

Activity Report 2009



Activity Report 2009

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.

Cover photo: A Kankuamo indigenous person, who has been displaced in the Sierra Nevada mountains, is resting near the town Valledupar during one of his frequent back and forth between the mountains and the nearby towns, Colombia. (Photo: NRC/Andrea Naletto, December 2009).

Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
Norwegian Refugee Council
Chemin de Ballexert 7–9, CH–1219 Châtelaine (Geneva)
Tel.: +41 22 799 0700 Fax: +41 22 799 0701
www.internal-displacement.org

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Foreword

“It’s hard to imagine how we would work on issues of internal displacement without IDMC. We rely on IDMC for statistics on numbers and trends of displacement. We particularly appreciate the reports IDMC issues on displacement in countries that rarely make headlines in the US. But beyond the data, the website, and the reports, we value our close working relationship with IDMC – a relationship which is based on our shared commitment to working to ensure that IDPs are protected and that they find solutions which are truly durable.”

Elizabeth Ferris, Senior Fellow and Co-Director, Brookings-Bern Project on Internal Displacement

The Norwegian Refugee Council’s Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre is pleased to present its Activity Report for 2009.

More than a decade after its foundation in 1998, IDMC continues to carry out a unique function in monitoring conflict-induced internal displacement. Its website (www.internal-displacement.org) is the leading source of information on internal displacement as a result of conflict and violence.

In 2009, IDMC monitored the situation of internally displaced people in 54 countries, making information and analysis available on its website, highlighting the specific vulnerabilities which people have experienced as a result of being displaced and identifying gaps in the response to their protection and assistance needs. IDMC also monitored IDPs’ access to their rights, and the particular protection risks they faced because of their age, gender and diversity.

IDMC continued to advocate for displaced populations who had specific needs not being met. This may be because: their government was denying that they were displaced; their access to protection and assistance was impeded by insecurity or restrictions on the movement of humanitarian agency personnel; or because they were caught in situations of protracted displacement.

IDMC’s training programmes on IDP protection aimed to build a bridge between international, national and local stakeholders and to facilitate a coordinated response to protect and advocate for IDPs, based on the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement. IDMC also supported governments’ and civil society organisations’ engage-

ment with African regional legal instruments.

IDMC encouraged the production of data on the number of IDPs and disaggregated information on their sex and age, their location and the patterns and causes of their displacement. The creation of an inter-agency Joint IDP Profiling Service, to which IDMC contributed will help significantly to progress in this area.

International awareness of displacement as a result of natural disasters has been growing, partly as a result of an emerging understanding of the impacts of climate change. In 2009, IDMC researched and published jointly with the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) a study which provided the first annual estimate of populations displaced as a result of rapid-onset natural disasters.

IDMC continued to promote durable solutions, providing specific expertise on housing, land and property issues facing displaced populations in post conflict situations and pressing governments and humanitarian and development stakeholders to envisage all options beyond return, including local integration or settlement elsewhere in the country.

We would like to thank all donors and partners who enabled IDMC’s contribution to improving responses to the needs of internally displaced people.

The challenges facing IDMC

Over the past ten years, there has been considerable progress in terms of awareness and understanding of the specific vulnerabilities and needs of people who have been displaced, especially as a result of armed conflict. There have also been significant improvements in response to their needs, especially during the emergency phase, partly as a result of the process of humanitarian reform and its focus on assistance and protection of displaced populations.

Nevertheless, a number of challenges remain as new situations of internal displacement continue to occur and as a significant number of the world's IDPs are trapped in situations which offer them little hope of enjoying the same rights as other citizens of their country.

Substantial numbers of IDPs are in situations where governments and humanitarian agencies do not necessarily identify them, nor know how to provide them with assistance and protection. IDPs supported by host communities, either in rural, semi-urban or urban environments, are often invisible to those who are trying to assist them. The primary challenge for humanitarian agencies is to locate such IDPs and assess their needs. It is important to then find appropriate ways of providing them with assistance and protection, while recognising the needs of their hosts who have effectively put their own livelihoods, and sometimes even their own safety, at risk to assist the IDPs.

The humanitarian reform process has created a framework for a more systematic engagement of international agencies with national/local protection stakeholders. However, there is still a gap in the international response to

internal displacement, bypassing national and local stakeholders rather than building on their capacities, taking what the Representative of the UN Secretary-General on the human rights of IDPs (RSG on IDPs) has called the "easier shortcut of substitution". Protection clusters on the ground must engage with national and local authorities and NGOs and include them in their coordination efforts.

Forceful advocacy is required to influence states, donors and humanitarian and development policymakers to overcome the political and resource obstacles which continue to impede IDPs' achievement of durable solutions, whether through return, local integration in their place of displacement or settlement elsewhere in the country. IDPs generally stop receiving the assistance and protection that they need once the emergency phase comes to an end. This shift away from vulnerability-based assistance to area-based development more often than not leaves displaced populations without the specific support that they require to move towards finding durable solutions. This can contribute further to the consolidation of situations of protracted displacement.

In countries which are affected by natural disasters as well as conflict, there is a risk that conflict-induced displacement is neglected and priority given to disaster-induced displacement, which is often politically less sensitive.

The following pages describe the activities which IDMC carried out in 2009 in order to meet its strategic objectives.



An elderly internally displaced woman in a collective centre in Kosovo, showing a picture of her brother whose remains had recently been identified. (IDMC, May 2009)

Achieving strategic objectives

Achievements in brief

Information and advocacy on internal displacement

- 38 country updates;
- 40 advocacy and briefing activities;
- 30 published outputs;
- the annual *Global Overview on Internal Displacement*, and;
- estimate of numbers of people displaced by sudden-onset disasters in 2008.

Capacity strengthening for IDP protection

- five training workshops on the protection of IDPs;
- one workshop on IDP protection coordination;
- three events to promote African regional instruments and;
- two training sessions on property.

Policy standards and guidance tools

- participation in ten inter-agency mechanisms and coordination fora;
- contribution to three guides on protection, durable solutions and housing, land and property (HLP) issues;
- provision of expertise on HLP, IDP profiling, age gender and diversity (AGD) and protracted displacement, and;
- a methodology for on-going monitoring of disaster-induced displacement.

IDMC's wide range of activities helps to link global, regional and country-based responses to internal displacement and supports international efforts to strengthen the capacities of national and local stakeholders. IDMC's effective contribution to improving the lives of some of the world's most disadvantaged people has been acknowledged in resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights (now the Human Rights Council).

IDMC's Strategic Objectives

In 2009 IDMC focused on the following activities under its two interlinked three-year strategic objectives:

Inform, influence and support national and international responses to specific situations of internal displacement:

- monitor and analyse internal displacement worldwide;
- advocate for the respect of IDP rights, and;
- strengthen in-country capacities to protect IDPs.

Inform and influence the development of policy, guides and standards on internal displacement

- influence inter-agency policy, standards and guidance;
- promote durable solutions in all phases of displacement;
- support appropriate responses to situations of displacement with a focus on housing, land and property (HLP), age, gender and diversity (AGD) and IDPs in urban settings, and;
- propose a methodology to provide a realistic global estimate of the number of people displaced as a result of natural disasters.

Stakeholders

IDMC's activities aim to inform and influence people who:

- develop policies and legislative frameworks which have an impact on the lives of IDPs;
- provide assistance and protection to IDPs;
- draw up standards and guidance for people working with IDPs, and;
- advocate for legislation and responses in support of IDP rights.

Partners

IDMC is an integral part of the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC). IDMC's work is grounded in its close collaboration with NRC's country offices.

IDMC works closely with the RSG on IDPs, by providing his office with information and analysis prior to his field missions, and in certain cases undertaking follow-up visits and reports in support of his work and that of the Brookings-Bern Project on Internal Displacement which the RSG co-leads.

IDMC works closely with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, OCHA, UN-HABITAT, UNICEF, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the UN Development Programme (UNDP), the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and, increasingly, with the World Bank and the Council of Europe (CoE).

In 2009, IDMC signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Britain's Overseas Development Institute (ODI) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to work on humanitarian programming in urban areas.

Together with UNHCR and the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), IDMC contributed to the initial setting up of the Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS), an initiative to provide advice and guidance on safe collection, handling and storage of data collected through IDP profiling exercises in accordance with established standards and principles. NRC/IDMC is also a member of the steering Committee of the Watchlist on Children and Armed Conflict.

IDMC works closely with the University of Oxford's Refugee Studies Centre (RSC) and provides regular articles to its in-house magazine Forced Migration Review (FMR).

IDPs

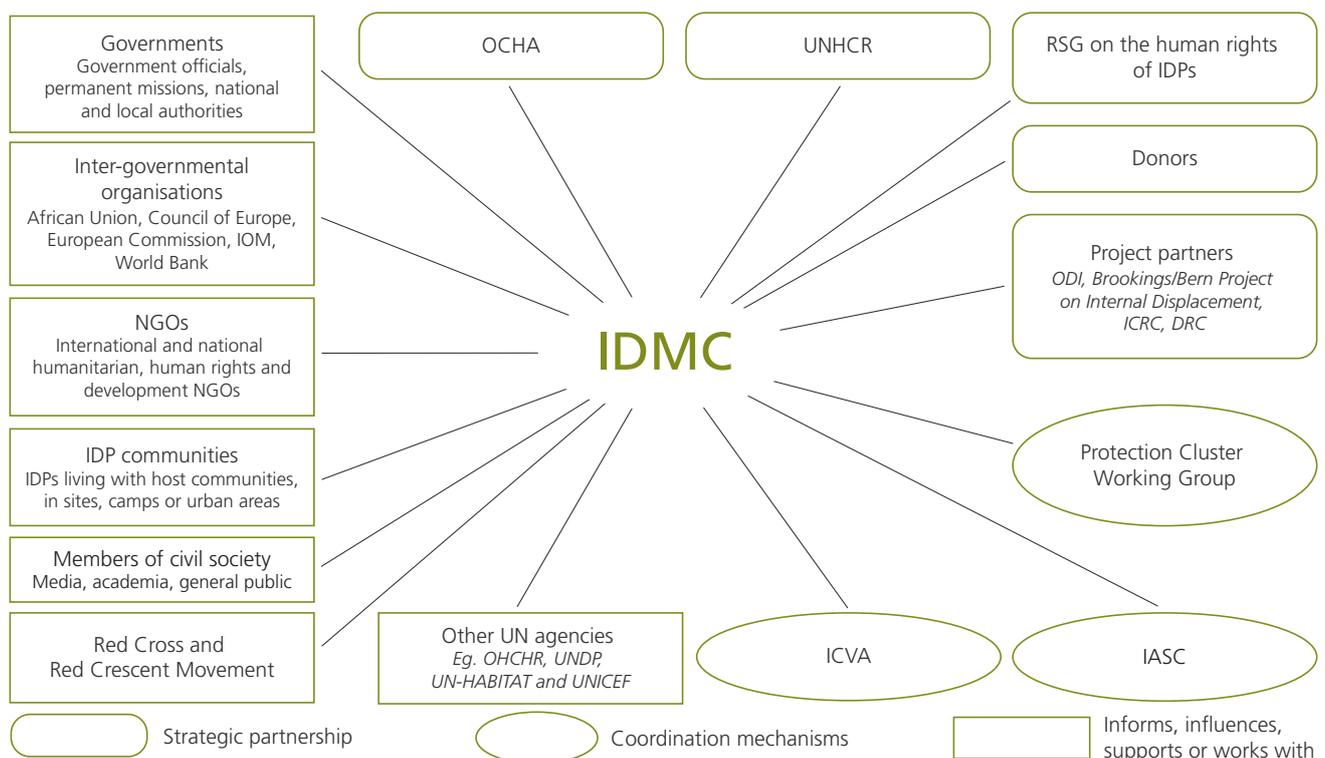
IDMC maintains contacts with field-based organisations, IDP representatives and IDPs directly through field

visits and training workshops, to integrate their analysis and concerns, and to ensure that IDMC's findings and recommendations are relevant to their situation. IDMC also provides workshops for national trainers who go on to train protection stakeholders in areas of displacement, including IDPs and their representatives. IDMC also encourages attention to IDPs with particular protection needs, such as children, women, indigenous people, pastoralists and other groups with a special dependency on, and attachment to, their lands.

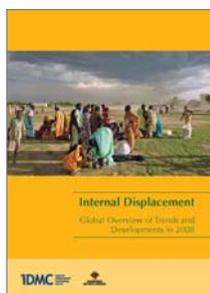
The diagram below illustrates the range of stakeholders that IDMC informs, influences and supports.

Who is an IDP?

Internally displaced persons have been forced or obliged to flee their homes or places of habitual residence in particular as a result of armed conflict, situations of generalised violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters. Unlike refugees, they have not crossed an internationally recognised state border. In 2009, over 27 million people worldwide were living in situations of internal displacement as a result of conflict, generalised violence or human rights violations.



Published outputs



“The annual survey of internal displacement resulting from armed conflict and violence of 2008 is very informative and detailed. It will therefore be helpful in mobilizing support for the protection of the rights of people displaced and use it for further reference as well.”

Macrine Mayanja, Ag. Head, Humanitarian Affairs, Refugees and Displaced Persons, African Union Commission

Global Overview

IDMC’s flagship annual publication, *Internal Displacement: Global Overview of Trends and Developments in 2008* was launched in May 2009 at a press conference hosted by the International Peace Institute in New York and addressed by NRC’s Secretary-General Elisabeth Rasmussen, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees António Guterres and the UN Emergency Relief Coordinator John Holmes. The press conference was followed by a private discussion with representatives of the UN Security Council.

In 2008, an estimated 26 million people were still displaced within their countries. 4.6 million people were newly displaced in 2008, with the big-

gest new displacement in the world in the Philippines, where 600,000 people fled fighting between the government and rebel groups. The largest internally displaced populations were found in Sudan (4.9 million), Colombia (up to 4.3 million) and Iraq (2.8 million). Almost half of the 26 million displaced people were in Africa, but for the first time in a decade their total number in Africa decreased.

1,400 copies of the Global Overview were published and distributed and over 7,000 copies were downloaded from IDMC’s website. The launch event attracted the attention of thousands of news outlets. A number of institutions including governments, UN agencies and think tanks use IDMC figures in the compilation of reports and indices.

Publishing calendar 2009

During 2009 IDMC published country profile updates, reports, briefing papers, submissions to human rights mechanisms, articles and contributions to policy documents and guidance tools. The chart below shows when they were released.

January	February	March	April	May	June
Paper on Somalia, ASAP conference in Pretoria	Paper on Kenya and Somalia, BICC report	Myanmar	Article on Zimbabwe, FMR	Annual Global Overview	Article on durable solutions in Europe, Migration Online
Peru	Paper on Northern Uganda	Indonesia	Cyprus, UPR	Protracted internal displacement in Europe	Paper on Turkey, TESEV conference
Motion on protracted displacement in Europe, CoE	Eritrea		Cyprus, CESCR	Sri Lanka	Cyprus
HLP Checklist, PCWG (English)	Report on adequate housing, CoE Commissioner for Human Rights		Appeal 2009	Côte d'Ivoire	Azerbaijan, CEDAW
				Somalia	Azerbaijan, CCPR
				Sudan	Philippines, CERD
				Azerbaijan, CERD	Colombia, CERD
				Colombia, CESCR	Activity Report

IDMC publications	IDMC papers and articles	Country profile updates	Submission to Human Rights mechanisms	Contribution to documents
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Human rights mechanisms

IDMC endeavoured to strengthen its human rights analytical framework. In 2009, internal training sessions were organised for IDMC staff members with resource people from OHCHR. IDMC also delivered a staff training session on “forced displacement through a human rights lens” and developed the first draft of an internal human rights guide and training materials.

IDMC made ten submissions, including one oral statement, to human rights mechanisms such as the Human Rights Council’s Universal Periodic Review (UPR), and to human rights treaty bodies, which are made up of independent experts that monitor the implementation of the UN human rights treaties by

States Parties. IDMC submitted information and recommendations to the following Committees out of the eight which exist:

- Human Rights Committee, which monitors the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (CCPR);
- Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR);
- Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD), and;
- Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).

July	August	September	October	November	December
Review of 11 legal IDP frameworks, World Bank	DRC	IDMC/OCHA report on monitoring disaster-induced displacement	Philippines: <i>Cycle of conflict and neglect</i>	Côte d'Ivoire: <i>Whose land is this?</i> (En/Fr)	Pakistan
Colombia	Uganda	Article on OPT, ODI	Article on durable solutions in Europe, FMR	Article on HLP, Displacement solutions newsletter	Guatemala
Georgia	Colombia, CCPR	Paper on Zimbabwe, RSC/ODI conference	Russian Federation	Paper on Zimbabwe	Timor-Leste
Bangladesh		Protection through data, RSC/ODI conference	Burundi	Israel	Somalia
Yemen		Paper on Colombia, RSC/ODI conference	Turkey	Sri Lanka	Chad
		Paper on IDPs at the Ecuador/Colombia border		Nigeria	CAR
		Article for International Review of the Red Cross		Israel	Mexico
		Croatia			Serbia
		Ethiopia			OPT
		Niger			Côte d'Ivoire
		Congo			HLP Checklist, PCWG (French and Spanish)
		Lebanon			
		Algeria			

IDMC's online information

Web statistics in 2009

- Unique visitors: 280,000
- Documents downloaded: 880,000
- Documents referred to by other sites: 192,000
- Videos watched: 2,000
- Mailing list subscribers: 5,900

IDMC's website (www.internal-displacement.org) provides information and analysis on internal displacement worldwide in a user-friendly way, accessible to all. It contributes to a greater awareness of the rights and needs of internally displaced people. At the same time, it is an important tool for humanitarian, development and human rights professionals and for governments to understand specific displacement situations, identify gaps in the protection and assistance of IDPs, support the development of IDP policies, and identify advocacy messages. IDMC's website is the reference for comprehensive information on conflict-induced situations of internal displacement worldwide.

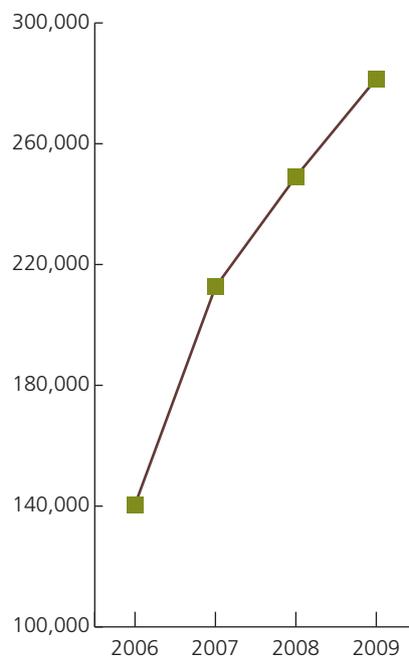
A wide range of information

By the end of 2009, over 40,000 documents from more than 4,000 sources were accessible on the IDMC's website, in addition to IDMC's reports. All IDMC's products are available online in English, with some press articles, reports and country profiles translated into other languages including French, Spanish, Russian or Arabic. The website also contains a section on training and pages on internally displaced women, displaced children, housing, land and property (HLP) and IDP profiling. Specific information can also be found on the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, including the definition of an IDP.

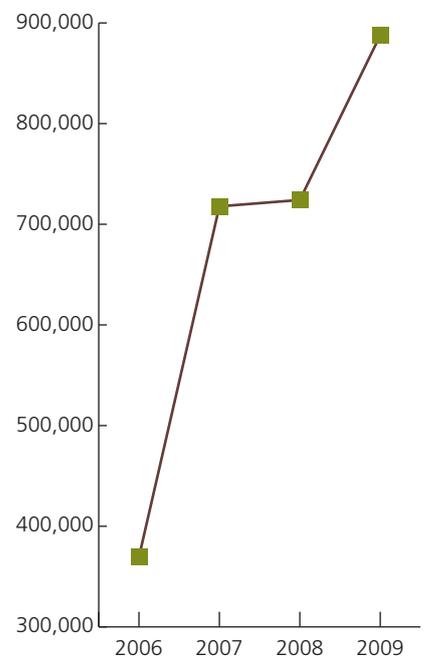
Ten most visited countries

- Angola
- Pakistan
- Colombia
- Sri Lanka
- Sudan
- Uganda
- Afghanistan
- DRC
- Iraq
- Somalia

Unique visitors



Downloaded files



Country-based information

IDMC's site includes a web page for each country affected by conflict-induced displacement. Each country profile includes an overview, which covers the background to the conflict and the displacement situation, and in-depth information on each of the elements highlighted by the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, namely:

- population figures;
- population movement and patterns;
- physical security and integrity;
- access to basic necessities of life;
- enjoyment of property, livelihoods, education and other economic, social and cultural rights;

- enjoyment of family life, participation, access to justice, documentation, voting and other civil and political rights;
- protection needs and risks related to age, gender and diversity;
- durable solutions and obstacles to return, local settlement and settlement elsewhere, and;
- national and international responses.

The country pages also give access to maps, recent news and reports which have been made available since the country profile was updated.

IDMC redesigned the website's country pages to increase their user-friendliness:

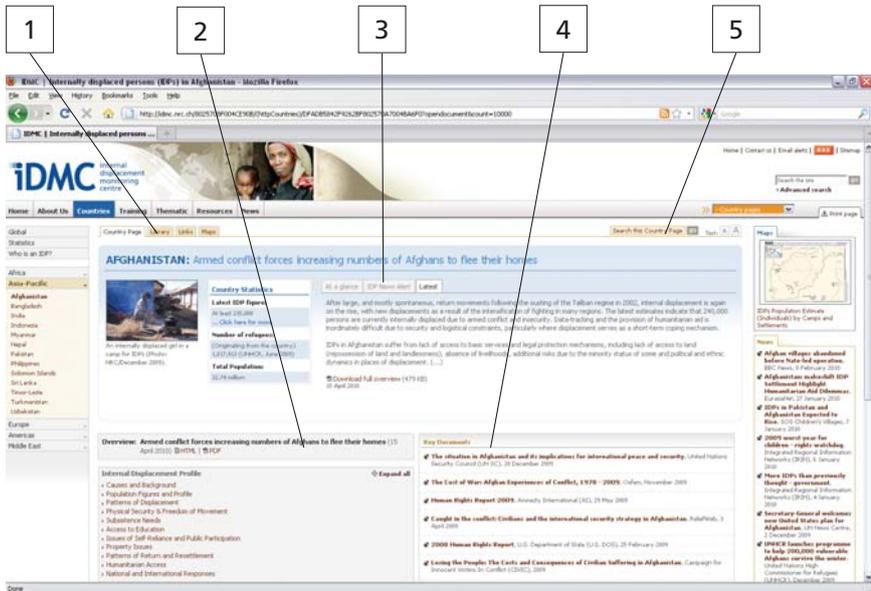
To simplify user navigation, the new documents and sources pages have been merged under a single page, the library.

Various parts of the thematic sections and country pages have been rearranged for better readability, highlighting important features such as the basic facts and statistics and the country overview.

The page's main text is split into three boxes: At a glance, IDP News Alert and Latest. At a glance provides a general insight of the country's IDP situation. IDP News Alert displays the most current news for the country. Latest features include excerpts from the last country profile update.

Situated alongside the country profile, the Key Documents section provides important background material relevant to the country's internal displacement situation.

With the new country page search function, users can now search specific information contained in the country profile and documents included in the country page.



Monitoring displacement and advocating for IDPs

Outputs

- 54 countries monitored;
- 38 country profiles updated;
- 15 reports, briefing papers, articles and press releases;
- IDMC's flagship report, *Internal Displacement: Global Overview of Trends and Developments in 2008*;
- 10 submissions to human rights bodies;
- 40 briefings or advocacy initiatives, and;
- 29 news alerts, covering 43 countries

Outcomes

- governments are influenced through information, analysis and recommendations to meet their responsibilities towards IDPs;
- policy-makers and humanitarian practitioners are influenced to make timely and appropriate decisions on behalf of IDPs, and;
- IDP advocates are provided with information on specific human rights violations against IDPs.

Informing and influencing specific situations

IDMC used a wide range of information and advocacy tools, such as online country profiles, news alerts, press releases, articles, advocacy meetings, written and verbal briefings, conferences, seminars and reports to inform and influence responses to specific situations of internal displacement.

As a result of IDMC's information and advocacy, governments (including Azerbaijan, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Georgia, the Philippines, Somalia and Sudan) have either taken into account some of IDMC's recommendations or expressed interest in them.

Through information and analysis, donors, inter-governmental organisations and NGOs were influenced to make timely and appropriate decisions as well as to consider IDP issues beyond the emergency response phase. IDMC's submissions to treaty bodies and to the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of the HRC helped to promote the rights of IDPs in a certain number of countries (such as Azerbaijan, Colombia, Cyprus, the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT) and the Philippines).

IDMC provided analysis and recommendations to partners on specific situations of internal displacement and gaps in the assistance and protection response (such as in DRC, Ethiopia and Zimbabwe) to inform their response and approach.

Finding and processing information

IDMC's information has become indispensable for anyone who requires impartial information on internal displacement, independent of political or operational interests.

As information on internal displacement is often controversial and politically sensitive, it is essential that IDMC continues to operate and be seen to operate as an independent and effective global monitor. IDMC gathers and analyses data and information from a wide variety of sources. All information is cross-checked before being processed and published.

When necessary, IDMC carries out in-country missions. In 2009, IDMC visited 16 countries to collect information from civil society representatives, IDPs, government officials, UN agencies, international organisations and humanitarian organisations. Field missions were undertaken in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Chad, Colombia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Georgia, Israel, Kosovo, Nigeria, the Philippines, Serbia, Turkey, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

Examples of responses to specific situations

Afghanistan: Linking authorities and international agencies

In 2009, together with support from NRC's country office in Afghanistan and from UNHCR and OCHA, IDMC organised a training workshop on the protection of IDPs in Kabul. Building on the National IDP Task Force's strategy, the workshop trained authorities, particularly from the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR), to strengthen the government's capacity to respond to situations of internal displacement.

As a result, dialogue between the MoRR and international agencies within the National IDP Task Force improved. In addition, the MoRR ensured that other ministries refer to the definition appropriately in their work, enhancing the inter-ministerial cooperation with regard to IDP issues.

Azerbaijan: Promoting durable solutions for IDPs through human rights mechanisms

As a result of continued political deadlock over the future of Nagorno Karabakh, 586,000 Azerbaijanis displaced by the conflict which started in 1988 have been prevented from claiming their properties and returning to their homes.

Through human rights mechanisms, IDMC promoted the rights of IDPs to an adequate standard of living at their current residence, regardless of where they wish to settle permanently. IDMC made written and oral submissions to three UN treaty body Committees: CCPR, CERD and CEDAW.

All three took up issues raised by IDMC in their reviews of Azerbaijan's com-

pliance with the relevant international covenant. UN member states also made recommendations to the government on IDPs during the UN's Universal Periodic Review of Azerbaijan early in the year, which it accepted. Local NGOs in Azerbaijan were also able to use these UN conclusions to pressure the government on IDP issues.

Colombia: Working with civil society to promote IDP rights

Forty years of conflict between the army and illegal armed groups has led over four million Colombians to be internally displaced, according to the Consultancy on Human Rights and Displacement (CODHES). Civil society in Colombia is very active in promoting the rights of the displaced. IDMC plays a major role in echoing and amplifying their analysis and recommendations at the international level.

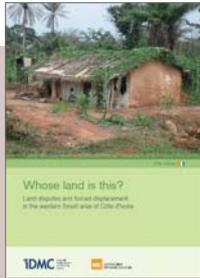
In 2009, IDMC coordinated with Colombian civil society for submissions to the CERD and supported two important Colombian civil-society actors, CODHES and the Civil Society Commission, to work on a project to map the needs and vulnerabilities of IDPs. IDMC additionally highlighted the precarious enjoyment of rights of IDPs before the CDESCR and the CCPR and provided information on the vulnerability of displaced populations at the Colombian/Ecuador border.

As a result, the Ombudsman's office used IDMC's report to reveal the vulnerability of those from the Colombian/Ecuadorian border and the treaty bodies included IDMC recommendations in their reports. The mapping project will provide essential information to the Constitutional Court of Colombia.

"IDMC's support to CODHES and the Civil Society Commission for IDP Policy's activities has been important for our work to advance the rights of displaced persons in Colombia. We value our partnership and look forward to deepening it in 2010."

Marco Romero, President of CODHES

In 2009, IDMC published a report, *Whose land is this? Land disputes and forced displacement in the western forest area of Côte d'Ivoire*, which highlighted the necessity to adapt the current legal framework addressing land disputes to the specific circumstances of IDPs in order to prevent discrimination against them.



Côte d'Ivoire: Bringing stakeholders together to promote resolution of land disputes

Ongoing land disputes in western Côte d'Ivoire have been aggravated by the conflict that broke out in 2002 and the return of IDPs.

The launch in Abidjan of the IDMC report on land disputes offered an occasion to organise a seminar on these issues. The seminar gathered several ministries, the Forest Development Society (SODEFOR), state representatives, national and international NGOs, development and humanitarian practitioners, UN agencies, donor governments and inter-governmental institutions.

The seminar has increased awareness of the specific difficulties faced by IDPs in relation to the implementation of the 1998 legislation and have contributed to greater cohesion between stakeholders who would not normally work together on land reform issues. Seminar participants supported the creation of a working group on land issues which IDMC will continue to provide technical advice to.

Democratic Republic of the Congo: Supporting the office of the RSG on IDPs

Attacks and violence against civilians as a result of fighting between militia groups and Congolese armed forces caused the displacement of around one million people in the east of the DRC in 2009. A team of seven independent experts issued recommendation to improve the human rights situation. IDMC highlighted the status of the implementation of their recommendations, focusing on lack of progress implementing the two protocols of the

Great Lakes Pact which deal with IDP rights; the need for the National Election Commission to ensure the registration of IDPs for the 2010 local elections and the importance of supporting community-based land commissions to enable IDPs and others to access legal counsel on land.

In parallel IDMC advocated for the MONUC peacekeeping troops to take urgent measures to minimise displacement and reprisals against civilians in South Kivu Province.

Many of IDMC's recommendations were included in the experts' report to the UN Human Rights Council published in March 2010. IDMC will continue to monitor the impact of military operations and retaliation/attacks by armed non-state actors on IDPs.

Ethiopia: Contributing to the acknowledgment of conflict-induced displacement

For decades, Ethiopia has been affected by famine and conflict. In February 2009 alone, some 160,000 people were driven from their homes by conflict along the borders between Ethiopia's Oromia and Somali regions.

IDMC's analysis of the challenges and gaps in responses to internal displacement has informed response planning by donors and humanitarian agencies, and contributed to engaging the government of Ethiopia in discussions on the needs of IDPs. In Geneva, the Ethiopian Mission provided IDMC with constructive feedback on its country profile. IDMC, OCHA and the African Rally for Peace and Development (ARPD) have started a dialogue with the government to put IDP issues on the policy agenda. OCHA is now cov-

ering conflict displacement in Ethiopia in its monthly bulletin and plans are at an advanced stage for IDMC to provide training on IDP protection, based on the Guiding Principles, to government officials and civil society representatives.

In addition, IDMC has started a low-level dialogue with the Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN) of the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) to promote mainstreaming of internal displacement protection concerns. IDMC will continue to engage with CEWARN and other IGAD-convened entities in 2010 and beyond.

The Philippines: Raising the profile of a neglected crisis

In 2008, the Philippines was the country with the world's largest new displacement with 600,000 new IDPs, as a result of the resurgence of conflict between the government and the Muslim rebels of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF). This information was communicated to international media by IDMC during the launch of its Global Overview, and was then picked up by national media in the Philippines. This contributed to the realisation by the government that more could be done to assist and protect IDPs in Mindanao. In June, it was reported by the media MindaNews that the regional government of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) had decided to "give high priority to the plight of IDPs following the report from IDMC".

In the last quarter of the year, there have been positive developments with regard to the humanitarian response: the UN Resident Coordinator also assumed the role of Humanitarian

Coordinator, a protection cluster was established in Mindanao and donors paid more attention to the conflict.

The July ceasefire between the government and the MILF was consolidated in September with the establishment of an International Contact Group (ICG) in support of the peace process which formally resumed at the end of the year. Both sides signed an agreement on civilian protection at the end of October.

Zimbabwe: Influencing donors and UN humanitarian agencies

Zimbabwe has a large but mostly hidden IDP crisis. As many as one million people may be internally displaced, but without the camps that often accompany such crises. In the absence of political will to recognise and address the situation, the crisis remained hidden.

Through presentations, articles and briefing papers, IDMC contributed to the understanding of the full scope and severity of the displacement crisis by UNHCR, the UN Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and donor governments. IDMC also drew attention to the problem of statelessness faced by many of Zimbabwe's IDPs.

IDMC's advocacy in 2008 and 2009 contributed to the activation of the Protection Cluster in Zimbabwe and to the first-ever IDP assessment, conducted jointly by the government and the UN in August 2009. On the basis of further information collected during a four-week fact-finding mission in November/December 2009, IDMC will continue to advocate for a more informed and more comprehensive response to the IDP crisis.

In its report, *Cycle of conflict and neglect: Mindanao's displacement and protection crisis*, IDMC highlighted the need for

stronger UN protection leadership and increased support to the protection monitoring group in Mindanao.



North and West Africa



Côte d'Ivoire: Promoting durable solutions through resolution of land disputes

Activities: Country profile update; report entitled *Whose land is this? Land disputes and forced displacement in the western forest area of Côte d'Ivoire* and seminar on displacement and land issues in Abidjan

Key messages: Solving land issues facilitates the attainment of durable solutions and it is essential to adapt the law regulating the land reform to IDPs' specific situations.

Outcome: A working group gathering stakeholders involved in land reform and those responsible for the protected forests will be created to work on land issues including in relation to the rights of IDPs (see page 14 for more details).

Algeria: Highlighting the lack of information on IDPs

Activity: Country profile update

Key messages: IDPs have not been a priority for the government, either before or after the 1992-2002 conflict. Even the most basic information about their number and situation has consistently been unavailable. There is no indication about whether these IDPs have achieved durable solutions. Lack of support and denial of justice and compensation for IDPs has been the norm.

Niger: Highlighting a forgotten crisis

Activities: Creation of a new country page

Key messages: Although a relatively small population, the lack of humanitarian access, coupled with grave security issues and threats to their pastoral ways of life, necessitated the monitoring of some 6,500 IDPs. Political openings led to some returns but barriers to durable solutions remained.

Nigeria: Mainstreaming IDP concerns into existing policies

Activities: Field mission, country profile update and in-country bilateral briefings with government institutions, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and UN agencies.

Key messages: Internal displacement is recurrent in Nigeria but no specific strategies and/or policies are yet in place, thus hampering an adequate response.

Outcome: IDMC triggered greater attention to the situation of IDPs and the need for a coordinated strategy. The NHRC has asked IDMC to conduct a training session on the Guiding Principles.



1 Eritrea: Reporting the shortcomings of the return process

Activity: Country profile update

Key messages: 10,000 returnees have yet to achieve durable solutions. Continuing tense relations with Ethiopia and uneasy relationships with aid agencies have undermined the response to IDP needs.

2 Ethiopia: Highlighting concerns on the situation of IDPs

Activities: field mission and country profile update; dialogue with the government, IGAD and national partners and briefings to IASC, OCHA and donors.

Key messages: There is a lack of a coherent government policy to deal with the 350,000 displaced in Ethiopia. The international community should recognise the extent of conflict-induced displacement.

Outcome: IDMC contributed to opening space for a dialogue with the government on IDP issues (further details p.14).

3 Somalia: Highlighting IDP vulnerability

Activities: Country profile update; advocacy at the Pretoria Conference on Somalia; meeting with Somali authorities and the Prime Minister; briefing to Geneva-based NGOs with the Somali Ambassador to the UN as chief guest, and briefings to stakeholders and Somali Diaspora leaders involved in the peace process.

Key messages: There are 1,500,000 IDPs. Peace process must address issues of IDP return and property restitution. Political crises and insecurity, as well as cuts in donor funding, contribute to worsening of the humanitarian crisis and increased IDP vulnerability. Parties to the conflict continue to recruit child soldiers and fail to protect civilians.

Outcome: The Pretoria conference provided new perspectives for conflict resolution paradigms. The Somalia country page was among the most visited IDMC country pages.

4 Kenya: Advocating for durable solutions

Activities: Updated information through news alerts; advocacy at a conference on migration and displacement organised by the Bonn International Centre for Conversion and at the round-table discussion on migration and security organised in Lebanon by the Stimson Center and the American University of Beirut.

Key messages: 400,000 people remain displaced. The response to internal displacement should take into account the Guiding Principles. Humanitarian stakeholders must consider linkages between displacement and insecurity.

Central and Southern Africa



1

Chad: Reporting on extreme insecurity

Activities: Field mission and country profile update; meetings with the NGO working group on Chad in the USA

Key messages: For most of the 168,000 IDPs in eastern Chad, return is not yet a viable option. Despite the presence of UN and European Union peacekeepers, the causes of displacement have not ended, and widespread attacks by criminal gangs on civilians including IDPs and humanitarians have made eastern Chad extremely insecure.

2

Sudan: Contributing to the National IDP Policy

Activities: Country profile update; comments on Sudan's National IDP Policy; briefings to donors on the situation of IDPs and returnees in southern Sudan and review of the national legal and policy framework for the World Bank.

Key messages: Despite the Comprehensive Peace Agreement that ended the north-south civil war in 2005 4.9 million people remain displaced within five regions: Southern Sudan, Darfur, the Transitional Areas, eastern states, and Khartoum and other northern states. Donors need to focus on reintegration and recovery as much as on supporting the return process.

Outcome: The definition of an IDP in the National Policy is consistent with the definition of the Guiding Principles. The policy also recognises explicitly the role of international humanitarian organisations in responding to the needs of IDPs and includes provisions on non-discrimination. Sudan's was the most visited IDMC country page.

4

Republic of the Congo: Highlighting the need to assess the achievement of durable solutions

Activity: Country profile update

Key messages: The up to 7,800 estimated current number of IDPs has not been re-assessed since 2006 and the achievement of durable solutions has not been studied. Despite returns, there are continuing humanitarian needs in the north. Flexible funding is needed to move from humanitarian assistance to development. Any development funding must take into account the specific needs of conflict-affected populations, including any remaining IDPs, returnees and host communities

3

Central African Republic: Advocating for displaced children's rights

Activities: Country profile update; dissemination of the report on displaced children and advocacy in Geneva, New York and Washington

Key messages: 162,000 people remain displaced, and children are particularly at risk. The government should enact a national law on internal displacement and should ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict.

Outcome: IDMC influenced the content of the Strategic Framework Document in CAR, which sets out commitments made by the Peacebuilding Commission and the CAR government to build peace (further details p.36).

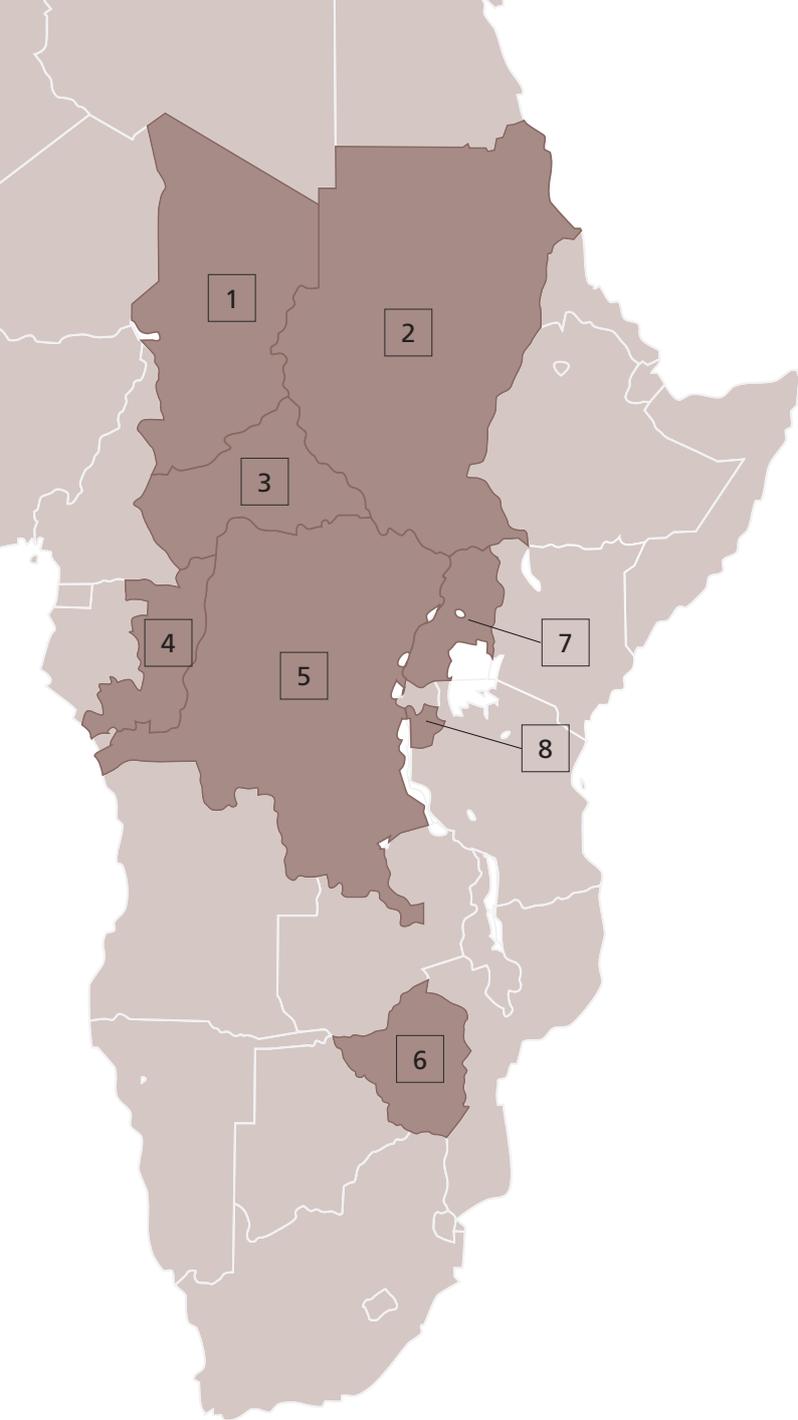
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Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC): Highlighting the violations of IDP rights

Activities: Country profile update; advocacy towards NGOs, UN agencies, governments and local stakeholders and briefings to the RSG, to participants in a side event of the Human Rights Council (HRC), to the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict.

Key messages: With 1,900,000 IDPs in DRC, the high humanitarian costs of joint military operations need to be minimised by putting the protection of IDPs/potential IDPs and other civilians at the centre of the decision-making process.

Outcome: Several IDMC recommendations to the RSG Office were included in the next experts' report to the HRC. The DRC country page was among the most visited country pages on IDMC's website (further details p.14).



Uganda: Raising awareness on the needs in the North

Activities: Country profile update; paper on peace, recovery and development challenges in northern Uganda, donor briefing in Geneva and review of the national legal and policy framework for the World Bank.

Key messages: The returns process continues for 1.8 million IDPs who lived in camps in northern Uganda. Many are unable to return because of land disputes or lack of access to services in return areas, making durable solutions not achievable. Flexible funding should be available for activities facilitating the transition from humanitarian assistance to development aid.

Outcome: The Uganda country page was among the most visited country page on IDMC's website. IDMC will continue to advocate for durable solutions for IDPs in northern Uganda.

6

Zimbabwe: Looking for the full recognition of IDPs

Activities:

Contribution to a course at the University of Oxford and article on statelessness in the FMR. Briefings to donors and UN representatives. Advocacy at the SCR/ODI conference on protection. Field mission and updated information through news alerts.

Key messages:

Despite no outward signs of a large displacement crisis, there are up to 1,000,000 IDPs. IDPs are among the most vulnerable people; their vulnerabilities must be assessed and addressed.

Outcome: the protection cluster has been activated in Zimbabwe and a rapid IDP assessment was conducted in August. (further details p.15).

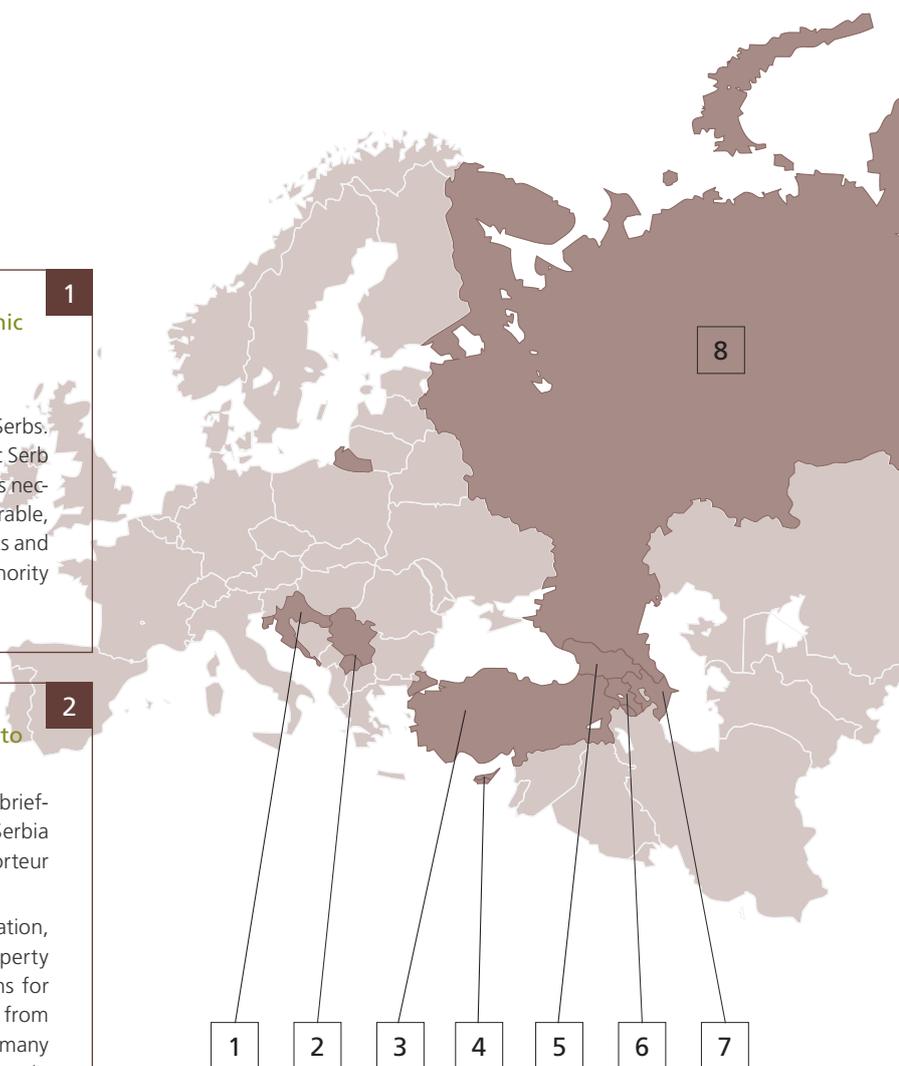
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Burundi: Fostering attention on durable solutions

Activities: Country profile update in English and in French

Key messages: The security situation in Burundi improved markedly at the end of 2008 but the remaining 100,000 IDPs have not found durable solutions. There is a need to focus on solving HLP issues in displacement areas. A comprehensive land law has been drafted but it is not likely to be enacted before the 2010 elections.

Europe



1 Croatia: Searching for durable solutions for ethnic Serbs

Activity: Country profile update

Key message: Out of 2,400 IDPs, over 1,600 are ethnic Serbs. The arbitrary cancellation of the tenancy rights of ethnic Serb IDPs who occupied public housing is still not resolved. It is necessary to provide economic support to the most vulnerable, fair compensation for former holders of occupancy rights and establish an effective monitoring system to ensure minority rights are upheld.

2 Serbia and Kosovo: Highlighting the obstacles to durable solutions

Activities: Field mission and country profile update and briefings on internal displacement and property issues in Serbia and Kosovo to the RSG on IDPs and to the CoE's Rapporteur on property rights of displaced people and refugees.

Key messages: Despite improved support to local integration, access to documentation, adequate housing and property restitution are the main obstacles to durable solutions for the remaining 230,000 Serbian IDPs and 19,700 IDPs from Kosovo. The situation of Roma IDPs is particularly dire, many lacking personal documents and living in harsh conditions in informal settlements.

Outcome: The RSG on IDPs and the CoE's Rapporteur put forward IDMC's recommendations in their report.

3 Turkey: Underlining the need to find durable solutions

Activities: Country profile update; presentation of a paper on the government responses and the role of civil society with regard to internal displacement in Turkey, at the Turkish Economic and Social Studies Foundation (TESEV)'s international conference in Van, eastern Turkey; briefing to the EU Informal NGO consultations for the Progress Report on Turkey and review of the national legal and policy framework for the World Bank.

Key messages: About a million IDPs continue to face protracted displacement. Though the government has taken notable steps, obstacles to durable solutions still need to be addressed, especially for the Kurdish community.

Outcome: The paper presented to the conference on internal displacement in Van was translated into Turkish and published by TESEV. EU progress reports continue to refer to the situation of displacement in Turkey.

4 Cyprus: Promoting the rights of women and children

Activities: Field mission and country profile update; submissions to the UPR and to the CESCR and review of the national legal and policy framework for the World Bank

Key messages: There are up to 200,000 IDPs who still cannot enjoy their property rights or return to their homes due to the absence of a resolution to the conflict. Internally displaced women and their children should be treated equally with internally displaced men.

Outcome: The CESCR took up the issue of recognising IDP status that IDMC raised and urged the government to adopt effective measures to end discriminatory treatment of children of women with displaced person status. The UPR Working Group recommended that the Cypriot government ensure equal treatment of children of all displaced people. IDMC will monitor policy and practice with assistance from local NGOs.



5

Georgia: In search of durable solutions

Activities: Country profile update; field mission in Georgia and advocacy on protracted displacement at a seminar in Tbilisi and review of the national legal and policy framework for the World Bank

Key messages: In Georgia, durable solutions were still distant at the end of 2009 for 22,000 IDPs displaced in 2008 and at least 230,000 IDPs displaced since the early 1990s. Durable solutions include more than just housing initiatives.

Outcome: The seminar in Georgia facilitated dialogue between government, UN, NGO and IDP representatives. Conclusions from the seminar informed the human rights dialogue between the EU and Georgia in December.

6

Armenia: Raising awareness of a neglected situation

Activities: Field mission including meetings with government officials, NGOs, UN agencies and IDPs, and review of the national legal and policy framework for the World Bank

Key message: Information on the remaining 8,400 IDPs is scarce and they have received little attention from both government and international agencies. The low public profile and lack of monitoring have made it difficult to estimate how many have achieved durable solutions. IDPs face particular hardships including property issues and the continuing insecurity in border areas.

Follow-up: An updated country profile will provide more information on progress towards durable solutions.

7



Azerbaijan: Advocating through human rights mechanisms

Activities: Submissions to CCPR, CEDAW and CERD; field mission and advocacy on protracted displacement at a seminar in Azerbaijan and review of the national legal and policy framework for the World Bank.

Key messages: The 586,000 IDPs have the right to an adequate standard of living now, regardless of where they wish to settle permanently.

Outcome: All Committees took up the issues raised by IDMC in their reviews of Azerbaijan's compliance with relevant international covenants. National NGOs in Azerbaijan were able to use these UN conclusions to raise IDP issues with the government. The seminar in Azerbaijan facilitated dialogue between government, UN, NGO and IDP representatives (further details p.13).

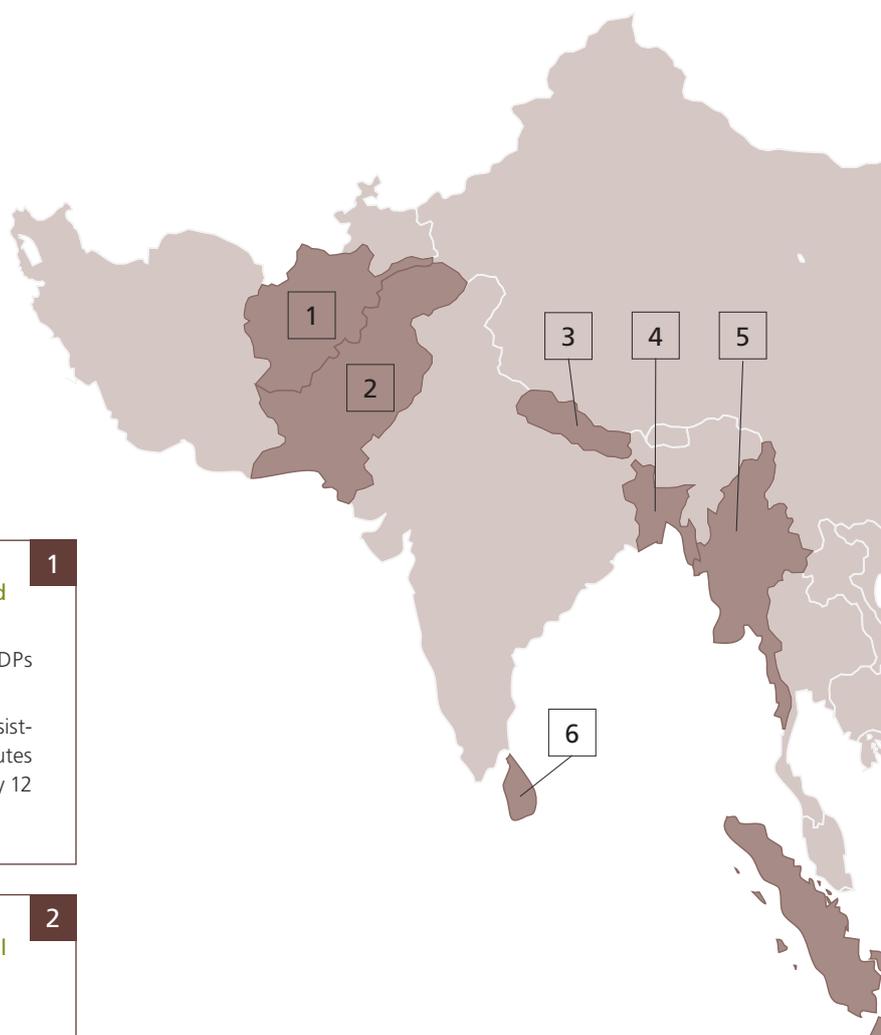
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Russian Federation: Stressing the need to continue monitoring

Activities: Country profile update; review of the national legal and policy framework for the World Bank

Key message: 80,000 people are still internally displaced in Russia. Some continue to face difficulty in recovering documents, which limits their chances of receiving property compensation, subsidies and other social benefits. Most returnees continue to live in inadequate temporary accommodation. Continued monitoring of IDPs and returnees is needed to ensure they can enjoy their rights on a par with their non-displaced neighbours.

Asia



1

Afghanistan: Highlighting the plight of hundred thousand IDPs

Activities: Updated information on the situation of IDPs through news alerts

Key messages: At least 297,000 IDPs receive limited assistance, leaving children particularly at risk. Property disputes jeopardise finding durable returns in a country where only 12 per cent of land is arable.

2

Pakistan: Highlighting the magnitude of internal displacement

Activity: Country profile update

Key messages: More than three million people were displaced in the north-west, of whom almost two million returned. Up to 90 per cent of IDPs sought shelter with host families, and registration and access problems made it difficult to evaluate their total number. Difficult access to conflict areas and wider insecurity hampered humanitarian efforts. IDPs who returned did not find durable solutions.

Outcome: Pakistan was the country with the most frequent updated information provided in IDMC news alerts and the country page was the second most visited IDMC webpages.

3

Nepal: Promoting the implementation of IDP directives

Activities: Review of the national legal and policy framework for the World Bank and updated information on the situation of IDPs through news alerts.

Key messages: Between 50,000-70,000 people remain dispersed even though the conflict has ended. Little has been done for those hoping to integrate locally. The government should adopt IDP directives and assistance and should not only focus on return but also support other durable solutions

Outcome: The government adopted the IDP directives and support was provided to local integration and settlement elsewhere in the country for IDPs

4

Bangladesh: Highlighting the situation of indigenous IDPs

Activity: Country profile update

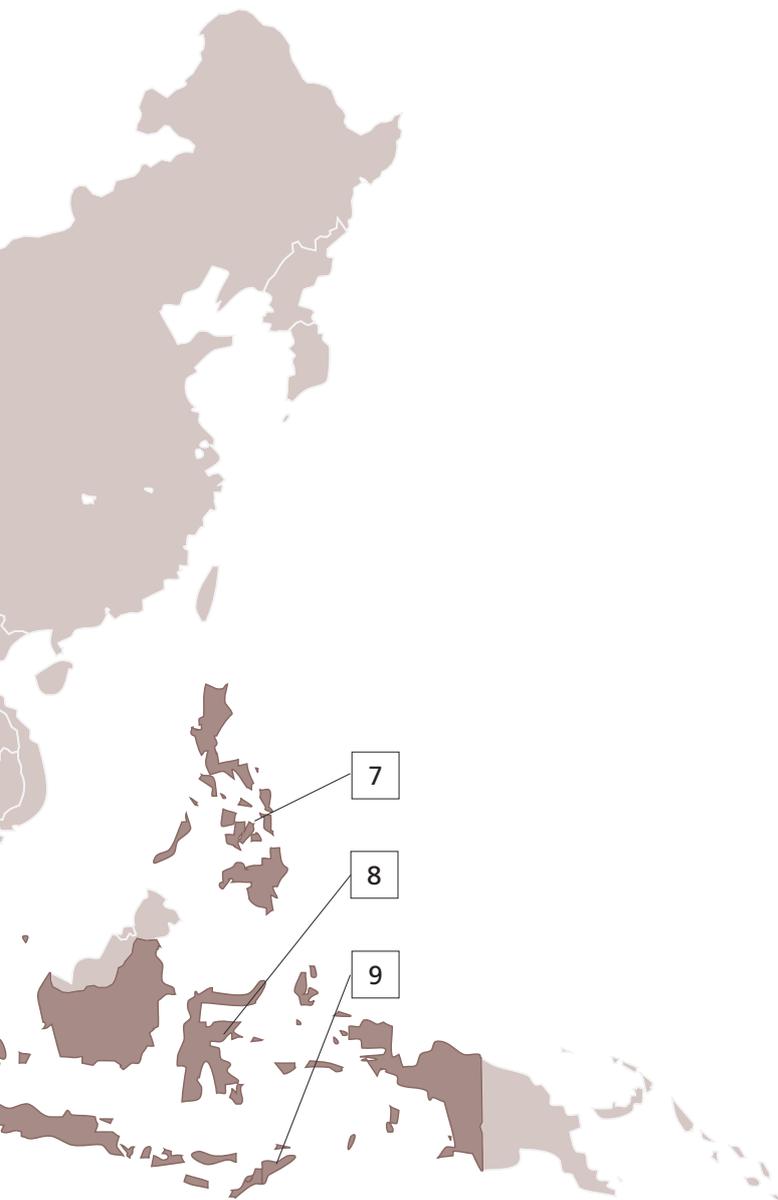
Key messages: The continued displacement of tens of thousands of people from indigenous groups is little-known. Religious minorities have also been displaced as a result of discrimination or communal violence. IDMC urged the new government to implement the pledge of full implementation of the peace accord and protection of religious minorities so that the situation of IDPs can improve.

5

Myanmar: Highlighting a worsening displacement crisis

Activity: Country profile update

Key messages: International attention has focused on displacement in the aftermath of the cyclone in 2008 but there is still a need to focus on displacement as a result of conflict and human rights violations. At least 470,000 people are displaced by conflict in the east alone and there are unknown but significant numbers of IDPs in other parts of Myanmar. The humanitarian community is facing severe restrictions in its efforts to assist them.



7

The Philippines: Highlighting the largest new displacement in 2008

Activities: Field mission in Mindanao and one special country report; two country profile updates; briefings to the Global Protection cluster, the IASC weekly meeting and UNHCR and submission to the CERD.

Key messages: The Philippines was the country with the largest new displacement in 2008 with 600,000 new IDPs, mainly in Mindanao. The international community was urged not to forget these IDPs while attention was focused on the people affected by successive devastating typhoons. There is a need for stronger UN protection leadership and increased support to the protection monitoring group in Mindanao.

Outcome: The regional government of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) gave high priority to the plight of IDPs (further details p.15).

7

8

9

6

Sri Lanka: Raising awareness of IDPs as conflict is ending

Activities: Two country profile updates and briefings, jointly with NRC Sri Lanka, to a number of missions and agencies in Geneva

Key messages: More than 280,000 people were displaced between October 2008 and June 2009. Most of these IDPs remained in closed military-run internment camps, where humanitarian access was limited and freedom of movement restricted. Despite the end of the conflict in May 2009, several thousand people displaced before 2008 had still not returned to their areas of origin and over 60,000 Muslim IDPs were still in Puttalam.

Outcome: Sri Lanka was one of the countries with the most frequently updated information provided in IDMC news alerts. Numerous feedback and briefing requests were received from the media and donors and Sri Lanka's was one of the IDMC website's most visited pages.

8

Indonesia: Encouraging efforts to resolve HLP issues

Activity: Country profile update

Key messages: Most people displaced since the late 1990s have returned, integrated locally or resettled elsewhere, in the country except in Papua. The remaining 70,000 to 120,000 IDPs and returnees still lack access to basic necessities and need to build sustainable livelihoods. Efforts are needed to resolve housing, land and property issues, especially to relocate those in camps to decent settlements

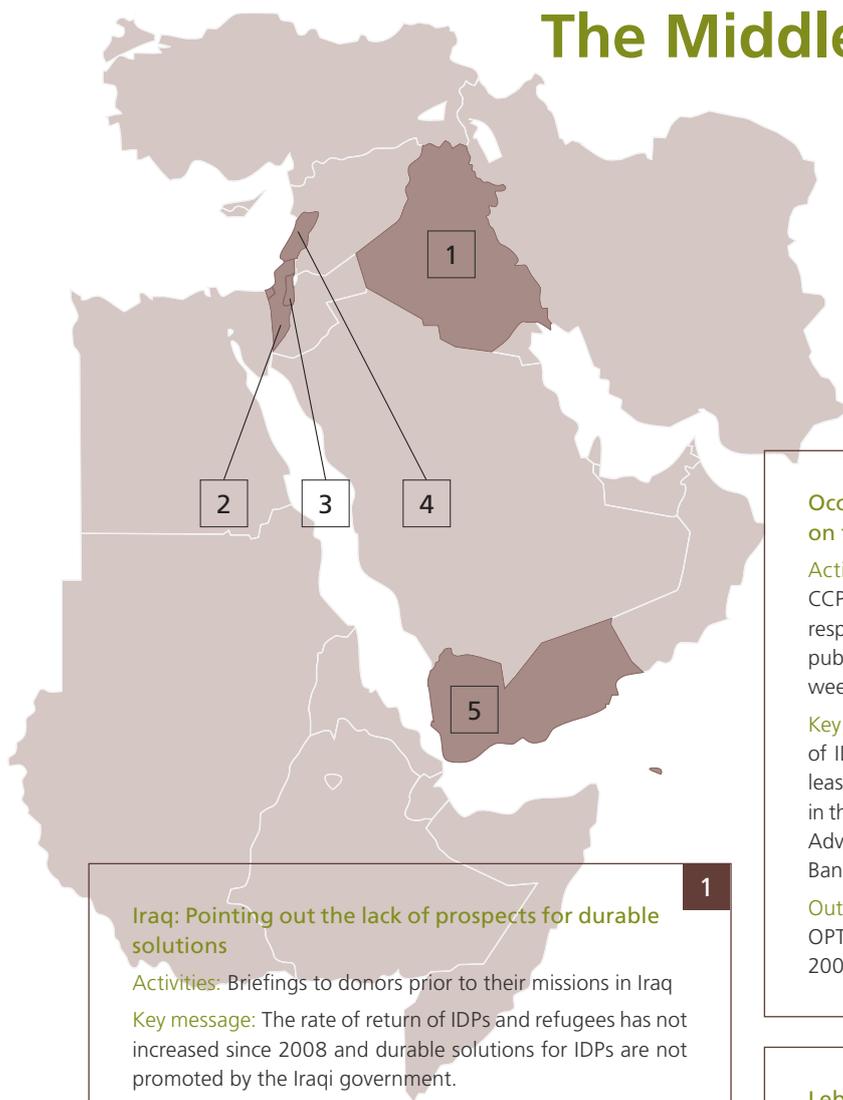
9

Timor-Leste: Resolving housing, land and property issues to reach durable solutions

Activity: Country profile update

Key messages: Only around 100 families remain in transitional shelters in Dili and IDPs living in camps returned home or relocated elsewhere in the country. Lack of accurate data made it difficult to assess the extent to which returnees were able to achieve durable solutions. Returnees continue to face housing, land and property issues.

The Middle East



1

Iraq: Pointing out the lack of prospects for durable solutions

Activities: Briefings to donors prior to their missions in Iraq

Key message: The rate of return of IDPs and refugees has not increased since 2008 and durable solutions for IDPs are not promoted by the Iraqi government.

Outcome: Iraq's was one of the IDMC websites' most visited pages.

2

Israel: Raising concerns for the children and grandchildren of IDPs

Activities: Field mission and country profile update and briefings to RSG Office and the Special Rapporteur on Adequate Housing

Key messages: Despite the length of displacement, people wish to return to places of origin, or to receive fair compensation for lost properties. A major concern is the laws and policies which transferred property lost as a result of displacement to the state. As the main displacement movements occurred over 60 years ago, most IDPs the children and grandchildren of people who were displaced.

Follow-up: IDMC decided that it would stop actively monitoring displacement in Israel as most of the displaced today are children and grandchildren of IDPs whose living conditions are comparable to non-displaced populations, except for important property grievances linked to property issues. Nevertheless, IDMC's website will retain its country pages on the displacement situation in Israel.

3

Occupied Palestinian Territories: Raising awareness on the precarious situation of IDPs

Activities: Country profile update; oral submission to the CCPR on the situation in Gaza; article on the mechanisms of response to the humanitarian situation in the OPT for an ODI publication; briefings to the RSG, to UN OPT staff and to a weekly IASC meeting.

Key messages: There has been no comprehensive registration of IDPs in the OPT, whose population is estimated to be at least 160,000. Continuing Israeli policies cause displacement in the OPT and undermine the viability of a two-state solution. Advocates need to raise the issue of displacement in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and Gaza.

Outcome: The RSG on IDPs made his first declaration on the OPT upon request of the Human Rights Council in March 2009.

4

Lebanon: Underlining needs of different displacement groups of IDPs

Activity: Country profile update

Key message: Thousands of people are still displaced, with many protection concerns. Numerous challenges prevent IDPs and refugees in secondary displacement from reaching durable solutions, including inadequate compensation to rebuild homes, outstanding reconciliation issues and the presence of unexploded ordnance, particularly in southern Lebanon. Lebanon does not have a national IDP policy, which has led to differences in the provision of assistance.

5

Yemen: Underlining protection concerns

Activities: Field mission and creation of a full country profile and briefings to UN agencies, NGOs and media and bilateral advocacy initiatives

Key messages: Severe humanitarian and protection concerns regarding the estimated 175,000 IDPs remain unaddressed, including child recruitment.

Outcome: IDMC created the first full profile on Yemeni IDPs, enabling access to detailed information to inform policy and planning responses.

The Americas



Colombia: Raising concerns on Afro-Colombian IDP rights

Activities: Two field missions and briefing paper on the situation of IDPs at the Ecuador-Colombia border; country profile update; submissions to the CERD, CESCR and CCPR; advocacy at the RSC/ODI conference on protection and briefings to donors in Geneva; support to CODHES to map the needs and vulnerabilities of IDPs and review of the national legal and policy framework for the World Bank.

Key messages: Humanitarian stakeholders should be more aware of the need to respond to the plight of Colombian asylum seekers and the growing displacement of Ecuadorians in the northern provinces. Indigenous and Afro-Colombian IDPs have a considerably lower enjoyment of the rights compared to non-minority IDP.

Outcomes: The Ombudsman's office used IDMC's report to reveal the vulnerability of those Colombian/Ecuadorian border. Treaty bodies included IDMC recommendations in their reports. IDMC's Colombian country page was the third most visited (further details p.13).

Mexico: Highlighting the limited response to displacement

Activity: Country profile update

Key messages: About 8,000 people are still displaced in Chiapas and a political settlement is needed to enable durable solutions for IDPs. The events which triggered displacement, including human rights violations by the army and local disputes over land and territory, are still ongoing. The government's multi-sectoral commission to respond to the IDP situation has had no significant impact and there is no international response in the absence of an obvious humanitarian crisis.

Guatemala: Highlighting the situation of IDPs

Activity: Country profile update

Key messages: While the conflict ended in Guatemala almost a decade ago, the hundreds of thousands who were displaced still await justice and reparations. The situation is not likely to improve without greater government capacity and willingness to manage land programmes. Taking stock of the current situation of violence and the lack of justice, post-conflict state-building is important to prevent new displacements.

Peru: Making information on the lack of reparations available

Activities: Country profile update; review of the national legal and policy framework for the World Bank.

Key messages: About 150,000 people were displaced by the conflict which ended in 2001. IDPs have yet to be granted reparations despite recommendations from the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. IDPs continue to face other obstacles in the enjoyment of their rights, including lack of livelihood opportunities, access to education and health care.

Strengthening in-country capacities to protect IDPs

Outputs

- five training workshops on the protection of IDPs
- co-facilitation of an inter-agency workshop on protection coordination
- two sessions at the regional conference on the Great Lakes region
- forum and draft guide for civil society organisations on the African Union Convention
- two sessions on property and documentation issues at the San Remo course.

Outcomes

- UN agencies and protection clusters are influenced and trained to engage in IDP protection
- national and local protection stakeholders have strengthened capacity to provide protection to IDPs
- member states of the Great Lakes Region have increased capacity to implement African legal instruments
- civil society organisations build on expertise to protect and assist IDPs within the framework of the African Union Convention

IDMC training helped international agencies to address their responsibility to strengthen the capacity of national/local stakeholders to respond to the protection needs of IDPs. IDMC's primary target groups for its training activities included national authorities, civil society organisations and National Human Rights Institution (NHRIs), which all play an essential role in the protection of IDPs.

Furthermore, IDMC training helped protection clusters to engage with national and local authorities and NGOs and include them in coordination efforts. For example in Afghanistan, national authorities improved their participation in the National IDP Task Force. The Uganda Human Rights Commission also placed IDMC workshop participants in charge of coordination of the Protection Cluster in Kampala and in Gulu in northern Uganda.

Training format

In 2009, IDMC conducted five training workshops on the protection of IDPs. These two- or three-day workshops are based on IDMC's core training modules and include sessions on the IDP definition, the concepts and tools relating to IDP protection and how they apply to the displacement crisis in the particular country. At the end of the workshops, participants were able to assess the protection risks and needs of IDPs, using the Guiding Principles and international and regional legal instruments as a common framework and applying a rights-based approach including age, gender and diversity considerations.

IDMC training activities also included advanced training support in CAR in follow-up to a first workshop on IDP protection, and a series of contribution

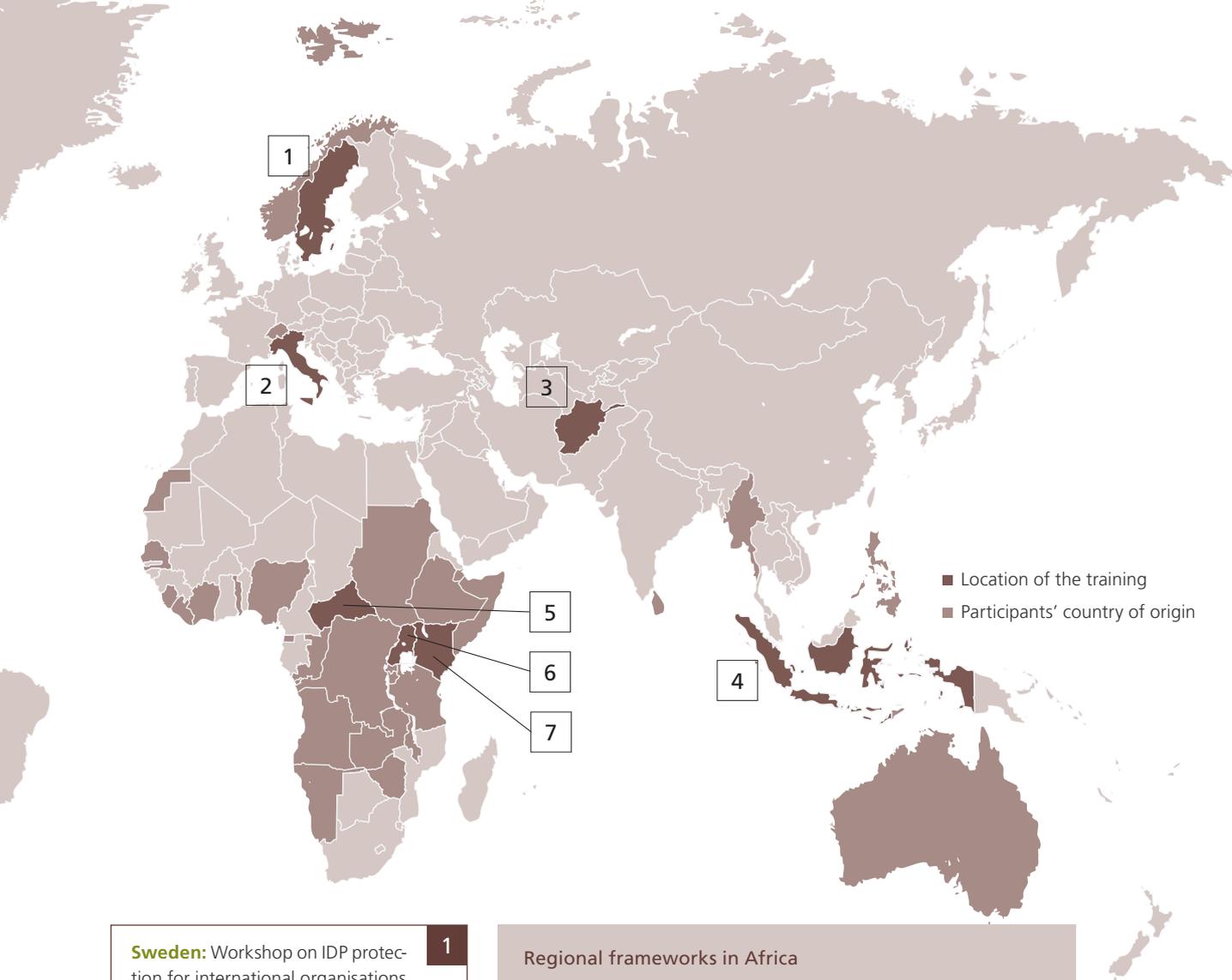
to events organised jointly with other institutions, mostly with a regional scope (see detail below).

Partners

IDMC worked in support or in close cooperation with NRC field offices and in-country coordination structures. The cooperation with the RSG office and the Brookings-Bern Project was also instrumental in connecting training to legal frameworks developed in Africa. IDMC values its ongoing partnership with the Brookings-Bern Project on training support to NHRIs.

Supporting regional frameworks in Africa

In 2009, IDMC contributed to the promotion of Great Lakes Pact and its two protocols on IDPs and property rights, as well as the newly adopted African Union Convention for the Protection of IDPs in Africa. IDMC helped to ensure that they are effectively disseminated and enforced by national and local stakeholders. IDMC conducted, and will continue to conduct, workshops to ensure incorporation of the AU Convention into national legal and policy frameworks.



Sweden: Workshop on IDP protection for international organisations **1**

Italy: Two sessions at the San Remo human rights course **2**

Afghanistan: National workshop on IDP protection **3**

Indonesia: Regional workshop on protection coordination for cluster leads **4**

Central African Republic: Two national workshops on IDP protection **5**

Uganda: Forum and guide for CSOs on the African Union Convention; Workshop on IDP protection for the Uganda Human Rights Commission **6**

Kenya: Two sessions at the regional workshop on the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region **7**

Regional frameworks in Africa

The Great Lakes Pact

The 11 states of the Great Lakes region continue to host more than one million refugees and over nine million IDPs. Ongoing constraints to durable solutions include conflicts about property and land, lack of infrastructure and opportunities to create sustainable livelihoods. In response to these challenges the UN and AU initiated the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR). In December 2006 the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region (the Great Lakes Pact), a comprehensive package of new laws, programmes of action and mechanisms was signed.

ICGLR member states: Angola, Burundi, CAR, Congo, DRC, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia

The Convention for the Protection and Assistance of IDPs in Africa (the Kampala Convention)

At a Special Summit in October 2009 in Kampala, Uganda, 17 AU member states signed the Convention for the Protection and Assistance of IDPs in Africa (the Kampala Convention). The AU IDP Convention will be the first continent-wide IDP-specific legal instrument and will promote and strengthen regional and national measures to prevent or mitigate, prohibit and eliminate root causes of internal displacement as well as provide for durable solutions.

AU Convention member states: Burundi, CAR, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Liberia, Malawi, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Togo, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe



Participants of the training workshop reviewing key concepts and tools relating to the protection of IDPs, Kabul, Afghanistan (IDMC, June 2009)

Supporting national capacities in protecting IDPs

Training on IDP protection

Location Kabul, Afghanistan

Dates 7-9 June

Participants 40 participants

- National authorities
- The Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority
- The Independent Directorate of Local Governance
- Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission
- The Afghan Red Crescent Society

Partners

NRC in Afghanistan, on behalf of the National IDP Task Force, UNHCR, OCHA Displacement and Protection Support Section.

Training on IDP protection for the Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC)

Location Gulu, Uganda

Dates 9-13 November

Participants 28 participants

- Members from the national and seven regional offices of the UHRC
- Members of the Uganda protection cluster
- National human rights NGOs

Partners

Brookings/Bern project, supported by NRC Uganda

The workshop served to strengthen the government's ability and capacity to respond to forced internal displacement and to provide tools to support the search for durable solutions (further details p.13).

IDMC will conduct a training-of-trainers workshop in 2010 for provincial officials to create a pool of trainers in provinces and strengthen data collection and monitoring systems.

A survey on national laws and policies initiated by the Brookings-Bern Project and NRC will also help national authorities develop a national legal and policy framework for the protection of IDPs.

As part of the joint IDMC and/Brookings/Bern project for national human rights institutions, IDMC conducted an IDP protection workshop to enhance the knowledge and skills of the Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC) in the protection and promotion of IDPs' rights. The training workshop focused on the importance of durable solutions and resulted in a UHRC framework strategy to protect the rights of IDPs. During the visits organised to IDP transit areas and camps, the UHRC held group discussions with IDP representatives and community leaders.

The UHRC, which has taken over in-country coordination of the Protection Cluster, has placed specific IDMC workshop participants in charge of coordination in Kampala and in Gulu in northern Uganda.

Supporting the implementation of African Regional instruments

Protecting IDPs through national laws, policies and practices: A technical workshop for member states of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region

Location Nairobi, Kenya

Dates 9-10 July

Participants 63 participants

- Delegations of ICGLR Member States
- ICGLR Group of Friends
- Steering Committee
- Secretariat

Partners

Executive Secretariat of the ICGLR, the RSG's Office, OCHA

The workshop was set out to create a common understanding of IDP rights and vulnerabilities and to assess the status of national policies and institutional frameworks of member states.

During the workshop, IDMC made two presentations. The first focused on the role of civil society in national responses to internal displacement, in particular for the elaboration of national laws and policies on IDPs, and reviewed good practices of involving NGOs in the planning, implementation and monitoring of protection activities. On the second day, IDMC gave a presentation focusing on the Protocol on property rights of returnees. IDMC reviewed provisions of the Protocol in the light of international policy and standards.

Recommendations adopted at the end of the workshop included IDMC messages on the responsibility of national authorities to consult and engage with Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and displaced communities, and on the

property rights of returnees. As a follow-up, stakeholders' forums have been scheduled in Kenya to bring together ministries, IDP representatives, civil society and the UN, to elaborate a draft IDP policy. IDMC also supported follow-up activities in CAR (see below).

Training on IDP protection

Location Bangui, CAR

Dates 30 June - 1 July

Participants 26 participants

- National authorities and deputies of the National Assembly
- Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and Good Governance
- National NGOs

Partners UNHCR Bangui

The workshop was organised as part of a process to support the implementation of Great Lakes Pact. Participants discussed the national institutional framework, including the newly-created National Standing Committee of Consultation and Coordination for the Management of the Protection of IDPs in CAR. They identified a series of recommendations to help the Committee develop a response to internal displacement, with a particular focus on IDP's voting rights and durable solutions.

The Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement

Based on international human rights and humanitarian law, the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement set out 30 principles reflecting national authorities' primary duty to protect IDPs and key areas for action.

Although not a legally binding document, they have been used as a basis for drafting laws and policies in at least 20 countries.



During the workshop in CAR, participants exchanged views on the development of the AU Convention on the protection of IDPs and the forthcoming AU special summit on refugees and IDPs. (IDMC, October 2009)

Integrating the IDP protocols of the Great Lakes Pact

Location Bangui, CAR

Dates 1-2 October

Participants 35 participants:

- Members of the National Standing Committee for IDPs in CAR
- Members of the Protection Cluster
- Other national NGOs

Partners

UNHCR and the National Standing Committee for IDPs in CAR

Supporting the AU Convention

Location Kampala, Uganda

Dates 16 October

Participants

- African civil society organisations
- Independent experts and representatives of the AU
- UN agencies
- International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

Partners African Union (AU)

Following up the Nairobi workshop on ICGLR, IDMC conducted another workshop in CAR to discuss the integration of the IDP Protocol and the Property Protocol of the Great Lakes Pact into national laws and policies. During the workshop, participants devised a multi-year workplan for the integration of the Pact and its provisions relating to the protection of IDPs and integration of property rights into national laws and policies.

IDMC has been instrumental in mobilising authorities and NGOs and putting the development of an adequate IDP legal and policy framework onto the CAR political agenda. IDMC advocacy resulted in a more active participation of national partners in the protection cluster and a reinforced synergy of the protection cluster with the National Standing Committee. Further, national partners took initiatives to strengthen the protection of IDPs' rights. For example, the national authorities organised a workshop on documentation and electoral processes with all heads of local administration.

At a three-day forum for civil society organisations organised by the AU in Kampala the week before its Special Summit on Refugees, Returnees and IDPs in October 2009, IDMC made a presentation on "Legislating IDP protection in Africa" and presented the first draft of a guide for civil society on the AU Convention on the Protection and Assistance of IDPs. IDMC then facilitated a one-day meeting which brought African civil society organisations together with independent experts and representatives of the AU, UN agencies and the ICRC to give input for the draft guide.

During the AU Special Summit, IDMC organised a ministerial working lunch in collaboration with the International Peace Institute. After presentations by five high-level panellists, donors and the UN RSG on the human rights of IDPs were briefed on the outcomes of the civil society meetings.

At the seventh session of the African Union Social and Labour Affairs Commission in September, IDMC highlighted to country delegates the need to take into account the impact of displacement on productivity and briefed several donor governments.

Supporting international organisations to protect IDPs

Training on IDP protection

Location Harnösand, Sweden
Dates 15-18 June
Participants 11 International NGOs
Partners Sweden's SIDA

The objective of the workshop was to enhance the capacity of NGOs to better protect and assist IDPs by implementing the Guiding Principles. The training reviewed the legal and institutional framework applicable to the protection of IDPs. Participants were able to develop an inter-agency protection strategy through actor mapping, formulation of objectives and activity planning, with a focus on age and gender mainstreaming and support of national protection stakeholders.

San Remo sessions on property

Location San Remo, Italy
Dates 8-13 June
Participants 35 participants from:

- Government officials and parliamentarians working on property issues (African Union, Bosnia, Ethiopia, Georgia, Iraq, Kenya, Kosovo, Myanmar, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Timor Leste)
- ICGLR Secretariat

Partners
 Brookings/Bern Project RSG on IDPs

The San Remo 5th Annual Course on the Law of Internal Displacement provided training to 35 government officials and parliamentarians working on internal displacement issues. IDMC led a session on documentation issues based on the recently published manual for law and policy-makers on IDP protection. IDMC also co-led a session on property issues and a group exercise focusing on restitution and access

to land in countries where land is held under customary tenure.

Regional workshop on protection Cluster Coordination

Location Jakarta, Indonesia
Dates 31 August - 4 September
Participants

27 protection workers in charge of inter-agency protection coordination in Indonesia, Myanmar, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Timor-Leste

Partners

Learning Task Force of the Global Protection Cluster Working Group



The regional workshop in Indonesia helps to ensure a higher degree of predictability and consistency in the leadership of local protection clusters and sub-clusters. (IDMC, October 2009)

IDMC and UNHCR organised and conducted a training workshop aiming to reinforce coordination skills for those in charge of protection coordination in five Asian countries.

Participants reported that they have an increased knowledge of the humanitarian reform process and the protection cluster. Their protection skills improved as a result of the workshop, and they continued to use coordination tools in their day-to-day coordination activities, such as stakeholders' mapping, and active listening tools. Participants have an increased capacity to elaborate integrated strategies, but learning needs prevail with regard to the elaboration of protection funding proposals.

In the Philippines, the workshop helped agencies to agree on roles and responsibilities in the protection cluster to respond to natural disasters. There was also a high level of commitment among agencies to a common vision regarding needs assessment.

Influencing protection policy and practice

Outputs

- contribution to inter-agency and co-ordination mechanisms and fora;
- contribution to guides on protection, durable solutions and HLP issues;
- specific expertise on children's rights and gender-based issues;
- guidance on informal ownership settings and housing rights for IDPs;
- report and advocacy on protracted displacement in Europe;
- methodology to assess the number and situation of IDPs in urban centres;
- estimate of numbers of people displaced by sudden-onset disasters, and;
- methodology for on-going monitoring of disaster-induced displacement.

Outcomes

- an IDP focus is included in inter-agency policy developments, tools and guidance.
- stakeholders are influenced to address IDP needs beyond emergency and to promote durable solutions.
- decision-makers are made aware of specific HLP issues in post-conflict situations.
- location and numbers of IDPs, including disaggregated by sex and age, is progressively improved.
- stakeholders are informed of the number of people displaced by natural disasters.

IDMC's strategy entails influencing and supporting UN and inter-agency mechanisms. The role of IDMC is particularly to ensure that IDP issues remain high on the political agenda and are considered throughout the cycle of displacement, stressing on the particular needs of IDPs relative to their vulnerabilities (including those based on age, gender and diversity), their location in or outside a camp setting and whether they are facing HLP issues or other obstacles to durable solutions.

The global Protection Cluster Working Group

The global Protection Cluster Working Group (PCWG), which is chaired by UNHCR, is the main global forum for overall coordination of protection efforts by human rights, humanitarian and development agencies and organisations working in conflict and natural disasters situations.

IDMC engages with the PCWG and provides guidance and training through several of its task forces and working groups, namely through the task force on Learning, the Information Management task force, the housing, land and property (HLP) working group, and through the Child protection working group. IDMC strives to ensure that PCWG policy and practices address IDP issues and that in-country protection activities are coordinated with national and local stakeholders.

Task Force on Learning

The objective of the Learning TF is to assist in building the protection capacity of members of the PCWG as well as other stakeholders (such as governments and members of civil society) through learning initiatives. As a TF co-chair (with UNHCR), IDMC advocated

for more international engagement with authorities and civil society on the ground and participated in the PCWG protection coordination training held in Indonesia in 2009 (further details p.31).

Information Management Task Force

IDMC joined the Information Management TF to work on the development of a toolkit for rapid protection assessments. It is intended to address the need for assessments in the first stages of humanitarian situations and when time available is limited. It will be developed primarily for use by protection clusters and its members. IDMC has been contributing its experience in profiling IDPs, including those in urban settings, and in collecting and analysing information and identifying different protection concerns in displacement situations.

HLP working group

Co-chaired by HABITAT and IDMC/NRC, the HLP working group disseminates HLP standards, tools and guidelines, and promotes systematic and comprehensive attention to HLP issues in disaster response and post-conflict operations. IDMC proposed closer cooperation between the global protection and early recovery clusters, to improve and coordinate their respective HLP initiatives and called for OHCHR and OCHA to resume their participation in the HLP Group.

Child Protection working group

Under the leadership of UNICEF, the Child Protection Working Group aims to facilitate a more predictable, accountable and effective child protection response in complex emergencies and natural disaster situations. As a core member of this group, IDMC helped develop assessment tools for

child friendly spaces and contributed to the development of a matrix for the rapid assessment of child protection needs in emergency settings. IDMC is also working with CPWG members to develop child protection policies in humanitarian settings.

Inter-Agency Standing Committee

The Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) is a unique inter-agency forum for coordination, policy development and decision-making involving the key UN and non-UN humanitarian partners. IDMC provides regular briefings to the IASC on country-specific situations of internal displacement and on issues such as HLP and climate change-induced disaster displacement. NRC/IDMC is a member of the IASC Task Force on Meeting Humanitarian Challenges in Urban Areas and Working on Gender Issues in Humanitarian Action.

Task Force on Meeting Humanitarian Challenges in Urban Areas

The Task Force on Meeting Humanitarian Challenges in Urban Areas, led by UN-HABITAT, represents an ideal platform for IDMC to discuss issues or urban displacement. Members of the Task Force, including IDMC, submitted a report on meeting humanitarian challenges in urban areas which is currently being reviewed by the IASC Working Group.

Sub-Working Group on Gender and Humanitarian Action

From mid-2009, the newly appointed IDMC gender focal point participated in the meetings of the Sub-Working Group on Gender and Humanitarian Action, co-chaired by UNFPA. This Group supports the strategy for integration of gender as a crosscutting issue into the Cluster Approach and into other elements of the humanitarian reform process.

Climate Change Task Force

The IASC Task Force on Climate Change seeks to raise awareness of the humanitarian impacts of climate change. IDMC presented to the Task Force its joint study with OCHA that estimated the number of people displaced by sudden-onset natural disasters in 2008 (further details on monitoring disaster displacement p.38).

The International Council of Voluntary Agencies

NRC is a member of the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA), which provides a means to work together to increase the quality and accountability of humanitarian assistance. Through ICVA, IDMC contributed to the first draft of the *Professional Standards for Protection Work* developed under the leadership of the ICRC, now published and available online. IDMC contributed to NGO statements to UNHCR's ExCom and co-organised with UNHCR the session on IDPs at the 2008 UNHCR dialogue with NGOs.

"Watchlist highly values its robust partnership with NRC. The research and resident expertise at IDMC are invaluable resources for Watchlist's reports on children in situations of armed conflict across the globe. In addition, as a member of Watchlist's international Steering Committee, NRC provides critical strategic direction to our programs and advocacy initiatives."

Eva Smets, Director of Watchlist on Children and Armed Conflict

Framework on Durable Solutions

The Framework underlines the three possible durable solutions which IDPs may achieve:

- sustainable reintegration at the place of origin (hereinafter referred to as “return”);
- sustainable local integration in areas where IDPs take refuge (“local integration”), and;
- sustainable integration in another part of the country (“settlement elsewhere in the country”).

It goes on to outline the:

- key principles which should guide the search for durable solutions;
- ways in which a rights-based process to support a durable solution should be organised, and;
- criteria which determine to what extent a durable solution has been achieved.

Policy guidance, tools and standards

Framework on Durable Solutions

As the only NGO member of the Steering Committee, IDMC provided significant inputs to the revision of the Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons. The revised Framework provides common standards for all parties involved in the response to internal displacement. The Framework clarifies that a durable solution is achieved “when IDPs no longer have any specific assistance and protection needs that are linked to their displacement and can enjoy their human rights without discrimination on account of their displacement.”

Handbook on IDP protection

The Handbook for the Protection of Internally Displaced Persons provides legal and operational guidance on protection in complex emergencies, in particular in situations of internal displacement. After a provisional release in 2008, IDMC contributed to the revision of the Handbook, to be published by the PCWG in 2010 with more detailed guidance regarding mapping and forms of support. In particular, IDMC supported the inclusion of a new chapter on national stakeholders, drafted a section on protracted displacement and raised the issue of the impact of land titling programmes on IDPs’ land rights.

Checklist of HLP issues

IDMC contributed to a checklist of issues to be considered by Humanitarian Coordinators and protection cluster leads when addressing HLP issues in post-conflict situations. IDMC recommended examining how land titling programmes can affect security of tenure and land rights of displaced people.

It also urged consideration of how HLP issues link to camp settlements and issues of tenure security in relation to shelter activities. The checklist was translated by IDMC into French and Spanish and distributed at the retreat for Humanitarian Coordinators.

Promotion of IDP profiling guidance

IDMC promoted the OCHA/IDMC Guidance on Profiling Internally Displaced Persons which was released in 2008. It provides operational guidance on IDP profiling, including in situations where IDPs are not visible to international agencies. IDMC has highlighted good practices and challenges in implementation, including through its webpage dedicated to IDP profiling.

Promoting all durable solutions

IDMC advocates for closing the gap between humanitarian and development interventions and promoting all durable solutions, not just return, often the only option which is supported.

IDMC strived to raise awareness of the fact that durable solutions should be seen as a process and not as a one-off event (see the above section on policy guidance and tools). IDMC also worked towards making development and inter-governmental stakeholders aware of the need to address the needs of IDPs beyond the humanitarian crisis and to raise awareness of obstacles to durable solutions.

As one of its initiatives to foster durable solutions, IDMC fed into the World Bank’s internal displacement scoping study. IDMC highlighted the need to address protracted situations of displacement; to promote durable solu-

tions early in the development planning process; to provide job creation and skills training for IDPs; to provide access to land and affordable housing, to promote property reinstatement and compensation mechanisms and the need to target vulnerable groups.

IDMC compiled overviews of national legal and policy frameworks relating to the protection of IDPs, which were used by the World Bank as a reference. The following countries were covered: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Colombia, Cyprus, Georgia, Nepal, Peru, the Russian Federation, Sudan, Turkey and Uganda.

Housing, land and property issues

Upon displacement, many properties and land are occupied or destroyed which often creates new tensions after peace is restored. Restitution of land and property upon return is therefore a central element of post-conflict reconciliation. It is particularly challenging in countries with less formalised legal systems, where it can be hard for displaced people to prove their ownership or land rights. Through reporting, advocacy, policy guidance and training activities, the IDMC's Housing, Land and Property Advisor helped decision-makers and land experts to address issues related to informal ownership settings and IDP housing rights (see section on the Côte d'Ivoire report p.13 on training p.31, on policy guidance p.34 and protracted displacement in Europe below for further details).

One of the main challenges to covering HLP issues stems from the multiplicity of the areas of expertise involved (including but not confined to, the domains of law, economics and anthropology) and the broad nature of challenges to restore property and housing rights and improve tenure security for

tenants, residents of slums and shelter beneficiaries.

In cooperation with NRC country offices, IDMC started working on HLP issues related to shelter programmes, in situations where IDPs do not own properties to be rehabilitated. The recognition of the link between property issues and shelter humanitarian programming is a new area of work. IDMC will work closely with the HLP working group, the emergency shelter cluster and the early recovery cluster on this issue.

IDMC is also increasingly working on IDP tenure security issues in urban contexts.

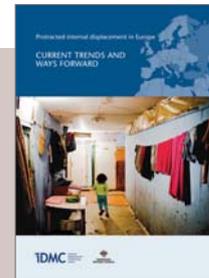
Looking for durable solutions to protracted displacement in Europe

IDMC aimed to influence the achievement of durable solutions in Europe and the implementation of settlement options other than return. IDMC's *Protracted Internal Displacement in Europe: Current Trends and Ways Forward* highlights that some 2.5 million IDPs in Europe continue to face obstacles and discrimination related to housing, jobs, documentation, property restitution and education. It provides recommendations to responsible authorities, UN agencies, international NGOs, the Council of Europe (CoE) and donor governments.

IDMC released several articles on issues around durable solutions in the region and provided significant input to the report of the CoE Committee on Migration, Refugees and Population (CMRP) *Europe's forgotten people: protecting the human rights of long-term displaced persons*. The IDMC HLP advisor also contributed to *Solving property issues for refugees and IDPs in Europe*,

IDMC's report entitled *Protracted Internal Displacement in Europe: Current Trends and Ways Forward* highlights that

some 2.5 million IDPs in Europe are internally displaced in 2009. They are in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Georgia, Kosovo, Macedonia, the Russian Federation, Serbia and Turkey. Internal displacement in Europe is a large-scale problem that requires further discussion, analysis and action.





Internally displaced children in Oromiya Region, Ethiopia (IDMC, June 2009)

a report produced by the CMRP Rapporteur.

IDMC's HLP Advisor drafted a section on property and adequate housing issues facing IDPs in Europe for a set of recommendations prepared by CoE's Commissioner for Human Rights which called upon member states to respect the right to adequate housing for vulnerable groups, including the 2.5 million IDPs in Europe.

This intensive advocacy successfully influenced the recommendation and report of the CoE. The Euronews TV channel ran a story on the CoE's report in the days after its adoption.

Displaced children and women

There is a lack of reliable child-related information, particularly when it comes to sensitive child protection issues such as child labour, violence against children and sexual or gender-based violence. In 2009, IDMC recruited a Children's Rights Advisor and created a gender focal point to increase its capacity to report on the needs and vulnerabilities of displaced children and women and advocate for their protection.

Advocating for child protection

As part of the Steering Committee for the Watchlist, IDMC raised awareness of the need to protect children in armed conflict and is working on the RSG's checklist to identify the needs and vulnerabilities of displaced children. As part of its role to assist, the Office of the UN Special Representative on Children and Armed Conflict (RSG on CAAC), IDMC advocated for the education of displaced children and contributed to a paper on children rights that will be disseminated to operational agencies. IDMC engaged also

with UNICEF to advocate for increased programming on internally displaced children in the Caucasus, especially Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia.

Promoting the rights of women and children in the Great Lakes

After publishing its report *State of Neglect: Displaced Children in the Central African Republic* in 2008, IDMC conducted advocacy in New York, Washington and Geneva directed at decision-makers, including the Peacebuilding Commission for CAR. IDMC was able to influence the content of the Strategic Framework Document in CAR, which sets out commitments made by the Peacebuilding Commission and the CAR government. Along lines recommended by IDMC, the section on legal provisions included CAR government commitment to: 1) implement the *Guiding Principles* as a framework for protecting and assisting IDPs; 2) enact a national law on internal displacement; 3) ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict.

The gender focal point conducted research and interviews on sexual violence in Chad, and her report will be published in 2010. IDMC also supported a Watchlist mission to DRC, enabling Watchlist staff to meet experts on issues of internal displacement and sexual violence.

IDP Profiling

IDP profiling refers to gathering necessary baseline demographic information about displaced communities. It generates overall datasets that include, as a minimum, a general understanding of numbers disaggregated by sex, age and locations and could include movement patterns and causes of displacement, humanitarian needs, protection risks and IDPs' intentions with regard to durable solutions. Hence, unlike needs assessments, an IDP profiling is by definition of direct programmatic use to all humanitarian actors and not to a single agency or sector.

The Joint Inter-Agency Profiling Service (JIPS), created in 2009, will respond to the need to define standards and generally agreed modus operandi for IDP profiling. By the end of 2009 JIPS was able to address some of the concerns expressed by the UN Country Team in DRC over the numbers and location of IDPs and advise on steps to address their needs. In 2010, IDMC will continue participating in the JIPS's Steering Committee and will increase its contribution through staff deployment. It is anticipated that this project will improve inter-agency collection and management of core information on IDP populations.

Humanitarian programming in urban contexts

In 2008, together with Tufts University's Feinstein International Center, IDMC developed a methodology to assess the number and situation of IDPs in urban centres. In 2009, IDMC worked towards strengthening the humanitarian response in urban areas both through inter-agency processes and within the programmes imple-

mented by NRC. With the draft report on *Meeting Humanitarian Challenges in Urban Areas*, currently under review by the IASC working group, IDMC and partners made the following recommendations: 1) ongoing mapping of the experience and expertise in urban areas of IASC members and other agencies; 2) the collation of experiences from the field; 3) the sharing of knowledge through a new page on the OneResponse website.

On a number of occasions (including during the twice-yearly Shelter Meeting convened by the Shelter Centre), UNHCR's Dialogue on Protection Challenges and NRC's Information, Counseling and Legal Assistance (ICLA) and Shelter and Camp Management global seminars, IDMC promoted the importance of data collection mechanisms in urban areas as a first step to an appropriate programmatic response. IDMC highlighted the need to identify populations of concern, respond to their vulnerabilities, secure or enlarge protection space in urban settings, and include IDPs in broader anti-poverty measures and social programmes. It also focused on the need for a coordinated approach and the added value such profiling exercises can offer for humanitarian planning, including shelter.

In 2010, together with the ODI and ICRC and in consultation with UN-HABITAT and UNHCR, IDMC will research and report on displacement in urban environments and the implications and challenges for humanitarian action.



Internally displaced person drying coconut pulp on the side of the street. Oil is obtained from dried coconut pulp. This is another source of livelihood for the urban displaced. (IDMC, May 2009)

The IDMC/OCHA report, *Monitoring disaster displacement in the context of climate change*, shows that at least 36 million people were displaced by sudden-onset natural disasters in 2008. Of those, over 20 million were displaced by sudden-onset climate-related disasters. In comparison, 4.6 million people were newly internally displaced during the year by conflict and violence.



Displacement and natural disasters

While IDMC currently focuses on monitoring situations of internal displacement that occur as a result of conflict or generalised violence worldwide, it is also aware of the increasing humanitarian impact of natural disasters, including internal displacement.

Climate change is already increasing the frequency and intensity of natural hazards, and the numbers of natural disasters reported and people affected are rising. However, data on disaster-related displacement has not been consistently collected or analysed.

In 2009, IDMC published with OCHA a report, *Monitoring disaster displacement in the context of climate change*. It had two objectives: firstly, to provide an estimate of forced displacement as a result of rapid onset natural disasters in 2008, including a breakdown for climate-related disasters; and secondly,

to propose a methodology for ongoing monitoring of disaster-related displacement. The study uses existing data sets on the impacts of natural disasters in 2008, crossreferences various sources, and individually investigates a number of events to estimate the numbers of persons displaced by disasters in 2008.

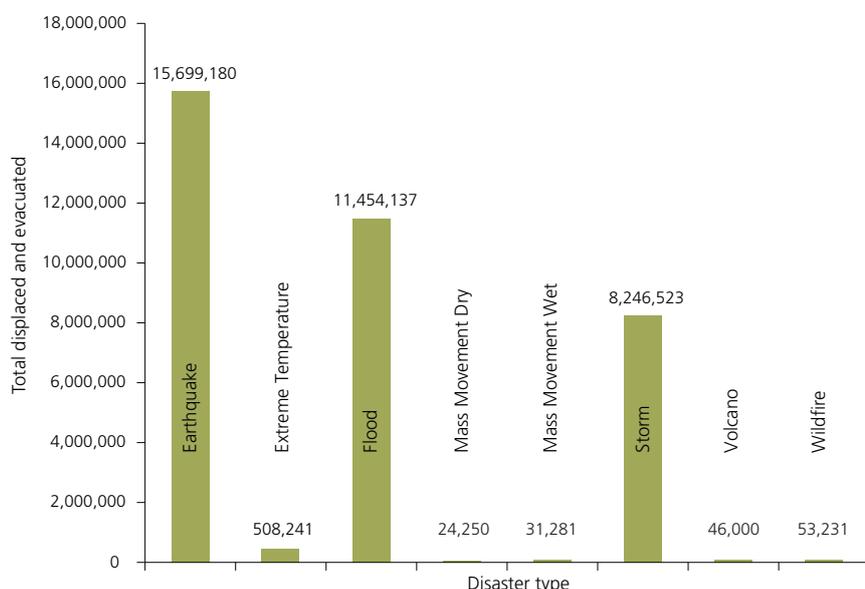
The study found that at least 36 million people were displaced by sudden-onset natural disasters which occurred in 2008, of whom 20 million were displaced by climate-related sudden-onset natural disasters such as floods and storms. The study does not present an estimate of the number of people displaced by other climate-change-related drivers, including slow-onset disasters such as drought and sea level rise.

The methodology proposed in this study could be applied with relatively limited additional resources to monitor disaster-related displacement on an ongoing basis. Monitoring of disaster-related displacement could be significantly enhanced through additional steps to collect data on the duration of displacement, returns, local integration and relocation and the needs of displaced populations.

IDMC participated in various inter-agency forums in Geneva on natural disasters and climate change, sharing the research aims and methods, and validating the results with agencies working on the subject. The study was presented to the IASC Task Force on Climate Change, and launched in New York and Geneva.

In 2010, IDMC will continue to develop its capacity and expertise on natural disaster induced displacement.

People displaced and evacuated in 2008 by disaster type



Governance and finance

The Norwegian Refugee Council established IDMC in 1998 following a request by the IASC for a global database on internal displacement. While IDMC is an integral component of NRC it is responsible for developing a strategy to achieve its mission and for raising its own funds.

IDMC's human resources

In 2009, the IDMC team included 26 members of staff, organised in three departments: Monitoring and Advocacy, Training and Protection, and Communication and Administration.

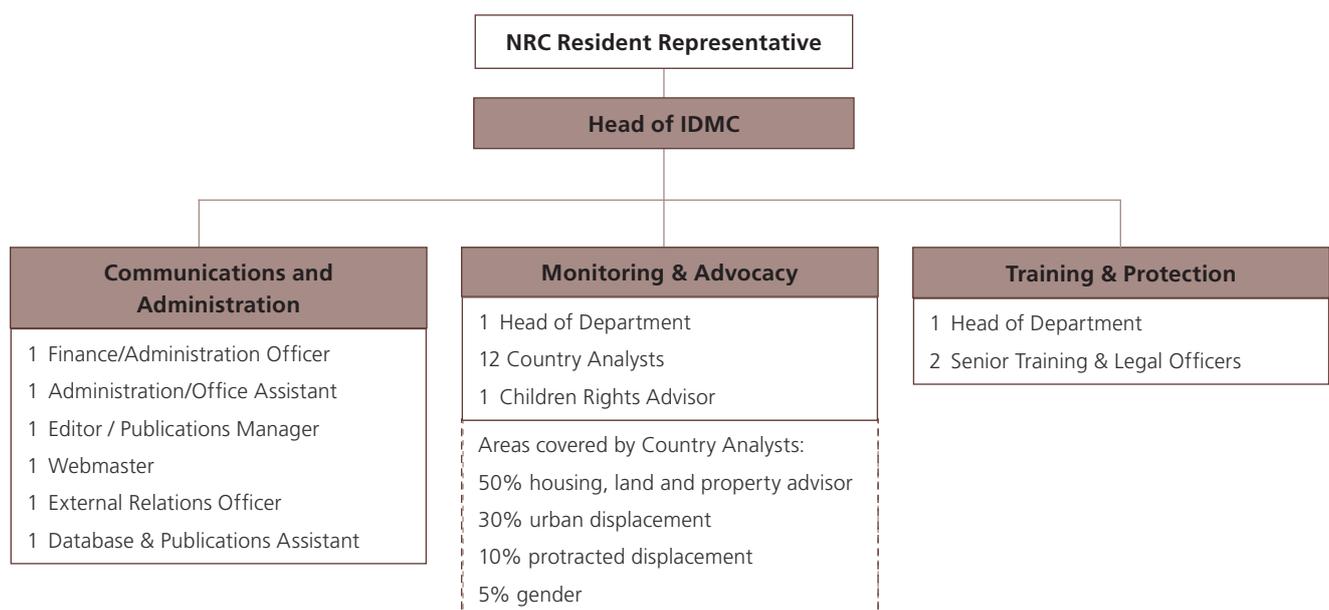
IDMC's value lies in its personnel's expertise and capacity. Nineteen different nationalities are represented in IDMC, recruited for their competencies and geographical expertise.

New recruitment

- An additional Country Analyst was recruited in August to reinforce IDMC's capacity to monitor the Asia Pacific Region.
- Two short-term Country Analysts were recruited to strengthen IDMC global monitoring.
- A Children Right's Advisor was recruited in September to increase research and advocacy capacity on children's rights.
- A Senior Training and Legal Officer was recruited in August in response to increasing training requests.

In 2009, two thematic focal points positions were created, one to cover gender issues and one on protracted displacement.

IDMC organisational chart in 2009



The Management group

IDMC's Management Group in 2009 included NRC's Resident Representative in Geneva, the Head of IDMC, the Head of Monitoring and Advocacy and the Head of Training and Protection. Functions were shared as follows:

- NRC Resident Representative in Geneva: overall responsibility for IDMC, reports to the NRC Director of Advocacy and Information in Oslo;
- Head of IDMC: responsible for providing strategic leadership and overall management, Head of the Communication and Administration Department, IDMC's spokesperson;
- Head of Monitoring and Advocacy: manages the team of Country Analysts and Advisors and coordinates IDMC's monitoring and advocacy activities, including the conception and preparation of the annual Global Overview and other advocacy reports, and;
- Head of Training and Protection: represents IDMC at the Protection Cluster Learning Task Force plans and conducts training workshops and supervises IDMC Protection and Training Officers.

Internal rules and regulations

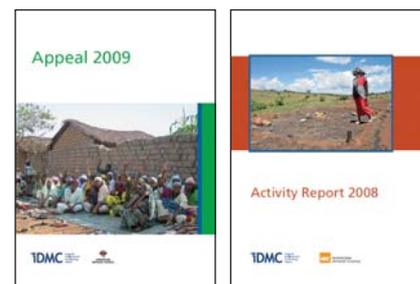
IDMC bases its work on staff rules and regulations, including specific requirements for staff working with children, the NRC gender policy and code of conduct (CoC). The CoC includes guidelines against corruption, discrimination and harassment, sexual exploitation and abuse.

External communication

IDMC undertook several initiatives on standardising formats, making reports more attractive, laying them out for easier reading, translating more reports and developed a translation policy to systematise translation of publications

in relevant languages, when resources permit. IDMC also started to do more production work in-house.

Furthermore, IDMC published two corporate publications:



The Appeal for 2009 detailed IDMC's objectives and activities for 2009 in the framework of its three-year strategy, together with corresponding financial requirements totalling \$2,940,000.

In June, IDMC published its activity report 2008 which included an audited financial statement for the year.

Evaluation of outputs

Every three months, IDMC evaluates outputs and outcomes against objectives, monitors the use of its website (including web statistics on the number of unique visitors, news alert subscribers and downloads) and references to IDMC in the media. IDMC issues quarterly updates for its donors and partners, available online at www.internal-displacement.org/donors.

The financial overview is analysed every month, and IDMC's annual financial statement is published with the audit report in this activity report.

Donor visibility, consultation and reporting

IDMC acknowledges donors and their financial contributions in its annual publications and on its website, including through direct links to donor websites. To preserve the essential perception of independence that website users have of IDMC, specific donors are not mentioned in country reports, thematic reports, training workshops or briefing documents.

In 2009 donors were kept informed of IDMC activities through bilateral discussions, quarterly online updates and the activity report. They were consulted on the 2010 strategy and budget in a meeting held in Geneva in November. IDMC held several briefings on specific situations of displacement to permanent mission representatives in Geneva, which included most of IDMC's donors, and invited them to the launch of the annual Global Overview in April.

Thanks to donors and partners

IDMC is very grateful to all its donors for their support, which has been cru-

cial both in terms of provision of funds and to promote respect for the rights of IDPs.

IDMC would also like to thank its partners and all the organisations, governments and individuals who supported and facilitated IDMC's work, provided IDMC with the opportunity to participate in conferences, seminars, courses, meetings and other events, and provided logistic support during field missions.

Funding and expenditure

Thanks to the generous support of its donors, IDMC received 100 per cent of its planned budget. Because of the late arrival of some funds and resulting funding uncertainty until September, IDMC had to delay some previously planned recruitments and the start of some activities. This led to the postponing of spending some of this 2009 contribution in the first trimester of 2010.

In 2009, IDMC welcomed two new donors: the Liechtenstein MFA, which



We would like to thank the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the UK Department for International Development (DFID), the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA), the Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT), the Dutch MFA, Tides Foundation, the Liechtenstein MFA, the Luxembourg MFA, the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO), UNHCR, Stichting Vluchteling, OCHA and other supporters for their contribution in 2009.

“USAID is committed to the assistance and protection of internally displaced persons around the world, ranging from humanitarian assistance to promotion of durable solutions; because of this, USAID supports the work of organizations, such as the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, which raise awareness about IDPs around the world and strengthen the capacity of governments and the international community to protect and assist IDPs.”

Carol Chan, Acting Director, USAID Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance

has committed to contribute to IDMC’s monitoring and advocacy activities in 2009; and the European Commission’s Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid - ECHO (DG-ECHO), which supported IDMC’s work in building national and local capacity to provide an integrated response to IDP protection, within the framework of the protection cluster.

IDMC is very appreciative of the multi-year funding agreements with UK’s DFID, Australia’s AusAID, Sweden’s SIDA, the Dutch MFA, the Swiss FDFA and the Canadian DFAIT, which support longer-term planning and strategic prioritisation of activities.

IDMC also acknowledge the increased contribution the Norwegian MFA, USA’s USAID, UK’s DFID, Sweden’s SIDA, OCHA, the Luxembourg MFA and Stichting Vluchteling, which enabled the organisation to implement its strategy as per its planned budget.

In 2009, core funding represented sixty-two per cent of IDMC’s total budget, loose earmarked funding twenty-eight per cent of the budget and specific earmarked funding ten per cent.

Notes to 2009 financial statements

The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) is a non-profit humanitarian foundation. IDMC accounts are consolidated by NRC Oslo and submitted to the Norwegian financial regulator. The foundation is tax-exempt. The financial statement adheres to the Norwegian 1998 accounting regulations and accepted accounting principles.

The organisation has complied with prevailing laws and regulations affecting the business (including direct and

indirect tax regulations, currency regulations, price and competition laws) There have been no communications from regulatory agencies or lenders concerning non-compliance with or deficiencies in financial or tax reporting practices that may be material for the financial report.

IDMC’s short-term assets and liabilities include items which are due for payment within one year from the balance sheet day and items connected to the duration of the projects. Our fixed assets are recorded as expenses. There are no expenditure for fixed assets higher than USD 3,000 per item.

Balance sheet items in foreign currencies are converted at the exchange rate at the day of the balance, 30.12.2009. Foreign exchange gains and losses are included as financial items in the expenditure report.

Contributions are recorded at the exchange rate of the day received and expenses are reported at the average rate of the contributions received.

We are responsible for implementing and operating the accounting and the internal control systems that have been developed to prevent and detect fraud and errors.

IDMC expenditure in 2009 and 2008

Expenditure 2009/2008	2009 (in USD)	2008 (in USD)
Monitoring and Advocacy Department		
Staff costs	1,269,131	929,240
Consultants costs	179,962	74,914
Annual Global Overview /Country or thematic publications	37,283	20,218
Fact-finding visits/conferences, briefings and advocacy travel costs	71,414	40,304
Housing, land and property activities	52,953	61,164
Projects implementation/support civil society	70,937	0
Urban displacement/profiling activities	53,878	88,386
Children activities	35,858	34,876
Monitoring displacement in natural disasters	31,201	0
Total Monitoring and Advocacy Department	1,802,616	1,249,102
Training and Protection Department		
Staff costs	151,625	296,547
Consultants	46,574	42,254
Training on IDP protection	93,268	52,447
African Union/Great Lakes events	54,892	6,578
Total Training and Protection Department	346,359	397,828
Communications and Administration Department		
Management and administration staff costs	445,551	604,047
Documentaries/Oral Testimonies/IDP network	40,000	57,840
Corporate publications/translation of publications	27,355	44,642
IT equipment and software	50,898	33,733
Telephone/mobile/satellite lines/web development	59,210	42,228
Travel costs	13,873	14,473
Office cost (rent off., utilities, supplies/mail/printing, misc.)	128,838	121,962
Office equipment	3,667	5,212
Audit and legal assistance	11,393	19,749
Exch.rates gain/loss;bank charges	-29,553	35,747
Total Communications and Administration Department	751,232	979,635
Total IDMC expenditure	2,900,207	2,626,564

Notes:

1. Expenditure on purchased goods and services are recorded when they are received.
2. Expenses recorded at the average contributions received exchange rate:
CHF/USD for 2008: 1.066517
CHF/USD for 2009: 1.077004



Arnhild Spence
NRC Resident Representative in Geneva

Geneva, March 25 2010

Contributions to IDMC in 2009 and 2008

Donors' contributions	In original currency 2009	In USD 2009	% (2009)	In USD 2008
Norwegian MFA (a)	NOK 3,255,466	516,003.44	18%	412,042.00
USA's USAID (b)	USD 502,814.36	502,814.36	17%	423,612.51
UK's DFID (c)	GBP 265,000	411,084.56	14%	409,447.91
Australia's AusAid	AUD 400,000	276,803.38	10%	329,603.93
Sweden's SIDA (d)	SEK 2,000,000; CHF 4,000	260,446.48	9%	211,620.35
Swiss FDFA (e)	CHF 150,000; USD 40,000	172,135.00	6%	136,920.00
Canada's DFAIT	CAD 200,000	164,539.39	6%	127,303.55
Dutch MFA	USD 145,0000	145,000.00	5%	135,000.00
Tides Foundation (f)	USD 101,120.57	101,120.57	3%	75,000.00
Liechtenstein MFA	CHF 100,000	85,690.00	3%	-
Luxembourg MFA	EUR 50,000	71,158.10	2%	53,727.46
DG-ECHO (g)	EUR 46,512.46	65,903.52	2%	-
UNHCR (h)	USD 31,200	31,200.00	1%	141,288.00
Stichting Vluchteling (i)	EUR 20,483.33	30,000.00	1%	3,385.00
OCHA	USD 27,500	27,500.00	1%	-
Miscellaneous private donors (j)	USD 460; USD 38,348.23	38,808.23	1%	4,787.05
Danish MFA		-	0%	156,672.84
South African MFA		-	0%	6,153.85
Total contributions		2,900,207.03	100%	2,626,564.45

Notes:

- Contributions received are recorded as income when expenses accrued comply with the donor conditions.
- Contributions received during 2009 are recorded with the exchange rate of the day received, contributions not received are recorded at the exchange rate of December 31 2009

- a. Norwegian MFA NOK 3,255,466 represents the grant 2009 (NOK 4,000,000) - NOK 744,544 are reported to 2010 (no cost extension)
- b. USA's USAID USD 150,291.67 as the balance of USAID grant 2008-2009 and USD 352,522.69 as part of the grant 2009/2010 (USD 700,000)
- c. UK's DFID GBP 174,000 balance DFID (UK) grant 2006-2009 and GBP 91,000 part of grant 2009-2011 (GBP 800,000)
- d. Sweden's SIDA SEK 2,000,000 for core activities and CHF 4,000 for consultant fees
- e. Swiss FDFA CHF 150,000 for core and HLP activities; USD 40,000 for ICGLR workshop
- f. Tides Foundation USD 101,120.57 as part of the grant 2008-2009 - USD 23,879.43 are reported to 2010 (no cost extension)
- g. DG-ECHO EUR 46,512.46 as part of the grant 2009-2010 (EUR 80,000) used in 2009
- h. UNHCR USD 10,0000 received from Inter-Agency Unit and USD 21,200 from the Division of International Protection Services
- i. Stichting Vluchteling EUR 20,483.33 represents part of the grant 2009-2010 (EUR 86,000) used in 2009
- j. Miscellaneous private donors USD 460 from individuals; private donor for children: USD 38,348.23 as part of the grant 2009-10 (USD 150,000) used in 2009

Arnheid Spence

Arnheid Spence

NRC Resident Representative in Geneva

Geneva, March 25, 2010

Auditor's report for 2009



Statsautoriserte revisorer
Ernst & Young AS

Christian Frederiks pl. 6, NO-0154 Oslo
Oslo Atrium, P.O.Box 20, NO-0051 Oslo
Foretaksregisteret: NO 976 389 387 MVA
Tlf.: +47 24 00 24 00
Fax: +47 24 00 24 01
www.ey.no

Medlemmer av Den norske Revisorforening

The Norwegian Refugee Council
Chemin de Balexert 7-9
1219 Châtelaine (Geneva)
Switzerland

Oslo, 25. March 2010

Auditor's report for Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) project 2009

We have audited the financial report concerning The Norwegian Refugee Council's (NRC) activities related to the IDMC project in Geneva. The financial report for 2009 comprises contributions and expenses for the period 1 January – 31 December 2009. The total grants from 16 donors are USD 2,900,207. The total expenses amounted to USD 2,900,207. For costs incurred in CHF the NRC has used an average rate for conversion from CHF to USD of 1,077. The financial report is the responsibility of the NRC. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report 2009 as required by the Norwegian Act on Auditing and Auditors.

It is the NRC's responsibility to manage and use the funds received from the donors according to the agreements between the donors and the NRC. Our responsibility is to ensure that administration of the donors funds take place in a satisfactory manner and that the financial reporting properly reflects the project.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Norwegian Act on Auditing and Auditors and generally accepted auditing standards in Norway. Our report is in accordance with The Norwegian Institute of Public Accountants (DnR) auditing standard RS800 "Auditor's report on audit engagements with special purpose." Generally accepted auditing standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about:

- The financial report is free of material misstatement
- The internal control of the entity is satisfactory to ensure correct reporting and also satisfactory securing donor funds, including assets acquired in accordance with the donation
- The NRC has complied with the contract conditions in the donation agreements with the donors

The audit include:

- Examining, on a test basis the evidence supporting the amounts in the financial report, evaluation of the used accounting standards together with an assessment of the contents and presentation of the financial report
- Examination of NRCs asset management and accounting- and internal control systems
- Examination of selected parts of the material that support complying with the donation agreements
- Examination of the average exchange rate between CHF and USD used



We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion:

- The financial report presents in all material respects the financial performance for the period January 1, 2009 to December 31, 2009 in accordance with the principles described in the financial report
- The NRC's management have fulfilled its duty to properly register and document the accounting information required by Norwegian law and regulations, together with satisfactory securing donor funds, including assets acquired in accordance with the donation
- The management have complied with relevant contract conditions in donation agreements between NRC and the donors

ERNST & YOUNG AS

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Bjarte S Petersen', written over a faint horizontal line.

Bjarte S Petersen
State Authorised Public Accountant (Norway)



Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
Norwegian Refugee Council
Chemin de Balexert 7-9
1219 Châtelaine (Geneva), Switzerland
Tel.: +41 22 799 07 00, Fax: +41 22 799 07 01

www.internal-displacement.org