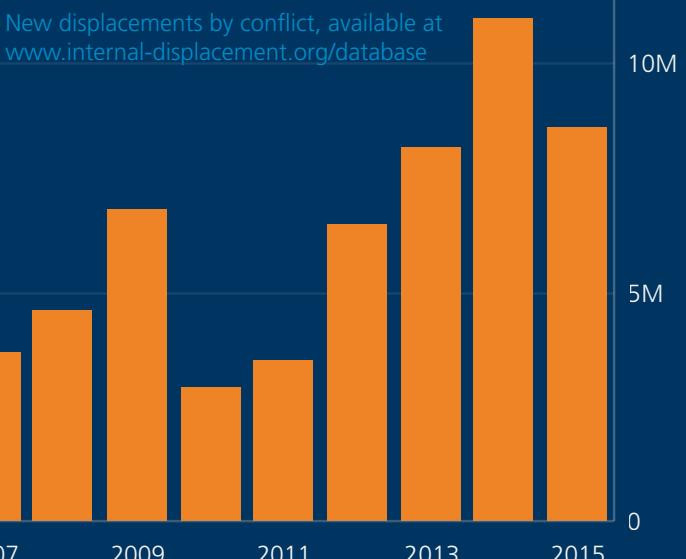
The current version of the GIDD features several basic functions, allowing users to generate graphs, as well as sort, filter and download data. In the coming months and years, users of the GIDD will be able to access and interact with even more IDMC displacement data. In the future, the GIDD will enable users to see displacement

data related to a specific event so that they can understand how that situation has evolved over time with respect to the number of displaced people and their needs. Users will also be able to view displacement risk estimates and profiles, and filter and compare displacement data by type of source or the age of the data.

Based on their interests, GIDD users will be able to create their own custom dashboards so that they can see information about specific countries or events at all times. Users will also be able to receive updates when significant changes occur and even displacement early warning alerts and near-real time updates.

In addition to serving as the global platform for internal displacement data, IDMC's GIDD will also be a repository of qualitative information, including all of the documents included in the IDP Law and Policy Database. By integrating this kind of information with temporally and geospatially-referenced IDP statistics, policy-makers and researchers will be better able to assess which laws and policies may be most effective for addressing new or protracted displacement.

The GIDD is a public good intended for anyone interested in internal displacement, including national governments, the UN and other international organisations, NGOs, the media and researchers. To further strengthen this tool, IDMC will continuously solicit input from current and potential users regarding what new features to add or to hear how existing features could be improved.





A 19-year old internally displaced woman from the Central African Republic (left) had to flee from one IDP camp to another while pregnant, escaping a Seleka attack which killed 37 people. Photo: NRC/ Edouard Dropsy, November 2016

IDMC would like to respond to these requests by initiating quantitative and qualitative research projects on the drivers and impacts of displacement across a range of contexts and phenomena. Using a mixed-methods approach and drawing upon IDMC's event-based data on incidents of new and protracted internal displacement, IDMC and its research partners could, among others, develop case studies and build mathematical models that reveal the significance of different underlying factors in relation to the more immediate "triggers" of various internal displacement situations.

One such project is currently underway and waiting for funding, to understand the scale, drivers and patterns of violence-induced internal displacement in Mexico and Central America's Northern Triangle (El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala). Building upon its global and regional expertise, and with the overall aim of contributing to an improved evidence base for informed policy and programming choices, IDMC will work with partners to develop a shared conceptualisation of the phenomenon of internal displacement in the Northern Triangle and Mexico and a more comprehensive picture of its scale, including numbers, location and needs. This type of common understanding has been called for explicitly by the UN Special Rapporteur on IDPs, as well as by a range of stakeholders at the July 2016 San Jose (Costa Rica) conference convened to address

this issue. IDMC's added value will be to provide authoritative figures on the phenomenon of internal displacement caused by criminal violence in the region, and to provide a meta-analysis that can inform policy and operational decision-making in the region.

2.1. Protracted internal displacement

The issue of protracted internal displacement has received increased attention from the international humanitarian and development community, particularly in relation to unresolved conflict situations. While data availability and investment in solutions remain severely inadequate to address even those high profile situations, protracted displacement in disaster contexts is a relatively unrecognised and invisible phenomenon. IDMC's research to date shows that the common assumption that displacement following rapid-onset disasters is short term and temporary does not, in fact, hold true in many cases. A significant number of people in highly vulnerable situations are left behind, while the situation of people living in protracted displacement following slow-onset disasters is also poorly recognised and understood. For people displaced by public or private development projects, current knowledge also suggests

INNOVATIVE APPROACHES FOR ESTIMATING FUTURE DISPLACEMENT RISK

Detecting new displacement and filling gaps in observational data

Calculating future displacement risk

Knowing how much displacement has occurred or is ongoing is useful, but some policy processes and actors need to know how much displacement may occur in the future.⁷ In 2016, IDMC began working on a new and improved version of its disaster-related displacement risk model. The new model is based on an analysis of hundreds of thousands of reported disaster events since 1970 across more than 90 countries as well as simulated displacement projections for rarely occurring major hazards that must be accounted for but for which there is little or no existing empirical data. By combining these two approaches, IDMC can generate a number of metrics that paint a portrait – or “displacement risk profile” – for individual countries, country groupings by region or income level, and for the entire world.

Between 2017 and 2020, IDMC will continue to improve the accuracy of and confidence in the risk model, extending it so that it can account for the projected impacts of climate change as well as human factors that may increase or decrease the number of people exposed to hazards and their vulnerability to them.

Detecting new displacement and filling gaps in observational data

In addition to estimating future displacement risk, IDMC will assess whether the risk model can also be used as a tool for real time monitoring and for issuing displacement early warnings. As soon as a hazard has been detected, IDMC will generate a modeled displacement estimate by combining data about the intensity

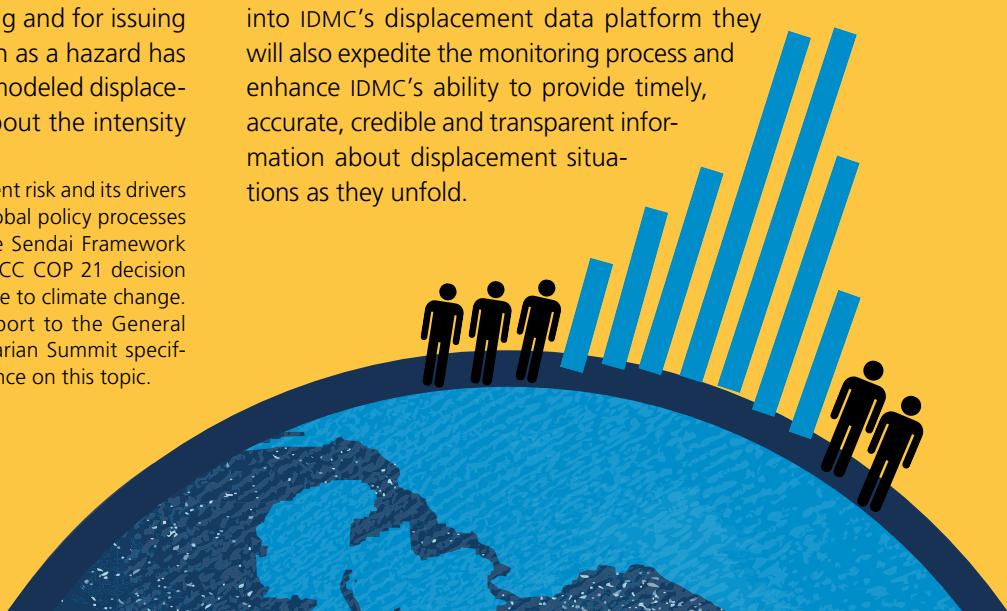
and location of the hazard with information about the number of people and homes exposed and vulnerable to it. For natural hazards such as storms and floods, for which there is advance knowledge, IDMC could also use the risk model to generate and transmit early warnings to the media and disaster management authorities.

Using the UN’s Unite Ideas platform, IDMC launched the #IDETECT challenge in January 2017 to analyse “big data” to detect disaster-related displacements reported in the news (and on social media). After mining one or more huge data sets of news, such as GDELT or the European Media Monitor and social media platforms, IDMC will use natural language processing to filter, parse and extract displacement-related data for subsequent human validation and supervised machine learning.

IDMC will work with partners and use a range of techniques to detect displacement and estimate patterns from proxy indicators when no direct observational data is available. For example, by analysing satellite imagery, IDMC will estimate the scale of displacement based on the number of homes destroyed or the extent of land inundated by the construction of a dam.

In other cases, IDMC may detect the scale, scope and patterns of displacement – including its duration – based on analysis of anonymous mobile phone or financial transaction data.

Taken together, these semi-automated approaches will allow IDMC to cast a much broader net and to detect thousands of new displacements each year. By importing data about potential displacements directly into IDMC’s displacement data platform they will also expedite the monitoring process and enhance IDMC’s ability to provide timely, accurate, credible and transparent information about displacement situations as they unfold.



⁷ The need to understand future displacement risk and its drivers was underscored in several important global policy processes including the Agenda for Humanity, the Sendai Framework on disaster risk reduction and the UNFCCC COP 21 decision to address future risk of displacement due to climate change. Indeed, the UN Secretary General’s report to the General Assembly ahead of the World Humanitarian Summit specifically references IDMC reports and evidence on this topic.

that, in general, such situations tend to be protracted in nature, yet few are documented to date.

Over the 2017-2020 period, IDMC will prioritise the building of data, knowledge and evidence of protracted internal displacement across its work on conflict, disasters, climate change and development to inform and promote the inclusion of this issue and solutions for those affected in key policy agendas. This will include providing up-to-date and comprehensive data and analysis on a sample of protracted displacement situations in the world, and further expanding qualitative case studies on this phenomenon across multiple contexts. Together, these cases will present the human impacts of displacement caused by different types of conflicts, disasters and development projects in rural, peri-urban and urban areas.

This qualitative evidence base will gradually evolve into a typology and meta-analysis of protracted internal displacement, which will serve to refine the parameters of IDMC's monitoring of displacement over time. It will also serve as an authoritative evidence base for partners and donors working across humanitarian and development agendas towards collective outcomes for IDPs. The longer-term aim of the studies will be to demonstrate the many ways in which protracted IDPs are among those left "furthest behind" and in greatest need of prioritisation if the policy objectives of humanitarian, development, climate change and disaster risk reduction actors are to be met.

2.2. Onward journeys: internal to cross-border displacement

There is currently insufficient empirical evidence on the different push and pull factors that culminate in a person's decision to leave their country after they have been displaced internally. Quantitative evidence of the scale of internal to cross-border displacement is also scarce. Analyses of the tipping points and combinations of factors that lead to onward and cross-border displacement could help humanitarian and development actors to provide protection, assistance and development interventions in the country of origin, and better prepare for the management of cross-border movements and the arrival of refugees, as well as facilitate safe, voluntary and dignified return where appropriate.

IDMC sees an opportunity in the current policy landscape to steer the discourse to the root causes of displacement, whether internal or across borders. IDMC's plans to improve understanding of why and how many IDPs end up crossing international borders, and the situation of people deported or voluntarily returning to their country of origin, will help policy-makers and donors identify which stakeholders need to be "at the table" when responding to internal displacement situations. It will also help put and keep internal displacement on relevant policy agendas where it is currently overlooked. In 2017, IDMC evidence on the nexus of internal and cross-border displacement will feature



An internally displaced family in Gemb's IDP camp, Somaliland.

They have been eating water with sugar for the last 4 days. Somalia is experiencing its worst drought in 20 years, following two consecutive seasons of poor rainfall. People are dying of malnutrition. In the worst affected areas, we have seen crops wiped out, livestock killed, and families forced to sell their belongings for food. Photo: NRC/Adrienne Surprenant, April 2017

in the GRID 2017, in case studies and in a policy briefing on the planned Global Compacts for refugees and migrants.

Under this workstream, IDMC will also contribute to the Protection Agenda priorities for enhanced action on “collecting data and enhancing knowledge” and on “strengthening the management of disaster displacement risk in the country of origin”. This will include expanding our data collection and monitoring to cross-border movements following disasters. It will also involve increased collaboration on policy work to monitor and promote the integration of internal displacement issues and the protection of IDPs in relevant policies on climate change, disaster risk reduction and management, humanitarian action and sustainable development. As such, this work will aim to promote coherence with the policy objectives under the SDGs, UNFCCC, the Agenda for Humanity and the Global Compacts on refugees and migrants.

2.3. Displacement in the context of slow-onset disasters and gradual environmental change

While knowledge about displacement in the context of disasters has greatly increased over the past ten years, significant gaps remain in relation to slow-onset events or disasters, as highlighted for example in global policy-setting fora on climate change and disaster risk reduction. Gathering evidence and building knowledge about displacement in these contexts requires approaches that capture the complex interaction and diffuse but cumulative impacts of multiple drivers that push people to a point of crisis. Drought and different forms of environmental degradation may be significant factors in this mix, but do not act alone. Population movements in these contexts are also best understood along a continuum from voluntary to forced, which also brings specific conceptual and methodological challenges.

IDMC’s monitoring and research will tackle this gap by first considering the current state of knowledge about the nexus between displacement and the direct and indirect role of gradual processes of environmental change - including recurrent drought and desertification, deforestation, land degradation, soil and coastal erosion, and sea-level rise. We will examine to what extent population movements are captured in national-level data collection for the purpose of developing and measuring policy and operational indicators related to displacement incidence, patterns and impacts. We will also pay particular attention to identifying and analysing who among people displaced in these contexts are most vulnerable and what their specific needs are in relation to displacement, including women, children, older people and marginalised communities, such as indigenous peoples.

2.4. Urban internal displacement

Despite claims that from half to the majority of IDPs live in cities, the scale of global urban internal displacement caused by violence, conflict, disasters or development has not yet been fully quantified or understood. Given that the world’s urban population is set to double by 2050, displacement will likely continue to have an urban dimension and contribute to urbanisation as one of the 21st century’s most transformative global trends. In 2017-2020, IDMC will seek to uncover how many IDPs flee to or become displaced within urban areas and for how long, what their displacement-specific needs are and how far they have progressed towards solutions that end their displacement. Multi-disciplinary collaboration through the Global Alliance on Urban Crises will be key for this work, which will aim to influence the implementation of the UN’s New Urban Agenda to ensure that IDPs are not left behind in urban development work.

3. Global and regional policy influencing

Through its unique position as an independent source and broker of global knowledge, a trusted partner, and a convener of technical expertise for decision-makers, IDMC will seek to rebalance a concerning trend in international policy responses that saw internal displacement being sidelined from some key policy agendas in 2016 – even as it grows in importance as a global crisis, and despite the UN Secretary General’s concrete call to decrease internal displacement in his Agenda for Humanity. This is most clearly seen in the limited scope set out for the development of the Global Compacts on refugees and migrants over the next two years that do not include IDPs. To strengthen and complement these processes, and to ensure coherence with other key post-2016 agendas, we will leverage the unique opportunity provided by the 20th anniversary of the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement in 2018 to seek commitments by States to advance collective outcomes for people internally displaced or at risk of becoming so. Working with our partners, this will be a key moment to take stock of progress, and to reinforce the importance of addressing internal displacement as a local to global concern.

Throughout 2017-2020, IDMC will continue to monitor, inform and measure progress of particular relevance to displacement in the implementation of the 2015-2030 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR), the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda (SDGs), the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and decisions by parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and the World Humanitarian Summit’s Agenda for Humanity (Figure 2). Under each of these global policy frameworks, displacement has been given visibility as an

Figure 4: Priorities for action: global policy frameworks and standards relevant to internal displacement



issue on which increased and collective action is needed. At the same time, member states and parties have highlighted it as an area on which they require additional knowledge and guidance from IDMC. This support will continue to be provided through the publication of policy briefs and the delivery of evidence, technical advice and guidance within ongoing policy discussions and debates.

3.1. Displacement in the Agenda for Humanity and the development of Global Compacts on migration and refugees

In the coming years, IDMC will work to support the “new approach” to displacement set out in the Agenda for Humanity and the New York Declaration, two agendas adopted during 2015 that signalled a clear consensus that addressing displacement is a humanitarian as well as a political and development priority. Specifically, IDMC will frame its monitoring, research and analysis to inform and influence the implementation of two commitments: the development of an ambitious, yet achievable target for reducing internal displacement by 2030, as suggested by the UN Secretary-General, and the adoption of Global compacts on refugees and migrants following the September 2016 New York Declaration.

It will be impossible to develop realistic targets and strong indicators unless we have a reliable baseline figure for those forced to flee their homes, regardless of the cause, as well as updated information and analysis on the many situations of protracted internal displacement across the world. IDMC will provide the most accurate available figures and data on flows and stocks of IDPs, disaggregated by age, sex and location when possible, against which to monitor progress

towards the IDP reduction target. IDMC will also centralise and make available a range of source materials and documents - humanitarian action plans and needs assessments, IDP policies/strategies, poverty reduction and DRR plans, etc. - that policy-makers working towards collective outcomes for IDPs across the humanitarian and development spectrum will be able to readily access on IDMC’s website.

In addition to establishing and maintaining this baseline data, reducing internal displacement will mean bolstering efforts to prevent and find durable solutions to the phenomenon. This means building an evidence base that allows policy makers to understand and address the underlying drivers or factors that put people at risk of new, repeated or protracted displacement. IDMC will take the lead in consolidating, expanding and disseminating this evidence base throughout 2017-2020.

3.2. Displacement in the context of climate change

Over the next four years, IDMC will continue to monitor and to inform the implementation of policy frameworks of direct relevance to internal displacement in the context of disasters and climate change. Following the ratification of the Paris Agreement and in line with decisions of the Conference of Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), IDMC will contribute knowledge and expertise to relevant constituent groups, subsidiary bodies and programmes of the UNFCCC, including the Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage and the Taskforce on Displacement, the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) Group, and the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS). This work will aim to promote coherence with the policy objectives of SDG 13 and the Sendai Framework Targets B, E and G.

3.3. Displacement as a driver and a consequence of disaster risk

As the global and national indicator frameworks and mechanisms for monitoring progress against the SFDRR targets continue to be established and strengthened, IDMC will continue to contribute expertise to inform the policy discourse, DRR strategies and plans. IDMC will promote and support improved data collection and sharing on displacement; better knowledge of displacement drivers, patterns and impacts particularly in the context of slow-onset disasters, and including innovation in modeling and other methodological approaches; and good practice to minimise risks associated with unavoidable or unavoidable displacement, including through planning for evacuation and relocation, and breaking cycles of vulnerability associated with chronic and protracted displacement. This work will aim to promote coherence between the policy objectives of SDGs 1, 11 and 13; UNFCCC adaptation plans and addressing loss and damage; and the UN Secretary General's target to reduce new and protracted displacement under the Agenda for Humanity.

3.4 Ensuring that IDPs are not left behind: implementing the SDGs

Internal displacement is a sustainable development challenge with links to poverty, inequality, insecurity, environmental degradation, exposure to hazards and the vulner-

ability of populations whose governments are unable or unwilling to protect them. It comes as no surprise that developing countries are disproportionately affected by displacement, and that they are less able to reduce the risk of it taking place or cope with its impacts. Disasters and development activities also cause significant displacement in high-income countries, where inequality leaves impoverished and marginalised groups more likely to suffer its effects.

The 2030 Agenda acknowledges that internally displaced persons are a particularly vulnerable group whose specific needs should be met through implementation of the agenda. There is no dedicated target on internal displacement, but the causes and impacts of displacement relate to numerous development areas such as land, housing, livelihoods and food security.

IDMC will engage with policy makers developing monitoring indicators and implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. IDMC will encourage them, on the one hand, to minimise and avoid displacement, in particular that caused by development projects carried out to meet the goals of the agenda, while on the other, to ensure development work carried out in implementation of the Agenda addresses the outstanding protection and assistance needs of IDPs already displaced. IDMC will also engage with policymakers at the annual High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development in New York between 2017 and 2020.



Three years on, internally displaced people remain at the UN Protection of Civilians site in Juba, South Sudan. NRC/ Albert Gonzalez Farran, November 2016

BUDGET

	2017 (in USD)	2018 (in USD)	2019 (in USD)	2020 (in USD)
Policy & Research department	1,197,948	1,317,743	1,449,517	1,594,469
Staff cost	835,486	919,035	1,010,939	1,112,032
Programme cost	362,462	398,708	438,579	482,437
Data & Analysis department	1,525,461	1,678,007	1,845,808	2,030,388
Staff cost	1,159,041	1,274,945	1,402,439	1,542,683
Programme cost	366,420	403,062	443,369	487,705
Communications department	654,271	719,698	791,668	870,835
Staff cost	547,183	601,902	662,092	728,301
Programme cost	107,088	117,796	129,576	142,534
Management	483,288	531,617	584,778	643,256
Staff cost	350,963	386,059	424,665	467,131
Programme cost	132,325	145,558	160,113	176,125
Finance/HR/Admin	642,594	706,853	777,539	855,292
Staff cost	317,756	349,532	384,485	422,934
Office running cost	324,838	357,321	393,053	432,359
Total:	4,503,562	4,953,918	5,449,310	5,994,241

IDMC LOGFRAME 2017 - 2018

Strategic Objective 1: To provide comprehensive data and information on internal displacement worldwide.				
#	Outcome(Specific Objective)	#	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification
1	IDMC's repository of data, analysis, and research on internal displacement has become more comprehensive and is continually recognised as the global reference by policy and operational decision-makers.	1.a	Figures for new displacement and total number of IDPs, disaggregated by cause of displacement, plus other displacement metrics – managed and continually updated and accessed from IDMC's <i>Global Internal Displacement Database (GIDD)</i>	GRID, GIDD, IDMC website, Internal Displacement Updates, citations of IDMC's data and information by the media and partners, other data platforms/ initiatives that rely on and publish IDMC data (HDX, INFORM)
		1.b	IDMC is regularly cited by policy and operational decision-makers, in both policy fora and publications	
		1.c	Active multi-disciplinary research network with relevant international organisations, institutions, universities and experts established and recognized as authoritative resource on internal displacement	
		1.d	Systematic quantitative and qualitative research and analysis on structural drivers and multi-dimensional nature of internal displacement completed and disseminated	
#	Output			
1.1	Global figures for new and total number of IDPs are continually collected, validated, analysed, and disseminated.	1.1a	Global stock figures for internal displacement in the context of conflict Methodologies developed for estimating stock figures for the number of persons internally displaced by: (1) sudden onset disasters, and (2) development	GRID, GIDD, IDMC website, Internal Displacement Updates, citations of IDMC's data and information by the media and partners, other data platforms/ initiatives (e.g. HDX, INFORM)
		1.1b	Global figures for new internal displacement in the context of conflict, sudden onset disasters, and development projects (preliminary)	
		1.1c	# of countries or situations for which IDMC validates and publishes return figures and other disaggregated data.	
1.2	Internal displacement data and estimates are available for more events and situations, and validated through the uptake of innovative technologies and tools, enabling the capture of more data on an increased number of events.	1.2	# and type of new tools and technologies used to detect displacement events, and utility of tools (Target: 2)	Reports, presentations on new tools

1.3	Published displacement risk metrics related to sudden-onset natural hazards.	1.3a	Report published on IDMC's disaster displacement hybrid risk model	Publication, peer review reports
		1.3b	# of countries and regions for which IDMC has published displacement exceedance curves, average annual displacement (Target: 170)	GIDD, country pages
1.4	Drought-displacement risk model extended to other regions and/or covers other displacement phenomena.	1.4	# of other regions or phenomena covered through drought-displacement risk model using system dynamics modelling. (Target: 2 regions and/or phenomena)	Reports, publications
1.5	Decision support tools developed to address displacement risk.	1.5	# and type of decision-support tools developed and used by decision-makers, such as: displacement severity index, disaster displacement risk model, displacement early warnings and/or system dynamics model of displacement related to slow-onset hazards (Target: 2)	Website, email correspondence.
1.6	Thematic roundtables and working sessions held with key research partners and joint research agenda produced.	1.6	# of roundtables held (Target: 2) # of research partners engaged (Target: 20)	Meeting notes, publication
1.7	Research fellowships programme with relevant research partners initiated.	1.7	# of partner institutions contributing to research fellowships programme (Target: 2)	Partner MOUs
1.8	Analytical products (discussion papers, case studies, technical briefs, op eds, and/or reports) on drivers, patterns, and impacts of displacement, are published - building an evidence base for future research and policy influencing work.	1.8	# of case studies and reports published (Target: 3)	Publications, website
1.9	Expanded website featuring more content on internal displacement by country and theme.	1.9a	# of country pages (Target: 100+)	IDMC website
		1.9b	Information on internal displacement phenomena are featured in a devoted web-section on internal displacement thematic areas.	IDMC website
		1.9c	# of Internal Displacement Updates featuring latest figures on displacement (Target: 20)	
		1.9d	# of individual visitors to website (Target 150,000)	IDMC website

1.10	Open data platform allowing users to generate customised internal displacement reports, graphs and maps.	1.10a	New functions and enhancements to the GIDD improve validation, analysis and visualisation of displacement data, including: filtering events by type of source, location, hazard or phenomena; transparent representation of uncertainty and confidence; representation of displacement trends and different future displacement risk scenarios (Target: 4 new functions)	GIDD, internal and partner reports
		1.10b	# of data providers sharing near real-time data with the GIDD in an automated manner (Target: 3)	GIDD, internal and partner reports
		1.10c	# of partners' platforms receiving IDMC's displacement data through automated data sharing (Target: 5)	GIDD, internal and partner reports
		1.10d	# of downloads of IDMC's data sets and infographics (Target: 15,000)	Website
1.11	Produce and consolidate data, research, and case studies for the Global Report on Internal Displacement	1.11a	# of countries for which IDMC has collected and validated data - and reported on in GRID (Estimate: 50+ conflict; 120+ disasters)	GRID publication, internal reports, meeting notes
		1.11b	# of spotlights, case studies, or other research conducted in preparation for GRID 2018 (Target: 8)	GRID
		1.11c	# of peer reviews received on parts of the GRID (Target: 12)	Emails

Strategic Objective 2: To inform and influence policy and operational decision-making on internal displacement

#	Outcome (Specific Objective)	#	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification
2	Internal displacement features more prominently on relevant global and regional policy agendas and follow-up and reporting are formally adopted in relevant processes within the sustainable development agenda.	2.a	In the broader Sustainable Development Agenda, at least one review process addresses internal displacement and formally adopts follow-up and reporting on IDPs.	Meeting minutes
		2.b	# of events or sessions featured on IDPs at global policy events, such as: UNFCCC COP23, Regional Platforms on DRR, Global Compacts on Refugees and Migrants, SDGs, the New Urban Agenda (Target: 3)	Video recording of events, meeting or event notes, outcome documents, media citations
		2.c	# of global and regional policy outcome documents and/or statements mentioning the scale, drivers, and/or impacts of internal displacement, and its links to broader migration patterns (Target: 6)	Video recording of events, meeting or event notes, outcome documents, media citations
		2.d	# of responses to requests for input on global and regional policy positions and papers (Target: 10)	Emails, citations in publications

#	Output			
2.1	Publish and Launch of the 2018 flagship Global Report on Internal Displacement to raise awareness about the trends, numbers, and plight of IDPs worldwide.	2.1a	# of events where GRID data and findings are presented, including official report launches, targeting global and regional policy-makers, national governments, INGOs, academics, media, and public (Target: 10)	Meeting, participation notes
		2.1b	# of citations of IDMC evidence and messaging from the GRID in relevant global and regional policy outcome documents and/or statements (Target: 10)	Website, reports
		2.1c	# of times GRID cited in media (Target: 300)	Media publications, website
		2.1d	# of articles about GRID published in recognised international and national media (Target: 20)	media publications
		2.1e	# of downloads of the GRID (Target: 15,000)	Website analytics
2.2	Actively participate in and contribute expertise and messaging to various policy forums.	2.2a	# of published policy briefs and written submissions that promote the recognition and incorporation of internal displacement into global and regional policy processes, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- SDGs/High level political forum on sustainable development- disaster risk reduction- Climate Change (COP 23)- Agenda for Humanity- 20-year anniversary of the UN Guiding Principles on internal displacement and IDMC- Global compacts on Refugees and Migrants (Target: 3)	
		2.2b	# of forums and events where IDMC data, analysis and research is presented (Target: 10)	Publications, website
2.3	Co-organise event(s) marking 20 year anniversary of the UN Guiding Principles on internal displacement .	2.3a	# of stakeholders/agencies engaged in organisation of event (Target: 20)	Meeting notes
		2.3b	# of participants and contributors to event (Target: 100)	Participant list



The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) is the leading source of information and analysis on internal displacement worldwide. Since 1998, our role has been recognised and endorsed by United Nations General Assembly resolutions. IDMC is part of the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), an independent, non-governmental humanitarian organisation.

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