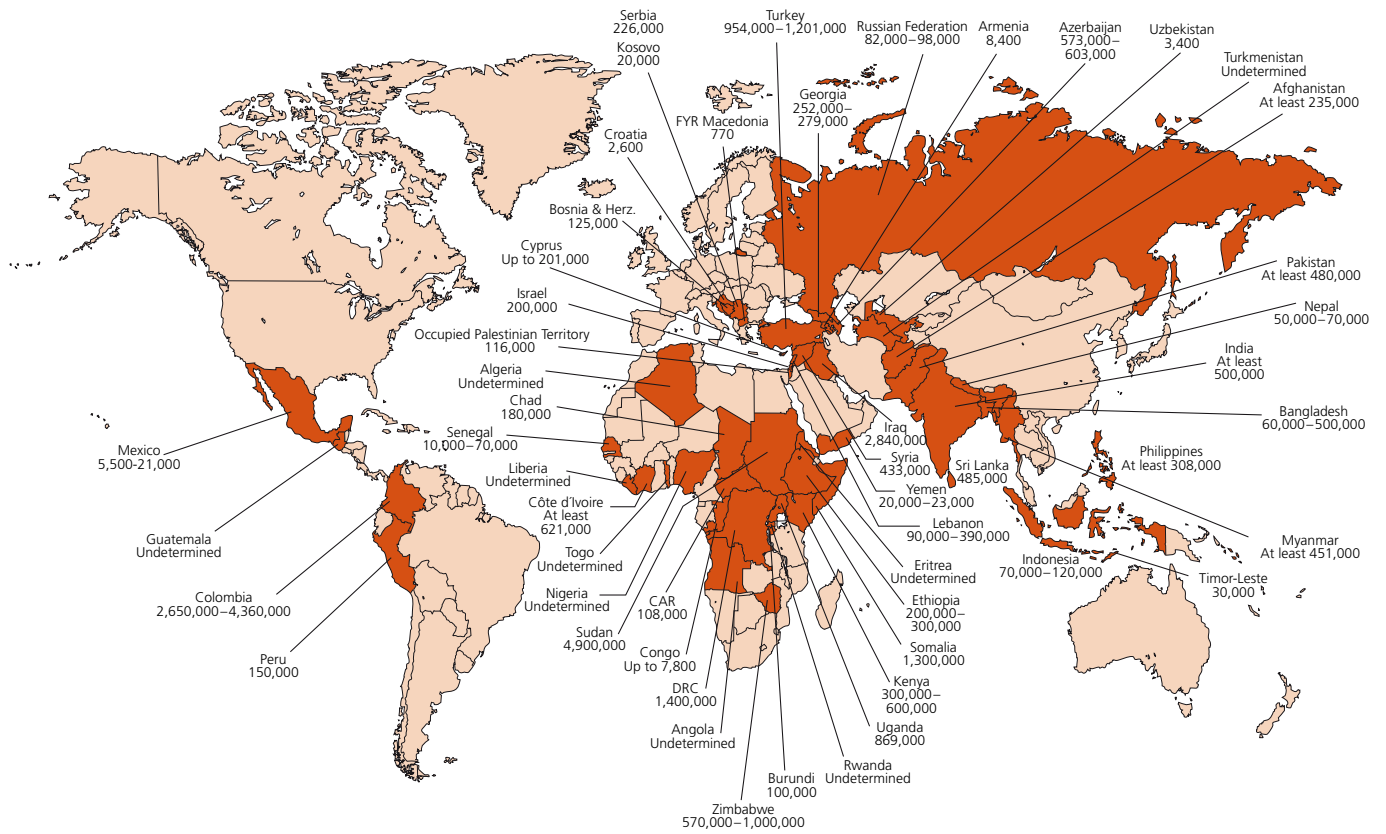




Activity Report 2008

Internally displaced people worldwide (based on IDMC monitoring, December 2008)



Activity Report 2008

Mission statement

The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre aims to contribute to an improved response to the needs of millions of the world's most disadvantaged and vulnerable people, and promote respect for their rights and solutions that ultimately lead to their safe return home, integration in the place they fled to, or resettlement in a third location.

IDMC monitors conflict-induced internal displacement worldwide and makes information and analysis available, as mandated by the United Nations, to humanitarian and human rights policy-makers and practitioners. It seeks to enable international, national and local stakeholders to make informed decisions and respond 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, IDMC strives to raise awareness of the plight of internally displaced people and advocate for durable solutions. It aims to strengthen national capacity to address internal displacement by organising training workshops in affected countries which bring together civil servants, security forces personnel, aid workers and IDP community representatives.

Cover photo: An internally displaced woman surveys the remains of her burnt house in Nyakinyua, Kenya (Photo: UNHCR/Helene Caux, May 2008).

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Foreword

The Norwegian Refugee Council's Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, the humanitarian and human rights community's primary source of information and analysis on internal displacement caused by conflict or violence worldwide, is pleased to present its Activity Report for 2008.

In 2008, IDMC monitored the situation of internally displaced people (IDPs) in 52 countries in the world, making information and analysis available on its on-line database, highlighting the specific vulnerabilities which people have experienced as a result of being displaced, and identifying gaps in the response to their protection and assistance needs. IDMC monitoring also documents IDPs' access to their rights, and the particular protection risks they face due to factors such as their age, gender, and diversity. In particular, IDMC has endeavoured to systematically include displaced children's issues in its reporting.

IDMC continued to advocate for displaced populations who had specific needs which were not being met, either because targeted support had ended prematurely, as was the case for Chechen displaced people in other areas of the Russian Federation; because their government was denying that they were displaced, as in Zimbabwe; or because their specific protection needs had not been identified, as in the case of displaced children in the Central African Republic.

In 2008 IDMC provided extensive training programmes in selected countries in support of the work of protection clusters and inter-agency protection working groups, and contributed to the development of training on protection coordination, an initiative of the Learning Task Force of the global Protection Cluster Working Group.

IDMC continued to support the development of standards and guides for the collection of information on displaced people, publishing the IDP Profiling Guidance jointly with OCHA, and developing with the Feinstein International Centre at Tufts University a methodology to identify the specific needs of IDPs in towns and cities. IDMC also contributed to the IDP Law and Policy Manual developed by the Brookings-Bern Project on Internal Displacement.

In 2008, IDMC continued to research and analyse housing, land and property issues facing displaced populations, with a focus on countries where informal land tenure predominate.

As the introduction to this report makes clear, the need for an independent body to monitor and report on the situation of the world's internally displaced remains as great as ever. IDMC would like to thank all its donors and partners for making possible this work.

The challenges facing IDMC

Over the last few years, primarily as a result of the humanitarian reform process, there have been considerable institutional improvements in the response to the needs of internally displaced persons, especially in situations of armed conflict. Meanwhile an increasing number of states either have developed or are in the process of developing legal instruments based on the UN's Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement.

Nevertheless new internal displacement continues, and a significant number of the world's IDPs are trapped in situations which offer them no hope of enjoying the same rights as other citizens of their country, even where the conflict that displaced them has come to an end.

In this context, IDMC faces two main challenges in pursuing its mandate to monitor global internal displacement.

Firstly, IDMC has the responsibility to find, evaluate and analyse information on IDP figures with a view to providing the authoritative figure of people internally displaced as a result of conflict or violence in each affected country. By adding up these figures, IDMC is responsible for providing a global annual figure of internally displaced people. Yet, in a significant number of situations, no precise information is available, either because it has not been collected systematically by the government in place or by the agencies providing protection and assistance to the displaced, because access to these populations is difficult, or because the people displaced are "hidden", as they have moved for reasons of safety to an environment in which it is particularly difficult to identify them.

This responsibility places IDMC at the centre of a highly sensitive issue, with a number of states who would much

prefer to ignore the fact that they have displaced populations. IDMC retains its relevance and legitimacy in monitoring internal displacement globally by making sure that it can demonstrate impartiality in its selection of sources of information, and absolute rigour in its analysis. IDMC's independence and the perception of its independence by stakeholders are absolutely essential for it to be able to carry out its monitoring mandate effectively.

Secondly, when IDMC was first created, one of the prime difficulties was to find information on specific situations of displacement. Ten years later, with the development of information technology and the increased attention to internal displacement, the challenge in many countries is not finding information, but rather validating and managing it. This evolution, coupled with the fact that the understanding and awareness of the specific vulnerabilities of internally displaced populations have increased significantly, has meant that IDMC constantly has to provide more detailed analysis, to be more responsive to situations as they unfold, and cover new areas related to internal displacement, such as for example that of people forcibly displaced into urban centres.

In effect, IDMC has to manage the requests for more in-depth and more responsive analysis, and the pressure to cover a wider scope of issues, within a given capacity. IDMC attempts to strike a balance between meeting its core mandate, providing fast and in-depth information and analysis as events unfold, and engaging with relevant broader issues related to internal displacement.

The following pages describe the activities which IDMC has carried out and the structure which it has developed to meet these demands.



Internally displaced children of the Peuhl minority in Bocaranga, Central African Republic (IDMC 2008)

Monitoring displacement and advocating for IDPs

IDMC is the humanitarian and human rights system's primary provider of IDP information and analysis, and a unique global, national and regional advocate for IDPs.

IDMC systematically collects and produces figures on populations displaced due to conflict, human rights violations and generalised violence. As the

determination of the size of an IDP population is often controversial and politically sensitive, IDMC collects data from a wide variety of sources, including governments, UN bodies, civil society, human right activists and humanitarian organisations. All data is cross-checked and assessed for validity before being compiled, processed and made available. When necessary, IDMC carries out in-country fact-finding missions and interviews with stakeholders. In 2008, seven missions were undertaken covering ten countries.

These monitoring activities put IDMC in a unique position to advocate for appropriate and systematic responses to internal displacement situations. A selection of advocacy initiatives covering national or regional situations are described on pages 12 to 19.

Reaching target groups

IDMC's activities primarily target policy-makers, including governments, inter-governmental organisations such as the European Union, the Council of Europe and the African Union, and UN bodies such as OCHA, UNHCR, and the Representative of the Secretary-General on the human rights of IDPs, international and national humanitarian NGOs, international organisations such as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and human rights advocates.

IDMC makes all information public on its website. As the primary global "clearing house" of IDP information, IDMC continued to review the architecture of its database following consultation with partners and target groups in 2007. Users will increasingly see the benefit of this review through 2009.

Objectives

- Monitor internal displacement worldwide and maintain an online database on internal displacement as a result of conflict, human rights violations and generalised violence
- Deliver timely, accurate and relevant information and analysis on conflict induced internal displacement to policy-makers and practitioners responsible for the provision of assistance and protection to IDPs
- Carry out targeted advocacy for the realisation of IDP rights, grounded in field-based research

Outputs

- 52 countries monitored
- 29 country profiles updated
- 5 special reports published on situations of internal displacement
- IDMC's flagship report, Internal Displacement: Global Overview of trends and developments in 2007, published
- 15 submissions to human rights bodies
- 10 press releases
- 32 briefings or advocacy initiatives
- 39 news alerts

Outcomes

- Governments are influenced through information, analysis and recommendations to strengthen their capacity and political commitment to meet their responsibilities towards IDPs
- Humanitarian and human rights practitioners and policy-makers are influenced through information, analysis and recommendations to make timely and appropriate decisions on behalf of IDPs
- Treaty bodies and members of the Human Rights Council are provided with information on specific human rights violations against IDPs
- Information and analysis is made available to advocates for the rights of IDPs

Published outputs

During 2008 IDMC published country updates, submissions to human rights bodies, advocacy reports and guides for practitioners, some of which were published jointly with partners. The calendar below shows when these outputs were released.

29 country updates

Each country profile on the IDP database at www.internal-displacement.org aims to provide accurate and up-to-date information. A summary overview is published at regular intervals: either every six months, annually or every eighteen months, depending on the scale and fluidity of the situation. In more stable situations, the profiles are reviewed only if there are new movements of IDPs. During 2008 IDMC published 29 updates covering 26 countries.

6 special reports

- *Internal Displacement: Global Overview of Trends and Developments in 2007* (see box on page 8)

As part of the IDP Voices project:

- *A Heavy Burden: Internally Displaced in Georgia*

For the Council of Europe:

- *Protracted Internal Displacement in Europe: Current Trends and Ways Forward* (December)

Special country reports:

- *Struggling to Integrate: Displaced People from Chechnya Living in Other Areas of the Russian Federation* (June)
- *The Many Faces Of Displacement: IDPs in Zimbabwe* (August)
- *State of Neglect: Displaced Children in the Central African Republic* (November)

“Over the years, IDMC has provided valuable expertise on various IDP-related issues and contributed to our resolutions and recommendations as well as to our field visits in relevant member states of the Council of Europe.”

Chair of the Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly (PACE) Committee on Migration, Refugees and Population

The 2008 publishing calendar

wk.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1	Guatemala UPR	Pakistan UPR Sri Lanka UPR	Uganda CRC Russian Federation CERD	Profiling Guidance India UPR	Property restitution in Burundi Nigeria CEDAW	Russian Federation SCR	Israel UPR OPT UPR	Zimbabwe SCR	Great Lakes guide Urban profiling study		Uganda Côte d'Ivoire	GP10 special FMR issue IDPs in Europe briefing
2		Myanmar		Côte d'Ivoire			Azerbaijan	Guatemala Philippines	OPT Azerbaijan UPR		Russian Federation	Nigeria
3	Mexico		India CESCR	Global Overview Georgia IDP Voices	Pakistan Burundi	Nepal	Colombia UPR	Georgia Sri Lanka	Russian Federation UPR Senegal UPR	Colombia	DRC special CAR SCR	India Kenya
4				Uganda		Senegal	Lebanon Somalia	Bosnia and Herzegovina Georgia special	DRC	Afghanistan Timor-Leste	CAR UPR	Iraq

Mexico Country updates
 India CESCR Human rights submissions
 Global Overview Special IDMC reports
 Profiling Guidance Joint publications

5 joint publications

With OCHA and UNHCR:

- *Guidance on Profiling Internally Displaced Persons* (April)

With NRC and UNHCR:

- *A paper on property restitution in Burundi for the Peacebuilding Commission* (May)

With the Feinstein International Center of Tufts University:

- *Internal Displacement to Urban Areas: The Tufts – IDMC Profiling Study* (September)

With the International Refugee Rights Initiative:

- *The Great Lakes Pact and the Rights of Displaced People: A Guide for Civil Society* (September)

With Forced Migration Review:

- *Ten Years of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement* (December)

15 submissions to treaty bodies or to the UPR

IDMC submitted written statements on 11 countries to the Human Rights Council's Universal Periodic Review (UPR).

These submissions helped to ensure that the human rights concerns of IDPs were raised during the review process. IDMC also made submissions covering four countries to the Committees on the Rights of the Child (CRC), on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR), on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) and on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).

10 press releases, 3 articles and 39 news alerts

A wide range of media rely on IDMC for independent reports and figures. IDMC's coverage was underlined by quotes on displacement in Afghanistan, Algeria, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Iraq, Kenya, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sudan, Uganda, Yemen and Zimbabwe. Meanwhile, during the year, Forced Migration Review (FMR) published three country-specific articles by IDMC analysts.

In an effort to ensure distribution of timely news on displacement, IDMC distributed IDP news alerts to more than 5,000 subscribers. The number of alerts published increased from 31 in 2007 to 39 in 2008.

The Global Overview

Internal displacement: Global overview of Trends and Developments in 2007, IDMC's flagship publication, was published in April, and remains the reference on conflict-induced internal displacement globally.

IDMC launched this annual review of trends and developments in internal displacement at a press conference in Geneva, which was followed by a discussion with representatives of donor governments. The report was launched by NRC's Secretary-General Elisabeth Rasmussen and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees Antonio Guterres.

The Global Overview indicated that the total number of internally displaced people worldwide had risen in 2007 to 26 million, the highest figure since the early 1990s. The report focused on the protection needs of IDPs in each of the regions facing displacement. It found that IDPs were very often victims of the gravest human rights

abuses: they were exposed to attacks, arbitrary arrest and detention, and were frequently denied access to food, water, essential health care and shelter. In 2007, the majority of the world's IDPs were trapped in situations of protracted displacement and faced obstacles accessing essential services and securing livelihoods. Sustainable return to their areas of origin or local integration in the areas to which they had fled were often made impossible by insecurity and various forms of discrimination.

1,000 copies of the global overview were published and distributed, and over 10,000 copies were downloaded from IDMC's online database. Findings reached the audiences of several thousand news outlets thanks to the broad news agency coverage which its launch attracted.

A number of institutions including governments, UN agencies, and think tanks use IDMC figures in the compilation of reports and indices.

The IDP database

The IDP database at www.internal-displacement.org makes user-friendly information and analysis on internal displacement available worldwide. It is an important tool to enable governments and humanitarian and human rights professionals to understand displacement situations, identify gaps in the protection and assistance of IDPs,

support the development of policies, and identify advocacy messages. At the same time, it contributes to a greater awareness of the rights and needs of internally displaced people.

The IDP database is the only source of comprehensive worldwide information on conflict-induced situations of internal displacement. The database

Profile of the database users

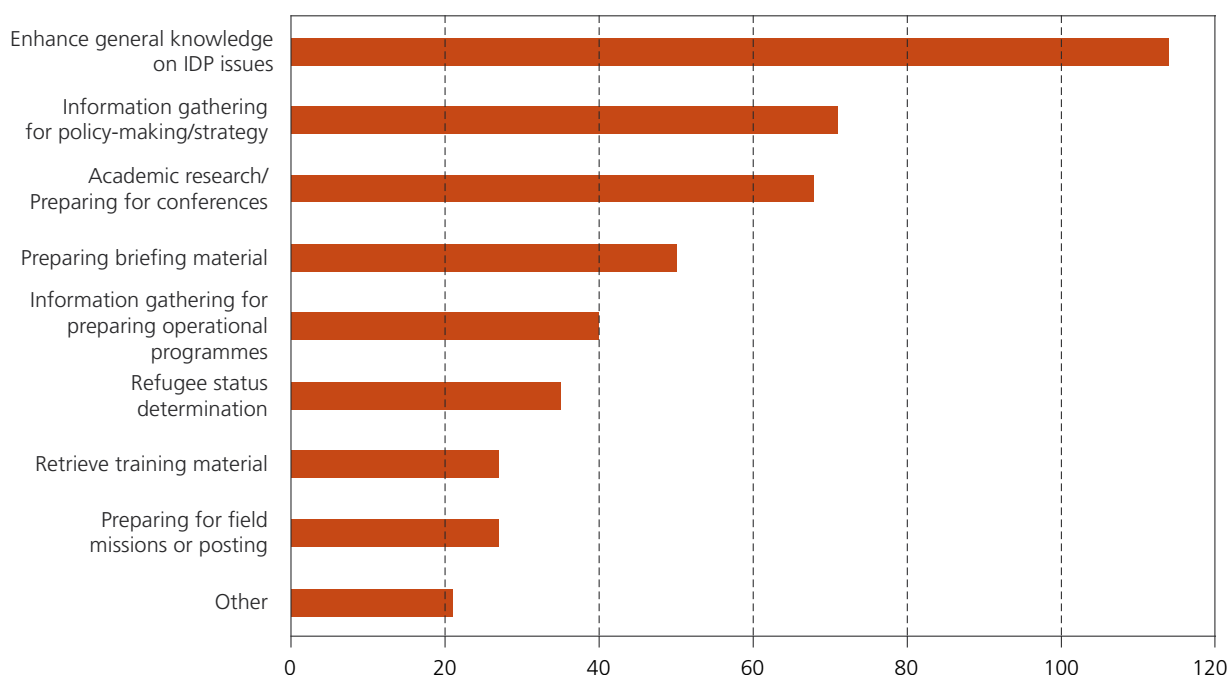
- Governments
- UN headquarters and field operations
- Other international organisations
- International NGOs
- National NGOs
- Media
- Academia
- General public

Web statistics in 2008

- 600,000 visits
- 230,000 unique visitors
- 6,000,000 pages viewed
- 330,000 document downloads
- 5,700 subscribers to newsletters
- 16,800 documents from more than 3,500 sources

How people use information

(IDMC site useability study, 2007)



provides users with an overview of IDP situations and their context, whatever the level of depth and detail required. Each country affected by conflict-induced displacement has its own “country page” microsite (for example www.internal-displacement.org/countries/afghanistan) which includes an internal displacement profile.

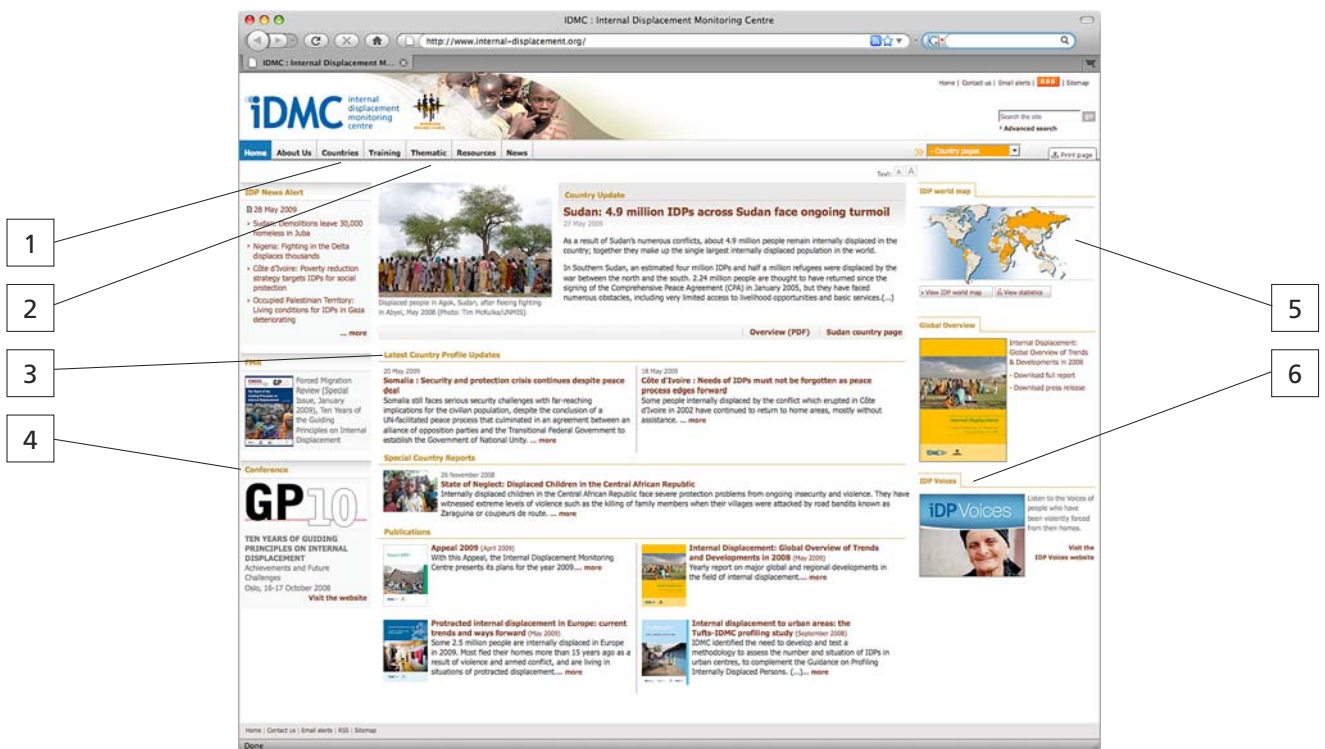
In 2008, IDMC continued its dialogue with the database’s main users to ensure that their information needs were met. The database review initiated in 2007 continued, leading to a more dynamic and user-friendly home page and enabling the creation of re-designed country pages in 2009.

IDMC strengthened its capacity, through the recruitment of a database assist-

ant, to further enhance the timeliness and accessibility of information made available on the website.

A wide range of information

By the end of 2008, over 16,800 documents from more than 3,500 sources were accessible on the IDP database, including IDMC reports. These are made public and are available online in English, with some press articles, reports and overviews translated into other languages such as French, Spanish, Russian or Arabic. The database also includes the yearly report on global trends and developments and regional overviews.



1

Global and regional figures

Essential information and numbers of IDPs globally, by region and by country are available. Summary tables outline the figures available on each country from government, national and international sources.

2

IDP protection resources

Protection information including an archive of manuals, guides and training course materials, as well as thematic pages on internally displaced women, displaced children, housing, land and property (HLP) and IDP profiling.

Country-based information

Each country profile contains all the information in the database on the country, including a general overview, background to the conflict and the displacement situation, and in-depth information on each of the elements highlighted by the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement:

- Population figures
- Population movement and patterns
- Physical security & integrity
- Access to basic necessities of life
- Enjoyment of property, livelihoods, education and other economic, social and cultural rights
- Enjoyment of family life, participation, access to justice, documentation, voting and other civil and political rights
- Protection needs and risks related to age, gender and diversity
- Durable solutions and obstacles to return, local settlement and settlement elsewhere
- National and international responses

The country pages also provide access to maps, recent news and reports available since the publication of the latest overview.



GP10 conference website

The high-level conference “Ten Years of Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement – Achievements and Future Challenges” was held on 16

and 17 October in Oslo. The conference was hosted by the Norwegian MFA together with the Norwegian Refugee Council / IDMC and the Representative of the UN Secretary-General on the human rights of Internally Displaced Persons with the Brookings Institution. The conference website, which includes live feeds of the event is accessible at www.internal-displacement.org/gp10.



Maps

IDMC has stepped up its efforts to produce maps illustrating country-specific situation of internal displacement. Ten detailed country maps

were created in 2008. The maps were seen as particularly useful to enable users of the database to get a quick understanding of a given IDP situation, in particular the geographical areas affected, the numbers of IDPs, the direction and size of population movements as well as physical features such as rivers, lakes, mountains or international borders.

All maps produced by IDMC as well as a broad selection of other IDP maps can be found at www.internal-displacement.org/maps.

IDMC has collaborated with the mapping project SHOW[®] to create an innovative world map showing the size of countries according to the size of their internally displaced population. The map is available at <http://show.mappingworlds.nl>.



IDP Voices

IDMC’s IDP Voices site , which can be found at www.idpvoices.org presents the life stories of IDPs, using their own words. In 2008, life stories of people internally

displaced in the 1990s in Georgia were added to those of Colombians published in 2007. By giving an oral testimony of their experience, displaced people have the opportunity to speak out in their own words on issues which concern them, rather than having their needs and priorities interpreted by outsiders. The life stories demonstrate the complexity and the long-standing impact of internal displacement on people’s lives.

Advocacy for IDPs worldwide

Central, Southern and Eastern Africa

Burundi

1

April: Joint IDMC / NRC-UNHCR paper on property restitution

Message: The importance of resolving land issues in Burundi to support lasting peace.

Outcome: The Peacebuilding Commission increased its focus on the challenges of property restitution in Burundi.

May: Distribution of the country update to humanitarian NGOs and the Head of UNHCR in Burundi

Messages: The need to improve the coordination of assistance to IDPs and the importance of collecting accurate information on IDPs' needs and aspirations.

Outcome: UNHCR increased its focus on IDPs in Burundi.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

2

November: NGO briefing of the UNSRSG in DRC

Message: The protection needs of IDPs in North Kivu are not adequately addressed.

Outcome: Better understanding of protection needs of IDPs in North Kivu to direct activities of MONUC peacekeeping force.

Uganda

3

January: IDMC / NRC briefing to donors on Uganda

Messages: Support is needed for IDPs who are unable or unwilling to leave the camps; IDPs must have a free and informed choice about whether to return home.

Outcome: Increased awareness of donors for better support to the peace process and the implementation of appropriate durable solutions.

May: Joint NGO statement, drafted by IDMC / NRC together with Resolve Uganda

Message: The government and the international community must continue to support the peace process to secure durable solutions for northern Uganda's IDPs.

Outcome: The NGO statement was cited in articles in the international media.

June: Briefing to RSG on IDPs and the PCWG

Message: Clusters in Uganda must use the Framework for Durable Solutions appropriately, to avoid justifying the premature withdrawal of support to IDPs and returnees.

Outcome: The RSG and PCWG were made aware of the possible impact on IDPs and returnees of withdrawing support.

The Great Lakes region

Following the entry into force in June 2008 of the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in Africa's Great Lakes region (the Great Lakes Pact), IDMC and the International Refugee Rights Initiative (IRRI) released *The Great Lakes Pact and the Rights of Displaced People: A Guide for Civil Society*. The Great Lakes Pact contains a number of instruments which stand to benefit the millions of displaced people in the region, most notably the Protocol on the Protection and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons, and the Protocol on the Property Rights of Returning Populations. The IDP Protocol is the

first regional instrument that requires member states to incorporate the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement into their national laws. The Guide aims to help NGOs and civil society organisations to use the Great Lakes Pact to promote the rights of refugees and IDPs in the Great Lakes region.

In October, IDMC organised a side event at UNHCR's ExCom entitled The Great Lakes Pact and the Rights of Displaced People. The panel included speakers from OHCHR, UNHCR, the Office of the Prime Minister of Uganda, and IDMC who focused on how the Pact and its Protocols can be used to protect the rights of IDPs.

Kenya

4

March: Meeting with UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO)

Message: The FCO must advocate for compensation and durable solutions for IDPs in Kenya and the inclusion of IDPs in the national reconciliation process.

Outcome: Increased FCO awareness of possible durable solutions for Kenyan IDPs.

March: Meeting with the Permanent Secretary of Kenya's Ministry of Special Programmes

Message: The government must profile IDPs to have a clear idea of numbers on which to base needs assessments.

Outcome: Understanding of need to profile IDPs.

June: Presentation on displacement in Kenya at the Catholic University, Eichstaett, Germany

Messages: Forced displacement in Kenya is grounded in historic land disputes.

Outcome: German humanitarians better understand the causes of displacement and the impact of the Government of Kenya's return policy.

Sudan

5

August: Publication of the case study on urban displacement in Khartoum

Message: Khartoum hosts between 1.3 and 1.7 million IDPs. They continue to have specific needs compared to poor non-displaced people.

Outcome: The government and others better understand the vulnerabilities of IDPs in Khartoum and other cities and the value of urban profiling.

Zimbabwe

6

August–October: Publication of special country report and associated briefings for donors, IASC and HRC

Messages: The actions and policies of the Zimbabwean government have caused large-scale internal displacement; the international community has not responded appropriately and leadership from the UNCT and UNHCR has been lacking.

Outcome: The report contributed to the Humanitarian Coordinator calling for the country team to address IDP protection; it instigated a discussion in Zimbabwe on activating the protection cluster, which is now planned for 2009; and it contributed to the change in UNHCR's position on involvement with IDPs in Zimbabwe.

Central African Republic (CAR)

7

October: Briefing of new OHCHR officer in CAR

Messages: Displacement is now caused mostly by banditry and not by conflict; internally displaced children are being recruited by self-defence militias.

Outcome: Increased awareness of the causes of new displacement and of the situation of internally displaced children.

November: Submission to UPR

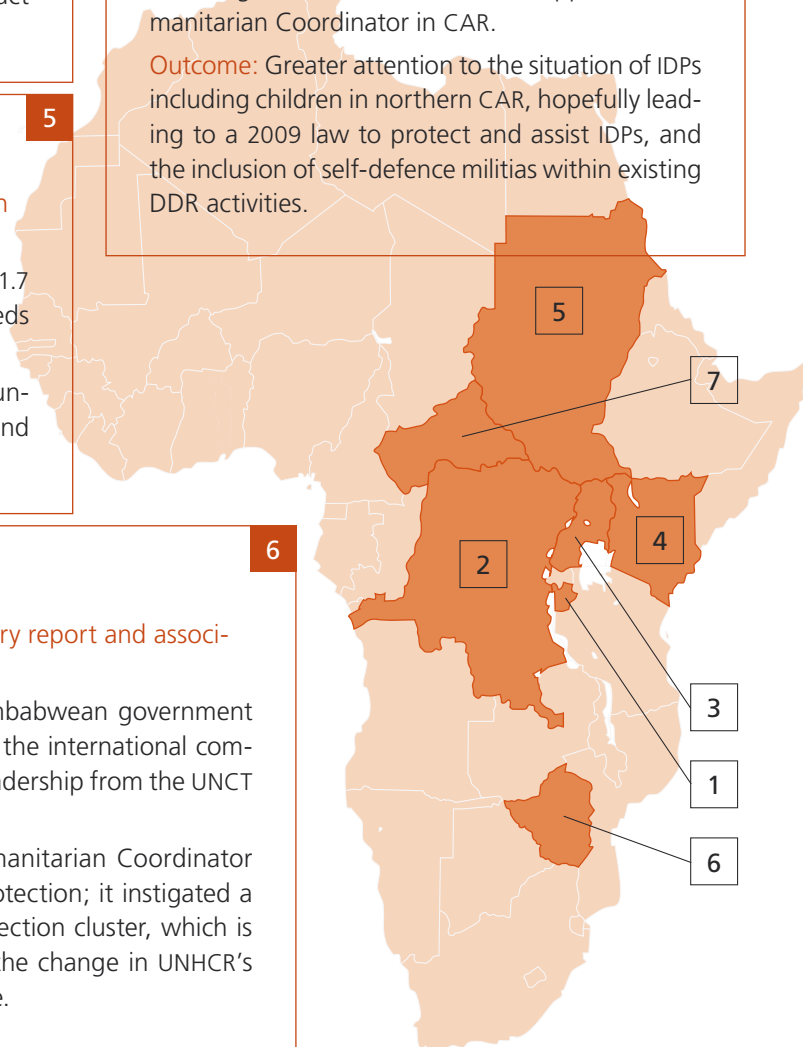
Message: The government must address human rights violations towards displaced children in northern CAR.

Outcome: Government has greater awareness of situation of displaced children.

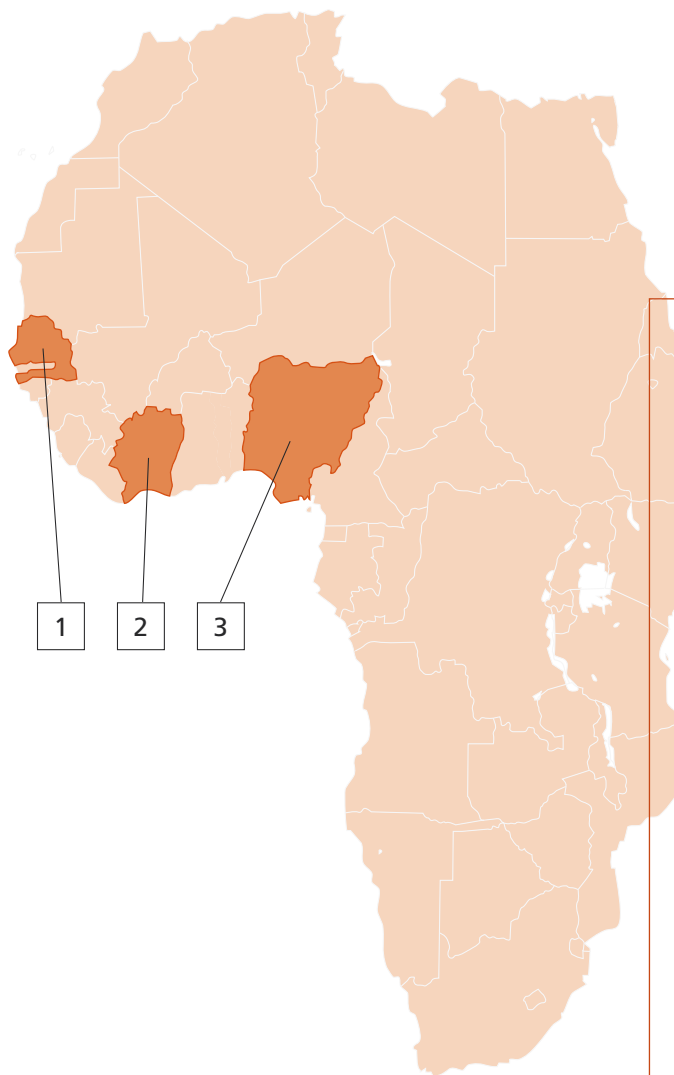
November–December: Publication of special country report and associated advocacy

Message: The government, the UN including the Peacebuilding Commission, donors and international NGOs must ensure the protection of IDPs including children; the UN should appoint a Humanitarian Coordinator in CAR.

Outcome: Greater attention to the situation of IDPs including children in northern CAR, hopefully leading to a 2009 law to protect and assist IDPs, and the inclusion of self-defence militias within existing DDR activities.



West Africa



Senegal

1

September: Submission to UPR

Messages: IDPs face specific threats to their safety, their freedom of movement and residence and their economic and social rights from insurgents; the government should provide adequate protection to them, strengthen the development of livelihood opportunities in areas of displacement and of return, and persuade the separatist group MFDC to allow humanitarian demining and mine action activities.

Outcome: Government of Senegal and members of HRC are more aware of the security needs in areas of return.

Côte d'Ivoire

2

April: Support to the government's legislative process on compensation of IDPs and war victims

Messages: Compensation mechanisms should be set up as part of a policy framework offering prospects of sustainable solutions to both IDPs and others affected by the conflict.

Outcome: The government is better informed to develop legislation on compensation that takes into account the specific needs of IDPs and contributes to conflict prevention and the achievement of durable solutions.

September–October: Dissemination with NRC of a report on urban displacement in Abidjan

Messages: An estimated 300,000 to 440,000 IDPs in Abidjan have put a considerable strain on host communities, but little assistance had been provided to either group.

Outcome: Increased awareness of the humanitarian community, in particular the Inter-agency Humanitarian Coordination Committee, of the assistance needs of IDPs and host communities.

Nigeria

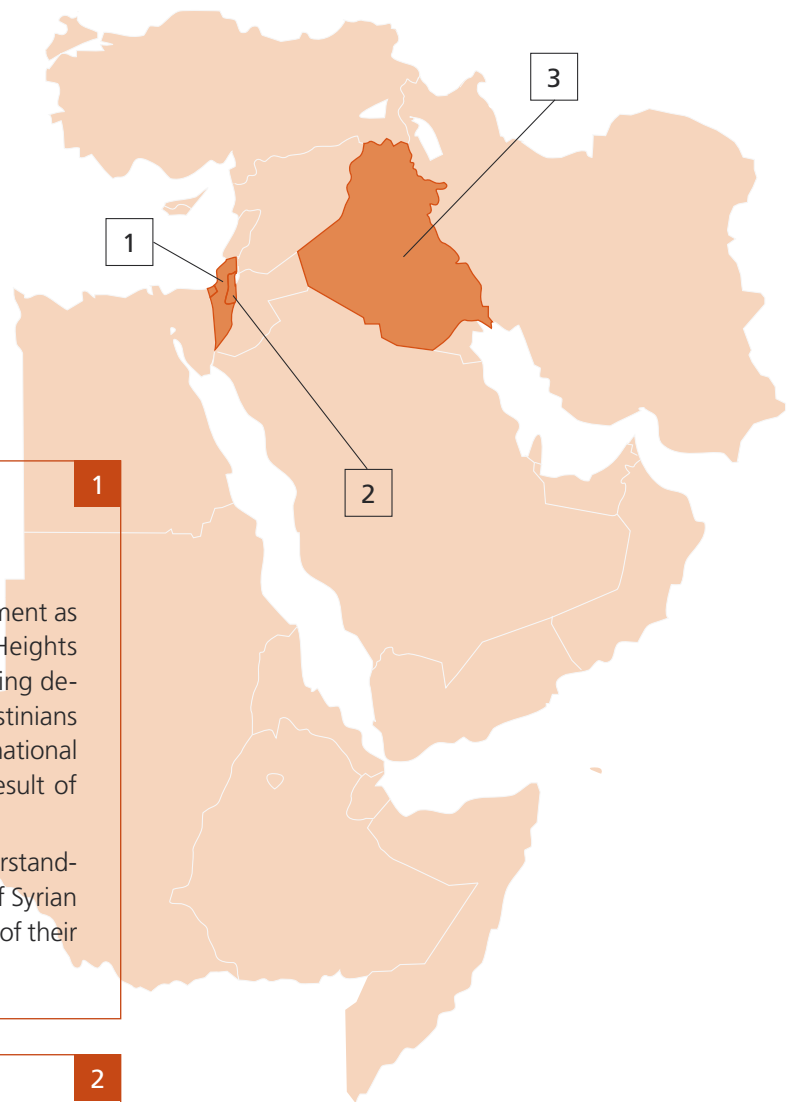
3

May: Submission to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

Messages: Recurrent conflicts and internal displacement affect women and girls but there is a consistent lack of information on their situation, while emergency response mechanisms in place to respond to their specific needs are limited.

Outcome: Committee is better placed to advocate for the specific needs of internally displaced women and girls in Nigeria, and to encourage the government to set up emergency response mechanisms to meet those needs.

The Middle East



Israel

July: Submission to UPR

Messages: The patterns of forced displacement as a result of the occupation of the Golan Heights attest to a policy of acquiring land, redefining demographic boundaries, and divesting Palestinians and Syrians of ownership rights under international law. Israelis have also been displaced as result of Palestinian and Lebanese militant activity.

Outcome: HRC members have a better understanding of situation of displaced communities of Syrian and Palestinian origin and better awareness of their protection needs.

Occupied Palestinian Territory

February: Inter-agency submission to Human Rights Council Session on OPT

Messages: Forcibly displaced people in OPT have specific protection and humanitarian concerns.

Outcome: Increased awareness of the HRC members of needs of IDPs in OPT.

June–September: Submission to the Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights in the OPT

Message: The Special Rapporteur should consider forced displacement in addressing the human rights situation in OPT.

Outcome: Improved understanding of the situation of displaced Palestinians, and of their protection and humanitarian needs, and of the communities at risk of displacement.

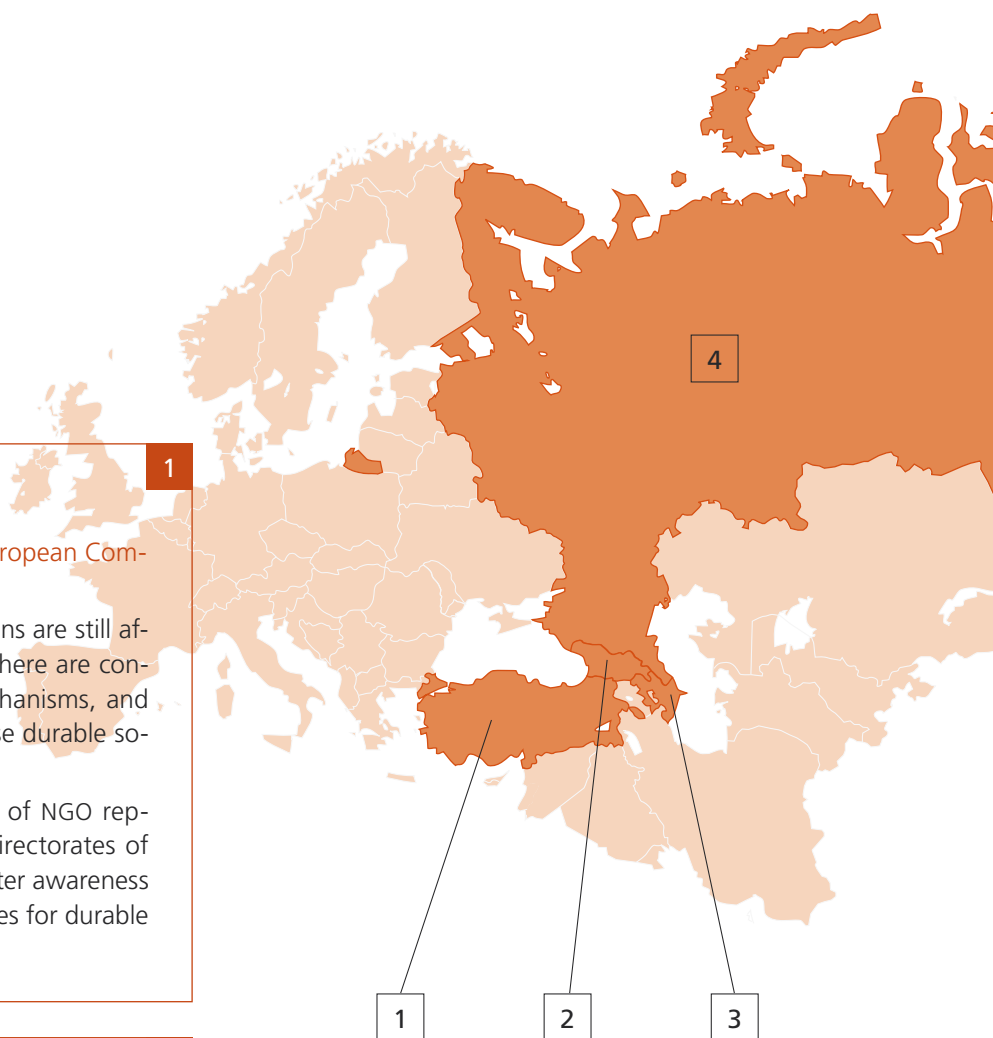
Iraq

April–October: Briefing papers for US Government Accountability Office, ProCap and international NGOs on situation in Iraq

Messages: Insecurity remains extensive and returns of forcibly displaced people are premature, despite pressure from the government of Iraq and others.

Outcome: Improved understanding of situation of displaced Iraqis and their protection and humanitarian needs, and of the risks of the current situation.

Europe



Turkey

June: Written submission for the European Commission Progress Report on Turkey

Messages: Persistent security concerns are still affecting the areas of origin of IDPs, there are concerns regarding compensation mechanisms, and national action plans must emphasise durable solutions.

Outcome: Improved understanding of NGO representatives and European Union directorates of the situation of Turkish IDPs and better awareness of protection needs and opportunities for durable solutions.

Georgia

December: Briefing to the European Union delegation in New York

Messages: Following the latest developments in Georgia, the international community must respond to the situation of the old caseload of long-term IDPs as well as those newly displaced by 2008 conflict.

Outcome: Meeting participants briefed relevant desks in Brussels on appropriate EU response.

April–June: Publication and presentation of life stories of IDPs in Georgia (part of the IDP Voices project)

Message: Testimonies from IDPs from Abkhazia and South Ossetia described the impact of internal displacement on their lives.

Outcome: Georgian and Abkhaz government officials, IDP policy-makers and the international community better appreciate the complexity and long-standing impact of internal displacement on individuals' lives.

Azerbaijan

September: Submission to UPR

Messages: Discriminatory access to IDP status and residence registration limits access to rights for IDPs; after 15 years the majority of IDPs continue to live in desperate housing conditions, they need access to jobs, psycho-social assistance and improved access to medical care, poverty is preventing their children from going to school and for many the quality of education is limited by inadequate buildings and shortage of qualified teachers.

Outcome: The representatives of South Korea, Slovenia, Canada and Chile raised IDP-related concerns during the UPR review, and made recommendations to Azerbaijan on the protection of IDPs.

Protracted Internal Displacement in Europe

IDMC presented a paper on protracted internal displacement at a Council of Europe seminar in November. The paper highlights the outstanding issues for the remaining IDPs in 12 European countries and offers recommendations for securing durable solutions for them. The paper concluded that IDPs in Europe have often been limited in their choice of durable solutions, and local integration and resettlement should be explored on equal terms with return. As a result, text from the report was incorporated in a Council of Europe motion, recommendations and report on the subject, and the Council will consider IDMC's recommendations for a resolution in 2009.



An internally displaced couple from Chechnya living in Volgograd, Russian Federation (IDMC 2008)

4

Russian Federation

April: Photo exhibition and seminar at the European Parliament

Messages: Human rights abuses continue in Chechnya, yet IDPs are pressured to return and relocate from collective centres.

Outcome: A number of members of the European Parliament committed to taking information from the events into account in their work and the next parliamentary resolution on the situation in Chechnya.

April: Submission to the Committee for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

Messages: IDPs from Chechnya continue to face discrimination based on their ethnicity and having been displaced, IDPs are under pressure to return and relocate from collective centres.

Outcome: Most issues facing IDPs from Chechnya were included in the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee.

June: Publication of special country report and associated advocacy

Messages: More than 15 years after being displaced, many IDPs are still struggling to integrate at their current residences because they lack documents and permanent housing; ethnic Chechen IDPs face particular difficulties based on their ethnicity.

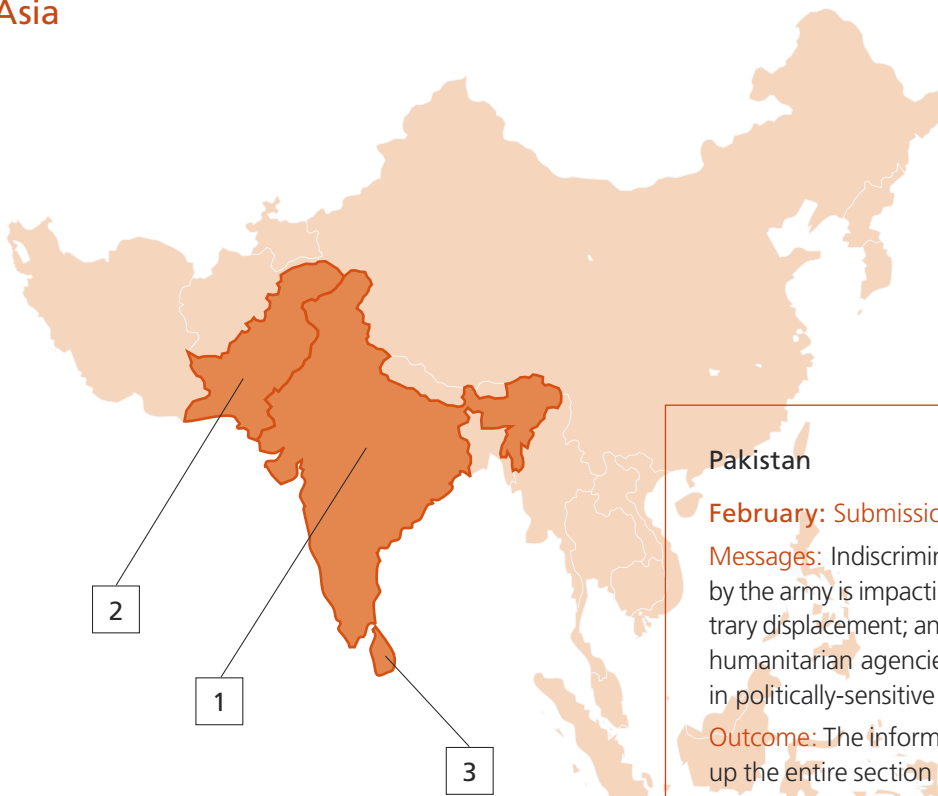
Outcome: The government, European institutions, UN agencies, international and national organisations were better placed to encourage or enable improved access to documents and permanent housing, and actions to address discrimination.

September: Submission to UPR

Messages: IDPs in Russia continue to face difficulties with housing, pensions, access to documents and residence registration (and accessing associated rights) and they also face pressure to return to areas of origin.

Outcome: Human rights council members are more aware of the specific needs of IDPs and better placed to advocate towards the Russian government on their behalf.

Asia



India

March: Submission to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

Messages: Internal displacement has had a significant negative impact on displaced people's standard of living and access to basic services in India; securing basic necessities such as food, water and housing poses immense difficulties for them.

Outcome: The Committee has a greater awareness of the living conditions of conflict-induced IDPs in India and the difficulties they face in accessing essential services.

April: UPR Submission

Message: The central government must respond systematically to conflict displacement in India; this has been lacking in the absence of a national policy; authorities must also permit international aid agencies to assist people internally displaced by conflict.

Outcome: IDMC's contribution was included in the Stakeholder's Report which OHCHR prepared for the HRC. IDMC was the principal source used for information on conflict-displacement in India and during the UPR session one of the HRC member states questioned the government representatives about conflict-displacement in the country.

Pakistan

February: Submission to UPR

Messages: Indiscriminate bombardment of villages by the army is impacting civilians and leading to arbitrary displacement; and the government must permit humanitarian agencies to access displaced persons in politically-sensitive areas of the country.

Outcome: The information provided by IDMC made up the entire section on internally displaced people in OHCHR's summary report. The representative of Austria raised IDP-related concerns during the interactive dialogue and formulated a recommendation which Pakistan accepted.

Sri Lanka

February: Submission to UPR

Messages: The government should take measures to ensure that its agencies end the practice of coerced returns of IDPs and all return decisions depend on the informed consent of the displaced; the government should also take action to re-establish and maintain a secure humanitarian environment.

Outcome: IDMC's submission was included in the HRC's Stakeholder's report and IDP issues were highlighted during the UPR review.

May: NRC/IDMC written statement to HRC members during its eighth session

Messages: IDPs face restrictions to their freedom of movement and other protection concerns; the government must address these concerns and prioritise the search for durable solutions for the displaced.

Outcome: HRC members are more aware of protection concerns and durable solutions for IDPs in Sri Lanka.

The Americas



Colombia

1

March: Events in New York and Washington to present an IDP Voices book and a special country report on Colombia

Messages: The IDP Voices book enabled IDPs in Colombia to describe their situations and protection needs through oral testimonies, while the report highlighted the link between commercial oil palm cultivation and displacement in conflict zones.

Outcomes: US institutions including Congress, USAID, the State Department, research institutions and NGOs better appreciate the complexity and long-term impact of internal displacement on people's lives in Colombia. The US Congress welcomed new perspectives on the consequences of oil palm plantations on displacement.

July: Submission to UPR

Message: IDPs in Colombia are a remarkably large population with a range of protection needs, which under international law are the primary responsibility of the government.

Outcome: States in the UPR working group raised issues related to IDPs during the review.

September: Publication of the case study on urban displacement in Santa Marta

Message: Most IDPs in Colombia flee to towns and cities, yet little is known about their situations there. This study shows that they face specific protection needs as a result of their displacement.

Outcome: NGOs, funding agencies and the Government of Colombia better understand the situation and the importance of profiling urban IDPs in Colombia.

Guatemala

2

January: Submission to UPR

Messages: The government must implement fully the commitments of the 1996 peace accord, including those regarding the resettlement of the displaced, redistribution of land and compensation to the uprooted people and other victims of conflict.

Outcome: The information provided by IDMC made up the entire section on IDPs in the summary report prepared by OHCHR.

Influencing protection policy and practice

Contributing to the Protection Cluster Working Group

Under the leadership of UNHCR, the global Protection Cluster Working Group (PCWG) coordinates policy developments among international protection agencies, and provides support to the coordination of protection in displacement situations.

IDMC's participation in the PCWG in 2008 had two main objectives. It

aimed to ensure that inter-agency protection standards and tools effectively addressed the particular needs and vulnerability of IDPs, and that the protection of IDPs was adequately mainstreamed in the work of agencies on the ground. For example, IDMC supported and contributed to the development and dissemination of the pilot version of the PCWG's Handbook for the Protection of Internally Displaced Persons.

IDMC contributed to the coordination of training projects implemented within the framework of the PCWG and its Learning Task Force, and it was an active member of the sub-working group on Housing, Land and Property (HLP) issues. The PCWG is also an essential means for IDMC to ensure that its own activities are developed in coordination with others.

Contributing to the IDP Law and Policy Manual

In May, IDMC participated in a Vienna seminar to review the draft of the Manual for Law and Policymakers on the Protection of IDPs. The seminar, which was organised by the Brookings/Bern Project on Internal Displacement, the Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights and the Representative of the UN Secretary General on the human rights of IDPs, represented the last phase of a three-year drafting process overseen by a steering committee of experts on IDP issues which IDMC was a member of.

The Manual was launched in New York by the UN Emergency Relief Coordinator John Holmes, and promoted during the GP10 conference in Oslo.

Objectives

- Contribute to the development and implementation of standards and tools for the provision of assistance and protection to IDPs
- Contribute to the promotion of durable solutions to internal displacement

Outputs

- Contribution to the IDP Law and Policy Manual
- Launch of the inter-agency Guidance on Profiling Internally Displaced Persons
- Quantitative methodology to profile IDPs in urban areas
- Joint paper on land issues in Burundi, two seminars on HLP
- Special report and three submissions to human rights bodies on protection of internally displaced children

Outcomes

- Inter-agency protection standards and tools address the particular needs of IDPs
- The protection of IDPs is mainstreamed in the work of protection agencies on the ground
- A methodology is available to governments and humanitarian practitioners working with IDPs, including in urban areas, to estimate numbers of conflict-induced IDPs and evaluate their specific vulnerabilities
- Decision-makers and humanitarian practitioners are provided with recommendations on how to address land and property disputes in post-conflict situations
- Child-mandated organisations, IDP policy makers and humanitarian practitioners have access to information on the specific protection and assistance needs of displaced children

Guidance on profiling IDPs

In May 2008, IDMC launched the Guidance on Profiling Internally Displaced Persons at the opening of an international IDP profiling workshop in Yaoundé, Cameroon. The workshop, organised by UNHCR and the Institute for Training and Demographic Research (IFORD), provided a platform for academic and humanitarian organisations to take stock of recent profiling exercises and discuss good practices.

The Guidance is designed to help the humanitarian community obtain commonly-agreed information on the number and location of IDPs, by identifying and explaining the various methodologies which can be used according to the contexts. It was developed in cooperation with OCHA's Displacement and Protection Support Section, UNHCR and the other agencies of the PCWG, and endorsed by the Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster as well as the PCWG.

The Guidance is currently available in both English and French and it has been disseminated to Humanitarian Coordinators. It was used to plan and conduct profiling exercises in Somalia and CAR in 2008.

Urban displacement

In 2006 IDMC identified the need to develop a methodology to estimate IDP populations in urban areas and compare their situation to that of non-displaced people around them. The methodology which IDMC commissioned from the Feinstein International Center at Tufts University was piloted in Khartoum (Sudan), Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire) and Santa Marta (Colombia) between 2006 and 2008 and presented in September 2008, following a series of consultations with operational agencies as well as academics.

Recognising the importance of a coordinated approach to data collection, the Protection Cluster Working Group and its Task Force on Information Man-

agement considered how the study could be effectively mainstreamed into various information management activities.

Housing, land and property issues

In order to improve national and international responses to housing land and property (HLP) issues affecting IDPs, IDMC carried out research and field studies and formulated recommendations on addressing land and property disputes in post-conflict situations, with a specific focus on countries where informal land tenure systems dominate. Cooperation with the NRC Country Offices ensured that IDMC's work on HLP remained grounded in operational reality.

IDMC contributed to various papers (for example, a joint paper with UNHCR on land issues in Burundi for the UN's Peacebuilding Commission), seminars (such as an ODI conference on land and conflict, and a UN-HABITAT event on land issues in post-disaster situations), and a fact-finding field mission to Côte d'Ivoire. These events highlighted the need for humanitarian and land experts to better combine their knowledge and activities to support IDPs' property rights.

In many situations of informal ownership, post-conflict countries opt for land reform rather than restitution or compensation processes. IDMC's research in Burundi and Côte d'Ivoire has shown the limitations of such programmes and the negative impact they can have on displaced populations, when procedures and eligibility criteria do not take into account the specific constraints that they face.

IDMC also acted as co-chair of the PCWG sub-cluster on HLP led by UN-HABITAT. The increased demand for IDMC's HLP Advisor to contribute to seminars and training courses and for Country Analysts and NRC field offices to provide input also enabled IDMC to develop its HLP expertise to the benefit of its monitoring and training activities.



A displaced Bedouin grandfather and grandson in the Negev, Israel (IDMC 2008)

Internally displaced children

Although more than 50 per cent of IDPs are under the age of 18, there is a significant lack of information on and awareness of the specific needs of this particularly vulnerable group.

IDMC allocated resources, through child protection focal points in New York and Geneva, to respond to the demand for information on children displaced as a result of conflict and violence, and to carry out advocacy to improve responses. They also provided technical assistance to other Country Analysts on how to mainstream children's issues into the country profiles and reports.

Advocacy work in Geneva and New York targeted the Inter-Agency Stand-

ing Committee, UNICEF and other UN agencies, the RSG on IDPs, the RSG on Children and Armed Conflict, governments, donors and humanitarian NGOs. The New York focal point also contributed actively to the work of the Watchlist on Children and Armed Conflict.

The report State of Neglect: Displaced Children in the Central African Republic, published in November, described the human rights abuses suffered by displaced children and provided recommendations for improving their protection and care. Meanwhile, IDMC made submissions to the Committee on the Rights of the Child and to the UPR on the human rights violations that affect internally displaced children in Azerbaijan, CAR and Uganda, while contributing articles to forced migration journals and other publications.

The information and analysis in IDMC's database and reports has increasingly included displaced children's issues. UN agencies, Special Representatives, policy-makers and practitioners are better informed of specific human rights violations against internally displaced children, of the gaps in response to their plight and of the solutions to enhance child protection.

Celebrating ten years of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement

When released in 1998, the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement were first received with caution, if not concern, by several states. Ten years of advocacy efforts have led to a near-unanimous recognition that the Guiding Principles are an "important framework" for the protection of IDPs.

IDMC was among the co-organisers of the international conference held in Oslo on 16–17 October to mark the ten years of the Guiding Principles. Representatives of states, international agencies, regional organisations, NGOs and research institutes came together to review the impact of the Guiding Principles on responses to the protection needs of IDPs, and consider lessons learned and future challenges.

Beyond stating the acceptance of the Guiding Principles as a reference tool and as the basis for common standards of response to situations of displacement, participants to the conference reviewed how the Guiding Principles have contributed to responses in a context which has brought new challenges to the fore, such as climate change and disaster-induced displacement, protracted displacement, displacement in urban areas, and the implementation of the humanitarian reform.

The Chair's summary records recommendations made during the conference regarding these issues, calling for more effective partnerships among all the actors concerned to prevent displacement and develop durable solutions, including in disaster-prone countries. The participation of IDPs in decisions and processes affecting them, a right clearly restated in the Guiding Principles, is also highlighted as instrumental to their effective protection.

The Chair's Summary is available at www.internal-displacement.org/gp10

Building IDP protection capacities

The roll-out of the cluster approach in countries, and the creation of protection coordination groups, helped protection agencies better identify and meet training needs. Most training activities which IDMC conducted in 2008 were planned within the framework of national protection coordination groups.

IDMC initiated a revision of training modules at the end of 2008, so as to reflect recent institutional changes following the humanitarian reform process, and incorporate lessons learned from past training work. The revision will be completed in 2009.

IDP protection training

IDMC courses on the protection of IDPs aim to ensure that international agencies, national and local authorities, civil society organisations and national human rights institutions work in partnership to promote and protect the human rights of IDPs in all phases of displacement.

Participants in IDMC training workshops review concepts and tools relating to the protection of IDPs, and apply them to the displacement crisis in their country. At the end of the workshops, participants are able to identify the main protection concerns affecting IDPs, and develop a coordinated response, in accordance with their responsibility, mandate and capacity, to protect IDPs' rights and to promote durable solutions in line with relevant international standards, policies and practices.

Beneficiaries, partners and impact

IDMC training courses primarily targeted protection stakeholders based in countries facing internal displacement. These included national and local authorities, national and local civil society stakehold-

ers including humanitarian and human rights NGOs, international organisations including members of UN Country Teams and international NGOs, and national human rights institutions (NHRIs). When possible, representatives from displaced communities were invited to take part. Follow up with participants indicated that they have taken a number of actions as a result of the courses. In OPT these included pilot NGO projects to prevent displacement, and the creation of an inter-agency shelter and displacement working group. In Kenya, the KNCHR was included in existing coordination and response mechanisms.

Objectives

- Improve the capacity of field-based practitioners and local authorities to respond appropriately to situations of internal displacement
- Support inter-agency initiatives to strengthen the coordination of IDP protection in the field

Outputs

- 10 training workshops on IDP protection, including 1 training-of-trainers and 2 in-depth country training programmes
- 1 training workshop on protection coordination
- 286 people trained from international and national NGOs, UN agencies, national human rights institutions, government and local authorities

Outcomes

- Training participants assessed the protection risks and needs of IDPs using a common framework based on the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, a rights-based approach and age, gender, and diversity considerations
- (Workshops in the OPT and DRC; workshops for NHRIs in Togo and Kenya; workshop on protection coordination) Training participants developed an action plan in response to internal displacement, in accordance with their responsibility, mandate, and capacities, to protect IDPs' rights and to promote durable solutions in line with relevant international standards, policies and practices
- (Training-of-trainers in Kenya) National and local protection actors developed capacity and skills to further promote protection standards and responses to internal displacement

IDMC systematically initiated strategic partnerships to ensure that courses were part of an integrated response to national internal displacement situations. Partners in 2008 included UNHCR in Kenya and DRC, OCHA and OHCHR in OPT, and the Brookings/Bern Project on Internal Displacement for training of NHRIs.

IDMC was an active member of the PCWG's Learning Task Force (LTF), and worked closely with other members, in particular UNHCR and OCHA, to implement inter-agency projects such as the pilot training course on protection coordination.

Course contents

Training workshops are based on IDMC training modules, which are adapted to the specific context and the particular needs of the participants. These modules address the following issues:

- IDP definition and profiling IDP populations
- The legal framework for the protection of IDPs
- Protection against arbitrary displacement
- The protection risks and needs of IDPs during displacement
- Durable solutions to internal displacement
- Mapping of protection stakeholders, including IDPs and host communities, national authorities, NHRIs, and international institutions
- Action planning for the protection of IDPs
- The particular risks and needs of displaced women and children and other groups

Types of training

Courses were delivered to different groups of participants, within a number of programmes:

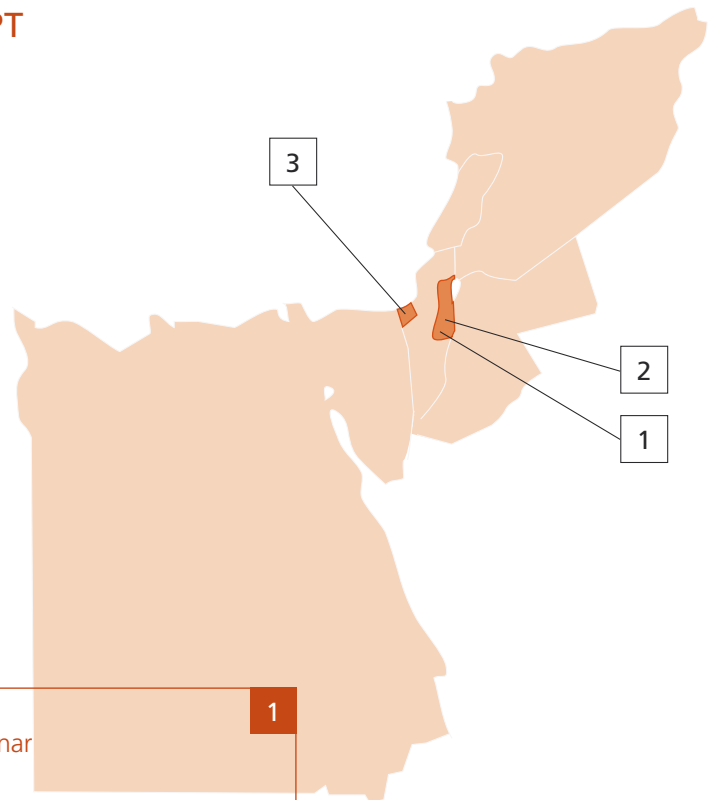
- Workshops on IDP protection
IDMC conducted a workshop on the protection of IDPs for the mem-

bers of the protection cluster in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). At the request of the foundation Stichting Vluchteling (Netherlands), IDMC also conducted a short IDP protection course for staff members responsible for funding field-based IDP programmes.

- Training of trainers
Training-of-trainers (ToT) workshops aim to create a national pool of trainers to conduct further workshops on IDP protection. IDMC undertook one ToT course as part of its integrated programme in Kenya.
- Integrated training programmes
In 2008 IDMC combined a suite of training events in Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT) and Kenya, in order to help make a significant difference through building the capacities of a wide range of agencies, to foster a coordinated approach to the protection of IDPs, and to promote partnerships between international agencies, national and local authorities and civil society organisations.
- Training for national human rights institutions
IDMC cooperated with the Brookings/Bern Project to enhance the capacity of NHRIs in two African countries to devote resources and expertise to the protection of IDPs. IDMC also co-facilitated a regional workshop for NHRIs from across Africa.
- Protection coordination workshop
IDMC joined a core group of trainers mandated by the PCWG's Learning Task Force to pilot a training programme on protection coordination. The programme targeted people coordinating the protection cluster or sub-cluster groups.

Integrated training programme: OPT

Internal displacement within the West Bank has long been ignored by national and international organisations working in the OPT. IDMC developed and delivered a programme comprising three training workshops for humanitarian and human rights agencies working on displacement issues in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.



27–28 March, Bethlehem: Inter-Agency seminar on the protection of IDPs in the West Bank

Participants: 30 members of the inter-agency displacement working group for the West Bank (UN agencies, international NGOs, Palestinian and Israeli civil society organisations).

Partner: OCHA's Displacement and Protection Support Section.

Outcome: Common action plan indicating activities and steps to respond to IDPs' protection needs in the West Bank.

17–18 July, Jerusalem: Workshop on the protection of displaced Palestinian refugees in the West Bank

Participants: 35 UNRWA staff members.

Partner: UNRWA West Bank.

Outcome: Plan of action detailing the main components of UNRWA's response to the protection needs of people at risk of displacement and victims of displacement in the West Bank.

21–22 July, Gaza City: Workshop on the protection of displaced persons

Participants: 15 participants, including international organisations (including ICRC) and international and local humanitarian and human rights NGOs.

Partner: UNRWA.

Outcome: Recommendations on key steps to be taken by members of the protection working group in Gaza in response to the protection needs generated by forced displacement.

Integrated training programme: Kenya

Following the displacement of an estimated 600,000 people in Kenya due to post-electoral violence from December 2007, UNHCR Kenya asked IDMC to provide protection training for workers assisting IDPs. IDMC also conducted a workshop to train a pool of trainers and organised a special workshop for members of the Kenya National Commission for Human Rights (KNCHR).



5–6 March, Nakuru and 26–27 March, Eldoret: Workshops on IDP Protection and the UN Guiding Principles

Participants: 46 people from government authorities, Kenya Red Cross and other Kenyan NGOs, Kenya National Commission for Human Rights, IRC, UNHCR, UNDP.

Partners: UNHCR Kenya on behalf of the Protection Cluster.

Outcome: Awareness of the framework for the responsibility of national authorities, as well as mandates and responsibilities of international agencies.

1–4 April, Nakuru: Training of Trainers Workshop on IDP Protection and the UN Guiding Principles

Participants: 20 NGO workers including Kenya Red Cross.

Partner: UNHCR Kenya on behalf of the Protection Cluster.

Outcome: Ability to plan and deliver training workshops in line with key principles for adult learning and good facilitation practices.

7–8 May, Nairobi: IDP Protection and the UN Guiding Principles

Participants: 25 people from staff and Commissioners of the Kenya National Commission for Human Rights (KNCHR) and staff of the Ministry for Special Programmes.

Partner: Brookings/Bern Project on Internal Displacement.

Outcome: Awareness of the framework for the responsibility of national authorities, as well as mandates and responsibilities of humanitarian agencies, including UNHCR and the Kenya Red Cross.

IDP protection workshops

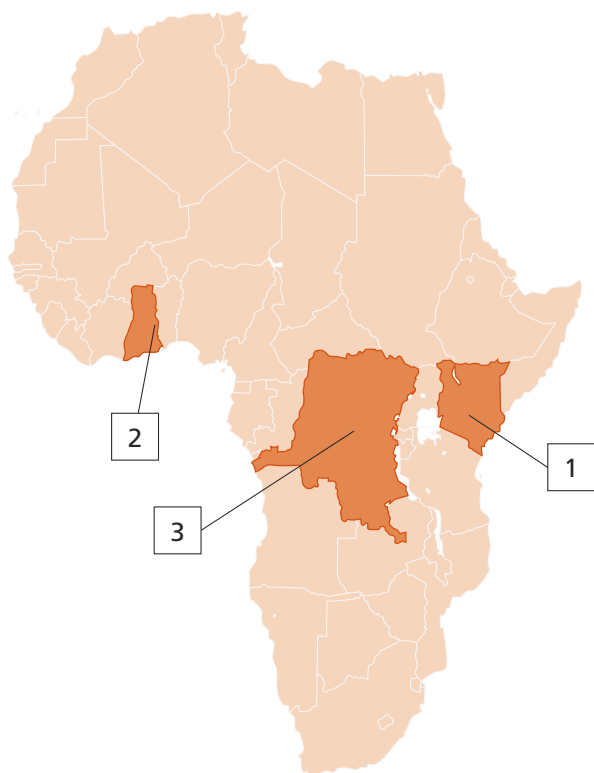
1 25–26 October, Nairobi, Kenya: Workshop on the role of African National Institutions in protecting the human rights of internally displaced persons

National human rights institutions (NHRIs) in Africa have a key role to play in the protection of IDPs in the region. This workshop was organised to strengthen the capacity of African NHRIs to integrate the protection of IDPs into their work.

Participants: 25 African NHRI representatives.

Partner: The OHCHR, the RSG on IDPs and the Brookings/Bern Project on Internal Displacement.

Outcomes: Awareness of guidelines on developing national laws and policies on internally displaced persons; and specific strategies for national institutions to protect and assist internally displaced persons.



2 30–31 January, Lomé, Togo: Training workshop on the protection of IDPs in Togo

Following the Declaration made by African National Human Rights Institutions in October 2007 about the protection of refugees, IDPs and stateless persons, IDMC joined the Brookings evaluation mission and facilitated a workshop in partnership with the Togolese Human Rights Commission (THRC) to strengthen its capacity to address issues of internal displacement.

Participants: 26 people from staff and commissioners of the Togolese Human Rights Commission.

Partner: Brookings/Bern Project on Internal Displacement.

Outcome: Decision to incorporate IDPs into the Commission's work plan and to formulate recommendations to the Government to develop a legal framework, organise a national forum, put in place a data collection mechanism and national response mechanism.

3 26–27 November, Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo: Training workshop on the protection of IDPs in DRC

UNHCR and IDMC jointly planned and conducted a workshop in DRC to facilitate the development of an action plan to address the protection of IDPs in Eastern DRC.

Participants: 34 members of the Protection Cluster Working Group for DRC, as well as representatives of the National Committee for Refugees and the Ministry for Planning.

Partner: UNHCR and NRC in DRC.

Outcome: Action plan for the Protection Cluster in response to internal displacement in DRC, including activities to improve the collection information on IDPs in Eastern DRC, mainstream protection in the work of other cluster, to provide a timely response to key protection concerns, and to support the development of national legal and policy framework on IDPs.

Protection coordination workshop

30 November–5 December, Geneva, Switzerland: Pilot training workshop on protection coordination

IDMC joined the core team of trainers set up of the PCWG Learning Task Force to support the development of training modules on protection coordination and co-facilitate a pilot training workshop based on these modules.

Participants: 25 current and potential protection cluster coordinators.

Partner: Protection Cluster Working Group – Learning Task Force.

Outcome: Ability to coordinate field-based protection cluster working group in line with key principles of partnership of the humanitarian reform.

Governance and finance

The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) established IDMC in 1998, following the request of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee to set up a global database on internal displacement. IDMC is a project of NRC; it is responsible for developing a strategy to achieve its mission, and for raising its own funds.

IDMC's network

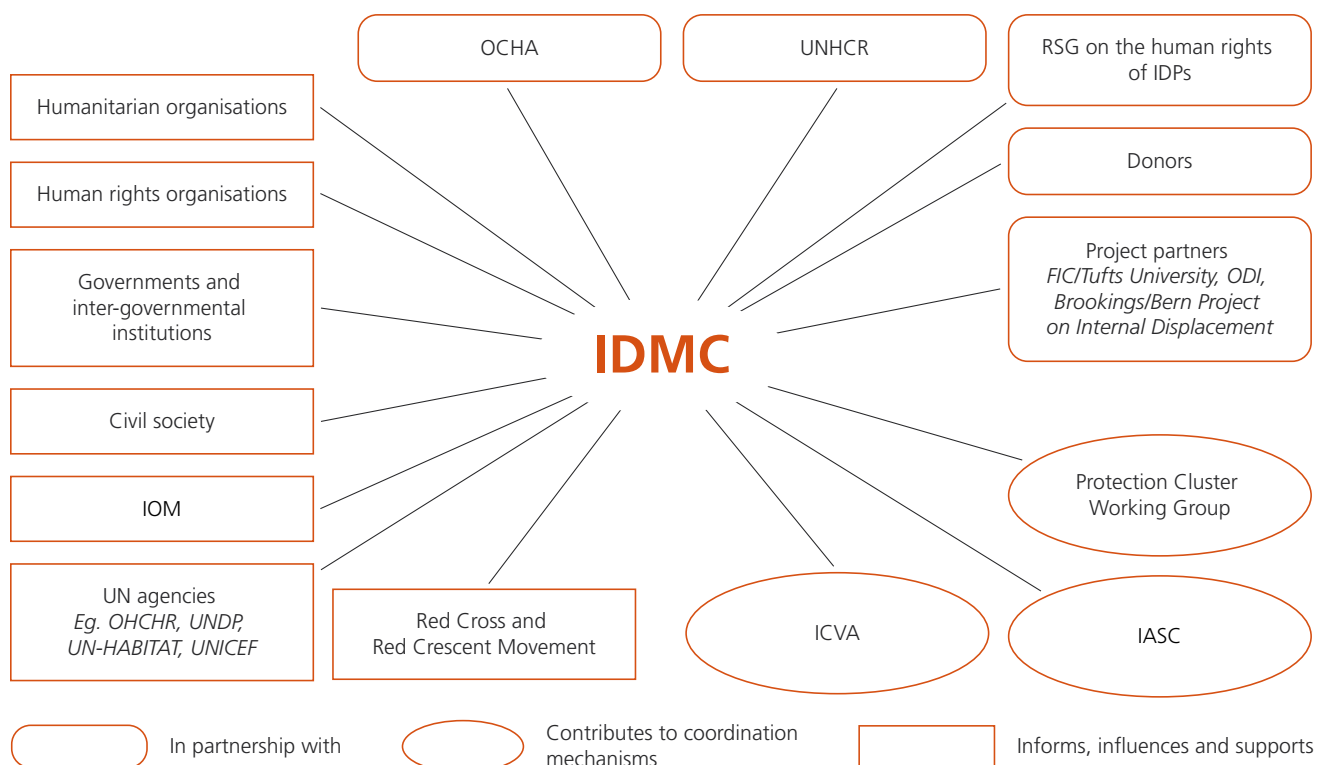
As the provider of information and analysis on trends and developments in internal displacement, IDMC is frequently invited to contribute to the development of policies and resources for internal displacement professionals, and to respond to requests for information from UN bodies, international organisations, NGOs, donors and other humanitarian and human

rights groups. To ensure that its contributions remain valuable, IDMC works in close partnership with the agencies and bodies with most influence on the realisation of the rights of IDP populations.

IDMC is an active member of the global Protection Cluster Working Group and its sub-groups. It has also taken the lead on, or contributed to, inter-agency frameworks and guidance on IDP protection.

IDMC works closely with partners at the inter-agency level and bilaterally, including UNHCR, the Representative of the UN Secretary-General on the human rights of IDPs, and OCHA. NRC country offices, many of which now have Protection and Advocacy Advisers, also represent valuable partners for IDMC.

IDMC external relationships



IDMC enters into agreements with specialised research institutes to bring forwards specific projects. For example, in 2008, agreements were made with the Brookings/Bern Project on Internal Displacement to provide protection training to national human rights institutions, and with the Feinstein International Centre of Tufts University on profiling displaced populations in urban settings.

IDMC's human resources

In 2008, the IDMC team included 23 members of staff, organised in four departments: Monitoring and Advocacy, Training and Protection, Finance and Administration, and Communication.

IDMC's value lies in its staff members, of 19 different nationalities and recruited on technical competencies and experience and geographical expertise.

Recognising that the IDMC structure required full-time focused management, the structure was revisited in late 2007. A new position was created, that of stand-alone Head of IDMC. Re-

cruitments for this position and that of Head of Monitoring and Advocacy were carried out in the first half of 2008, to fill these two positions in July and September respectively.

A Database Assistant was recruited in March to reinforce IDMC's capacity in IT and keep database management functions in-house.

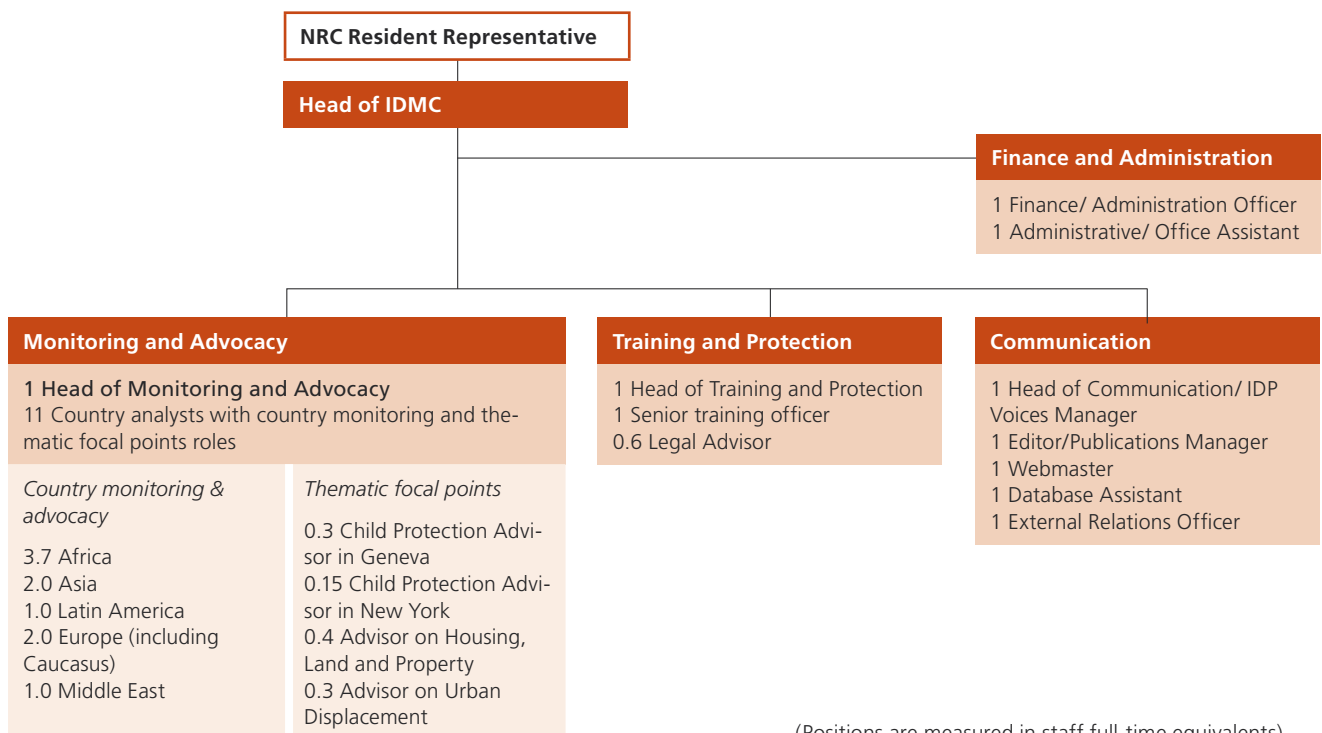
An additional Country Analyst took on a Child Focal Point role to add to IDMC's capacity to mainstream the rights of internally displaced children in its monitoring and advocacy work.

A Communication Department was created with a view to improve capacity to pass information and expertise to decision-makers and media. This department was responsible for the IDP Voices project, for editing and publishing, web development and external relations. When in late 2008 the IDP Voices project was put on hold (see section on funding and expenditure below), it was decided that this department would be headed by the Head of IDMC.

"The IDMC, through its advocacy within the UN system on behalf of the rights of IDPs and the protection of these rights, not only creates a greater awareness of IDPs and their plight, but more specifically, is a unique initiator of assistance to the internally displaced."

Permanent Mission of the Republic of South Africa to the United Nations and other International Organisations in Geneva

IDMC organisation chart in 2008



The management group

IDMC's Management Group in 2008 included NRC's Resident Representative in Geneva, the Head of IDMC, and the Heads of Monitoring and Advocacy, Training and Protection and Communication. Functions were shared as follows:

- The NRC Resident Representative in Geneva had overall responsibility for IDMC, and reported to the NRC Director of Advocacy and Communication in Oslo.
- The Head of IDMC was responsible for providing strategic leadership and overall management, and was IDMC's spokesperson.
- The Head of Monitoring and Advocacy managed the team of Country Analysts, and coordinated IDMC's advocacy activities, including the conception and preparation of the annual Global Overview and other advocacy reports.
- The Head of Training and Protection represented IDMC at the Protection Cluster Working Group on training and learning, planned and conducted training workshops and supervised IDMC trainers.
- The IDP Voices Manager also acted as Head of Communication.

Internal rules and regulations

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

In 2008 IDMC adopted an individual time management system which enables staff members to have flexible working hours, provided they meet minimum requirements in terms of presence in the office at agreed times and they work the required 40 hours per week. New regulations were also developed to authorise work away from the office in specific circumstances.

New financial regulations were put in place, to support budget management by each department head, and to facilitate overall management of the various earmarked allocations.

Evaluation of outputs

IDMC reviewed its outputs throughout the year to ensure that activities were implemented in a timely fashion, according to agreed parameters.

Our donors

IDMC is very grateful to all its donors for their support, which has been crucial both in terms of provision of funds and to promote respect for the rights of IDPs.

We would like to thank USA's USAID, the Norwegian MFA, UK's DFID, Australia's AusAID, Sweden's SIDA, the Danish MFA, UNHCR, the Dutch MFA, the Swiss FDFA, the Canadian DFAIT, Tides Foundation, the Luxembourg MFA, the South African MFA, Stichting Vluchteling and other supporters for their contribution in 2008.



Use of the IDP database was reviewed on a monthly basis, for numbers of pages viewed and documents downloaded. IDMC also attempted to monitor and collate information on media coverage of IDP issues in the countries covered by the database. IDMC provided its web users with the means to provide feedback on the information and analysis available through the database.

A member of the management group acted as project manager for all projects and was responsible for reporting on progress against work plans.

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

In 2008 IDMC developed a three year strategic plan for the period 2009 – 2011 to establish clear objectives and outcomes against which to monitor IDMC's performance. The balanced scorecard was introduced as a tool to support this process.

Donor visibility, consultation and reporting

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

In 2008 donors were kept informed of IDMC activities through bilateral discussions, quarterly online updates and the activity report. They were consulted on the proposed three-year strategy and budget for 2009 in a November meeting.

IDMC held several briefings on specific situations of displacement to permanent mission representatives in Geneva, which included most of IDMC's donors, and invited them to the launch of the annual Global Overview in April.

IDMC also invited its donors to the seminar on urban displacement which it organised in May and to the launch of the IDP Voices book on Georgia in June.

Funding and expenditure

In 2008, IDMC welcomed an increase in its multi-year funding agreements, which support longer-term planning and strategic prioritisation of activities. In addition to existing multi-year agreements with UK's DFID, Australia's AusAID, the Danish MFA and the Dutch MFA, IDMC signed new multi-year agreements with the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs for 2008–2009 and with Tides Foundation for 2008–2010.

IDMC also received increases in contributions by certain donors, including USA's USAID, UNHCR, the Swiss FDFA, Tides Foundation and the Dutch MFA, which were partly offset by decreases in contributions from others.

In 2008, core funding represented 67 per cent of IDMC's total budget, loose earmarked funding 18 per cent of the budget and specific earmarked funding 15 per cent.

In mid-2008, IDMC reviewed the budget which it had presented in its Appeal, and committed to streamline its expenditure to reflect the funding donated and pledged to that point. A number of cost-reducing measures were adopted, including in relation to office costs and costs associated with field missions, and core activities were prioritised. Further development of the IDP Voices project was put on hold, and the decision was taken in the strategic planning process not to continue the project in 2009.



An internally displaced woman who has returned to the village of Zou, Côte d'Ivoire (IDMC, 2008)

Financial statement and audit report

Notes to IDMC's 2008 financial statements

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

The organisation has complied with prevailing laws and regulations affecting the business (including direct and indirect tax regulations, currency regulations, price and competition laws etc). There have been no communications from regulatory agencies or lenders concerning non-compliance with or deficiencies in financial or tax reporting practices that may be material for the financial report.

IDMC's short term assets and liabilities include items which are due for payment within one year from the balance sheet day and items connected to the duration of the projects. Our fixed assets are recorded as expenses. There are no expenditures for fixed assets higher than USD 3,000.00 per item.

Balance sheet items in foreign currencies are converted at the exchange rate at December 2008. Foreign exchange gains and losses are included as financial items in the expenditure report.

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

IDMC/NRC is responsible for implementing and operating the accounting and the internal control systems that have been developed to prevent and detect fraud and errors.

Expenditure for 2007 and 2008

INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT MONITORING CENTRE

EXPENSES 2007/2008	Expenses USD	Expenses USD
	Jan - Dec. 08	Jan - Dec. 07
Monitoring and Advocacy		
Staff costs	929,239.62	1,034,831.16
Great Lakes Project and follow-up	6,578.42	85,417.84
Urban displacement study	80,111.21	62,802.16
Study on non-conflict displacement	-	22,660.42
Housing, Land and Property activities	61,164.38	26,190.94
Protection of children IDP's	34,876.04	50,537.77
In-country data collection/ advocacy/consultants	115,218.21	92,587.42
Support to IDP profiling	8,274.60	36,827.58
Marketing/New corporate identity/Misc.		2,710.92
Sub Total Monitoring and Advocacy	1,235,462.48	1,414,566.21
Protection and Training		
Staff costs	296,547.34	186,790.34
Training and protection workshops cluster countries	24,749.48	24,524.44
Training worksh. non-cluster countries - civil soc./NRC missions	11,404.52	17,483.93
Consultant fees for training workshops	42,254.35	5,432.65
Training workshops UN country teams/NHRI	15,040.74	3,828.17
Development - TOT	1,252.68	3,377.59
Sub Total Protection and Training	391,249.10	241,437.13
UNCHR Cluster Appeal 2007 - Training and Protection		119,582.31
Communications Department		
Staff costs	365,858.42	44,245.74
Civil society support		7,076.22
IDP's network development	2,091.86	480.63
Oral Testimonies projects (Colombia/Georgia)	55,748.01	75,055.78
Capacity building activities - 1 Forum play workshops		13,437.91
Global overview/translations/editing/publications	64,860.64	72,445.99
IT hardware and software	33,733.16	30,321.82
IT maintenance, telecommunication, database hosting/web develop.	42,228.15	89,286.63
Sub Total Communications Department	564,520.23	332,350.73
Support Costs IDMC		
Staff cost	238,188.84	225,352.01
Staff development		2,663.70
Organisational Development/Audit charges	19,748.97	35,507.56
Travel expenses	14,473.29	2,997.61
Office equipment, furniture	5,212.29	7,330.87
Office cost (rent, off. supplies, mail, distribution reports, misc.)	121,962.03	149,251.54
Other financial charges/exch. rates cost	35,747.19	
Sub Total Fixed Costs	435,332.62	423,103.28
Grand Total IDMC exp. 2007/2008	2,626,564.43	2,531,039.67

Notes to expenses:

1. Expenditure on purchased goods and services are recorded when they are received.

* Expenses recorded at the average contributions received exchange rate:

CHF/USD for 2007

1.185900

CHF/USD for 2008

1.066517

Arnhild Spence

Geneva, March 30, 2009

Arnhild Spence
NRC Resident Representative in Geneva

Income for 2007 and 2008

Contributions to IDMC

Donors' contributions received and pledged	Amount in original currency 2008	2008%	Income USD 2008	2007%	Income USD 2007
USA's - USAID*	USD 423,612.51	16.13%	423'612.51	9.36%	226'095.82
Norwegian MFA	NOK 2,110,175	15.69%	412'042.00	13.86%	334'896.18
UK' DFID**	GBP 233,856	15.59%	409'447.91	22.27%	537'914.04
Australia's - AusAID	AUS 350,000	12.55%	329'603.93	11.18%	270'098.75
Sweden's - Sida	SEK 1,500,000	8.06%	211'620.35	9.46%	228'430.25
Danish MFA	DKK 750,000	5.96%	156'672.84	6.09%	147'140.23
UNHCR***	USD 141,288	5.38%	141'288.00	0.41%	10'000.00
Swiss - FDFA	CHF 150,000	5.21%	136'920.00	3.48%	84'075.00
Dutch - MFA	USD 135,000	5.14%	135'000.00	4.97%	120'000.00
Canadian - DFAIT	CAD 128,400	4.85%	127'303.55	7.55%	182'338.97
Tides Foundation****	USD 75,000	2.86%	75'000.00	2.07%	50'000.00
Luxembourg - MFA	EUR 35,000	2.05%	53'727.46	2.06%	49'740.46
South Africa - MFA *****	USD 6,154	0.23%	6'153.85	0.27%	6'505.65
Stichtung Vluchteling	EUR 2,720	0.13%	3'385.00	2.79%	67'339.10
Norway - MFA UNHCR Cluster Appeal				3.78%	91'301.80
UN-OCHA - IDP profiling project				0.41%	10'000.00
Miscellaneous contributions		0.18%	4'787.05		
Total income		100.00%	2'626'564.45	100%	2'415'876.25
Amount received cluster funds for Jan-March 07					115'163.42
Total income			2'626'564.45		2'531'039.67

Notes to contributions:

1. Contributions received are recorded as income when expenses accrued comply with the donor conditions

2. Contributions received during 2008 are recorded with the exchange rate of the day received, contributions not received are recorded at the exchange rate of Dec.31.2008

* USAID contribution total USD 300,000 for the project period August 2007 - February 2008 - used USD 73,904 in 2008
USAID contribution total USD 500,000 for the project period May 2008 - May 2009 - used USD 349,708 in 2008 out of which USD 91,323 is recorded as donor receivable.

**DFID (UK) contribution total USD 409,448 out of which USD 90,503 is recorded as donor receivable.

***UNHCR contributions (Part of USD 78,767 for Urban Displacement) - used USD 73,188 in 2008.

Balance of this project of USD 5,579 is recorded as unused donor funds and will be paid back to the donor in 2009.

****Tides contribution of two grants: 07-08 of USD 50,000, used all in 2008.

In addition USD 150,000 for the period Aug 08-July 09, used USD 25,000 in 2008.

Balance Tides contribution of USD 125,000 is recorded as unused donor funds and will be used in 2009.

***** South Africa MFA contribution is used with USD 6,154 and recorded as donor receivable.

Arnhild Spence

Geneva, March 30, 2009

Arnhild Spence
NRC Resident Representative in Geneva

Auditor's report for 2008



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Medlemmer av Den norske Revisorforening

Oslo, 30. March 2009

Auditor's report for Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) project 2008

We have audited the financial report concerning The Norwegian Refugee Council's (NRC) activities related to the IDMC project in Geneva. The financial report 2008 comprises contributions and expenses for the period 1 January – 31 December 2008. The total grants from 17 donors are USD 2 626 564. The total expenses amounted to USD 2 626 564. For costs incurred in CHF, the NRC has used an average rate for conversion from CHF to USD of 1,067. The financial report is the responsibility of the NRC. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report 2008 as required by the Norwegian Act on Auditing and Auditors.

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

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

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

The audit include:

- Examining a sample of the evidence supporting the amounts in the financial report, evaluation of the used accounting principles together with an assessment of the contents and presentation of the financial report
- Examination of NRCs asset management and accounting- and internal control systems
- Examination on a sample basis that expenses accrued comply with the donor conditions described in the donor agreements
- Examination of the average exchange rate used

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




In our opinion:

- In our opinion the financial report present, in all material respects the financial performance for the period January 1, 2008 to December 31, 2008 in accordance with the principles described in the financial report.
- The NRC's management have fulfilled its duty to properly register and document the accounting information required by Norwegian law and regulations, together with satisfactory securing donor funds, including assets acquired in accordance with the donation
- The management have complied with the contract conditions in the donation agreement between NRC and the donors

ERNST & YOUNG AS

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Tommy Romskaug', written over a horizontal line.

Tommy Romskaug
State Authorised Public Accountant (Norway)



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