



# Quarterly Update

April-June 2009

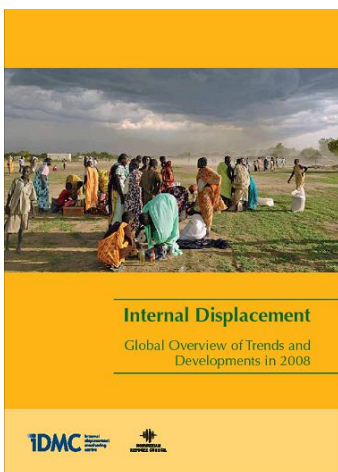
This Quarterly Update covers the activities of the Geneva-based Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) between 01 March and 30 June 2009. It is also available to be read online or downloaded at [www.internal-displacement.org](http://www.internal-displacement.org).

IDMC, established by the Norwegian Refugee Council, is the leading non-governmental body monitoring conflict-induced internal displacement worldwide.

## IDPs high in the Agenda

### Launch of the Global Overview

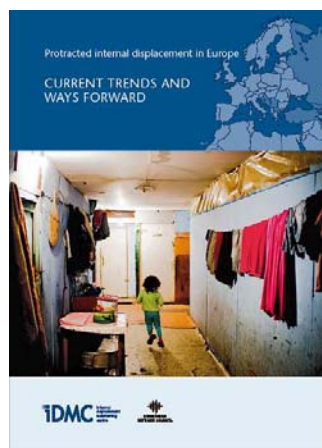
IDMC's flagship annual publication, *Internal Displacement: Global Overview of Trends and Developments in 2008* was launched on 1 May at a press conference hosted by the International Peace Institute in New York, by NRC's Secretary-General Elisabeth Rasmussen, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees Antonio Guterres and the 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, the same number as in 2007 and the highest since the early 1990s. 4.6 million people were newly displaced in 2008, with the biggest new displacement in the world in the Philippines, where 600,000 people fled fighting between the government and rebel groups. There were also massive new

displacements in Sudan, Kenya, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Pakistan, Somalia, Columbia, Sri Lanka and India. 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 compared to 2007 their total number Africa fell for the first time in a decade, as a result of returns in Uganda, DRC, Sudan, and Kenya.

### Protracted displacement in Europe



The report *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, and donor governments. 200 copies were distributed to governments, NGOs, European and UN agencies, and also to members of the Council of Europe's Committee on Migration, Refugees and Population (CMRP).

IDMC had an article based on the report entitled *Permanent temporality: In search of solutions for internally displaced people in Europe* published in June 2009 on Migration Online, a website focusing on migration issues in Central and Eastern Europe.

In June, IDMC attended a Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly debate on their report "Europe's forgotten people: protecting the human rights of long-term displaced persons". IDMC had provided significant input to the report, which was incorporated and acknowledged as valuable both in the report and during a meeting with the Council of Europe's CMRP. The report was adopted at the end of the debate and the Europe-wide Euronews TV channel ran a story on the report on a regular basis in the days after its adoption.

## World Bank initiative on internal displacement

In order to foster durable solutions for IDPs, IDMC is supporting a new initiative on internal displacement undertaken by the World Bank. IDMC's comprehensive country information and estimates of IDP numbers were used by the World Bank for a study to determine the focus of a possible response to internal displacement. In May, IDMC participated

*"IDMC highlighted the need to work towards durable solutions other than return to areas of origin, namely local integration and resettlement in a third location"*

in a one day meeting in Washington DC to inform the scoping study and programme direction, together with the Special Representative of the UNSG on the human rights of IDPs, as well as various UN agencies, World Bank departments, and the Danish Refugee Council. During the meeting, IDMC highlighted the need to address pro-

tracted situations for displacement, and to work towards durable solutions other than return to areas of origin, namely local integration in the place of displacement and resettlement in a third location. IDMC also underlined the importance of targeting vulnerable groups, and working to create jobs and skills, as well as providing affordable land and housing in addition to property restitution and compensation mechanisms.

## UNHCR annual consultations

IDMC co-led with UNCHR the session on IDPs at the agency's annual consultations with NGOs. The session's theme was 'Internal displacement situations: Getting the numbers and facts right together'. The aim was to identify the challenges of working together – among agencies on the one hand, and with governments on the other – to agree on numbers and on the situation and needs of IDP populations, and to propose ways forward, based on experience. This common analysis is essential both to mobilise protection and assistance to IDPs, and to ensure that the programmes developed take special vulnerabilities into account.

IDMC will invest in preparing next year's consultation with a view to influencing UNHCR and partner NGOs to incorporate IDP issues in the content of the main sessions to better reflect their importance alongside refugee issues, for example in situations of urban displacement, protracted situations and durable solutions.

## Natural disasters and forced displacement

IDMC, together with OCHA, presented a preliminary version of a study that estimated the number of people displaced by sudden-onset natural disasters in 2008.

The study found that at least 36 million people were displaced by sudden-onset natural disasters in 2008, and over 20 million of them were displaced by climate-related sudden-onset natural disasters such as floods and storms. The study also suggested future steps for monitoring the impacts of natural disasters on forced displacement in a systematic way, which have been presented to the IASC Task Force on Climate Change for discussion.

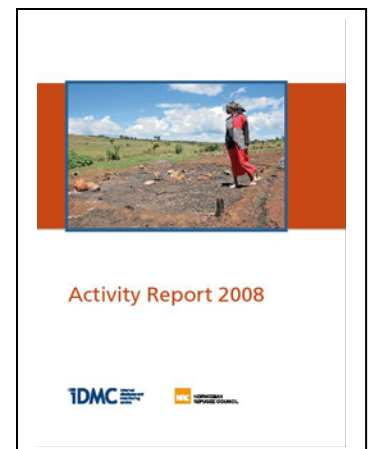
*"At least 36 million people were displaced by sudden-onset natural disasters in 2008, and over 20 million of them were displaced by climate-related sudden-onset natural disasters"*

IDMC made a presentation at the Global Humanitarian Forum, held in Geneva, whose theme was the human impact of climate change. IDMC's presentation was part of a panel on international law and displacement caused by climate change, which was, in turn, part of one of the Forum's main themes, 'Climate Change and Displacement of People.'

## IDMC Activity Report

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

In 2008, IDMC monitored the situation of IDPs in 52 countries in the world, identifying gaps in the response to their protection and assistance needs, documenting access to their rights and the particular protection risks they face due to factors such as their age, gender, and diversity.



IDMC provided extensive training programmes on the protection of IDPs and continued to support the work of the

protection cluster and the development of standards and guides. In particular, IDMC contributed the development of a methodology to identify the specific needs of displaced people in towns and cities, and provided analysis on issues of housing, land and property in situations of displacement.

## Thematic initiatives

### Urban displacement

In April, IDMC joined the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Task Force on Meeting Humanitarian Challenges in Urban Areas, led by UN-HABITAT. The Task Force will develop a strategy and an action plan on how to engage with humanitarian crises in urban areas to be reviewed by IASC member agencies in November 2009. IDMC is contributing its experience in profiling IDPs in urban settings and its knowledge of the nature of internal displacement in urban areas and the challenges this poses to the international community.

In May, IDMC presented its experience of profiling IDPs in urban settings at the Shelter Meeting, a twice-yearly global forum run by the Shelter Centre for the humanitarian shelter community. Participants included representatives from UN bodies, the Red Cross and Red Crescent movement, NGOs, academia and donor governments. IDMC's presentation highlighted the need for a coordinated approach to profiling IDPs in urban settings and the added value such exercises represent in the planning of shelter programmes.

### Profiling internally displaced populations

In May, IDMC presented the Guidance on Profiling Internally Displaced Persons at the Technical Workshop for ProCap Senior Protection Officers. The presentation focused on the importance of profiling exercises for protection purposes and highlighted good practices and challenges in their implementation. The 12 Senior Protection Officers participating in the workshop went on to exchange their experiences by means of case studies.

### Displaced children

As part of the Steering Committee for the Watchlist on Children and Armed Conflict, IDMC provided input to and reviewed a paper on the UN Security Council's efforts to protect children in armed conflict published in May. IDMC attended as an observer the annual Open Debate on Children and Armed Conflict in New York in April. IDMC also

supported a Watchlist mission to DRC, ensuring that Watchlist staff meet experts on issues of internal displacement and sexual violence there.

## Housing Land and Property (HLP)

### Council of Europe

IDMC provided inputs to the Rapporteur of the Council of Europe (CoE) Committee on Migration, Refugees and Population (CMRP) for a report entitled *Solving property issues for refugees and IDPs in Europe*. IDMC further suggested including a section on Cyprus and reference to a decision of the UN Committee for Human Rights on a property case in Croatia.

### Recommendation on adequate housing

The Commissioner for Human Rights of the CoE published a recommendation on adequate housing in June which, following IDMC's advocacy efforts, included a section on IDPs principally drafted by IDMC. The recommendation calls upon CoE member states to respect the right to adequate housing for vulnerable groups; and to include among these the 2.5 million IDPs in Europe.

*"The Commissioner's recommendation calls upon CoE member states to respect the right to adequate housing for vulnerable groups; and to include among these the 2.5 million IDPs in Europe"*

### San Remo training on human rights of IDPs

IDMC led a session on documentation issues based on the recently published *Protecting Internally Displaced Persons: Manual for law and policy makers* at the San Remo human rights course. 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. The course provided training to 35 government officials and parliamentarians working on property issues



# IDP Database and Media

## Website statistics April - June 2009

- 23,000 monthly visitors
- 38,000 monthly visits
- 69,000 downloads per month
- 5,800 subscribers

## Country Profile Updates

- Sri Lanka 1 May 2009
- Côte d'Ivoire 18 May 2009
- Somalia 20 May 2009
- Sudan 27 May 2009
- Cyprus 30 June 2009

All these and earlier updates are available on the IDP database at [www.internal-displacement.org](http://www.internal-displacement.org)

## News Alerts

- April 3 alerts 15 stories
- May 3 alerts 8 stories
- June 3 alerts 16 stories

Over 5,800 subscribers access alerts and weekly notifications from any country at:

<http://www.internal-displacement.org/subscribe>

## New country pages format

To accompany the launch of the Global Overview on May 2009, IDMC redesigned the website's country pages with a more user-friendly look:

1. The page's main text is split into three tabbed boxes: *At a glance*, *IDP News Alert* and *Latest*. *At a glance* provides a general insight of the country's IDP situation as of the end of 2008, *IDP News Alert* displays the most current news for the country, and *Latest* features excerpts from the last country profile update.
2. Situated beside the Internal Displacement Profile, the *Key Documents* provide important background material relevant to the country's IDP situation.
3. With the new country page search function, users can now search the database's thematic sections, envelopes and documents for particular issues.
4. To simplify user navigation, the *new documents* and *sources* pages have been merged under a single page, the *library*.
5. 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 screenshot shows the website interface for Cyprus. At the top, there are navigation tabs: 'Country Page', 'Library', 'Links', and 'Maps'. A search bar is located on the right. The main heading is 'CYPRUS: Prospects remain dim of political resolution to change situation of IDPs'. Below this, there are several sections: 'Country Statistics' with a photo of a Greek Cypriot family and text about their displacement; 'Country Statistics' with data on IDP figures, refugees, and population; 'At a glance', 'IDP News Alert', and 'Latest' tabs; 'Key Documents' with a list of reports and recommendations; 'Overview' with a summary of the situation; 'Previous Profile updates' with a dropdown menu; 'Maps' with a general map of Cyprus; 'Picture gallery' with a photo of displaced persons; 'News' with a list of recent news items; and 'Relevant Reports' with a report from the UN Secretary-General.

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# Monitoring and Advocacy

## AFRICA

### Côte d'Ivoire

In May, IDMC released a country update on Côte d'Ivoire. The overview highlighted the shortcomings of the return process, the lack of information about the decision of the IDPs to resettle elsewhere in the country or to integrate in the place to which they were displaced and the challenges ahead of the presidential elections in November 2009. Land disputes still represent a main obstacle to sustainable return and have caused new displacements. The continued presence of militias and the widespread availability of small arms constitute an added threat to long-term peace and stability.

### Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

Over the past months, IDMC has focused on engaging those responsible for IDP protection in DRC. In April, in a New York briefing by the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General in DRC, IDMC advocated for MONUC peacekeeping troops to take urgent measures to minimise displacement and reprisals against civilians in South Kivu Province. In May, at a meeting organised by the office of the Special Representative on Children and Armed Conflict, IDMC argued that joint protection teams set up by MONUC should monitor human rights violations against IDPs.

### Somalia

In April, IDMC/NRC organised a meeting to give Geneva-based NGOs working in Somalia first hand information of the political and humanitarian situation in Somalia. The Somali Ambassador to the UN was the chief guest and speaker. Participants including CARE International, ICRC, ACT and World Vision International gained a better understanding of the situation and the humanitarian needs of IDPs there.

In May, IDMC published an overview on Somalia focusing on security and humanitarian challenges in the light of the UN-sponsored peace talks in Djibouti. The peace agreement led to the election in Djibouti of a new president for Somalia by Somali parliamentarians in January 2009, and also to the withdrawal of Ethiopian troops from the country. However, despite the initial optimism, opposition groups and radical Islamist groups that control most of Somalia's South-Central Region have refused to recognise the new government.

In May, IDMC briefed the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office on the humanitarian situation, especially with regard to humanitarian space.

### Ethiopia

In June, IDMC made a field mission to Ethiopia to evaluate the extent of internal displacement and responses to it. IDMC visited IDPs in the Borena zone of Oromiya Region, and briefed the AU, OCHA, USAID, NGOs, and the Assistant Minister for Finance and Economic Development on the situation of IDPs there. The Minister is the government focal point for the national humanitarian community.

IDMC also took up the issue of IDPs at the highest level with the government through the national NGO African Rally for Peace and Development (ARPD). Through the mission and the ongoing monitoring and advocacy work, IDMC has managed to identify and work with a reputable national NGO to influence government to develop a policy on IDPs.



IDP children near Moyale, Ethiopia (IDMC, June 2009)

### Sudan

In May, IDMC published the Sudan country profile, which provides information on IDPs in five regions: Southern Sudan, Darfur, Transitional Areas (Abyei, Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile), Eastern states, and Khartoum and other northern states. In Darfur, some 317,000 people were newly displaced in 2008, taking the total number of IDPs to 2.7 million by January 2009. In the first three months of 2009 a further 65,000 people were displaced.

In Southern Sudan, an estimated four million IDPs and half a million refugees were displaced by the war between the north and the south. Although there has been significant return, inter-communal violence has caused new displacement, with 187,000 people newly displaced in 2008.

Tensions have remained high in the Transitional Areas. At the end of 2008, over 200,000 people remained internally displaced in Blue Nile State, and more than 100,000 in Southern Kordofan. In eastern Sudan, implementation of the Eastern Sudan Peace Agreement (ESPA) has been slow and by the end of 2008 there were still up to 420,000 people displaced within the region.

Khartoum continues to host about 1.2 million IDPs, mostly from the south. Most are looking to settle permanently in Khartoum, but their living conditions remain difficult.

## Zimbabwe

IDMC published an article in *Forced Migration Review's* issue on statelessness, highlighting the plight of farm workers of foreign descent in Zimbabwe. Many of them are doubly vulnerable: they have been displaced, or risk displacement, as a result of the fast-track land reform programme, and they are stateless or risk statelessness because their parents or grandparents came to what was then Southern Rhodesia and they do not fulfil the requirements of Zimbabwe's restrictive citizenship legislation.

## AMERICAS

### Colombia

IDMC made two submissions to treaty bodies advocating for the rights of IDPs, and one oral presentation. The first submission, in May, to the Committee on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (CESCR), presented developments in the displacement situation in Colombia since the Committee's last review in 2001, outlined concerns in relation to the economic, social and cultural rights of IDPs, and suggested questions for the Committee's forthcoming dialogue with the Government of Colombia. During an oral presentation at the Committee's Pre-Sessional Working Group IDMC suggested questions to be included in the list of issues prepared by the rapporteur.

In June, IDMC's submission to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination assessed the government's response for indigenous and afro-Colombian IDPs, drawing

on the recent decisions of the Colombian Constitutional Court for the protection of these minority groups. The document also highlighted that indigenous and afro-Colombian IDPs have a consistently lower enjoyment of rights than the rest of the IDP population, due to widespread structural and institutional discrimination. The submission offered questions for the Committee to ask the Government of Colombia.

## ASIA PACIFIC

### The Philippines

#### Field mission

In May, IDMC visited the Philippines for a mission focusing on the displacement situation in Mindanao. More than 750,000 people have been displaced in the southern region since the resurgence of the conflict between the government and the Muslim rebels of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) in August 2008. IDMC met government, UN, NGO and donor officials in Manila and Mindanao, and visited a number of evacuation centres (IDP camps) and relocation sites in Maguindanao and Shariff Kabunsuan in central Mindanao, where up to 80 per cent of the displaced are located.



People fleeing their homes with all the belongings they could embark on a local motorcycle taxi while the military are conducting sweeping operations, Mindanao, the Philippines (IDMC, May 2009)

#### Briefings to PCWG and UNHCR

In June IDMC advocated towards the Global Protection Cluster Working Group (PCWG) for stronger UN protection leadership and increased support to the protection monitoring group in Mindanao. IDMC recommended also the UNHCR Senior Protection Officer to focus on strengthening



protection monitoring mechanisms in Mindanao and developing a comprehensive protection strategy.

### Submission to CERD

IDMC submitted a report in June to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD), highlighting the needs of Mindanao's indigenous and Moro populations, who are disproportionately affected by conflict and displacement, and called on the government to do more to recognise and protect their right to ancestral land.

### Sri Lanka

IDMC released an update on Sri Lanka in May, which focused on the situation of over half a million IDPs in the country as the 26 year conflict was coming to an end. The update stressed that IDPs trapped in conflict zones in the north were

*"IDPs trapped in conflict zones in the north of Sri Lanka face serious violations of international humanitarian law by both the government and insurgents"*

facing serious violations of international humanitarian law by both the government and insurgents, as well as a massive humanitarian crisis. People who had managed to flee the conflict zones were facing different protection concerns, involving severe restrictions on their freedom of movement and a climate of fear in heavily militarised IDP camps.

The update also analysed the protection and humanitarian situations of IDPs elsewhere in Sri Lanka. These included returnee populations in the Eastern Province who were at high risk of being displaced again due to insecurity and violence, and IDPs in the western Puttalam district who had been displaced for 19 years. The update also noted some of the constraints and challenges facing humanitarian agencies seeking to assist the displaced in Sri Lanka.

## EUROPE

### Azerbaijan

IDMC made written submissions in May 2009 on the situation of IDPs in Azerbaijan to the Committee for the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women and the Human Rights Committee. These Committees will meet in July 2009 to examine Azerbaijan's compliance with the corresponding covenants.

### Cyprus

IDMC published a country update on Cyprus, where up to 201,000 people remain displaced 35 years after the conflict. This update was based on information gathered during a fact-finding mission in March 2009. While IDPs enjoy similar living conditions and access to services as those who were not displaced, they still cannot enjoy their property rights or return to their homes due to the absence of a political resolution to the conflict.

IDMC made submissions on the situation of IDPs in Cyprus to the Human Rights Council's Universal Periodic Review and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR). In its concluding observations issued in May 2009, the CESCR took up the issue of conferment of displaced person status that IDMC raised in its submission and urged the Government to adopt effective measures to end the discriminatory treatment of children of women with displaced person status. The Cyprus UPR is due in November.

### Serbia and Kosovo

In May, IDMC went on a mission to Serbia and Kosovo, to assess the impact of Kosovo's declaration of independence on the situation of IDPs from Kosovo displaced in Serbia or within Kosovo and their prospects for durable solutions. The mission revealed that access to documentation, adequate housing and property restitution are the main obstacles to durable solutions. Despite the radical stance of their politicians, Serbs who remained in Kosovo have adopted a pragmatic approach and interact frequently with Kosovo authorities. Efforts to facilitate local integration of IDPs have progressed since independence. IDMC also prepared briefing documents for the RSG on the human rights of IDPs prior to his visit to Serbia and Kosovo in June, and for the Council of Europe's Rapporteur on solving property issues for refugees and IDPs in Europe.



IDPs in a collective centre, Serbia (IDMC, May 2009)

## Turkey

### Submission to the European Community

IDMC in June submitted a brief to the European Community's informal consultations for the Progress Report on Turkey and participated in informal consultations in Brussels, in order to share concerns regarding the situation of IDPs in Turkey.

### Conference on internal displacement in Van

On 27<sup>th</sup> June, IDMC participated in an international conference held by the Turkish Economic and Social Studies Foundation (TESEV) in the south eastern province of Van. The purpose of this conference was to examine government responses to internal displacement in Turkey, particularly the progress of the pilot Van Action Plan which seeks to address IDP concerns. The conference involved participants from civil society, UN bodies and government. IDMC presented a paper "Internal displacement: Six ways civil society organisations and national and local authorities can improve IPD protection and rights". While in Turkey, IDMC visited IDPs and returnees, a national NGO in Van for the protection of women, and a lawyer involved in helping IDPs obtain compensation from the government

## MIDDLE EAST

### Yemen

In April, IDMC undertook a field mission to Yemen, where an estimated 100,000 people remained internally displaced as a result of the Sa'ada conflict, including some who had gone back to their places of origin. IDMC visited two IDP sites in Sa'ada city and several IDP communities in Saa'na. During the mission, IDMC consulted with several actors (WFP, UNHCR, UNICEF, INGOs and national NGOs, local Governorate authorities and media) on issues of displacement.



An IDP camp of the northern Saada city, Yemen (IDMC, May 2009)

### Israel

In June, IDMC undertook a mission to Israel to hear the concerns of people and their relatives who lost their homes in 1948, and of Bedouin communities living in villages considered as illegal by the Israeli government. IDMC also met government officials, lawyers and service providers as well as international actors.



Member of the local council of unrecognised village of Al-Grain, southern Israel, shows his tribal land on a map, which has been lost since displacement some 60 years ago (IDMC, June 2009)

Despite the length of displacement, there is a strong desire to return to villages and land of origin, or to receive fair compensation for lost properties. At the same time, there seems to be no meaningful initiative on the government's part to find a solution to protracted displacement.

IDMC shared these findings with the Offices of the RSG on the human rights of IDPs and of the Special Rapporteur on Adequate Housing. A picture gallery showing the precarious conditions of Bedouin living in the south of Israel is also available online at [www.internal-displacement.org/pictures/israel](http://www.internal-displacement.org/pictures/israel)

*"Despite the length of displacement in Israel, there is a strong desire to return to villages of origin or to receive fair compensation for lost properties"*



# Training activities

## Afghanistan

Title	<b>Training workshop on the protection of IDPs</b>
Location	Kabul, Afghanistan
Date	7-9 June
Participants	Ministry of Refugee and Repatriation (MoRR) Ministries of the Interior, Education, Rural Rehabilitation and Development, Public Health The Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority The Independent Directorate of Local Governance The Central Statistics Office of Afghanistan Representatives of the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission The Afghan Red Crescent Society
Number	40

The workshop was organised jointly with NRC in Afghanistan, on behalf of the National IDP Task Force, and with the support of UNHCR and OCHA Displacement and Protection Support Section. The workshop was part of the National IDP Task Force's strategy, and served to train and support Afghan authorities, particularly the Ministry of Refugee and Repatriation, to strengthen the government's ability and capacity to respond to situations of forced internal displacement and to provide tools and support on the search for durable solutions.

During the workshop, participants reviewed important concepts and tools relating to the protection of IDPs. Participants reviewed and mapped benchmarks for the implementation in Afghanistan of international mandates and responsibilities, including the Framework for National Responsibility towards IDPs, which was translated into Dari.

Follow-up activities planned for later in the year include the extension of the training to provincial bodies and an audit of the national legal and policy framework and its adequacy to the protection of IDPs and durable solutions.



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

## Central African Republic

Title	<b>Training workshop on the protection of IDPs and the Great Lakes Stability Pact</b>
Location	Bangui, Central African Republic
Date	30 June – 1 July
Participants	National authorities and civil society organisations
Number	26

IDMC conducted a training workshop for national authorities and civil society organisations in the Central African Republic (CAR), as part of a process to support the implementation of the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region. The workshop, organised jointly with UNHCR Bangui, targeted relevant line ministries (Social Affairs, Justice, Territorial Administration, Plan), the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and Good Governance, and national NGOs. Three deputies of the National Assembly were also present.

The training was held in advance of the regional workshop to be held in Nairobi in July on the protection of IDPs under the Great Lakes Pact. It aimed to prepare the contribution of CAR to this event by reviewing the legal framework relating to IDPs, including the Protocols of the Great Lakes Pact relating to IDPs and returnees. Participants also 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 the Central African Republic, and 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.

Follow-up activities will be identified in consultation with UNHCR, the Protection Cluster in Bangui and the National Standing Committee, in the light of the recommendations adopted at the regional workshop in Nairobi.



Training participants prepare recommendations to help the national committee for the management of protection of IDPs, Bangui, Central African Republic (IDMC, June 2009)

## Sweden

Title	<b>Training workshop on the protection of IDPs</b>
Location	Harnösand, Sweden
Date	15-18 June
Participants	SIDA-sponsored organisations
Number	11

IDMC co-facilitated a training workshop on the protection of IDPs for staff members of NGOs and other international institutions. The objective of the workshop was to enhance the capacity of NGOs to better protect and assist IDPs by implementing the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement.

The training reviewed the legal and institutional framework applicable to the protection of IDPs. Participants were also trained 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 to national protection stakeholders.

## Financial situation

### Thanks to our donors!

We would like to particularly thank Australia's AusAID, UK's DFID, Sweden's SIDA, the Canadian DFAIT, USA's USAID, Tides Foundation, the Dutch MFA, the Swiss FDFA, the Liechtenstein MFA and OCHA for their contributions pledged or received in 2009.

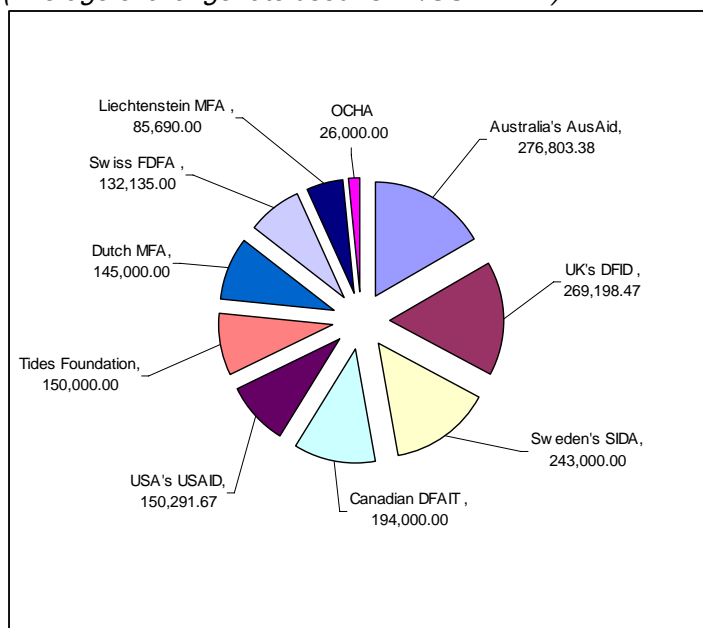
### Contributions and expenditures

#### As of 30<sup>th</sup> of June 2009:

Budget 2009:	<b>\$ 2,940,000</b>
Funds received:	<b>\$ 849, 000</b>
Funds pledged and funds received:	<b>\$ 1,570,000</b>
Expenditure:	<b>\$ 1,031,000</b>
% 2009 budget pledged/received:	<b>57%</b>

#### Pledged/received as of 30 June 2009 per donor (in USD)

(Average exchange rate used: CHF/USD: 1.14)



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