

Quarterly Update

October - December 2009

This Quarterly Update covers the activities of the Geneva-based Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) between 01 October and 31 December 2009. It is also available to be read online or downloaded at 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 on the Agenda

African Union

At a three-day forum for civil society organisations organised by the African Union (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 International Committee of the Red Cross (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.

In December, IDMC presented a second draft of the guide at the Standing Committee meeting of the AU Economic, Social and Cultural Council (ECOSOCC), the civil society organ of the AU. The Standing Committee endorsed the guide, and its President will present a final version to the AU Ordinary Summit in January 2010 for endorsement.

Meanwhile, on the occasion of a session of the AU Labour and Social Affairs Commission, IDMC briefed the US Ambassador to the AU on its work with regard to the AU IDP Draft Convention. A follow-up meeting was held with the Political Affairs Officer at the US Embassy to the AU in Addis Ababa.

Including IDPs in peace monitoring

In November, IDMC started discussion with the Peace and Security Council of the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) to promote the mainstreaming of IDP issues in its work. IDMC met IGAD's Addis Ababa-based Conflict Early Warning Network (CEWARN) and Capacity Building Against Terrorism (ICPAT) team, and encouraged them to incorporate IDP monitoring. IDMC aims to continue to engage these institutions in 2010.

International Review of the Red Cross

The recent issue of the International Review of the Red Cross focuses on displacement. IDMC contributed to the volume with the article Internal displacement: global trends in conflict induced displacement. In the volume, articles emphasize that whether within or across borders, the displacement of persons remains a pressing humanitarian concern. The editor states that "Tackling the problem of internal displacement in all its dimensions requires a huge concerted effort at both national and international levels". In November 2009 the Red Cross Movement adopted guidelines that highlight the strengths and added value of the Movement in providing comprehensive response to displacement crisis.

Policy guidance

Housing, land and property

An IDMC article published in November in the Displacement Solutions newsletter described the work of the housing, land and property (HLP) sub-group of the Global Protection Cluster Working Group. The article proposed closer cooperation between the global protection and early recovery clusters, to improve and coordinate their respective HLP initiatives. It also called for OHCHR and OCHA to resume their participation in the sub-group.

IDMC funded and supervised the translation into French and Spanish of an HLP Checklist for Humanitarian Coordinators and Protection Cluster Leads to which it had contributed through the global protection and early recovery clusters. The checklist was distributed in three languages at a Geneva workshop organised in December for UN Humanitarian and Resident Coordinators.



Internally displaced man in a shared kitchen in a collective centre in Azerbaijan, November 2009.

Profiling and urban displacement

IDMC contributed to the finalisation of a report on meeting humanitarian challenges in urban areas, which was submitted to the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Working Group at their November session. The report recommended ongoing mapping of the experience and expertise in urban areas of IASC members and other agencies, the collation of experiences from the field and the sharing of knowledge through a new page on the OneResponse website.

In December, IDMC participated in the UN High Commissioner for Refugee's Dialogue on Protection Challenges, which focused on urban settings. IDMC helped formulate recommendations, including on 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.

IDMC, the Danish Refugee Council and UNHCR selected and briefed a Profiling Adviser to support inter-agency IDP profiling exercises in the field. This followed a 2008 UNHCR feasibility study recommending the creation of a Joint IDP Profiling Service.

Internally displaced children

IDMC engaged with UNICEF to advocate for increased programming on internally displaced children in the Caucasus. As a core member of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee's Child Protection Working Group, IDMC helped develop assessment tools for child friendly spaces (CFSs) and contributed to the development of a matrix for the rapid assessment of child protection needs in emergency settings.

IDMC also advocated for the need to support education for displaced children in emergencies in a special New York session organised by the UN SRSG for Children and Armed Conflict. The importance of IDMC interventions was underlined by various NGOs present at the meeting.

IDMC continued to serve on the advisory team of the Watch-list on Children and Armed Conflict and contributed to a project to provide formal assessment, feedback, and revision of the RSG on IDPs' checklist to identify the needs and vulnerabilities of displaced children.

In November, IDMC undertook a field mission to Turkey to gather information for a report on education for internally displaced children.

Website and Media

Website statistics October-December 2009

- 138,000 visits in the trimester
- 79,000 visitors in the trimester
- 95,000 downloads in the trimester
- 5,900 subscribers

Updated maps

- October: Russian Federation (in English and Russian)
- November: Nigeria
- December: Côte d'Ivoire (in English and French)

These maps are available at www.internal-displacement.org/maps

News alerts and press releases

Four news alerts including 16 stories were published between October and December, and IDMC published four press releases, on Côte d'Ivoire (in English and French), the Philippines and the African Union Convention.

Over 5,900 subscribers access alerts and receive notifications of new reports on countries of their choice, after subscribing at <http://www.internal-displacement.org/subscribe>.

Monitoring and Advocacy

Country Profile Updates

The profiles of 17 countries were updated between October and December:

- 9 October Philippines
- 12 October Russian Federation
- 20 October Burundi
- 26 October Turkey
- 10 November Sri Lanka
- 19 November Nigeria
- 1 December Israel
- 2 December Pakistan
- 8 December Guatemala
- 9 December Timor-Leste
- 10 December Somalia
- 21 December Chad
- 22 December Central African Republic
- 23 December Mexico
- 29 December Serbia
- 30 December Occupied Palestinian Territory
- 30 December Côte d'Ivoire

All these and earlier updates are available on the IDP database at www.internal-displacement.org

AFRICA

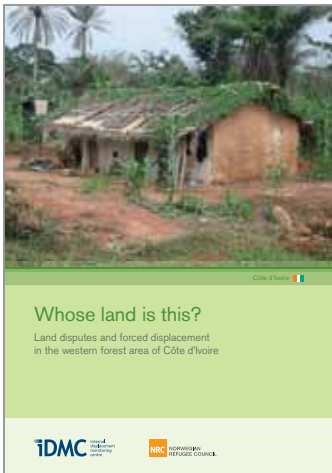
Central African Republic

In December, IDMC published an update of the Central African Republic (CAR) profile. The update found that clashes between the army and a splinter rebel group, and attacks against civilians by criminal gangs, have caused new internal displacement. As of October 2009, the number of IDPs was estimated at over 162,000, including over 73,000 people who were trying to return to their homes but had not yet found durable solutions for return.

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International peacekeeping forces in CAR have had little impact in areas of internal displacement because they have been deployed in small numbers and have been unable to engage criminal gangs. The latest wave of fighting high-lighted the fragility of the peace process and raised serious concerns about stability in the lead-up to the presidential elections to be held in 2010.

Côte d'Ivoire



In November and December, IDMC and the NRC office in Côte d'Ivoire launched a report on land disputes and forced displacement in Western Côte d'Ivoire. The report, *Whose land is this?* Land disputes and forced displacement in the western forest area of Côte d'Ivoire, warned that a land reform programme designed to formalise customary land rights may compromise durable solutions for IDPs, unless certain legal provisions and

procedures are adapted to their specific situation. IDMC also recommended that the numerous land disputes arising in protected forests, where many IDPs had plantations, are resolved through global rather than ad-hoc solutions. The report was presented to a number of ministries including the Ministries of Agriculture and National Reconciliation, local government officials, and Côte d'Ivoire's international partners at a meeting opened by the Minister of Solidarity and War Victims in Abidjan on 10 November.

In December, IDMC published a country update on Côte d'Ivoire, where many of the several hundred thousand people displaced by the conflict in 2002 have returned home. There are, however, no comprehensive mechanisms to monitor the durability and scope of these return movements. The international community has recognised that obstacles to durable solutions include continuing insecurity, rampant criminality, human rights abuses and, especially in the west, longstanding land disputes.

Burundi

IDMC published in October a country update on Burundi, where up to 100,000 IDPs remain in sites in the north and centre of the country over ten years after fleeing their original homes, despite the marked improvement of the security situation. One of the main concerns highlighted in the update is the lack of land security in IDP sites. Promising government initiatives to foster durable solutions for IDPs include the drafting of a comprehensive land law, the construction of "rural integrated villages" where IDPs and other vulnerable people can resettle, and the inclusion of IDPs within the National Strategy for the Socio-Economic Reintegration of People Affected by Conflict.

Chad

In December, IDMC published a country profile update for Chad. The update found that 168,000 people were internally displaced in eastern Chad in September 2009, as a result of conflict and human rights abuses related to tensions between Chad and Sudan, internal armed conflict, and inter-ethnic attacks against civilians.

Despite the presence of UN and European Union peace-keepers, and repeated attempts to resolve internal and international conflicts, 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. Since 2008,

between 20,000 and 25,000 people have returned to their villages in the face of food insecurity and poverty in IDP sites, but they have gone back to very unstable conditions. For most IDPs in eastern Chad, return is not yet a viable option.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

In November, with the support of NRC's office in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), IDMC briefed the Office of the RSG on the human rights of IDPs on the status of the implementation of several UN experts' recommendations to improve the human rights situation in eastern DRC. The main points included the lack of progress on the implementation of national obligations under the Great Lakes Pact's Protocol on IDPs, the need for the National Election Commission to adopt provisions to ensure the registration of IDPs as voters for the 2010 local elections, and the importance of supporting community-based land commissions to enable IDPs and others to access legal counselling on land. The Office of the RSG reported that many of IDMC's points would be included in the next experts' report to the UN Human Rights Council to be published in March 2010.

Zimbabwe

IDMC conducted a fact-finding mission to Zimbabwe in November and December, focusing on new situations of displacement (mostly caused by ongoing farm invasions) as well as on the situation of people displaced in previous years (mostly as a result of political violence, urban evictions, and Zimbabwe's fast-track land reform programme).

IDMC's advocacy during 2009 had contributed to the activation of the Protection Cluster in Zimbabwe and to the first-ever IDP assessment there, conducted jointly by the government and the UN in August 2009. On the basis of information collected during this field mission, IDMC will continue to advocate for a more informed and more comprehensive response to the IDP crisis in Zimbabwe.

IDMC wrote also a briefing paper on IDPs and returnees in Zimbabwe prior to a three-day mission by the UN Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs.



IDPs in their community herbal garden in the Nyamhunga settlement near Kariba, Zimbabwe (IDMC, Dec 2009).

Ethiopia

IDMC lobbied OCHA Ethiopia to include training on the Guiding Principles in the 2010 Protection Cluster strategic meeting in Ethiopia. OCHA is now covering conflict displacement in Ethiopia in its monthly bulletin as a result of IDMC's advocacy.

At a meeting with the Conciliation Resources on the Somalia peace process, IDMC made sure that the issue of IDPs was well covered by stakeholders, including the UK government, DFID and Somali Diaspora leaders.

Nigeria

In November, IDMC updated its profile on Nigeria, which highlighted the recurring nature of internal displacement in the country and the lack of comprehensive data on IDPs and national policies to address it. Violent competition for land, political power and oil wealth have led to multiple localised conflicts and substantial groups of IDPs across the country, including in the Niger Delta and north-central States. Mounting poverty, low levels of education and youth alienation have also contributed to the frequent occurrence of violence. Nigeria's signature of the African Union Convention on IDPs could provide an opportunity for the government to adopt a comprehensive approach to the continuing IDP situations in the country.

Somalia

The updated Somalia profile highlighted the deteriorating humanitarian situation and increasing vulnerability of IDPs caused by the prevailing political crises and insecurity. The report warned that the humanitarian situation was deteriorating in the face of donor funding cuts, and also highlighted how parties to the Somali conflict continue violating international human rights and humanitarian law by recruiting child soldiers and failing to protect civilians.

... unless the political and security situation improves significantly, the AU IDP Convention that Somalia ratified will be difficult to implement

IDMC's analysis also warned that unless the political and security situation improves significantly, the AU IDP Convention that Somalia ratified will be difficult to implement.

The report was received by the humanitarian community working in Somalia, Somali government officials, and the media. The Somalia Minister

of Planning and International Cooperation concurred with IDMC that any cut in donor funding would be felt by vulnerable groups and especially IDPs.

IDMC highlighted the situation of IDPs and others vulnerable groups at a Conciliation Resources event at a British parliamentary meeting on the Somalia peace process. Among attendants were academics, researchers, UK government officials, DFID and Somali diaspora leaders.

THE AMERICAS

Colombia

In November IDMC conducted a research mission to Colombia, including Bogotá and the northern departments of Norte de Santander, Magdalena and Cesar. In Bogotá, IDMC held meetings with a variety of parties working on internal displacement, including representatives of the government, NGOs, UN agencies, and academics. The information gathered in this mission will be used to inform a special report as well as the next update of the country profile.



Kankuamo homes built by Government for IDPs, Colombia (IDMC, Dec 2009).

Guatemala

In December, IDMC published the update for Guatemala. While the conflict ended in Guatemala almost a decade ago, the hundreds of thousands who were displaced still await justice and reparations. Taking stock of the current situation of crime and violence and the lack of justice and accountability, the update also emphasised the importance of post-conflict state-building in preventing new displacements.

Mexico

In December, IDMC published the update for Mexico, which described the situation of people internally displaced years ago by the Chiapas conflict, and also identified new displacements linked to religious violence and discrimination in the departments of Oaxaca, Guerrero, and Chiapas.

ASIA PACIFIC

Pakistan

IDMC updated the Pakistan country profile in December. In 2009, the government launched successive military offensives across several districts of North West Frontier Province (NWFP) and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), which caused the largest population movement in the country since it was created in 1947.

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; in early July there were between 2.7 and 3.5 million IDPs in NWFP alone, but most were anxious to return to their home areas as

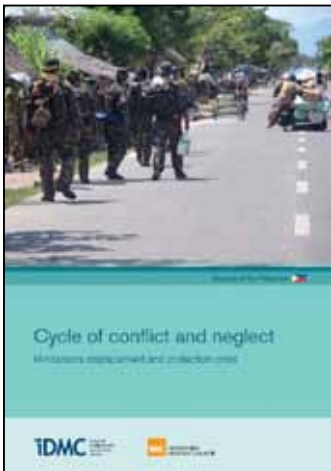
soon as fighting had moved on, and in November the UN estimated that the number still displaced had fallen to 1.25 million people. However, conditions facing many returnees had not allowed them to become self-reliant again. Problems with access to conflict areas and wider insecurity were hampering humanitarian efforts, and in November the UN applied stringent restrictions on the operations of international staff in response to deadly attacks in Peshawar, Rawalpindi and Islamabad.

Sri Lanka

In November, IDMC published an update of the Sri Lanka profile. Its main focus was on the situation of more than 280,000 people displaced between October 2008 and June 2009 by the armed conflict between government forces and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) which ended in May 2009.

The large majority of these IDPs remained in closed military-run internment camps in Vavuniya, Mannar, Jaffna and Trincomalee. The update highlighted the overcrowded conditions in the camps, where humanitarian access was limited and freedom of movement was restricted. It also found that, in spite of the end of the conflict, several thousand people displaced since before 2008 had still not returned to their areas of origin in Jaffna and Trincomalee, which had been designated as "High Security Zones". In addition, over 60,000 Muslim IDPs from the north and north-west who were displaced by the LTTE in 1990 were still living in displacement in Puttalam.

The Philippines



In October, IDMC published a report entitled *Cycle of conflict and neglect: Mindanao's displacement and protection crisis*, on the IDP situation in Mindanao in the southern Philippines, where between 330,000 and 400,000 people remained displaced as a result of the armed conflict between the government and the rebels of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF). After the collapse of peace talks led them to re-new fighting in August 2008,

almost a million people were forced from their homes.

The report highlighted the extremely difficult living conditions in the overcrowded evacuation centres where the majority of Mindanao's IDPs sought refuge. Most displaced families were struggling to meet their basic needs with shelter, water and sanitation conditions particularly inadequate. In majority-Muslim areas where most IDPs are concentrated, civilians including IDPs have risked abuses by the army, which has described them as the "enemy reserve force". Despite the ending of large-scale hostilities in July, most IDPs have been afraid to return home, and many have seen their homes and sources of income destroyed.

The report urged the international community not to forget these IDPs while attention was focused on the victims of successive devastating typhoons. It recommended the UN designate a Humanitar-

ian Coordinator to strengthen the overall humanitarian and protection response and to lead the international response in Mindanao, and a protection-mandated agency to lead the protection cluster in the country. In November, the Philippines Resident Coordinator was designated as Humanitarian Coordinator.

In November, IDMC published an updated profile for the country. While displacement in central Mindanao due to renewed fighting between the government and the MILF remained the main focus of the update, it also covered issues linked to the government's fight against other armed groups such as the Abu Sayaff in western Mindanao and the communist New People's Army throughout the country.

Timor-Leste

In December, IDMC published a country update on Timor-Leste. Three and a half years after the 2006 crisis and the displacement of up to 150,000 people, only around 100 families remain in a few transitional shelters in the capital Dili. The last of the 65 IDP camps were closed during 2009 and its inhabitants returned home or relocated elsewhere in the country.

While very few IDPs were reported to face obstacles to return, the report noted that a lack of accurate data gathered in post-return monitoring made it difficult to assess the extent to which returnees were able to achieve durable solutions. Returnees reportedly face the same challenges as other citizens in accessing employment, services and infrastructure in one of the poorest countries in the world, but they also continue to struggle to retrieve their housing, land and property or get compensation for property lost.

In February 2009, an estimated 3,500 houses remained destroyed and uninhabitable, and the majority of these belonged to returned IDPs. Moreover, access to justice for displacement-related violations remains limited, and few of those responsible for the 2006 violence and forced displacement have been prosecuted. The report concluded that while significant progress had been made towards the achievement of solutions for IDPs, they were clearly not yet sustainable and secure.

EUROPE

Azerbaijan and Georgia

IDMC presented the conclusions of its report *Protracted Internal Displacement in Europe: Current Trends and Ways Forward* at seminars in Azerbaijan and Georgia in November. Conclusions from the seminar in Georgia fed into the human rights dialogue between the EU and Georgia in December 2009, while the seminar in Azerbaijan facilitated dialogue between government, UN, NGO and IDP representatives. In both countries, IDMC took the opportunity to meet government officials, representatives of UN agencies, inter-national organisations and local NGOs to collect information on the current situation of IDPs.

Cyprus

IDMC made a written submission on problems facing IDPs in Cyprus to the UN's Universal Periodic Review (UPR) Working Group in early 2009. The main issue raised in the sub-mission concerned discrimination facing children of internally displaced women trying to ac-

cess benefits. UN member states brought up this issue at the UPR session for Cyprus in late 2009 during their oral statements, and the UPR Working Group recommended in its final report published in December 2009 that the Cypriot government ensure equal treatment of all children of displaced persons.

Armenia

A mission to Armenia in November investigated the current situation of IDPs displaced by the conflict with Azerbaijan and the 1988 earthquake. IDMC met government officials, local and international NGOs assisting IDPs, representatives of UN agencies, IDPs who returned home and IDPs who have taken up residence in their area of displacement. While locating IDPs was difficult and information on their situation scarce, the main issues facing IDPs whom IDMC met included inadequate housing, unemployment, physical insecurity and limited access to land and health care.



Armenia IDPs who have been living in a government-provided domik (iron container) since being displaced by the 1988 earthquake, Vanadzor (IDMC, Nov 2009).

Serbia

In December, IDMC published an updated profile focusing on the situation of displaced people from Kosovo living in Serbia. A separate profile was published in January on the situation of people displaced within Kosovo. The Serbia overview reported the limited return options to Kosovo and the improvement, although slow and ad hoc, of support to local integration. It underlines the dire situations of Roma IDPs whose limited enjoyment of rights are compounded by their lack of personal documents and their harsh living conditions in informal settlements with hardly any assistance.

Russian Federation

IDMC published an update on internal displacement in the Russian Federation in October. The update highlighted that up to 15 years after being displaced, IDPs and returnees still lack stable incomes and some continue to face difficulty in obtaining and recovering documents. This lack of documents limits IDPs' chances of receiving property compensation, utilities subsidies, a full pension and other social benefits, and of being able to conduct legal transactions.

Most IDPs who returned to their area of origin continue to live in inadequate temporary accommodation because government promises of permanent housing failed to materialise and the compensation programme for lost property has been largely ineffective. Continued monitoring of IDPs and returnees is needed to ensure they can increasingly enjoy their rights on a par with their non-displaced neighbours.

THE MIDDLE EAST

Israel

IDMC published in November an update on Israel, following a fact-finding mission in June. The update described the various waves of people who have been displaced since the establishment of the State of Israel. One of the main concerns highlighted in the update is the loss of original land following displacement, and the various national laws and policies which made this land government property.

As the main displacement movements occurred over 60 years ago, most of the people included in this update are in fact the children and grandchildren of people who were displaced. The update offers a summary of current concerns in Israel in four accessible categories, as part of an IDMC multi-year effort to improve the user-friendliness of its information.

Occupied Palestinian Territory

In December, IDMC published the updated profile on the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT). The profile underlined the continuing Israeli policies causing displacement in the OPT and undermining the viability of a two-state solution. It highlighted the precarity of the civilian population in Gaza due to the ongoing blockade, which has prevented reconstruction efforts since the offensive in December 2008 and January 2009.

There has been no comprehensive registration of IDPs in OPT. The Palestinian NGO Badil estimated that approximately 129,000 people had been displaced since 1967, and an estimated additional 100,000 people were displaced in the Gaza conflict, of whom more than 20,000 were still displaced at the end of 2009.

Turkey

In October, IDMC published the profile update of Turkey. There are around one million IDPs in Turkey who continue to face protracted displacement, with many obstacles in the way of durable solutions. Prevailing insecurity in south-eastern Turkey, the continuing presence of village guard militias and of mines, and under-development continue to bar their return. Integration in urban areas is fraught with difficulties in the absence of targeted assistance, as IDPs, mostly of Kurdish origin, face socio-economic marginalisation and discrimination. Though the government has taken notable steps to address the internal displacement situation, continued improvements are needed in the response to protracted displacement.

... IDPs, mostly of Kurdish origin, face socio-economic marginalisation and discrimination

Yemen

Between October and December, IDMC undertook numerous informal advocacy initiatives on the developing displacement situation in Yemen. The UN country team estimated that over 175,000 people were internally displaced, and over 800,000 affected by the conflict, at the end of 2009. IDMC briefed numerous UNHCR staff deployed to Yemen, and provided information to other humanitarian actors.

Training activities

Central African Republic

Title	Workshop on integrating the IDP protocols of the Great Lakes Pact in CAR
Location	Bangui, Central African Republic
Dates	1-2 October 2009
Participants	Members of the National Standing Committee for IDPs in CAR Members of the Protection Cluster
Number	35 participants

UNHCR and the National Standing Committee for IDPs in CAR organised a national workshop to follow up the regional workshop held in Nairobi to discuss the integration of the IDP Protocol and the Property Protocol of the Great Lakes Pact into national laws and policies (see Quarterly Update July-September 2009). The workshop, led by IDMC, targeted about 35 people representing national and international institutions in CAR, including the relevant ministries, international organisations and national NGOs.

The objective of the workshop was to design an action plan for the integration of the Great Lakes Pact and its provisions relating to the protection of IDPs and property rights into national laws and policies, based on the recommendations of the regional Nairobi workshop. A multi-year workplan was devised, to be based on an audit of national laws and policies and their compliance with the Protocols and the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement.

The workshop also gave participants the chance to exchange views on the development of the AU Convention on the protection of IDPs and the upcoming AU special summit on refugees and displaced persons.



Participants discuss the integration of the IDP Protocol into national laws and policies (IDMC, Oct 2009).

Uganda Human Rights Commission

Title	IDP Protection Training Workshop for the Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC)
Location	Gulu, Uganda
Dates	09 to 13 November 2009
Participants	Commissioners, national directors, regional officers, legal and investigations officers from Kampala and seven regional offices of the UHRC; one NRC legal officer
Number	28 participants from the UHRC and one NGO staff member

Within the context of the joint IDMC and Brookings/Bern project for national human rights institutions, IDMC organised and conducted an IDP protection workshop for UHRC officials and staff in charge of IDP policy and operations, to enhance the UHRC's knowledge and skills in the protection and promotion of IDPs' rights in Uganda.

The training included seven IDMC modules on IDP protection based on international and regional standards, with an emphasis on durable solutions and on the role of the UHRC in advocacy and assistance. Representatives of UNHCR, OHCHR, UNICEF and the UN Population Fund participated as leads in the Uganda protection cluster, and staff of NGOs promoting IDP rights. NRC Uganda supported the organisation and implementation of the workshop.

Visits were organised to IDP transit areas and camps scheduled for phase-out, during which the UHRC held group discussions with IDP representatives and community leaders. The training workshop was concluded with a half-day planning session facilitated by the UHRC, which resulted in a UHRC framework strategy to protect the rights of IDPs.

“IDMC training on the protection of IDPs was a great support to the Uganda Human Rights Commission. The workshop was a unique opportunity for the Commission and its staff to review the normative framework for the protection of IDPs, discuss current protection concerns affecting IDPs in the country and reflect on the Commission's response. IDMC training methodology and materials, and IDP protection expertise were greatly appreciated.”

Mr. Med S.K. Kaggwa
Chairman, Uganda Human Rights
Commission

IDMC's Financial situation

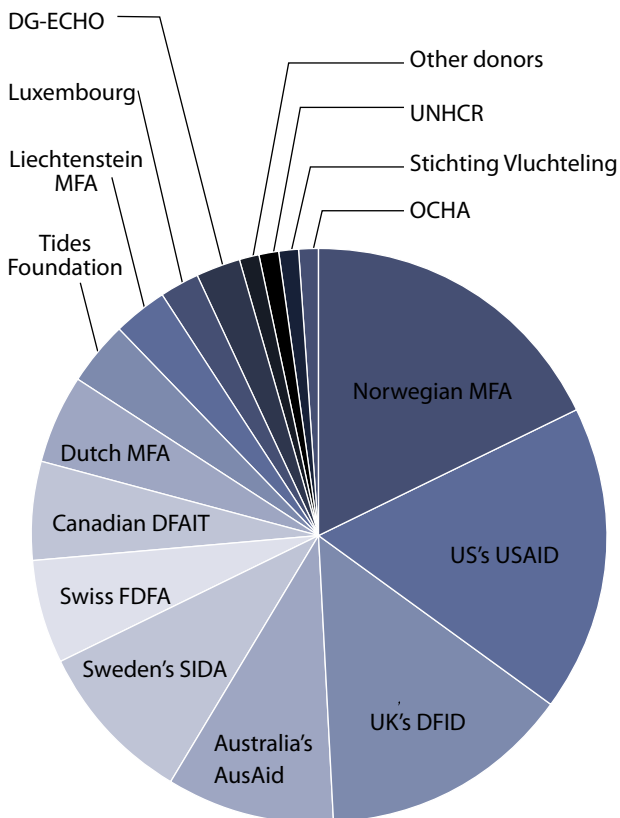
Financial situation as of 31 December

Funds received or pledged	\$2,900,000
% 2009 budget pledged/received	100%
Expenditure	\$2,900,000

Thanks to our donors!

We would like to particularly thank the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), USA's USAID, the UK's DFID, Australia's AusAID, Sweden's SIDA, the Swiss FDFA, Canada's 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 contributions pledged or received in 2009.

Funds pledged or received as of 31 December



Donor consultation

IDMC held a consultation with its donors in November to present and discuss its strategy and plans for 2010.

Under the umbrella of its goal of contributing to improving national and international responses to situations of internal displacement, IDMC has identified four strategic objectives for 2010. Two of these objectives remain similar to last year's objectives:

- Inform, influence and support national and international protection responses to specific situations of conflict-induced internal displacement.
- Inform and influence the development and promotion of law, policy, guides and standards on internal displacement.

Two additional objectives reflect IDMC's efforts to improve its communication activities and contribute to discussions on internal displacement due natural disasters.

- Increase media knowledge of IDMC and ensure that IDMC's expertise and products reach appropriate stake-holders through increased visibility and accessibility.
- Contribute to an adequate response to the needs of populations displaced by natural disasters and promote respect for their rights and durable solutions to their displacement.

Ongoing activities will represent a budget of \$3,100,000 while further \$400,000 will be sought to cover new activities, in particular in the field of profiling and natural disasters. The Appeal for 2010 will provide details of the activities and budget.

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