



Quarterly Update

October - December 2010

This Quarterly Update covers the activities of the Geneva-based Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) between 1 October and 31 December 2010. 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

Presentation of the Global Overview in Cairo

IDMC presented its first Arabic translation of *"Internal displacement: Global overview of trends and developments in 2009"* (the Global Overview), in November under the auspices of the Centre of Migration and Refugee Studies of the American University in Cairo, Egypt. The event was attended by about 40 people, including representatives of UNDP, Human Rights Watch, the Resettlement Legal Aid Project, UN Habitat, and also journalists, students and refugees. The presentation revealed that even at a scholarly level little was known about internal displacement in the Middle East, and the audience was receptive to the issue.



The event was a first of series of steps to widen IDMC's network and advocacy among research centres and institutes, and regional and national agencies in the region. IDMC established a series of networking contacts, following interest from senior councillors of the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the publication. A teacher at the American University in Cairo published an "internal affair" editorial taking up most of the issues brought forward by IDMC in its publication.

The Global Overview is available in Arabic at: www.internal-displacement.org/global-overview/ar

Kampala Convention

Working with the AU

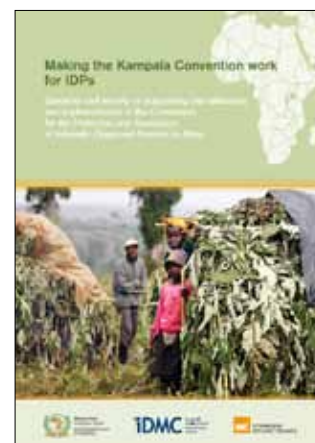
To mark the anniversary of the adoption by the African Union of the Kampala Convention (23 October 2009), the AU and IDMC launched a joint AU-IDMC Guide for Civil Society on the Kampala Convention, in the four official AU languages.

In November, IDMC participated in the annual retreat of the Political Affairs Department of the AU Commission. IDMC provided input for the 2011 workplan of the Department in relation to the Kampala Convention.

IDMC also participated in a conference on the Kampala Convention in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, attended by signatory states and other stakeholders. IDMC gave a presentation on how CSOs can work with AU member states to promote the ratification and implementation of the Convention.

Raising media awareness

To help journalists understand the legal instruments to protect IDPs' rights, including the Kampala Convention, IDMC briefed several Liberian journalists at an event sponsored by Media 21 in Geneva. In November, IDMC undertook a training session for media in Liberia and explained to national newspapers and radio stations the importance of ratifying and implementing the Kampala Convention.



Tackling disaster-induced displacement

In October, Michelle Yonetani joined IDMC as Senior Advisor on Natural Disasters to develop IDMC's activities on disaster-induced displacement. The initial focus has been on building relationships and developing an overall strategy, using the previous three-year road-map as a starting point. IDMC has started developing a rolling portfolio of countries for monitoring and research, including Pakistan and Colombia.

IDMC contributed to the development of thematic factsheets within the Global Protection Cluster's Task Force on Natural Disasters to provide guidance to stakeholders in-country on the protection of women and children in disaster situations. In addition, IDMC provided input to the Task Force's development of training modules on protection in disasters. The need for training support was indicated by requests from UNHCR in Pakistan (floods).

IDMC Partners for disaster-induced displacement

UNHCR, OCHA, IOM, Brookings, the Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS), ACAPS, ISDR, IFRC and the new Special Rapporteur on the human rights of IDPs

Website and media

Website statistics

Between October and December, IDMC's site received:

- 144,833 visits
- 87,305 unique visitors
- 118,719 downloads

During the period, the most visited pages of countries currently actively monitored by IDMC were:

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. Colombia | 6. Georgia |
| 2. Sudan | 7. Pakistan |
| 3. Iraq | 8. DR Congo |
| 4. Sri Lanka | 9. Uganda |
| 5. Afghanistan | 10. Kenya |

Country profile updates

The profiles of 14 situations were updated between October and December:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| • Indonesia/Papua* | 13 October |
| • Indonesia/Kalimantan* | 22 November |
| • Central African Republic* ** | 1 December |
| • Nigeria | 3 December |
| • Colombia* ** | 10 December |
| • Azerbaijan* ** | 10 December |
| • Iraq** | 14 December |
| • Indonesia/Central Sulawesi* | 15 December |
| • Democratic Republic of Congo* | 21 December |
| • Serbia | 22 December |
| • Sudan* | 23 December |
| • Uganda | 28 December |
| • Lebanon** | 30 December |
- *New format ** Translation available

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



IDPs living in Juba, Southern Sudan contribute to rapid urbanization and pressure on basic services. (IDMC/Nina Sluga, June 2010)

News alerts and press releases

Six news alerts including 24 stories were published between October and December, which were delivered to all our subscribers. Thousands of subscribers access alerts and receive notifications of new reports on countries of their choice, after subscribing at: www.internal-displacement.org/subscribe

IDMC also published seven press releases on diverse issues:

- calling for ratification of the Kampala Convention on the first anniversary of its adoption (in English and French)
- praising the government of Chad for ratifying the Kampala Convention (French)
- calling the government of Colombia to enact legislation support the restitution of land to IDPs (English)
- calling the government of Chad to better protect internally displaced women (English and French)
- introducing the Arabic version of the Global Overview (in Arabic)

Media spotlight on the Kampala Convention

In October, to mark the first anniversary of the African Union's adoption of the Kampala Convention, IDMC and Refugees International published an "op-ed" in *The Observer* of Uganda, calling for African leaders to ratify the Convention so that it enters into force at the earliest possible time. The message was subsequently taken up by *The Nation* in Kenya and other outlets, including the AllAfrica network and the American Huffington Post.

Africa must protect her displaced people

The Observer, Uganda, 27 October 2010

"Imagine having to leave your home in a hurry, bringing hardly anything with you. Imagine building a flimsy shelter, out of old rags, branches, and, if you are lucky, plastic tarps. Imagine having no running water. Imagine not knowing if you will find food for your children tomorrow.

Imagine not being able to put them into school. Imagine fearing your daughter might be raped every time she goes to the toilet. Imagine that this is your everyday ordeal for months, years, decades.

This happens to be the daily reality of hundreds of thousands of people in Somalia. Many have had to flee and rebuild a shelter several times in the last two decades. (...)"

www.observer.ug/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=10692&Itemid=66

This op-ed was published as part of IDMC's media strategy to highlight the need for governments in Africa to ratify and start to implement the Kampala Convention which they had signed. In order to support the role of journalists in pushing for these actions, IDMC published in English and French a media pack on the Kampala Convention, which it distributed online and at events in late 2010.

IDMC also launched a new webpage dedicated to the Kampala Convention, available at www.internal-displacement.org/kampala-convention. It provides easy access to documentation and background materials (including for media) related to the Convention.

Policy guidance

Joint IDP Profiling Service

From October a number of analytical reports of projects supported by Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS) were published, including an UNHCR/OCHA/UNOPS report on Lubero, Democratic Republic of Congo; a UNHCR/IPSOS statelessness survey of Serbia; an IDP profiling and vulnerability assessment by the Government of Serbia and the Serbian Commission for Refugees; and a Yemen IDP profiling exercise.

JIPS is currently working with partners to develop concepts and preparatory documents for potential profiling activities in Burundi, the Central African Republic and OPT. Together with UNHCR, JIPS has pre-tested the use of mobile phones for data collection in profiling activities.

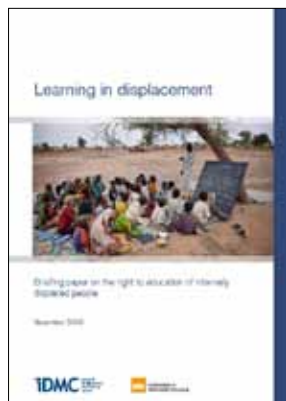
The increasing number of operations supported by JIPS and the reports published are creating more legitimacy for the work of the service and a solid platform for improved advocacy.

Displaced children

IDMC published a briefing paper entitled: *Learning in displacement: Briefing paper on the right to education of internally displaced people*, which is available at: www.internal-displacement.org/publications/learning-in-displacement

The paper outlines the rights of internally displaced children in an accessible manner. It was disseminated through the Inter-Agency Network on Education in Emergencies, the Children's Rights Information Network, and OCHA's ESCR Bulletin.

A significant proportion of the children remaining without access to primary education are in conflict-affected countries. Through this paper and an accompanying case study series, IDMC has contributed to UNESCO's upcoming *Education for All* report, which in 2011 will focus on children in conflict.



In October, IDMC highlighted the need to take into account the situation of internally displaced children at a meeting of the Education Cluster in Washington DC. The same month, IDMC participated in the launch in New York of a paper by the office of the Special Representative on Children and Armed Conflict entitled *The Rights and guarantees of internally displaced children in armed conflict*. IDMC asked panellists to address the issue of displaced children in host communities, as discussions focused on camps.

Housing, land and property issues

In October, IDMC presented a paper on restitution and legal pluralism to a seminar on restitution organised by the International Centre for Transitional Justice (ICTJ). The paper was prepared for a project led by ICTJ and Brookings which aimed to identify the links between transitional justice and internal displacement, through papers focusing on themes such as gender and restitution.

In Burundi, the government has planned to survey all IDP sites to determine the most appropriate solution for people there. In October, IDMC went to Burundi and visited sites to study how housing, land and property (HLP) issues were obstructing local integration.

IDMC reviewed the government's questionnaire to incorporate the perspective of the framework for durable solutions; the government subsequently adapted the questionnaire. IDMC briefed the Burundi IDP group members, including UNHCR, NRC, FAO and OCHA, on the services and support that the Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS) can offer. The IDP group and IDMC set up a meeting between Burundi officials and JIPS in Geneva for early 2011.

In November, IDMC participated in a training of trainers workshop organised in Turin by the United Nations System Staff College (UNSSC) and the United Nations Interagency Framework Team for Preventive Action (FT). IDMC's participation was linked to the development by the GPC's HLP group of a global HLP training. The purpose of the workshop was to develop a core group of trainers able to deliver HLP training.

Livelihoods of IDPs

In October, in a workshop hosted by the World Bank and the Overseas Development Institute, IDMC commented on a proposed methodology to assess the efficacy of activities to support livelihoods for displaced people. Participants agreed to form a consultative network on development approaches to livelihood operations in displacement situations. The methodology is currently being finalised and major case studies identified.

Global Protection Cluster

IDMC participated in the annual retreat of the Global Protection Cluster (GPC) in December to define its workplan for 2011. Issues highlighted included protection mainstreaming, guidance on information management, good practices for working with national authorities and partners, and protection in areas with no access. IDMC will advocate within the GPC to ensure that its workplan properly addresses these concerns and gaps.

Within the GPC's Learning Task Force, IDMC recommended a review of the training course on protection cluster coordination, which will be undertaken in the first half of 2011. IDMC also supported the development of a rapid protection assessment tool by the GPC Information Management Task Force.

Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of IDPs

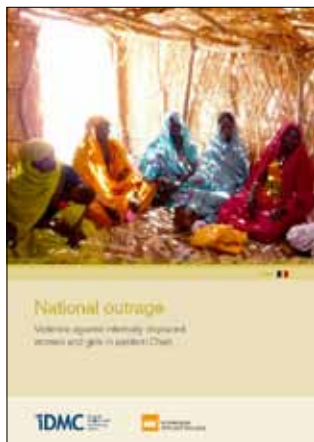
IDMC welcomes the appointment in September 2010 of Dr Chaloka Beyani as the new Special Rapporteur on the human rights of Internally Displaced Persons. Dr. Beyani's experience and expertise will be essential to continue the remarkable work done by previous mandate holders. The mandate of the preceding Representative of the UN Secretary-General remains largely in place, enabling the Rapporteur to continue to promote the protection of IDPs within the Inter-Agency Standing Committee and with governments, in particular in countries of internal displacement. In a meeting in December in Geneva, IDMC confirmed its commitment and determination to provide support to the Rapporteur's mandate.

Monitoring and advocacy

AFRICA

IDP women and girls in Chad

In November, IDMC published a report entitled *National outrage: Violence against internally displaced women and girls in eastern Chad*. The report highlights that the government of Chad has failed to meet its responsibility to address violence against internally displaced women and girls, especially with regard to the lack of: accessible health care or any form of psychosocial support for survivors of violence; financial resources shelters or facilities that protect survivors of violence; decrees for laws that prohibit violence against women and girls; policy of investigating and prosecuting perpetrators of violence against women and girls; effective remedies to survivors of violence.



IDMC also found that the referrals system established by the humanitarian community to respond to the problem of violence against internally displaced women and girls has serious gaps that have prevented survivors from receiving assistance and seeking redress. The report was sent to UN agencies and international organisations working in Chad, as well as donor countries and policy and decision makers. Advocacy work for the report is ongoing. The report is available in English and French at: www.internal-displacement.org/publications/chad

Central African Republic

In December, IDMC published a new country profile on the Central African Republic (CAR). IDMC found that 192,000 people were still internally displaced despite the signing of peace and reconciliation agreements between the government and armed opposition groups. New displacements were caused by the Lord's Resistance Army in the east of the country and attacks by a splinter rebel group, which highlighted the fragility of the peace process in the run-up to the presidential election postponed until 23 January 2011.

UN peacekeeping troops of the MINURCAT force stationed in CAR and Chad withdrew from both countries at the end of 2010 at the request of the government of Chad. The government of CAR has asked for international help to fill the security vacuum left by their departure. The update is available at: www.internal-displacement.org/countries/centralafricanrepublic

Democratic Republic of the Congo

In November, IDMC made a presentation entitled "DRC: Evolution of patterns of displacement and monitoring techniques" at a workshop on the dynamics of conflict and forced migration in the DRC organised by Oxford's Refugee Studies Centre. IDMC developed links with other researchers and academics focusing on DRC, and also

contributed to an article entitled "Displacement Trends in DRC" for the latest Forced Migration Review issue on DRC published in December. This is available at:

www.fmreview.org/DR Congo/zeender-rothing.htm

The same month, IDMC published an update of its profile on internal displacement in DRC. The update highlighted that there were more than 1.7 million IDPs in DRC, primarily due to fighting between militia groups and Congolese armed forces supported by the UN, and also due to attacks and violence against civilians. The update also detailed how as of the end of 2010, the killing and rape of civilians was continuing at a horrifying rate in eastern DRC, with humanitarian organisations struggling to respond to the needs of IDPs.

The content of the profile was streamlined and a new map was created to illustrate internal displacement in DRC. The update is available at www.internal-displacement.org/countries/drcongo, with the overview in French and English.

Nigeria

In December, IDMC updated its profile on Nigeria. There are no reliable statistics on internal displacement in Nigeria, as the figures provided by government and non-governmental agencies are generally only estimates on localised displacement situations. In 2010, the government asked the United Nations to support a profiling exercise that would provide a clearer picture of the number and situation of IDPs in Nigeria. The report indicates that there are

The vast majority of displaced people in Nigeria reportedly sought refuge with family, friends or host communities

no official IDP camps of a long-lasting nature in the country. The vast majority of displaced people in Nigeria reportedly sought refuge with family, friends or host communities in areas where their ethnic or religious group was in the majority. Many appeared to return to their homes or resettle near their home areas, soon after the violence which forced them to leave had subsided, but an unknown number also resettled in other areas of the country. The update is available at: www.internal-displacement.org/countries/nigeria

Uganda

IDMC published a new Uganda profile in December. The profile highlighted that the IDP return process in northern Uganda, which began to gather speed in 2008, continued in 2010, with a total of 271,000 people returning to their home villages. Almost all camps had been formally decommissioned, with only 14 out of the 251 camps remaining active. However, the profile also highlighted that 166,000 IDPs remained in camps and transit sites; 80,000 of these IDPs continued to live in camps which had officially been closed.

Many of these remaining camp residents fall in the category of extremely vulnerable individuals: not enough has been done to put a durable solutions strategy in place for this category. At the same time, returnees also continued to face significant difficulties in the return areas, notably limited or no access to basic services including clean water, health care and education, and limited opportunities to rebuild livelihoods. The update is available at: www.internal-displacement.org/countries/uganda

Sudan

In December, IDMC published a country update on Sudan highlighting two issues around displacement. Although insecurity has decreased, over 100,000 of almost 270,000 people newly displaced in Darfur in 2010 were displaced in eastern Jebel Marra, where sporadic fighting between government and rebel forces continues since February 2010. Also, durable solutions are difficult to achieve since IDP camps in Darfur are becoming permanent urban settlements, with populations dependent on assistance and often had critical food, health and protection needs and, on the other hand returnees found that receiving communities and local authorities were unprepared to support their reintegration.

AMERICAS

Humanitarian conference on IDPs

In November 2010, IDMC participated in a regional humanitarian conference organized by CODHES, the Norwegian Refugee Council, Refugees International, Jesuit Refugee Service, and others. IDMC provided an overview of the situations of displacement in the region, including those in Colombia, Mexico, Guatemala and Peru, with a focus on patterns and durable solutions.

Colombia

In November, IDMC published a report on land restitution for IDPs in Colombia. The report took stock of the process toward property restitution launched by the Colombian government, providing analysis of the backdrop against which this process takes place, and evaluating the proposed bill from the perspective of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and the Principles on Housing and Property Restitution for Refugees and Displaced Persons (Pinheiro Principles).



The report found that the proposed programme is a step in the right direction, but some adjustments are needed to assure the access of victims to the restitution mechanism, and ensure their protection during and after the restitution process. IDMC presented this report to donors and parliamentarians, including at forums in Stockholm and Washington D.C, advocating for changes to be made to the proposed programme. The report is available in English and Spanish at: www.internal-displacement.org/publications/colombia

In December, IDMC published an update on internal displacement in Colombia. The update provided information on the latest developments on the response, using available data to show the levels of enjoyment of rights by the internally displaced population, and disaggregating the data by sex, age, and ethnicity. It is available at www.internal-displacement.org/countries/colombia

Mexico

In November, IDMC visited Mexico to evaluate the situation of displacement caused by drug-cartel violence in the country's Northern states. In Mexico City, IDMC held meetings with Government officials, NGOs, UN agencies, and researchers. IDMC next visited Ciudad Juárez, to see at first hand the impacts of violence on the population.

Based on information gathered during this mission, IDMC published a briefing paper in early December. IDMC recommended in particular that: 1) in Tamaulipas State efforts are made to promote local integration of IDPs; 2) forced displacement is considered as one of the causes of depopulation in Ciudad Juárez (Chihuahua State); and 3) the HLP rights of IDPs in Chihuahua, Tamaulipas, and beyond are protected. IDMC then briefed various agencies working in Mexico and advocated for a focused response. The briefing paper is available at www.internal-displacement.org/briefing/mexico

ASIA PACIFIC

Indonesia

During the quarter, IDMC published updates of three distinct internal displacement situations in Indonesia: Papua (October), Kalimantan (November) and Central Sulawesi (December). All the updates are at www.internal-displacement.org/countries/indonesia

Papua

Counter-insurgency operations conducted in recent years by the army against rebels of the Free Papua Movement (OPM) continued to be reported in the central highlands region of Puncak Jaya in 2010, forcing an unknown number of people from their homes. Most IDPs sought temporary refuge in the jungle, where they had limited or no access to basic necessities including food, shelter, clean water and health care.

The report underlined that recovery and durable solutions prospects were poor due to the high level of violence and destruction by the armed forces, such as the burning of homes and properties and the destruction of means of livelihoods including livestock. Independent access to the conflict-affected areas continues to be restricted by the government.

Kalimantan

In the Kalimantan provinces the country's largest internal displacement movement in 2010 was reported. In September, an estimated 32,000 people were forced from their homes in Tarakan city, East Kalimantan, following inter-ethnic violence between indigenous Dayak Tidung and Bugis migrants from South Sulawesi. The deployment of security forces and a government-mediated peace agreement allowed for the quick restoration of stability and the return of most IDPs.

IDMC's report also highlighted that nine years after the inter-ethnic conflict ended, return continued to be problematic for Madurese IDPs in West Kalimantan province due to the hostility of former neighbours. In Central Kalimantan, returnee's recovery has been hampered by discrimination, property disputes, limited access to farming land and unresolved compensation issues for lost property.

Nine years after the inter-ethnic conflict ended, return continued to be problematic due to the hostility of former neighbours

Central Sulawesi

Nine years after the signing of the Malino Declaration between Christians and Muslims, it is estimated that up to 20,000 people may remain unable to return or to achieve durable solutions, because of unresolved land and property disputes, lack of sustainable livelihoods and limited access to government services. IDMC's report highlighted that many IDPs remained too traumatised to consider returning home, in particular to areas where they were a minority and they have chosen to integrate locally. Government interventions to help IDPs recover property and re-establish livelihoods have been generally half-hearted, under-resourced and prone to corruption.

MIDDLE EAST

Occupied Palestinian Territories

IDMC undertook a mission to OPT in November to research the specific protection gaps that IDPs are currently facing as well as prevention mechanisms to displacement. IDMC found in particular the following protection gaps: 1) limited UN intervention in Area C which includes East Jerusalem, and in Gaza; 2) no agency in OPT with an explicit IDP protection mandate; 3) efforts to address the situation of persons at risk of displacement are confined to the emergency phase. A report will be published in 2011 which will include recommendations to address these issues.

Iraq

In December, IDMC published an update of the country profile on IDP in Iraq. It clarified that while there had been an undetermined number of Christians who were displaced from Baghdad and Mosul to the Kurdish governorates following threats and targeted bombings, overall there had been no significant new displacement in 2010.

Durable solutions policies have tended to favour return over other settlement options

Meanwhile the number of returnees dropped in 2010, with would-be returnees voicing concerns about political uncertainty, poor public services and insecurity. Most returns were to Baghdad and Diyala, but the rate of return did not increase through the year as initially expected. Nonetheless, government policies have tended to favour return over other settlement options.

IDMC recalled that while 2010 was an electoral year, there was no standing government in Iraq from March until December. The political stalemate was the result of the country's entrenched sectarianism and altered demographics. The situation was worsened by a bureaucratic administration incapable of delivering adequate public services to its citizens. Political competition has left little room for reconciliation and effective policy-making. IDMC encourages actors involved in IDP issues in Iraq to push forward the implementation of durable solutions for IDPs including local settlement. The update is available at:

www.internal-displacement.org/countries/iraq

Lebanon

In December, IDMC published an updated overview of the displacement situation in Lebanon. It highlighted that although there were no new internal displacements in 2010, internal displacement persisted from the previous conflicts, from the civil war in the 1970s to the destruction of Nahr el Bared camp for Palestinians in 2007.

Lebanon continued to face a range of problems, with an economy devastated by conflicts and a society which remained divided along sectarian lines. The lack of a national policy has led to differences in the assistance provided to different displaced communities, with little space for state institutions to provide unbiased and effective assistance. Sectarian organisations including the Courant du Future and Hezbollah have provided substantial assistance, social services and reconstruction support. The update is available at:

www.internal-displacement.org/countries/lebanon

EUROPE

Azerbaijan

IDMC published a country profile update on Azerbaijan in December. The main issues facing IDPs are inadequate housing conditions, continued mental health issues and limited job opportunities. Return is still not possible for most, due to the lack of a political resolution to the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict.



The government has taken measures to improve the lives of IDPs, including resettling around 90,000 IDPs to new villages. However, this is a temporary solution and the remaining IDPs and returnees will not achieve durable solutions until they can choose between return, local integration and settlement elsewhere and their displacement-specific needs are addressed. In the meantime, a better national response would entail efforts to amend regulations and practices that prevent IDPs from enjoying a normal life at their current residence. The update is available at:

www.internal-displacement.org/countries/azerbaijan

Georgia

In a debate entitled *Human rights, democracy and displacement in Georgia* in November at the Brookings Institution in Washington, IDMC presented various human rights issues that arose for IDPs as a result of the 2008 conflict: arbitrary displacement, deprivation of property, freedom of movement, access to justice and reparations, access to livelihoods and adequate housing. IDPs displaced in the 1990s also faced many of these issues. IDMC's paper is at:

www.brookings.edu/events/2010/1119_georgia_displacement.aspx

Serbia

In December, IDMC published a country update on Serbia detailing the situation ten years after the main wave of displacement. 230,000 IDPs from Kosovo remain displaced within Serbia, including an estimated 20,000 displaced Roma people. The challenges they share with other IDPs are compounded by deep-rooted discrimination and marginalisation. A significant number of IDPs live without personal documents, which greatly affects the fulfilment of

their political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights. The update is available at: www.internal-displacement.org/countries/serbia

Cyprus

IDMC provided input to OHCHR's annual report on human rights in Cyprus, on several issues standing in the way of durable solutions for IDPs in the area under control of the government of the Republic of Cyprus. These included the continued discrimination in the allocation of displaced person status, and the lack of agreed remedies for lost property. IDMC also noted two developments on the property issue: an amendment to the Turkish Cypriot properties law such that these owners may repossess their properties and the recognition of the Turkish Cypriot Immovable Property Commission as a first instance body for claims to property under the control of the Turkish Cypriot authorities. The OHCHR report will be discussed at the March 2011 session of the Human Rights Council.

Training and protection

Sudan

Title	Training of trainers workshop on the protection of human rights of IDPs
Location	Juba, Southern Sudan, Sudan
Dates	09 – 13 November 2010
Participants	17 from the SSHRC, UNHCR, international and local NGOs
Partners	Brookings-Bern Project on Internal Displacement and NRC-Southern Sudan country office

IDMC conducted a five-day training of trainers (ToT) workshop for the Southern Sudan Human Rights Commission (SSHRC), UNHCR and civil society organisations based in Southern Sudan on the conceptualisation, delivery and evaluation of training. This event was the final phase of the implementation of a complete training package on IDP protection training for Southern Sudan in 2010.

The ToT allowed the participants to adapt the modules to their own settings and to practice their delivery. A special focus was provided to the capacity needs of the SSHRC. Resulting from the ToT, a pool of trainers is expected to deliver IDP protection courses to a variety of stakeholders in Southern Sudan in 2011.



Participants at the workshop in Sudan re-read their notes. (IDMC, July 2010)



Interview with journalists at LRRRC. (IDMC, November 2010)

Liberia

Title	Workshop for civil society organisations on the Convention for the Assistance and Protection of Internally Displaced Persons (the Kampala Convention)
Location	Monrovia, Liberia
Dates	23-24 November 2010
Participants	27 Civil Society Organisations (CSOs)
Partners	Liberia Refugee Repatriation and Resettlement Commission (LRRRC)

IDMC conducted a workshop for CSOs on the Kampala Convention and its ratification. Participants were given background information on the Convention, including its provisions for the protection of IDPs and their relevance to new patterns of displacement in Liberia, in particular due to natural disasters and development. They discussed the steps required to ensure the ratification and promotion of the Convention and their role in supporting this process.

Title	Workshop on the Kampala Convention for the Assistance and Protection of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) for national authorities
Location	Monrovia, Liberia
Dates	25 November 2010
Participants	11 parliamentarians
Partners	Liberia Refugee Repatriation and Resettlement Commission (LRRRC)

A second event for parliamentarians and other relevant officials was organised in November to raise awareness on the Convention. Participants engaged in a debate on the protection and assistance of IDPs based on past and current scenarios of internal displacement in Liberia. They considered how to ensure the effective implementation of the Convention, in particular the provisions relating to the accountability of non-state actors. The event was concluded by a discussion on the next steps in the ratification process. Representatives of UNHCR and the African Union also took part.

The Chair of the House of Representatives' Standing Committee on Refugees, Repatriation and Resettlement strongly acknowledged the value of the Kampala Convention and announced that Liberian CSOs would be invited to participate in a public hearing to discuss the reasons in favour of the ratification upon resumption of parliamentary activities.

IDMC 's Financial Situation

Financial situation as of 31 December

Funds received or pledged	\$ 3,700,000
% 2010 budget pledged/received	100%
Expenditure	\$3,700,000

IDMC is in the process of closing its 2010 accounting; therefore this figure is tentative and may change depending on the final exchange rate.

Thanks to our donors!

We would like to thank our donors for their support in 2010:

- the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA)
- USA's USAID
- the UK's DFID
- Australia's AusAID
- Sweden's SIDA
- the Swiss FDFA
- Stichting Vluchteling
- the Liechtenstein MFA
- Canada's DFAIT
- UNHCR
- the Luxembourg MFA
- the German MFA
- the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO)
- and other supporters.

Partner consultation

IDMC held a consultation with its donors and partners in November to present and discuss the strategy and plans for 2011. IDMC presented its achievements in 2010 and how the challenges of protracted displacement, urbanisation trends and disaster-induced displacement were impacting the responses to IDP needs.

In 2011, IDMC will continue its monitoring, advocacy, training and policy guidance activities aiming at contributing to improving responses to the needs of IDPs. It will also increasingly engage in monitoring disaster-induced displacement, promoting ratification of the Kampala Convention, supporting humanitarian programming in urban settings and providing guidance on age, gender and diversity.

The total 2011 budget will amount about US\$4,200,000, including \$700,000 to be sought to cover new initiatives in the areas mentioned above. These initiatives will be sequenced according to the financial situation.

The Appeal for 2011 will provide details of the activities and budget.

For further information, please contact
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 Geneva, Switzerland

Funds pledged or received as of 31 December

