



APPEAL 2016

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.

Vision

Global knowledge for informed action on internal displacement

Mission

To lead on the provision of information and analysis on internal displacement and to inform policy and operational decisions that improve the lives of IDPs.

IDMC Appeal 2016

March 2016

FOREWORD

IDMC was set up nearly 20 years ago to provide the necessary data and analysis to drive global policy and interventions on internal displacement. 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. This role was confirmed once again by the most recent United Nations General Assembly IDP resolution last November.

IDMC has been successful in raising awareness of ongoing and emerging internal displacement crises across the globe and in making recommendations that have informed major global policy frameworks such as last year's Paris Agreement on Climate Change and the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction. The organisation has also contributed to the development of landmark normative frameworks such as the Kampala Convention and the Nansen Initiative's Protection Agenda.

IDMC offers a unique service to partners that combines IDP global data and statistics, in-depth research, policy advice and operational support. While our experience over the years has given IDMC a knowledge base and an expertise that is called upon by donors, policy makers, NGOs, journalists and academics, we nevertheless fully recognise that IDMC must continue to innovate and evolve in order to meet our partners' needs.

We begin 2016 facing a number of challenges globally, with new and protracted crises around the world which have led to unprecedented levels of displacement and have put an extraordinary strain on the humanitarian system. The ongoing refugee crisis in Europe has brought about new policy challenges and highlighted the increasing inter-connection between internal displacement and migration, conflict, social inequality, environmental pressure, population growth and urbanisation.

IDMC's evidence sheds light on the complex mix of drivers that force people to flee, which is crucial to developing more targeted, integrated and successful responses. 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. To do this, they 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.

In 2016, IDMC will pilot an improved IDP monitoring methodology and build a state-of-the-art database providing real-time estimates of internal displacement situations across the world. A new index of displacement severity will provide our partners with a useful decision tool by pointing to those situations most in need of attention by policy makers and operational responders on the ground. IDMC will also play a leading role in improving IDP data and reporting systems by developing guidelines for primary data collection and working towards improvements in data quality and reliability across a range of challenging contexts.

IDMC will also continue to produce the world's go-to research and analysis on displacement trends and drivers, in order to help keep displacement on the global policy agenda. Our research will underscore how displacement is a cross-cutting issue that is central to some of the key issues of our time, from sustainable development to climate change, disaster management and state fragility.

Our Global Report will continue to be a key reference document for anyone working on internal displacement, and will be instrumental for prioritising resources and informing global policy agendas. It will do this by providing global estimates of IDPs worldwide, as well as analyses of displacement trends of relevance to the post-2015 agenda. Individual thematic critiques will complement the global picture and provide more in-depth insights into specific challenges.

IDMC remains at the service of our partners to provide more tailored advice and expertise to help design and implement the most effective policy approaches and programmatic interventions. We hope our plans for 2016 outlined in the following pages will inspire you to contact us to discuss in detail how your organisation can support our work and how we can do more to support yours.

IDMC Management Team

BRIEF OVERVIEW OF IDMC'S STRATEGY 2020



Displaced Shiite IDPs in Sidoarjo, East Java, Indonesia have struggled to access livelihood opportunities, healthcare and face limited freedom of movement and ongoing religious discrimination. Photo: IDMC, May 2015

The role of IDMC is as relevant as ever. Year on year, IDMC's global reporting has revealed an upward trend in the number of people internally displaced worldwide.

Our data, research and analysis on IDPs are important for two key reasons:

- IDMC's global data and analysis provides a window through which we can understand the scale, scope and impact of displacement. Our information helps to inform better solutions for those already displaced or at risk of future displacement.
- The research and analysis helps shape policy and operational responses to internal displacement, and better protect the rights of displaced people.

Profound changes in data and technology have heralded the arrival of big data, mobile phone technology and online analytics, which means data platforms have become increasingly crowded and competitive. IDMC data therefore needs to be easily accessible, understandable, interactive and engaging. To this end, we aim to provide quality, verifiable evidence-based data and analysis on internal displacement.

We will expand our scope of monitoring to cover all drivers of internal displacement. As part of this process, we will decipher complex displacement dynamics, and highlight current limitations in data gathering. The aim is to improve internal displacement monitoring standards and processes.

To implement our five year strategy, we have adopted an operating model that has three main thrusts:

- The provision of accurate, verifiable data and information on IDPs worldwide
- The development of a clear conceptual framework on displacement
- In-depth analysis and research on the various drivers of internal displacement

2016 ACTIVITIES

OBJECTIVE 1:

To provide comprehensive data and information on internal displacement worldwide

Outcome 1: Selected methodological and conceptual gaps that underpin current limitations of humanitarian and development approaches to displacement are addressed.

Up to now, IDMC has monitored conflict-related displacement in 60 countries, and displacement brought on by rapid onset disasters in approximately 130 countries. While other situations of displacement have been analysed mostly through case-study work, a clear picture of internal displacement across all these contexts is still lacking. More specifically, global monitoring currently does not capture displacement in the context of:

- public and private development projects, such as dam construction or urban renewal
- slow-onset disasters and processes of environmental degradation such as drought, desertification or sea level rise
- criminal and gang violence, including violence linked to drug cartel activities
- technological hazards such as nuclear power plant failures
- biological hazards like the recent Ebola outbreak

These gaps are due, in part, to IDMC's own resource constraints as well as the widely varying mandates of institutions involved in displacement data collection in these contexts. The

situation is exacerbated by the lack of a clear and shared conceptual framework on internal displacement that ties all these situations and contexts together. Other contributing factors include: ambiguities in existing definitions (notions of "forced" vs. "voluntary" and the range of causes set out in the UN Guiding Principles; the different interpretations of complex phenomena (how displacement takes place in contexts of slow-onset disasters, what constitutes "protracted" displacement); and the lack of standardised indicators to measure progress towards the achievement of solutions to displacement. These all lead to an inconsistent picture of internal displacement globally, and insufficient evidence to design successful and sustainable response programmes.

In 2016, to help close these gaps, IDMC will prioritise **three conceptual areas for clarification**:

- displacement in the context of development projects
- displacement brought on by criminal and gang violence
- displacement related to slow-onset disasters, environmental degradation and climate change

The objective will be to develop and disseminate clear definitions and typologies that can serve as a common basis for our partners working on data collection, monitoring, and research and policy development.

Output 1.1: Publish six analytical products (discussion papers, technical briefs, opinion pieces and/or reports) on the three prioritised topics to promote consistency in terminology and a common basis for analysis and advocacy.

In 2016, IDMC will produce and disseminate six analytical products – discussion papers, briefing notes, opinion pieces, reports – bringing conceptual clarity to the following three prioritised topics: Displacement in relation to development projects, criminal and gang violence and slow-onset environmental degradation and climate change.

These will be aimed primarily at our global data collection partners, members of the IASC Information Management Group, IOM, JIPS, ACAPS, REACH International NGO field operations and policy makers, who we will engage with and target in collaboration with partners including the Climate Change and Human Mobility Advisory Group, the Global Alliance for Urban Crises, and the Global Protection Cluster. Based on an extensive literature review of academic, policy and field reports and consultation with key experts, these products will provide conceptual clarification of displacement in relation to development projects, criminal violence and environmental change: when it starts, when it ends, and the scope of the definition of these distinct displacement contexts.

These will include a stock-take of data, typologies and case studies, and highlight the implications of multiple and competing definitions among researchers, policy-makers and operational actors that can lead to poorly diagnosed problems and flawed responses.

The products will also:

- offer specific guidance for data collection and monitoring, including agreement on data sources and interpretation.
- where possible, be developed in collaboration with partners collecting primary data on these situations - e.g. for development-induced displacement, partners will include World Bank resettlement experts, investigative journalists, academic institutes and operational non-governmental organisations.
- provide situation-specific or thematic annexes for global IDP data collection guidance developed under output 2.1, as well as a more consistent conceptual and analytical framework for future IDMC research on these topics.

These will be shared with relevant partners through a dedicated web page and mailing lists, engagement in policy



Internally displaced people go about daily chores in Dekoa's IDP camp, Central African Republic. Photo: NRC/Jose Cendon, 2015

and expert fora or events, and will be posted on an online forum for debate and peer review (see output 1.3).

Output 1.2: Organise an expert roundtable to review and validate IDMC's conceptualisation of development-induced displacement, and agree on a multi-year policy and research agenda.

The products developed under output 1.1 on development-induced displacement will provide the basis for discussion at an IDMC-organised global consultation in late 2016. This event will bring together development, human rights and humanitarian key experts to discuss the scope of the problem, its impact on people, good practices, how to improve response and the most effective next steps to address the issue. IDMC will utilise its convening power and unique global position to host this discussion and peer review its conceptual product. The analytical products will serve as background papers for these discussions, and final versions of them will be issued as reference documents for policy makers and practitioners after the round table.

Output 1.3: Develop an online web forum which will be hosted by IDMC and provide partners with a space to discuss and peer review IDMC's conceptual and analytical products.

IDMC will develop an **online web forum** which will serve as an exploratory space for reflection and debate by inviting partners to peer review our work, bringing in new people from the research community, and drawing on the experiences of operational actors. This will involve edited digests, online seminars and calls for papers, and will stimulate new research and thinking. It is expected that this platform will provide an entry point for partners from other disciplines to engage on the topic of displacement.

Outcome 2: Data and information on the scope, scale and patterns of displacement and the location and protection of IDPs worldwide is available online and accessible to our partners and to the broader public.

In addition to the conceptual gaps, there are two main categories of data challenges that currently prevent IDMC from painting a comprehensive picture of internal displacement. These challenges can be summarised as:

Incomplete data on internal displacement:

The data required to give an informed view of internal displacement – globally and in relation to a specific situation – is not collected systematically due to various factors including expense, access and security issues, and time constraints. We understand these challenges, and realise that it is not possible to gather all the data required. We will however work with our partners involved in primary data gathering to maximise the opportunities that are available by providing clear data gathering guidelines and standards to facilitate their work.

Often, primary data collection cannot track the number of IDPs who remain displaced for extended periods of time, settle elsewhere, integrate locally, return to their places of origin or habitual residence, or flee across international borders. Without accounting for these people it is difficult to determine either the number of IDPs in a given situation, or the factors driving that number up or down over a given period of time, including people caught in protracted and chronic displacement patterns.

In other situations, displacement data cannot be collected frequently



enough, meaning that their dynamics are not captured. Data disaggregated by age, sex, area of origin and area of destination are seldom captured, which means that the specific needs and protection risks of IDPs are unknown or poorly understood. Furthermore, data on displacement is often constrained to areas accessible by humanitarians and other actors, meaning that those displaced outside these areas are invisible, even if their needs are greater than those of IDPs who can be reached.

Unsystematic and inconsistent methodologies for collecting, sharing and analysing IDP data:

Even when IDP data on different situations is stored on one platform, it is difficult to compare them due to the diverse interpretations of key indicators and different data collection methodologies. Compounding this problem, documentation of data collection protocols and analytical methods does not accompany data sets, meaning that displacement figures cannot be independently verified.

Internationally recognised guidelines or standards for collecting displacement data are incomplete, and are often not used by those collecting most primary data. As a result, despite the need, not all data is shared, and data that is not shared is not analysed or validated by external partners.

The combination of factors cited above reduces the accuracy of global displacement figures and undermines

confidence in the figures that are generated.

In response, IDMC will produce a series of outputs, that will begin to address various aspects of these problems. At the same time, IDMC will also continue to refine existing quantitative analyses, such as displacement risk models, in order to provide the analysis required by our partners.

Output 2.1: Publish guidelines on IDP data collection in humanitarian contexts, to facilitate greater coherence of the information gathered which should lead to more accurate and consistent reporting.

The most recent guidelines on displacement data collection were published by IDMC (together with OCHA) in 2008. However, a 2014 survey of information management officers and cluster coordinators from agencies collecting IDP data revealed that awareness of the guidelines was limited. Furthermore, those familiar with the guidelines did not know how to apply them in their specific contexts. Consequently, the guidelines are not being used – and, in many instances, need to be updated.

In 2016, as a follow-up to the development of guidelines on estimating population figures in humanitarian crises, IDMC, as co-chair of the IASC Information Management Working Group's sub-group on data, will convene partners to provide **updated data collection guidance and to set stand-**

ards for displacement data. These will then be disseminated to primary data collectors and will provide practical examples of how data can be collected in ways that relate to IDMC's data model of key displacement stocks and flows. The guidelines will be finalised and presented to the IASC's Information Management Working Group by the end of the year, with field testing set to begin in 2017.

IDMC will promote the new guidelines via its website, list-serves, social media, partnerships, events and networking.

Output 2.2: Develop and pilot an improved system to monitor internal displacement in real-time.

In 2016, IDMC will develop and pilot a new hybrid approach to monitor situations of internal displacement worldwide, from the moment they occur until such time as durable solutions are found for the displaced. This system will build upon IDMC's existing methods of analysing secondary data and add a new semi-automated event-based detection system by adapting an approach developed for infectious disease surveillance by public health experts and officials.

Beginning in 2016, IDMC will pilot test this semi-automated system to capture potential displacement-related events associated with natural hazards and conflict by mining data from the media and social media in English, French, Spanish, Mandarin, Arabic and several other languages. Once displacement events have been confirmed, IDMC will alert data-collection partners such as IOM, UNHCR and OCHA to begin collecting time-series data as these events unfold.

As a result, IDMC will be able to measure the duration of displacement and monitor and report (in close to real time) on situations as they evolve. IDMC will begin this type of more frequently updated and closer to real-time reporting in the second half of 2016, and continue expanding it in 2017 and beyond as IDMC develops more partnerships and data sharing systems with field-based partners.

Output 2.3: Produce analytical products and tools to inform global and regional policy and practice.

IDMC will produce policy-relevant analytical products and tools to inform global and regional agendas. For example, in order to support implementation of the UNFCCC COP 21 Agreement adopted in Paris in December 2015, IDMC will produce a new iteration of its **disaster-related displacement risk model** so that states can assess this risk and incorporate appropriate measures in their climate change adaptation plans.

In the context of disaster-related displacement, IDMC will also use the risk model to begin producing **real-time displacement estimates and support early warning systems**, likely commencing in Africa in support of NRC's partnership with the African Union Commission and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development.

IDMC will also analyse more spatially **disaggregated data and time-series data** – often together – to better report on displacement patterns and trends.

In the future, IDMC and operational partners will be able to use this baseline data to evaluate the impact of humanitarian responses on IDP return flows or factors that facilitate or inhibit IDPs' onward flight across international borders.

IDMC's displacement data platform (Output 2.6) will host maps, graphs and other analytical products that update in real time as IDMC receives new data from the field.

Output 2.4: Develop and publish a displacement severity index to assist decision-makers in needs-based targeting and resource allocation.

At present, comparisons between two displacement situations are based on one indicator: the number of people reportedly displaced. This is insufficient for taking stock of the multi-faceted challenge that displacement represents.

Therefore, IDMC will develop a composite **Displacement Severity Index** in partnership with OCHA, JIPS,

IOM, UNHCR, ACAPS and other partners and members of the IASC's Information Management Working Group. As a result of this multi-dimensional measure, humanitarian donors will be able to empirically assess where to allocate resources based on need.

Output 2.5: Build partnerships with data providers and analysts including: governments, UN agencies, research institutes, INGOs, and civil society organisations, to ensure data is as accurate and timely as possible.

In 2016, IDMC will strengthen relationships with existing partners and develop relationships with new partners in order to share and analyse displacement data in a more efficient, timely and robust manner.

This will now include receiving data sets from IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix and UNHCR country offices in an automated manner. This will ensure that the data we receive is as up-to-date as possible and is shared with minimum transaction costs incurred. In turn, we will send our displacement data and estimates to OCHA's Humanitarian Data Exchange (HDX) platform and the Index for Risk Management (INFORM) so that the assessments made are as consistent and up-to-date as possible.

Output 2.6: Develop an open data platform for storing, managing and presenting both quantitative and qualitative information on internal displacement.

In order to make our data as transparent and useful to our partners as possible, IDMC will develop and host a **new open data platform on internal displacement**. This platform will be open to all our partners and to the public, with a means of interacting with IDMC's data. In addition to the data itself, the platform will include information on how the data was collected and analysed in order to produce displacement estimates.

OBJECTIVE 2:

Inform and influence policy and operational decision-making on internal displacement.

Outcome 3: Internal displacement is positioned as a cross-cutting issue in key global and regional policy processes and debates.

IDMC has contributed to the increased recognition of internal displacement by major policy makers as an issue of global concern, which was incorporated into key policy debates and agendas in 2015 – ranging from disaster risk reduction and climate change, to humanitarian action and sustainable development. While displacement is both a cause and a consequence of many global issues – including from under-development and social inequality, to urbanisation and climate change - there remain important disconnects between the various policy frameworks that exist to address them.

While these frameworks can help address the complex factors that drive today's displacement crises and promote the development of indicators to measure them that both lead to and can help prevent displacement, they have not yet come together under a single coherent agenda. Moreover, not all of them have incorporated displacement as a priority issue. The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 acknowledges poverty and climate change as drivers of disaster risk, but does not address the frequent linkages with conflict.

Since 2015, IDMC has taken a new strategic direction that acknowledges displacement as a cross-cutting issue, and seeks to demonstrate how various policy processes and frameworks can be tied together and leveraged to address displacement in a more holistic way - from prevention to solutions. We have the opportunity to ensure that

upcoming processes like the World Humanitarian Summit and the UN Conference on Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) embrace the realities of contemporary displacement, and ensure that IDPs are not left behind in policy implementation.

In order to seize this opportunity, there is a need to continue to provide evidence on the scale and severity of impact that drivers, such as conflict, disasters, climate change and development projects, have on the people they displace every year. Identifying who is displaced and determining whether and how their lives changed as a result remains of key importance.

At the same time, IDMC needs to monitor on an ongoing basis global and regional policy development processes of relevance to internal displacement, with a view to developing targeted evidence and messaging that informs these debates and maintains the visibility of internal displacement within them.

Throughout 2016, IDMC will continue to monitor and identify strategic moments, methods and allies to deliver IDMC expertise on displacement that can support the development and/or implementation of key policy agenda at global and regional-levels. Specifically, IDMC will contribute to the development of guidance for informing, monitoring and measuring progress in the implementation of the:

- Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) 2015-2030
- 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda (SDGs)
- Latest agreements and decisions by parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Under each of these global policy frameworks, displacement has been given greater visibility than ever before as an issue on which increased action is needed. At the same time, member states or parties have also highlighted it as an area on which they require additional knowledge and guidance.

Cross-cutting each of these agendas are issues of displacement risk created

by the exposure of increasing numbers of people in rapidly growing and poorly planned urban areas. This will be given focus in 2016 with preparatory work for the Habitat III in October and the development of a New Urban Agenda. In addition, throughout 2016 IDMC will monitor and analyse national, international and private sector frameworks that shape the response to development-induced displacement. It is important to fill this knowledge gap to determine to what degree IDPs displaced by development projects are protected under national and international law and private sector safeguards, whether their needs are being met and by whom, where the gaps are in the response, and how the response could be improved. By ensuring national legislation and private sector policies simultaneously promote development and protect against unjust displacement, development and business projects can alleviate rather than cause poverty.

Output 3.1: Publish and launch IDMC's first Global Report on Internal Displacement to raise awareness about the trends, numbers and plight of IDPs worldwide.

In May 2016, IDMC will modify the scope and format of its reporting and release a **single annual Global Report that brings together data, evidence and messaging on all drivers of displacement**, including conflicts, disasters, and - for the first time - development projects. The report will provide evidence useful to international and regional policy makers on the scope, scale and patterns of internal displacement worldwide. It will elevate issues of concern to a wide audience of governments, policy makers, operational actors, academic institutions and journalists, and mobilise support and commitment for taking the report's recommendations forward in the post-2015 policy and operational environment.

The report will present the latest global figures and trends of internal displacement, spotlighting countries and issues of concern in 2015 as well

as data blind spots. It will examine the underlying drivers and stressors (political, economic, environmental, and social) that interconnect, often overlap and force people to move, as well as the various ways in which displacement impacts different groups of people, communities and countries.

Output 3.2: Publish six policy briefs and written submissions that promote the recognition and incorporation of internal displacement into global and regional policy processes, including disaster risk reduction, sustainable urban development, and climate change.

In the second quarter of 2016, IDMC will seek to influence the text of the New Urban Agenda to be adopted at the UN Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development on 17-20 October (Habitat III). This will be done through a written submission via the Global Alliance on Urban Crises of which IDMC is a member. IDMC's contribution will ensure that the relevance of internal displacement to urban areas is clear and that IDPs are included as a vulnerable group in cities in need of particular attention in sustainable urban development planning processes. Following this, IDMC will publish a briefing note in the third quarter of 2016 with timely analysis and advocacy messages for discussions at Habitat III reiterating the importance of including IDPs in urban planning to ensure that development projects leave no one behind. This builds on work carried out for the UN Sustainable Development Summit in 2015 to ensure that IDPs are included in development processes.

IDMC will also publish a policy brief on monitoring mechanisms for the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction, as well as a policy brief on climate change and displacement ahead of the Conference of the Parties (COP22) in Marrakesh in November 2016. This will be complemented by 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, as well as a submission of relevant findings from IDMC's Global Report to the UNFCCC Nairobi Work Programme.

In addition, IDMC will submit comments on the World Bank's revised safeguards to protect people and the environment in World Bank-financed projects. These comments will aim to ensure that the safeguards are robust and consistently ensure respect for the rights and participation of those affected, including indigenous people, in terms of the assessment and management of social risks and impacts, community health and safety, land acquisition, and involuntary resettlement. This submission will indirectly contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by not leaving people displaced by development projects behind.

Output 3.3: Publish six case studies and one report on development-induced displacement and on chronic and protracted disaster-related displacement, building an evidence base for future research and policy influencing work in 2017-2020.

In 2016, IDMC will publish two case studies on development-induced displacement. This will include a **case study on India** following field work carried out in April 2016. As the first official IDMC study on this type of displacement, these case studies will uncover the drivers, patterns and impacts of displacement in the context of a development project. They will also explore the linkages between conflict, disaster and development-induced displacement. This knowledge will contribute to the elaboration of IDMC's conceptual framework on displacement (see outcome 1). Based on the findings of this field and desk-based research and analysis, IDMC will identify and influence relevant international and regional policy processes and targets in the public, private and humanitarian



Newly displaced families at a displacement settlement on the Turkish border with Syria. Photo: NRC

sectors with tailored messages on development-induced displacement.

A report with these case studies will be published towards the end of 2016 and will explain the resettlement process, scope and impacts; impact on vulnerable populations; national, private sector and international response; linkages to conflict and/or disaster and recommendations to improve respect for IDPs' rights. This report will be the basis for discussion at an IDMC-organised global consultation in late 2016 to include development, human rights and humanitarian key experts. Participants will discuss the scope of the problem, its impact on people, good practices, how to improve response, and explore the most effective next steps to address the issue (see outcome 1 - output 1.2).

IDMC will also continue to build on its baseline research on protracted and chronic disaster-related displacement, and will publish four desk-based case studies on this topic throughout Q3 and Q4. These briefs will broaden knowledge and raise awareness of this blind spot, and promote recognition of such situations and the need for solutions. This developing baseline will also be used to develop a concept note for a multi-year research programme and in-depth studies, against which project funding will be sought in 2016.

Output 3.4: Actively participate in, and contribute expertise and messaging to various policy forums.

IDMC will be actively engaged in discussions and debates linked to

the key policy streams outlined under outcome 2.1. This will involve direct participation or participation through the working groups and alliances of which IDMC is a member.

IDMC's prioritised areas of engagement will be on:

- the follow up and implementation of the Sendai Framework for disaster risk reduction and of the SDGs, specifically relating to the development of displacement-specific indicators under both these frameworks
- follow up to the Paris COP21 decisions and preparatory meetings ahead of the Marrakesh COP22 meeting
- contributions to the implementation of the Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda on cross-border displacement in the context of disasters and climate change
- engagement in meetings and conferences on development-induced displacement, including the Conference on Development Induced Displacement in Kerala, India, in March 2016, and in events linked to development of finance institution safeguard revision processes, such as the World Bank process currently underway
- engagement in preparatory meetings ahead of the Habitat III conference; conferences and events on conflict and criminal/gang violence-related displacement.

2016 LOG FRAME

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: To provide accurate data and information on internal displacement worldwide*					
#	OUTCOME (Specific Objective)	#	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	
1	To provide comprehensive data and information on internal displacement worldwide.	1.a	Methodology for monitoring development-induced displacement developed (target 1)	First iteration of the methodology is published on the website	
		1.b	Research agenda on development-induced displacement developed (target 1)	Website	
		1.c	Clear definition and phenomenology of displacement in the context of drought developed (target 1)	Chapter 2 Global Report + specific conceptual papers published on website	
		1.d	Clear definition and phenomenology of displacement in the context of criminal violence developed (target 1)	Chapter 2 Global Report + specific conceptual papers published on website	
2	Data and information on the scope, scale and patterns of displacement and the location and protection of IDPs worldwide is available online and accessible to our partners and to the broader public.	2.a	% increase in information available in the data model (target 25%)	Database	
		2.b	# situations of displacement where confidence in available IDP data is measured (target 10)	Database	
#	OUTPUT				
RESULTS	1.1	Publish six analytical products (discussion papers, technical briefs, opinion pieces and/or reports) on the three prioritised topics to promote consistency in terminology and a common basis for analysis and advocacy.	1.1.a	# analytical products published on IDMC website on development-induced displacement, criminal and gang violence displacement and slow-onset, environmental degradation and climate change related displacement (target 6)	Website
			1.1.b	Use of consistent terminology by participants at the roundtable on development induced displacement	Impact Log
	1.2	Organise an expert roundtable to review and validate IDMC's conceptualisation of development-induced displacement, and agree on a multi-year policy and research agenda.	1.2.a	# of experts attend the roundtable event (target 10)	Attendance sheet, event report
			1.2.c	Workplan identifying common action points adopted (target 1)	Event report
	1.3	Develop an online web forum which will be hosted by IDMC and provide partners with a space to discuss and peer review IDMC's conceptual and analytical products.	1.3.a	# of users discuss and review IDMC's conceptual and analytical products (target 15)	Website analytics
			1.3.b	# of IDMC products peer reviewed and discussed (target 3)	Website analytics
	2.1	Publish guidelines on IDP data collection in humanitarian contexts, to facilitate greater coherence of the information gathered which should lead to more accurate and consistent reporting.	2.1.a	Guidelines published on IDMC website (target 1)	Website
			2.1.b	Guidelines disseminated to all partners (target 1)	Targeted dissemination list
			2.1.c	# of specialist websites used (target 2)	Specialist websites
	2.2	Develop and pilot an improved system to monitor internal displacement in real-time.	2.2.a	# of locations covered by the drought-induced displacement model (target 1)	Database

RESULTS	2.3	Produce analytical products and tools to inform global and regional policy and practice.	2.3.a	# of risk estimates published in a disaster's context (target 1)	Database, website
			2.3.b	#disaggregated data sets produced (target 4)	Database
			2.3.c	# of infographics published (target 20)	Website
			2.3.d	# of time-series data published (target 3)	Website, database
			2.3.e	# of comparative analysis produced (target 5)	Website
	2.4	Develop and publish a displacement severity index to assist decision-makers in needs-based targeting and resource allocation.	2.4.a	# of draft severity index published (target 1)	Website
			2.4.b	Draft severity index commented on by partners	Workshop report
	2.5	Build partnerships with data providers and analysts including: governments, UN agencies, research institutes, INGOs, and civil society organisations, to ensure data is as accurate and timely as possible.	2.5.a	# of agreements concluded with data providers or analytical partners (target 5)	Agreements, MoU, email confirmations
	2.6	Develop an open data platform for storing, managing and presenting both quantitative and qualitative information on internal displacement.	2.6.a	% of the database is complete and supporting the IDMC website (target 100%)	Website

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: Inform and influence policy and operational decision-making on internal displacement

#	OUTCOME (Specific Objective)	#	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION
3	Internal displacement is positioned as a cross-cutting issue in key global and regional policy processes and debates.	3.a	# of global and regional policy outcome documents and/or statements citing IDMC evidence and messaging (target 3)	Documents published on IDMC's website
		3.b	# of internationally recognised media outlets citing IDMC evidence and messaging (target 10)	Meltwater
#	OUTPUT			
3.1	Publish and launch IDMC's first Global Report on Internal Displacement to raise awareness about the trends, numbers and plight of IDPs worldwide.	3.1.a	# of citations of IDMC evidence and messaging from the Global Report in global and regional policy outcome documents and/or statements (target 2)	Website
		3.1.b	# of media launches organised (target 2)	Invites, press pack, landing page
		3.1.c	# of times Global Report cited in media (target 300)	
		3.1.d	# of articles published in recognised international and national media (target 10)	Meltwater
		3.1.e	# of downloads of the Global Report (target 5000)	Website analytics
3.2	Publish six policy briefs and written submissions that promote the recognition and incorporation of internal displacement into global and regional policy processes, including disaster risk reduction, sustainable urban development and climate change.	3.2.a	# of policy briefs/written submissions into global and regional policy processes published (target 6)	Website
3.3	Publish six case studies and one report on development-induced displacement and on chronic and protracted disaster-related displacement, building an evidence base for future research and policy influencing work in 2017-2020.	3.3.a	# of case studies and reports on development-induced displacement published (target 6)	Website, Meltwater
3.4	Actively participate in, and contribute expertise and messaging to various policy forums.	3.4.a	# of forums and events IDMC data, analysis and research is presented at (target 7)	Website, Meltwater

*Key assumptions:

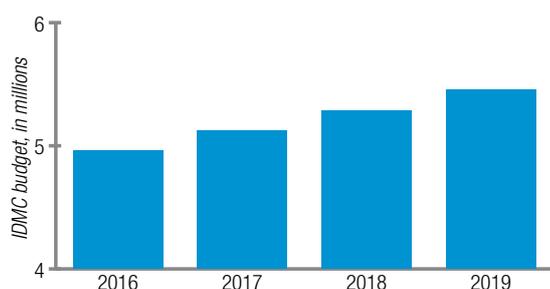
1. Primary data is available
2. Key positions within the team are filled
3. Adequate funding to support staff and non-staff costs is available
4. Decision makers will act on the information and recommendations provided by IDMC

MONITORING AND FINANCE

Multi-year funding

To fulfil our five year strategy IDMC needs sustainable funding. With this in mind we encourage our funding partners to enter into multi-year agreements with IDMC. This enables us to cultivate a collaborative relationship built on trust, accountability, transparency, and shared knowledge. Multi-year funding is a catalyst in cultivating this type of relationship, which both helps IDMC and its funding partners to both shape and achieve mutual strategic goals.

IDMC's five year strategy requires ongoing support as many of the projects are spread over multiple years, especially for those new initiatives that need to be incubated, developed and executed. Our predicted budget sees a modest increase of 10% each year until 2019. This reflects the increase in tangible deliverables as projects come to fruition.



Monitoring and evaluation

The project management approach that IDMC has introduced supports documentation of good practices and lessons learnt to feed into planning processes and strategy review. The main tools for IDMC's monitoring of activities, outputs and outcomes are the Quarterly Updates and the annual Activity Report. A log-frame is developed for each project, and project managers are required to report against this logframe on a quarterly basis. Indicators measure both outputs and outcomes. The IDMC management team is responsible for ensuring that project managers within their departments develop and adhere to agreed strategies. Regular project updates will be provided through the Quarterly Updates which are sent every three months to donors and via the Activity Report, and are available on the IDMC website. Donors are also kept informed of IDMC activities through bilateral discussions and are consulted on the overall strategy of the organisation on a yearly basis.

Financial and administrative monitoring

A financial overview is prepared every month to implement initiatives in sequence, as funding is secured. A financial statement is published with the audit report in the yearly Activity Report, and distributed to donors and partners. The Head of Finances and Administration is responsible for financial monitoring. An external financial audit is undertaken at the end of each fiscal year and the results are shared with donors in the Activity Report. IDMC is in regular interaction with its partners, to receive feedback on its performance and services.

Budget 2016

	Budget in USD
Policy & Research department	
Staff cost	1,130,745.00
Programme cost	490,000.00
Data & Analysis department	
Staff cost	1,177,462.00
Programme cost	306,837.00
Communications department	
Staff cost	454,457.00
Programme cost	163,224.00
Management	
Staff cost	307,608.00
Programme cost	188,431.00
Finance/HR/Admin	
Staff cost	344,245.15
Office running cost	397,989.47
Total:	4,960,998.62

Acknowledgments

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Australian Government
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade



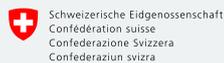
EuropeAid



UK aid
from the British people



Sida



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency



REGIERUNG
DES FÜRSTENTUMS LIECHTENSTEIN

About IDMC

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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INNOVATIVE THE COLLABORATIVE
ACCURATE **POWER** INDEPENDENT
RELIABLE IMPARTIAL RELIABLE OF FLEXIBLE
IMPARTIAL INNOVATIVE **IMPARTIAL**
ACCURATE AUTHORITATIVE ACCURATE INFORMATION INDEPENDENT
IMPARTIAL FLEXIBLE IMPARTIAL AUTHORITATIVE FLEXIBLE
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