













Zimbabwe: Unknown numbers of IDPs still need humanitarian assistance as well as support for long-term durable solutions

on Internal Displacement, the IASC Framework for Durable Solutions and the Kampala Convention. Emphasis is placed on voluntariness, security of tenure and livelihoods opportunities, as well as coordination with the authorities and participation of both internally displaced and host communities (OCHA, 20 July 2011).

Increasingly, the concept of community-based planning is used by the government and development and humanitarian partners to bring displaced and host communities together. All groups in a certain community, including IDPs, work together in identifying durable solutions and a common development plan (IOM, 2011).

There is a growing recognition in Zimbabwe that the search for durable solutions for IDPs must be made a priority. This requires an investment in recovery and development interventions as well as humanitarian assistance. However, a number of obstacles stand in the way of this transition. First, while there are many programmes and frameworks aimed at recovery and development in Zimbabwe (including the Short Term Economic Recovery Programme (STERP); the Multi Donor Trust Fund (MDTF), administered by the World Bank; and the Zimbabwe UN Development Assistance Framework (ZUNDAF), none of these make specific reference to the situation of IDPs and their particular needs in terms of recovery and development interventions.

#### *Humanitarian access*

The Global Political Agreement between ZANU-PF and the two MDC factions provided that “all displaced persons shall be entitled to humanitarian and food assistance to enable them to return and settle in their original homes and that social welfare organisations shall be allowed to render such assistance as might be required” (ZANU-PF and the two MDC Formations, 15 September 2008, art. 16(4)(c)).

Humanitarian access to vulnerable communities, including IDPs, has increased in recent years as different line ministries participated in cluster coordination mechanisms (OCHA, 30 November 2011).

**Note:** This is a summary of IDMC’s internal displacement profile on Zimbabwe. The full profile is available online [here](#).

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## About the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre

The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) was established by the Norwegian Refugee Council in 1998, upon the request of the United Nations, to set up a global database on internal displacement. A decade later, IDMC remains the leading source of information and analysis on internal displacement caused by conflict and violence worldwide.

IDMC aims to support better international and national responses to situations of internal displacement and respect for the rights of internally displaced people (IDPs), who are often among the world's most vulnerable people. It also aims to promote durable solutions for IDPs, through return, local integration or settlement elsewhere in the country.

IDMC's main activities include:

- Monitoring and reporting on internal displacement caused by conflict, generalised violence and violations of human rights;
- Researching, analysing and advocating for the rights of IDPs;
- Training and strengthening capacities on the protection of IDPs;
- Contributing to the development of standards and guidance on protecting and assisting IDPs.

For more information, visit the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre website and the database at [www.internal-displacement.org](http://www.internal-displacement.org)

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