



ACTIVITY REPORT 2005

Cover photo: A woman at Chaman Babrak, a settlement for IDPs in North Kabul. Since the end of the Taliban regime, many returning refugees found their homes destroyed, forcing them to live in small settlement camps. (Photo: Lana Slezic)

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ACTIVITY REPORT 2005

...monitoring internal displacement worldwide

Mission statement

The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre is an international non-governmental body working for better protection and assistance of people who have been displaced within their own country by conflict or human rights violations. It aims to help improve the response to the needs, and increase respect for the rights, of millions of the world's most disadvantaged and vulnerable people, and find solutions that ultimately lead to their safe return or resettlement and integration.

In pursuit of this goal, the Centre monitors internal displacement worldwide and makes relevant information and analysis available, as mandated by the United Nations, to decision-makers, humanitarian practitioners and the

general public. In doing so, the Centre seeks to enable key actors at the international, national and local levels to make timely and informed decisions on responses to the needs and rights of internally displaced people (IDPs), in line with international standards such as the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement. Through its work, the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre strives to raise awareness of the plight of internally displaced people and advocate for durable solutions based on the Guiding Principles. It aims at strengthening local capacity to effectively address internal displacement by organising training workshops which bring together local authorities, security forces, aid workers and IDP communities. In its work, the Centre pays particular attention to cooperating with and providing support to national civil society initiatives.

THE INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT MONITORING CENTRE

The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, established by the Norwegian Refugee Council, was requested by the United Nations Inter-Agency Standing Committee to set up an IDP database in 1998. The Geneva-based Centre has since evolved into the leading international body monitoring internal displacement in some 50 countries worldwide.

The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre focuses on the following activities:

- ▶ monitoring internal displacement and maintaining an online database on IDP-related information
- ▶ advocating for the rights of the displaced and making their voices heard
- ▶ providing training on the protection of IDPs
- ▶ supporting IDP-related civil society initiatives



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— Foreword

The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) of the Norwegian Refugee Council is pleased to present its Activity Report for the year 2005. We had set ourselves ambitious goals for the past year, and are now proud to report back to our donors and other supporters on how these were implemented.

The IDMC significantly strengthened its capacity to pursue its main goal: contributing in a tangible way to national and international responses to internal displacement situations. This was achieved through increased involvement in policy discussions at the global policy level, the focusing of country-related advocacy on selected priority countries, a significant upgrade of the Centre's training programme, and the development of stronger links with civil society actors.

Overwhelmingly positive feedback from our target groups and the concrete impact of our work on the ground show us that we are on the right track and serve as an important source of motivation for our efforts to continuously improve our advocacy activities and information and training services. We also see the large increase of donor contributions during 2005 as recognition of the IDMC as a key component of the international response to the global IDP crises. Our 2006 work plan builds on the achievements made during the past year and aims to further develop some of the initiatives started in 2005.

Although the international community began to address some of the structural weaknesses of its response to internal displacement crises in 2005, the overall situation remained bleak as millions of IDPs continued to be exposed to violence, hunger and discrimination. The IDMC has an essential role to play with regard to monitoring situations of internal displacement, voicing concerns on behalf of IDPs and providing information and training to enhance capacities on the ground to help the displaced.

We hope we can count on the continued support of our donors and other partners to be able to continue our work to improve the situation of one of the world's most vulnerable groups.



Elisabeth K. Rasmusson
NRC Resident Representative in Geneva

Key achievements and developments

In 2005, the Norwegian Refugee Council's Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) continued to strengthen its role as the leading provider of information and training on internal displacement and important advocate on behalf of the world's internally displaced people.

Leading provider of IDP information

Based on its mandate from the UN, the IDMC made further progress in enhancing its function as the only provider of comprehensive IDP-related information and analysis. The Centre's website, which was expanded and re-launched in 2005, has become a major portal on internal displacement issues, providing access not only to the IDMC's unique IDP database but also to a host of IDP-related news, maps and other resources. The importance of the IDP database was again recognised by resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly and the Human Rights Commission in 2005.

Advocate for improved IDP responses

The IDMC continued to be among the most vocal advocates for the rights of IDPs and better responses to their

needs. It released close to 50 reports and country profile updates in 2005, highlighting gaps in national and international efforts to protect IDPs and promoting durable solutions in line with the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement. In its new and improved format, the yearly Global Overview – in 2005 launched by the UN's Emergency Relief Coordinator Jan Egeland – has become a key reference document on global internal displacement trends. It was frequently quoted during the year, including by top decision-makers such as UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan.

At the global policy level, the IDMC played an active role in contributing to efforts aimed at reforming the humanitarian response system. In a position paper published in June 2005, the IDMC analysed some of the weaknesses of the current system and proposed measures aimed at making the international response more effective. The Centre supported the introduction of the new cluster lead approach, which it sees as having the potential to insert a greater level of predictability and accountability in the international



Launch of the Global Overview at the Geneva Press Club, March 2005
(from left: Jan Egeland, Elisabeth Rasmussen, Jens-Hagen Eschenbächer)

response to IDP situations. A side event organised by the IDMC during UNHCR's annual consultations with NGOs in September examined some of the repercussions the cluster approach may have on the UN refugee agency and its relations with non-governmental organisations. During the year, the IDMC was consulted regularly by governments on policy issues relating to internal displacement.

Training

The IDMC remained the leading provider of training on IDP protection. More than 300 participants were trained in 11 workshops during 2005. A major revision of the IDMC's training modules was undertaken to ensure the workshops' continued relevance and effectiveness.

Key partner in "IDP troika"

The IDMC further intensified its cooperation with the OCHA Internal Displacement Division and the UN Secretary-General's Representative on the Human Rights of IDPs. The three institutions with IDP-specific mandates, informally referred to as the "IDP troika", coordinated their activities to avoid overlap and create synergies, particularly with regard to advocacy initiatives. The Centre actively supported the office of the Representative, by monitoring implementation of his recommendations, providing input for the preparation of missions and training national actors in fol-

low-up to his country visits. In view of UNHCR's expanded role on IDPs, the IDMC significantly increased its interaction with the agency during 2005, including in the framework of the working group on the protection cluster for which UNHCR has assumed lead responsibility.

Name change

Recognising the ongoing evolution of its IDP office in Geneva, the Norwegian Refugee Council decided to change the name of the former Global IDP Project into Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre. The name change was accompanied by a major re-launch of the IDMC's website in November 2005.

Increased donor support

For the first time ever, the IDMC in 2005 received sufficient contributions from donors to fully cover its budget. Contributions rose by 50 per cent compared to the previous year, and reached \$1.5 million by the end of 2005. The improved financial situation allowed the IDMC to hire two new staff. The number of full-time positions at year's end was 13.

Monitoring and Advocacy

During 2005, the IDMC significantly strengthened its monitoring and advocacy activities and its role as the leading provider of IDP-related information and analysis. Its new priority country approach enabled the Centre to focus its advocacy activities on a number of selected countries where it believes it can make a difference, while at the same time continuing to provide information and analysis on all countries affected by conflict-induced internal displacement.

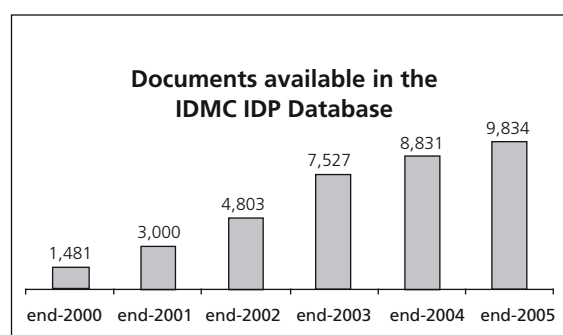
Key facts

- ▶ 50 countries monitored
- ▶ 10,000 documents in IDP database
- ▶ 2,300 sources
- ▶ 5 special country reports
- ▶ 8 fact-finding missions
- ▶ 83,000 user sessions per month

The IDP database

The online IDP database, for which the IDMC has a mandate from the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, remained the main basis for the Centre's monitoring and advocacy work. Fifty countries were actively monitored in 2005, one more (Togo) than in the previous year. Nearly 50 comprehensive country profile updates were released during the year, on average almost one every week. In addition, five special country reports were published, based on information collected during fact-finding missions. In between the release of profile updates, links to recent reports and news were continuously made available on the country pages of the IDMC's website, allowing visitors to get a quick overview of recent IDP-related developments in any country at any time.

By the end of the year, the number of documents included in the IDP database almost reached 10,000¹. These documents originate from close to 2,300 different sources.



¹This figure does not include archived documents that are stored but no longer directly available on the database. In previous activity reports, archived documents were included in the total figure. This explains why this year's number is lower than the one reported last year.

Considerably more users visited the IDP database in 2005 compared to the previous year. The total number of visitor sessions went up to over one million, or 83,000 per month (2004: 68,000). The increase in the number of pages downloaded is even more significant: more than 2.5 million page views were registered in 2005, compared to 1.6 million in the previous year.

Raising global awareness

Global Overview

On 18 March, the IDMC's yearly Global Overview of the worldwide internal displacement situation was launched at a press conference in Geneva by the UN's Emergency Relief Coordinator, Jan Egeland. The report, which was presented in a completely new format, received significant media coverage, including by all major international news agencies, and contributed to raising awareness of the gaps in the response to internal displacement situations around the world. The report was also widely distributed to decision-makers in donor governments, governments of IDP host countries, intergovernmental organisations and NGOs. In April, the IDMC organised a side event during the UN Human Rights Commission to present the main findings to the human rights community and discuss ways to increase state responsibility with regard to IDPs.

The findings of the Global Overview were extensively quoted in numerous reports, articles and other publications during

“...the authoritative report on internal displacement.”

Jan Egeland, UN Emergency Relief Coordinator, at the launch of the Global Overview in March 2005

the year, including in the UN Secretary-General's 2005 report on the protection of civilians in armed conflict², UNICEF's report on the state of the world's children³ and the Human Security Report 2005⁴. In the framework of national budget discussions in the Netherlands, the Dutch parliament adopted a motion on UNHCR's role on IDPs which was partly based on information requested from the IDMC.

IDP figures

The global IDP figure and country estimates compiled by the IDMC were widely used by governments, the UN system, other international organisations and NGOs. For the first time, the UN Development Programme (UNDP) used the IDMC's country data for its yearly Human Development Report in 2005⁵.

Interactive world map on internal displacement

Based on data provided by the IDMC and UNHCR, Maplecroft developed an interactive web-based world map on internal displacement in 2005. The map was designed as an innovative awareness-raising and management tool mainly for the private sector. In particular, it examines the role of business and the manner in which proactive companies are engaging through partnerships to support the protection and enhancement of displaced people's rights. The map can be viewed at <http://maps.maplecroft.com>

Regional reports

At the regional level, the IDMC began research in 2005 for a report on internal displacement in West Africa. The report will be launched at a regional conference on internal displacement in Nigeria in spring 2006. A February 2005 report by the Council of Europe on the implementation of Bosnia and Herzegovina's obligations as a member state made reference to the IDMC's regional report on internal displacement in Europe published in late 2004⁶.

Country-related monitoring and advocacy

Focus on priority countries

During 2005, the IDMC conducted a number of fact-finding missions to priority countries in order to assess the respective IDP situations and explore opportunities for assisting national and international actors with improving their responses to internal displacement crises. Such missions were undertaken to Somalia, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Uganda, Rwanda, Bangladesh, and Serbia and Montenegro. The missions were generally followed by the publication of an in-depth report on the respective IDP situation including recommendations to relevant actors, as well as an update of the country profile included in the IDP database. In addition, the IDMC organised briefings on the missions' findings for organisations represented in the Inter-Agency Standing Committee. Two reports based resulting from fact-finding missions conducted in 2004 were also published in 2005: on Nigeria and Guinea.

As a spin off from the Somalia visit, the IDMC has entered into close collaboration with the Country Team with regard to providing assistance on profiling the country's

“...excellent report. It is very well written and accurate, you really captured the essence of the IDP problems.”

Head of OCHA, Côte d'Ivoire

IDP population and providing training on IDP protection. The mission to Guinea has also led to a request from the Country Team for IDP protection training from the IDMC. On the basis of the Côte d'Ivoire mission, the IDMC made recommendations for future operational involvement of the Norwegian Refugee Council which subsequently carried out an assessment mission and has started planning various IDP-related activities in the country. The mission to Rwanda led to the publication of the first report on the current situation of the people displaced in the 1990s since the UN declared the IDP situation as over in 2000. The report on Serbia and Montenegro (including Kosovo)

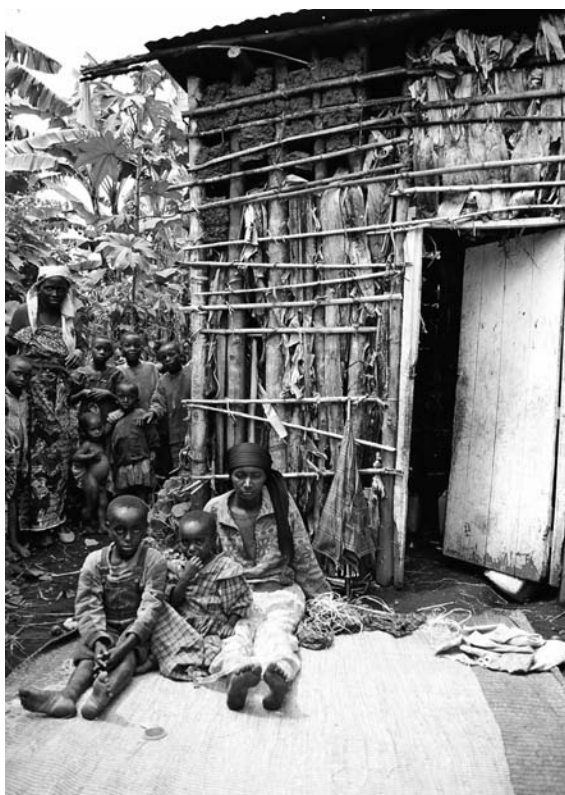
² United Nations Security Council, Report of the Secretary-General on the protection of civilians in armed conflict (S/2005/740), 28 November 2005.

³ UNICEF, Excluded and Invisible, The State of the World's Children 2006, 2005, p. 38.

⁴ Human Security Centre, Human Security Report 2005, pp. 100-106.

⁵ Human Development Report 2005, UNDP, 2005.

⁶ Bosnia and Herzegovina: Compliance with obligations and commitments and implementation of the post-accession co-operation programme, Ninth Report (September 2004-January 2005), Secretary General, SG/Inf(2005)2 final, 4 February 2005.



The IDMC monitors all situations of conflict-induced internal displacement worldwide (Photo: A. Birkenes/IDMC)

contributed to efforts to promote the better integration of IDPs in their current places of residence as long as return is not possible. The mission's findings were communicated to the UN Representative on the Human Rights of IDPs in preparation for his visit to the country shortly afterwards. The special report on IDPs in Nigeria was used by OCHA's Early Warning Unit to highlight the potential for humanitarian crisis in the country. Articles by the IDMC on the IDP situation in Nigeria were published as part of an IRIN web special on internal displacement as well as in Forced Migration Review.

The mission to Uganda in October kicked off the research for a report on the implementation of recommendations made by the UN Representative on IDPs following his visit to the country in 2002 (see below). The report has been

prepared together with the Kampala-based Refugee Law Project and is expected to be published in March 2006. In Geneva, the IDMC initiated the first meeting of a working group bringing together NGOs working on the conflict in northern Uganda. The overall goal of the group, which the IDMC will continue to coordinate, is to ensure that advocacy messages formulated in the field and at the UN in New York reach the relevant actors in Geneva. The group has also started formulating policy recommendations aimed at enhancing the humanitarian response to the IDP crisis in northern Uganda.

On the basis of the fact-finding missions conducted in 2005, preparations began with regard to developing advocacy strategies for priority countries, which will be implemented in 2006.

Regular country profile updates

For non-priority countries, country profiles updates were regularly updated together with short overviews summarising the main features of each IDP situation. The over-

"In assessing the impact of a UNDP initiative to counteract the effects of small arms proliferation in the Republic of Congo, we used the latest IDP report as important background information in understanding the socio-political context for the UNDP initiative. The report was a valuable resource on a country which continues to be plagued by insecurity."

Philippa Haden, Consultant

views as well as the information compiled in the profiles were widely used by governments, international organisations and NGOs. The Burundi country profile, for example, was used as a primary source for the development of a national IDP survey by OCHA in May 2005. Several profiles were used for the preparation of an assessment of donor responses to situations of internal displacement published in 2005⁷. Numerous governments and organisations quoted findings included in the Centre's country profiles in their

⁷ Support to Internally Displaced Persons – Learning from Evaluations, Synthesis Report of a Joint Evaluation Programme, by John Borton, Margie Buchanan-Smith, and Ralf Otto, SIDA, 2005, p. 36.

reports on the humanitarian or human rights situation in countries covered by the IDMC, including the Council of Europe, Human Rights Watch, the United Kingdom Home Office, the United States State Department, and the UN Representative on the Human Rights of IDPs.

Monitoring national implementation

In order to contribute to promoting the use of the recommendations made by the UN Representative on the Human Rights of IDPs and strengthen follow-up by national authorities, the IDMC began preparing monitoring reports on the extent to which recommendations have been implemented by governments and other actors. Each report is prepared together with a national non-governmental partner in an effort to engage civil society groups in the process. Research started in 2005 for three reports which are planned to be published in 2006: on Russia, Turkey and Uganda.

Monitoring the international response

The IDMC continued monitoring developments with regard to the international response to internal displacement. The inter-agency IDP policy, adopted in 2004, was used as a framework to assess the functioning of the international response system. In its reports and other publications, the IDMC consistently pointed to gaps and outlined ways to improve current responses at the global and country levels.

Early warning

During 2005, the IDMC continued to develop its early-warning capacity, mainly through the bi-weekly IDP News Alert which is compiled and edited by the Centre and distributed to over 500 subscribers worldwide. The News Alert often includes items on new incidents of internal displacement as well as information on deteriorating situations requiring the attention of relevant actors. An improved information network and an increased presence in the field enhanced the IDMC's capacity to report on relevant developments.

Thematic advocacy

Gender aspects of displacement

In 2005, the IDMC increased its attention to gender aspects of displacement. As part of this initiative, the IDMC

more actively provided input on studies and policy developed at the international and national levels, advocating for consideration of the particular needs of displaced women, men, boys and girls. The IDMC contributed to the United Nations in-depth study on violence against women requested by the Secretary-General, highlighting a number of issues that affect displaced women and recommendations to be included in the study. Following years of intense advocacy work from various actors such as the members of the Watchlist on Children in Armed Conflict, of which the NRC is a member through the IDMC, the UN Security Council adopted in July 2005 a landmark resolution to protect children in armed conflict, many of whom are displaced (Resolution 1612). This resolution sets the stage for the UN to take the long awaited step of systematically monitoring the recruitment and use of child soldiers, as well as other violations against children, such as rape and abduction. It also calls for the information gathered through this monitoring system to be reported back to the Security Council.

On the occasion of international women's day on 8 March, and as part of its focus on gender issues, the IDMC launched a web special on internally displaced women and children to draw more attention to their often dire situation. The new section features information related to displaced women and children as well as extensive links to resources, including key legal documents, training modules and guidelines. The IDMC also developed a module on gender aspects of displacement for its training programme (*see below under Training and Protection*).

"Effective humanitarian action is based on solid data and analysis of human needs. The IDMC has earned a well-deserved reputation for its accessible data and analysis on internally displaced people. Your commitment to quality information is commendable. The Australian Government, through AusAID, is pleased to support the Centre's work."

Geoff Adlidge, Counsellor (Development), Australian Permanent Mission

Displaced children

The IDMC highlighted issues of particular concern to displaced children, ensuring that these are considered by a range of policy makers. In 2005, for instance, the IDMC submitted information on the link between internal displacement and the abduction of children to the Office of the UN Representative on the Human Rights of IDPs, in support of UN Resolution 2005/43 of the Commission on Human Rights, entitled "Abduction of Children in Africa". In addition, a handout outlining main protection issues for internally displaced children and adolescents, the relevant international human rights and humanitarian law framework and recommendations to governments was prepared and will be used as a tool in the IDMC's training programme.

Property issues

The IDMC actively contributed to the drafting of the Principles on Housing and Property Restitution for Refugees and Displaced Persons which were endorsed by the UN Sub-Commission on Human Rights in August 2005. The Principles, developed by Special Rapporteur Paulo Sergio Pinheiro, reflect standards of international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law. The IDMC provided comments on the draft and participated in the expert discussions preceding the adoption of the Principles.

As part of its work in this field, the IDMC developed an online resource page on property issues which is available on the Centre's website. The new section includes information related to land, housing and property rights, main institutional and geographical developments in 2005, and links to resources and key legal documents.

Armed non-state actors

In October 2005, noting the absence of research on the subject, IDMC published two articles focusing on the obligations of armed non-state actors to protect IDPs, and proposing ways to encourage them to fulfil their obligations, based on IDMC's training experience. The articles were titled "Engaging Armed Non-State Actors on Internally Displaced Persons Protection", published in *Refugee Survey Quarterly*, and "Getting non-state actors to protect IDPs", published by *Forced Migration Review*.

Involving national civil society

In an effort to increase the involvement of civil society organisations in responding to situations of internal displacement, the IDMC began in 2005 to support IDP-related monitoring and research conducted by local partners. In the framework of the preparation of reports on the implementation of recommendations made by the UN Representative on the Human Rights of IDPs (see above), the IDMC worked with national civil society organisations which conducted most of the research for the reports. Partner organisations for this project included the Ugandan Refugee Law Project, the Turkish Economic and Social Studies Foundation (TESEV), and the Russian human rights NGO Memorial. The IDMC also supported the Serbian NGO Group 484 in preparing a report on the human rights of IDPs in Serbia and Montenegro, focusing on areas where information is lacking.

With a view to reach out to national actors, including civil society organisations and IDPs themselves, the IDMC translated several of its special country reports and overviews into national languages, and created French and Spanish language sections on its website in order to facilitate access for non-English speakers to IDP-related information available in these languages.

Media outreach

The IDMC actively reached out to the media in order to raise awareness among the general public of the particular needs IDPs face in the countries they live in. The Centre issued 11 press releases and organised a press conference in Geneva to launch its Global Overview. In addition, the Centre received several requests for interviews on IDP-related issues, and the media used IDP figures and other information provided on the IDMC's website. IDMC reports and statements were quoted by major international news agencies, national media outlets as well as by specialised news providers such as IRIN.

Selection of media reports quoting IDMC information

Associated Press, 18 March 2005

Study: 25 million refugees in own borders are among world's most vulnerable

About 25 million "internally displaced" people forced from their homes by conflict or abuse make up one of the world's most neglected, vulnerable groups, according to a UN-commissioned report released Friday. Refugees who flee across an international border can claim protection under a global treaty signed in 1951 - but no such system exists for the people who are displaced within their own country, the Norwegian Refugee Council said in its 2004 Global IDP Study. "Overall, the global internal displacement crisis showed no sign of tangible improvement during the past year," said Elisabeth Rasmussen, who heads the refugee council project. "Although hundreds of thousands of people were able to go back to their homes during the year, these returns were overshadowed by the dramatic escalation of violence and massive new displacement." ...

Reuters, 18 March 2005

One million fled Darfur homes in 2004 - report

A third of the three million people worldwide forced to flee their homes by violence and war in 2004 are in Sudan's conflict-scarred Darfur region, a U.N.-backed report said on Friday. More than 25 million people worldwide, around half of them in Africa, are internally displaced people (IDP) or refugees within their own country, living in dire conditions and lacking clean water and food. The report, requested by the United Nations to monitor one of the world's largest neglected groups, found that numbers of IDPs remained high... Despite three million people able to return to their homes, mostly in Angola and Liberia, the overall numbers are unchanged, said Elisabeth Rasmussen, head of the Geneva-based [IDMC]. "The problem is that the total of 25 million remains the same for the third year in a row, because even if people returned, there was new massive displacement," she told a briefing...

IRIN, 6 May 2005

Liberia: Aid groups say resettlement of displaced people is too hasty

International and local aid workers are critical of the haste with which displaced Liberians are being resettled, saying the pressure to get as many people as possible back home in time for crunch elections is stacking up problems. Liberia, which is on the long road to reconstruction after 14 years of civil war, is due to hold presidential and parliamentary elections on 11 October. But authorities have banned voting in camps and said all internally displaced people (IDP) must return home to cast their ballot. That, say some aid workers, means that people are being encouraged to go back to their original towns before proper arrangements have been put in place... The Norwegian Refugee Council argued the same point in a report published last month. "There are concerns that the UN's desire for a success story ahead of October 2005 elections in Liberia is the main reason for what is widely seen as a rushed and poorly planned return and reintegration process," said Raymond Johansen, the council's secretary-general. The Norwegian group said that in some of the more remote areas to which Liberian IDPs are returning, the 15,000-strong UN peace-keeping force had little or no presence and so the safety of returnees was a major concern.

Agence France Press, 11 July 2005

Displaced Iraqis living in squalor: monitoring group

Hundreds of thousands of Iraqis displaced within their own country either by Saddam Hussein or by strife since his overthrow are living in squalid conditions that threaten their health and expose them to violence, a group monitoring the situation said Monday. The [IDMC] -- which deals with internally displaced people as opposed to refugees who cross borders -- said Iraq represents one of the world's worst displacement crises. More than a million people are affected, it said in a report. Many have been uprooted by the violence following the US-led overthrow

of Saddam Hussein in 2003. Hundreds of thousands of people live in squalid conditions in makeshift settlements on the outskirts of towns and cities where they are faced with insecurity, overcrowding, poor hygiene and lack of clean drinking water, said the [IDMC]. Some 80,000 displaced families are believed to be camping in public buildings under constant threat of being evicted by authorities, it said.

Reuters, 8 July 2005

Displaced Rwandans live in squalid conditions -rpt

Many of the 650,000 Rwandans uprooted by violence in the late 1990s still live in squalid conditions in government-created villages lacking access to farmland, a refugee protection group said on Friday. The Norwegian Refugee Council also called on the Rwandan government to investigate reports that some senior Tutsi army officers were illegally occupying land plots abandoned by the displaced... Walls of leaves and soil, and roofs of plastic sheeting, provide inadequate protection against rain and cold nights, according to the report by the group's Geneva-based [IDMC]. "The hard volcanic soil makes it next to impossible for each household to have proper pit-latrines and access to water and sanitation facilities are reported to be a serious problem in most settlements," it added. The National Habitat Policy or "villagisation" policy, which aimed to address poverty and land scarcity by relocating scattered Rwandans into newly-constructed villages, had increased land scarcity -- one of the decisive causes of the 1994 genocide -- according to the report. Several villagers in Ruhengeri and Gisenyi in communes bordering the Democratic Republic of Congo claimed last May that "high-ranking (Tutsi) military officers were illegally occupying land they had abandoned," it said. "This may further exacerbate the historical animosity between the people in these two Hutu-dominated provinces and the central authorities," the report added.

Radio Free Europe / Radio Liberty, 18 October 2005

Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan Criticized Over Displaced People

The Geneva-based [IDMC] says the internally displaced people of Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan continue to be denied basic rights and assistance after having been forcibly relocated by their governments. The [IDMC], established by the Norwegian Refugee Council, is an international organisation monitoring internal displacement worldwide. In two reports released today, the project said the governments of both Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan have used forced displacement as a means of controlling their citizens and maintaining a grip on society. The reports said Tashkent forcibly displaced thousands of villagers in 2000-01 from the Uzbek-Tajik border as part of a crackdown on the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan. In Turkmenistan, [IDMC] says forced displacement is used by the government to repress and control political dissidents and ethnic minorities such as Uzbeks living in border areas.

Open Democracy, 10 December 2005

No going home to Kosovo

... The position of the Serbian government with regard to return to Kosovo is ambiguous, according to Barbara McCallin, a researcher who follows the Balkans for the [IDMC]: it formally defends the rights of Serbs to return while at the same time, low return figures give it ammunition in the argument over final status. "The government is using (the IDPs), so they can say the standards for independence in Kosovo aren't being met", McCallin says....

Note: References to the former name of the IDMC have been replaced with the new name.

Training and Protection

Key facts

- ▶ 11 training events
- ▶ 320 participants
- ▶ complete revision of training modules

Revised training materials

In a major effort to upgrade its IDP protection training programme, the IDMC completely revised its training modules, initially developed in 1998, to reflect recent policy developments and practical experiences gained by the Centre's trainers. The revised training package now includes a facilitator's guide with detailed instructions for trainers on how to conduct the various modules. In addition, thematic handouts were prepared on a series of key topics, such as the IDP definition, gender aspects of displacement, displaced children, and the "collaborative response" to internal displacement. As part of the revision, the IDMC also developed a more interactive and

participatory training approach, with new case studies and practical exercises. The revised modules were tested in workshops during the second half of the year, where they generated positive feedback from participants. They were also translated into French.

Training for inter-agency Country Teams

The Protection Steering Group of the UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) approached the IDMC to plan and facilitate two training events. The first workshop was held in Khartoum, for staff members of UN agencies and NGOs focusing on the North-South displacement crisis. The second workshop took place in El Fasher, northern Darfur, for staff members of international agencies, and their local partners, including the government humanitarian coordination agency, and NGOs. The workshops were organised with the support of the UN Office of the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and as part of the training support provided by the IDMC to Country Teams in countries facing internal displacement. The training in Sudan was regarded as an initial response to the considerable training needs among humanitarian actors there.

Training for national human rights commissions

Within the context of the strategic partnership initiated with the Brookings Institution Project on Internal Displacement, and the Asia Pacific Forum (APF) in 2004, the IDMC delivered training to two national human rights institutions in the Asia-Pacific region during 2005. In Indonesia, a workshop was organised jointly with the National Human Rights Commission for staff members at headquarters and from provincial offices. The training was jointly conducted with a trainer from the Norwegian Human Rights Centre. In Nepal, a training for the National Human Rights Commission was conducted at the end of November 2005, after a workshop scheduled for March 2005 had to be postponed due to the political instability created by the imposition of direct rule by the Nepalese king in Febru-



IDMC training workshop in Colombia, November 2005

■ Workshop in Uganda, May 2005

"I enjoyed the workshop very much and appreciated the mix of theoretical principles and practical applications."

Jeremy Stickings, DFID

ary 2005. The November workshop was organised on the basis of an assessment of the Commission's position in this new political context conducted by the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in July 2005, and consultations with the APF, which concluded that the Commission should be supported in its efforts to maintain its role as an independent institution, despite the political pressure. Also, the protection of IDPs was identified as one of the areas where the Commission could continue to play a positive contribution.

These two workshops confirmed the positive experience of the first training organised by the IDMC for the staff of the National Human Rights Commission of the Philippines in 2004. The partnership with the Brookings Project and the APF, which initially recommended the training, proved instrumental for the follow-up to the workshops. Through the APF, Brookings funds projects submitted by national human rights institutions aimed at enhancing the protection of IDPs, thereby ensuring that recommendations adopted during the workshop are translated into action. Such projects discussed during the workshops include the development of a national forum on IDPs (Philippines), or the development of awareness-raising projects for local actors (Indonesia). The action plan prepared by the National Commission of Nepal during the workshop held in November includes several suggestions for activities and steps to be taken to strengthen the Commission's response to internal displacement in the country. Following the workshop, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights in Nepal referred to the action plan in its consultations with the Commission.

Support to field-based NRC training projects

NRC field offices proved again to be strategic partners for the development of training on the protection of IDPs on the ground. Four training events were scheduled in 2005 upon the request of NRC field offices in Indonesia, Uganda and Colombia.

NRC Indonesia initiated two workshops for humanitarian and human rights actors engaged in the post-tsunami reconstruction of the Banda Aceh province, and approached the IDMC to provide support for the planning and facilitation of the workshops. The workshops focused primarily on the protection of IDPs in situation of natural disasters. However, discussions among participants highlighted protection concerns common to both people displaced by the tsunami and those displaced by the conflict in Aceh. NRC Indonesia played a key role in following up some of the workshops' recommendations. In particular, NRC took the lead to create a protection working group for West Aceh, based in Meulaboh, as recommended by the participants. Several NGOs present in the workshops also included a component on the protection of IDPs in the training projects they developed to reach out to other communities in Aceh.

In northern Uganda, NRC requested that the IDMC organise a workshop for its local staff, including a new team of trainers hired by NRC to conduct a training project targeting IDP leaders in camps. The project aimed to empower

■ Workshop in Turkey, May 2005

"During the training course, the participants were able to define IDPs in accordance with the terminology used by international organisations. In particular, the examples presented and the form of the workshop helped us to think about IDP situations. I believe that everyone who joined the course will approach the subject with greater capacity."

Bekir Sitki Dag, Ministry of Interior, Turkey

Workshops conducted in 2006

Location	Date	Target Groups	Nb of participants
Turkey, Ankara	5-6 May 2005	Deputy Governors	32 participants
Uganda, Gulu	10-12 May 2005	NRC Uganda staff members	24 participants
Indonesia, Purwakarta	27-29 June 2005	Staff members of the National Human Rights Commission of Indonesia	29 participants
Indonesia, Banda Aceh, Aceh Province	7-9 September 2005	Humanitarian and human rights actors, including local authorities	32 participants
Indonesia, Meulaboh, Aceh Province	13-15 September 2005	Humanitarian and human rights actors, including local authorities	41 participants
Sweden, Härnösand SIDA/Programme on Humanitarian Policy and Conflict Research (Harvard University)	26 October 2005	Swedish humanitarian NGOs and their partner organisations	22 participants
Colombia, Saisaima	8-10 November	NRC Colombia staff members, including civil society partner organisations	27 participants
Sudan, El Fasher (Darfur)	20-22 November 2005	Country Team staff members	35 participants
Sudan, Khartoum	29 November - 1 December 2005	Country Team staff members	34 participants
Geneva International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Geneva	5 December	IFRC staff members	12 participants
Nepal	13-15 December 2005	Staff members of the National Human Rights Commission of Nepal	31 participants

Workshop with the Indonesian Human Rights Commission, June 2005

"The workshop is in great assistance toward the work of Komnas HAM, especially on IDPs issues. The participants got new knowledge on IDPs from many perspectives. The recommendations from the workshop are very useful for Komnas HAM to develop its program in the area of internal displacement. We are grateful to have good cooperation with the Norwegian Refugee Council and the Norwegian Human Rights Centre who shared their knowledge and experience in this workshop."

Dr. Koesparmono Irsan, National Human Rights Commissioner, Subcommittee of Special Group Protection

displaced communities by raising awareness on rights and encouraging participation of IDPs in the planning and management of their camps. The workshop helped the training team of NRC Uganda to develop special training modules combining the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement with NRC's camp management toolkit and the Sphere standards. During 2005, NRC Uganda conducted 22 workshops in IDP camps, reaching out to more than 2,500 IDPs, in addition to local officials and members of militias and the Ugandan Army, and local NGOs.

In Colombia, a training workshop on the protection of IDPs and the Guiding Principles was held in Saisaima on

8-10 November for a total of 27 staff members of the NRC office and associated local civil society organisations. The workshop increased the knowledge among participants of the Guiding Principles and protection methods, and enhanced their awareness of the needs of IDPs and existing protection gaps in the areas where NRC operates.

Training for other actors

The IDMC received requests from other organisations to train their staff or partners, such as the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA). Such requests can be seen as indicators for the increasing recognition of the IDMC's training on the protection of IDPs within the humanitarian community.

About 12 staff members of the international secretariat of the IFRC were given an introductory training in December. During the workshop, participants reviewed the IDP definition, the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, and discussed the "collaborative response" policy. The training was regarded by the participants as a stimulating opportunity to reflect on the role of Red Cross and Red Crescent societies with regard to the protection of IDPs.

The IDP training organised at the request of SIDA targeted the higher management of Swedish humanitarian NGOs and their international partners, and was jointly organised with SIDA and the Harvard programme on Humanitarian Policy and Conflict Research.



IDMC training workshop in Banda Aceh, Indonesia, September 2005

Financial report

The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre's income continued to increase as shown in the contribution lists for 2004 and 2005 below. Total income received during the year was \$1,505,448, an increase of nearly 50 per cent over the previous year. For the first time, the IDMC received sufficient contributions to fully cover its budget. Due mainly to the late arrival of some contributions, a surplus of \$192,213 was recorded for the financial year 2005. As agreed with all donors, the surplus will be carried over and spent in 2006.

The IDMC is very grateful to all its donors and considers their generous support, along with the overwhelmingly positive feedback received from its stakeholders, as recognition of its work and further motivation for its activities aimed at promoting respect for the rights of the world's internally displaced people.

One new contributor joined the IDMC's donor group in 2005, the Stichting Vluchteling (Netherlands). By the end of the year, the Centre had 14 donors, including 11 govern-

ments or governmental development agencies, two private foundations and one UN agency (UNHCR⁸). All but two donors contributed to the Centre's core budget⁹.

Even though the funding situation has improved considerably during the last two years, the IDMC's financial situation is still far from stable and predictable as most contribution agreements have to be renewed every year. The IDMC therefore strives to obtain more multi-year agreements and welcomes the timely receipt of funding.

Progress reports and feedback

Throughout the year the IDMC kept stakeholders regularly informed of the progress and development of the Centre's activities and financial needs. Besides meetings and phone contacts, the IDMC sent out Quarterly Updates and other information material to its donors and other interested persons and made these reports available on its website.

⁸ Apart from support to the IDMC's core budget, UNHCR provided in kind contribution in form of translation services from English to Spanish of the Latin-American country profiles.

⁹ DFAIT-Canada's contribution was for direct project expenses, not including any fixed costs. The Oak Foundation's contribution was for IDMC's database activities.

Contributions to IDMC

Donors and contributions	2005%	Income 2005 (USD*)	2004%	Income 2004 (USD)
United Kingdom - DFID	18.54%	279,119.73	11.17%	113,936.71
Norway - MFA	15.83%	238,330.48	21.62%	220,568.63
Australia - AusAID	15.40%	231,876.97	6.73%	68,664.13
Sweden - SIDA	11.41%	171,788.13	12.92%	131,845.76
Canada - DFAIT	7.02%	105,655.07	5.21%	53,196.26
United States of America - USAID	6.64%	100,000.00	9.80%	100,000.00
Denmark - MFA	5.35%	80,557.54	8.99%	91,674.15
Netherlands - MFA	4.65%	70,000.00	7.74%	79,000.00
Netherlands - Stichting Vluchteling	4.39%	66,042.58		-
Italy - MFA	3.16%	47,592.18		-
Switzerland - MFA	2.76%	41,621.57	3.56%	36,269.85
Oak Foundation	2.64%	39,815.26	3.73%	38,083.63
South Africa - MFA	0.99%	14,978.34	0.71%	7,198.12
UNHCR NGO Liaison Unit	0.66%	10,000.00	0.98%	10,000.00
NRC Uganda **	0.54%	8,070.00		-
Luxembourg - MFA		-	2.45%	25,002.89
Norwegian Univ. of Science & Tech.		-	0.75%	7,619.44
UNHCR Jordan		-	0.78%	7,975.00
IOM Jordan		-	0.78%	7,950.13
NRC Oslo**			1.43%	14,619.18
NRC Sudan**			0.65%	6,637.22
Total income 2005	100%	1,505,447.85	100.00%	1,020,241.10
Shortfall covered by the NRC		-		47'276.92
Surplus carried forward		(192212.77)		-
Total income		1'313'235.08		1'067'518.02

*Contributions recorded at the exchange rate of the day received;
pledged contributions recorded at the exchange rate of Dec.31

** Contributions for training services

EXPENDITURE

Expenses 2005/2004	Expenses USD 1.01.05 - 31.12.05	Expenses USD 1.01.04 - 31.12.04
Database		
Database Coordinator	96,812.84	76,114.44
Country Analysts	585,474.88	471,645.21
Travel expenses	25,967.73	18,362.95
Marketing/advertising/misc.	15,518.81	12,917.95
IT hardware and software	29,211.60	14,330.48
IT maint., telecomm., database hosting	73,962.78	30,882.73
Grass roots Fund	21,818.84	-
Sub Total Database	848,767.48	624,253.76
Protection and Training Activities		
Training Coordinator	82,887.61	89,929.73
Training team (60%)	30,196.50	-
Protection workshops	17,714.67	14,061.99
Field-based National Training Programmes	38,564.58	26,210.83
Consultant fee for training workshops	4,259.92	-
Revision, translation and publication of training modules	26,018.05	-
SubTotal Protection and Training activities	199,641.33	130,202.55
Advocacy and Public Information		
Communication Coordinator	-	68,916.17
Research, publications, misc.	24,837.45	35,468.42
Travel expenses	-	6,139.56
New corporate identity (logo, name)	19,956.07	
Sub Total Advocacy and Public Information	44,793.52	110,524.15
Fixed Costs IDMC		
Admin. Officer (80%) and Donor Relation Officer (50%)	106,276.86	105,428.85
Travel expenses	1,692.63	2,035.21
Office equipment/furniture	14,713.64	10,836.70
Office cost (rent office, tel., office supplies, mail)	97,349.63	84,236.80
Sub Total Fixed Costs	220,032.76	202,537.56
GRAND TOTAL	1,313,235.09	1,067,518.02

Expenses recorded at an average yearly exchange rate (2004: 1.2382 CHF/USD, 2005: 1.2519 CHF/USD)



Geneva, 14 March 2006

Elisabeth K. Rasmusson
NRC Resident Representative in Geneva



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Switzerland

Oslo, 14 March 2006

Auditor's report for Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) project 2005

We have audited the financial report concerning The Norwegian Refugee Council's (NRC) activities related to the IDMC project in Geneva. The financial report 2005 comprises contributions and expenses for the period 1 January – 31 December 2005. The total expenses amounted to USD 1,313,235. The total installments received from 14 donors are USD 1,505,448. The total surplus of USD 192,213 will be carried over to the IDMC project for 2006. For costs incurred in CHF, the NRC has used an average rate for conversion from CHF to USD of 1.2519. The financial report is the responsibility of the NRC. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report 2005 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 donor 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 NRC's 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 used

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Lillehammer, Moss, Molde, Nærbø, Oslo, Øst, Porsgrunn/Skien,
Sandnessjøen, Sørland, Stavanger, Steinkjer, Trondheim, Trondheim,
Vikernesund, Ålesund



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

In our opinion:

- The financial report 2005 presents fairly the projects result
- 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 the contract conditions in the donation agreement between NRC and the donors

ERNST & YOUNG AS

Tommy Romskaug
State Authorised Public Accountant (Norway)

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