

Assessing threats, vulnerabilities and capacities using the <u>IDP Guiding Principles</u> as a reference framework.	T	V or C
<p>Non-discrimination -IDP are rejected by local authorities and/or population, and are not allowed to participate in public affairs, or are discriminated on the basis of opinion, expression, religion or belief, etc. -IDP are accused of supporting any of the armed parties to a conflict.</p> <p>Movement-related protection problems -People are forcibly displaced for arbitrary reasons. -People has to flee as a result of armed attacks (either discriminate or indiscriminate), “ethnic cleansing” or collective punishment, and /or are displaced in an insecure and inadequate conditions. -People with special attachment to their lands are displaced without special protection. -IDP are confined in camps, they are not allowed to leave from them and are under disciplinary regime. -IDP are forbidden to pass or are detained at check points in roads. -IDP are forcibly relocated. -Borders are closed to prevent IDP to seek asylum as refugees. -IDP are taken as hostage by an armed actor.</p> <p>Threats to life and other acts of violence. -IDP are attacked, killed (arbitrary or massive executions), suffer genocide, are disappeared, or are tortured or ill-treated, or are subject of gender-specific violence (such as rape or forced prostitution). -IDP are subject of any form of slavery. -IDP are used as human shields in combat or attack areas, or are exposed to anti-personal landmines. -IDP are subjected to starvation.</p> <p>Forced recruitment. -IDP (either adults or children) are forcibly recruited due to discriminatory practices linked to their condition of IDP, either in regular armies or in irregular forces, or are forced to collaborate militarily with an armed actor. -IDP suffer cruel or inhuman practices to compel compliance or punish non-compliance with recruitment.</p> <p>Special needs: subsistence and health. -Armed actors do not allow humanitarian aid to get though. -IDP have no access to food and water, shelter, clothing and health assistance, etc.</p> <p>Special needs: documentation. -IDP cannot claim their rights because they have no proper documentation. Women and men have no equal rights to obtain such necessary documents.</p> <p>Special needs: Property. -IDP are displaced as part of a strategy to get hold of their land or other properties.</p> <p>Special needs: family unity. -Men are separated from their families in camps. -Women are not allowed to participate in community affairs. -Displaced persons have no news about the fate and whereabouts of missing relatives</p>		

<p align="center">Assessing threats, vulnerabilities and capacities using <u>refugee law</u> as a reference framework.</p>	<p align="center">T</p>	<p align="center">V or C</p>
<p>Pre-flight and flight:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -People feel in danger and seek safety in another country. -People have to face a wide array of risks during flight (robbery, attacks, lack of food and water, etc), sometimes for several days or weeks. <p>Individual and mass arrival and the determination of refugee status.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Refoulement - Separation of members of refugee families - Forced recruitment - Sexual violence and extortion / coercion at the border - Cross-border attacks - Combatants mixed with civilians in refugee reception centres - Unaccompanied women and children face more risks - Special subsistence needs of vulnerable groups - Mental health needs of those who have suffered traumatic experiences pre-flight and in flight. - Mass detention or arbitrary arrest. - Lack of information and people with language skills. - Trafficking and smuggling of people. <p>Asylum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Refugees (and especially women, children, etc) are very vulnerable in terms of subsistence needs. -Abuses by armed forces or armed elements (in the host country, in camps, or in cross-border attacks). - Further registration and documentation needs. -Pressure to return. <p>Voluntary repatriation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Refugees wish to return home, but they need means and certain guarantees as to their safety, and others. - Living in camps is not satisfactory, there may be a lack of assistance and other similar problems. - Returned refugees need trust: they need information and to know what the situation is in their country. -Organisational and social structures and the means to make informed decisions. <p>Refugee solutions: returnees, local integration and/or resettlement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Refugees not only have basic, short-term needs to be met, but also medium and long-term needs. -Refugees may be attacked or harassed by a hostile population or hostile armed forces. 		