

Appeal 2010



The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre

The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) was established by the Norwegian Refugee Council in 1998, upon the request of the United Nations, to set up a global database on internal displacement. A decade later, IDMC remains the leading source of information and analysis on internal displacement caused by conflict and violence worldwide.

IDMC aims to support better international and national responses to situations of internal displacement and respect for the rights of internally displaced people (IDPs), who are often among the world's most vulnerable people. It also aims to promote durable solutions for IDPs, through return, local integration or settlement elsewhere in the country.

IDMC's main activities include:

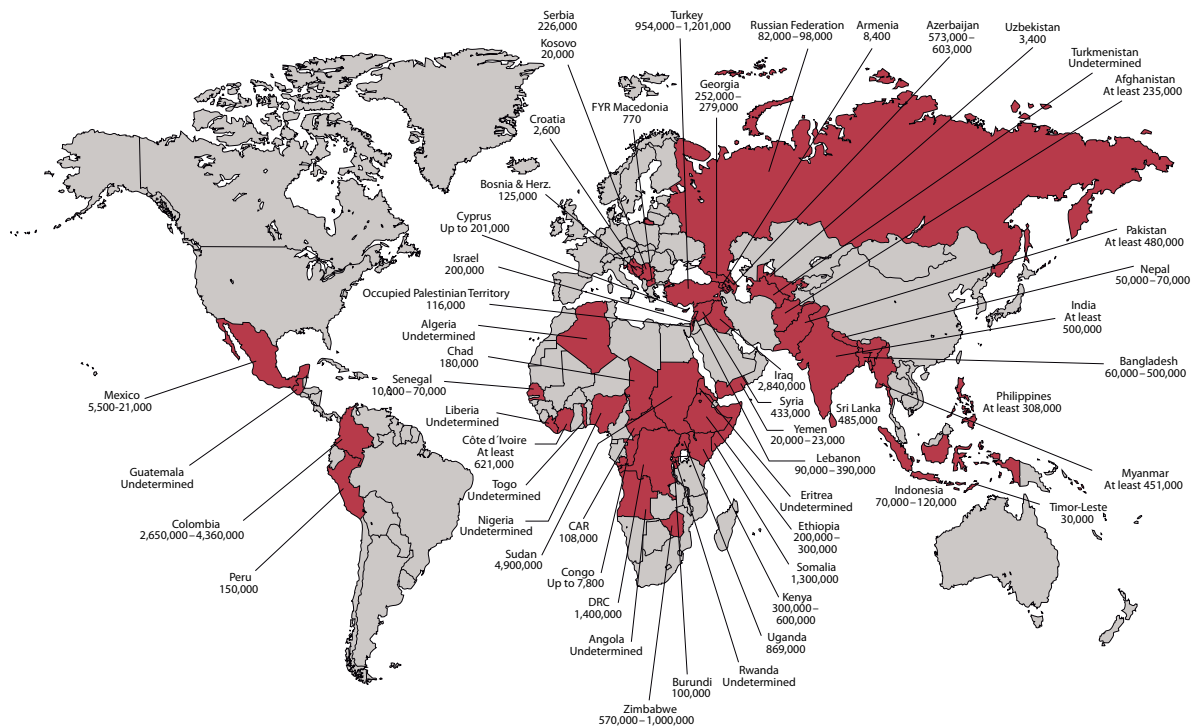
- Monitoring and reporting on internal displacement caused by conflict, generalised violence and violations of human rights;
- Researching, analysing and advocating for the rights of IDPs;
- Training and strengthening capacities on the protection of IDPs;
- Contributing to the development of standards and guidance on protecting and assisting IDPs.

Cover photo: Displaced woman in the Philippines waiting for a coupon to claim food at the next distribution round (Photo IDMC, 2009)

Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
Norwegian Refugee Council
Chemin de Balxert 7–9, 1219 Châteleine (Geneva), Switzerland
Tel.: +41 22 799 0700 Fax: +41 22 799 0701
www.internal-displacement.org

Design: Laris(s)a, laris-s-a.com

Internal displacement worldwide and IDMC's vision



Numbers of IDPs at the end of 2008 due to conflict, generalised violence and human rights violations*

At the beginning of 2009, 26 million people worldwide were internally displaced as a result of conflict and violence, the highest figure since the early 1990s.

IDPs are entitled to the legal protection of international human rights law and, in situations of armed conflict, international humanitarian law. However, they do not benefit from the specific protection of international refugee law because they have not crossed an international border.

The fact of being displaced from their homes makes IDPs particularly vulnerable to human rights abuses and neglect. National governments have

the primary responsibility for the security and well-being of IDPs, but are often unable or unwilling to meet this obligation.

IDMC's role is shaped by its vision of a global response in which:

- Protection of IDPs is an integral component of humanitarian and development programmes
- Humanitarian and development interventions targeting IDPs are based on needs and rights
- The specific vulnerabilities of certain categories of IDPs are addressed by humanitarian and development responses

- Planning for durable solutions to internal displacement is an integral component of humanitarian response and development

- Governments and international humanitarian and development stakeholders gather and publish disaggregated data on IDPs in all phases of displacement

* Figures for the end of 2009 will be published with IDMC's annual Global Overview in April 2010

Table of contents

Foreword	5
Responding to the internal displacement challenge	6
IDMC's unique role within the humanitarian system.	8
Priorities for 2010.	10
Improving responses to internal displacement situations	11
Contributing to better policies and standards	15
Reaching the target audience	19
Considering displacement caused by natural disasters	20
Achieving our aims	21
Budget for 2010	23

Foreword

By the Representative of the UN Secretary-General on the human rights of internally displaced persons

The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), set up by the Norwegian Refugee Council over ten years ago, continues to play an essential role in support of the rights of internally displaced persons.

Significant progress has been achieved in promoting the human rights of IDPs since the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement were released in 1998: on the legal and policy front, with an increasing number of governments having adopted a legal framework or national policy based on the Guiding Principles, and recently with the adoption of the first region-wide instrument, the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa; and on the operational front, with the increasing commitments of governments and humanitarian agencies to provide protection and assistance to IDPs. Nevertheless, ensuring durable solutions to internal displacement remains a significant challenge, with many internally displaced persons experiencing serious violations of their rights.

IDMC acts as an important advocate for IDP rights by providing accessible information and analysis on global and country-specific situations of internal displacement to governments, human rights actors, humanitarian and development agencies and to displaced persons themselves. Its website provides numbers, location and needs of internally displaced people, with comprehensive and regularly updated profiles of more than fifty country situations. IDMC also publishes country or region specific reports which provide in-depth analysis of displacement situations, highlight particular

vulnerabilities amongst the internally displaced populations, and underline gaps in the response to their protection and assistance needs.

IDMC's capacity-strengthening activities carried out in countries with displaced populations contribute to improving responses to the protection needs of IDPs at the national or local level, by giving representatives of civil society and government a basic understanding of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and tools for understanding and responding to the protection needs of IDPs. I welcome IDMC's training work as a significant contribution to promote further national responsibility and address capacity-strengthening needs at country level.

IDMC is an essential partner to my mandate to promote the new IDP-specific legal instruments in the Great Lakes region and the African Union, with a particular focus on engaging with civil society.

The increasing recognition of the specific vulnerabilities of internally displaced persons still requires translation into effective action to ensure that their rights are protected. IDMC participates actively in inter-agency coordination mechanisms and substantially contributes to the development of policy, for example in the field of housing, land and property, and of tools and guidance for field-based actors responding to the needs of IDPs. IDMC has been most active recently in supporting the revision of the Framework for Durable Solutions which I have led, with a view to making it operational at national and local level.

Lastly, in 2009, IDMC made together with OCHA an essential contribution to the discussions on the impacts of climate change by providing the first

ever estimate of people displaced as a result of rapid-onset natural disasters, focusing on 2008 and based on a transparent methodology.

I am delighted to express my support for IDMC and its 2010 annual Appeal. I hope that donors will respond generously to enable IDMC to continue to help in promoting the rights and improving responses to the protection needs of those who are displaced within their country's borders.

Walter Kälin

Responding to the internal displacement challenge

Responding to the protection and assistance needs of internally displaced people (IDPs) remains a challenge, despite significant achievements in the last decade, in terms of both the protection framework and also international humanitarian engagement.

People have continued to become displaced. In 2009, several conflicts caused new, very large-scale and rapid situations of displacement. Pakistan was the most striking illustration, with up to three million people displaced in a matter of weeks in North-West Frontier Province alone. The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Pakistan, Sri Lanka, the Philippines and Yemen also provided in 2009 sad illustrations of new displacement as a result of conflict.

A larger number of IDPs in many countries are living in situations of protracted displacement, where the search for durable solutions to their plight has been stalled, or they continue to be marginalised as a result of their displacement.

International awareness of displacement as a result of natural disasters has also been growing, partly as a result of an emerging understanding of impacts of climate change. The study that IDMC and OCHA published jointly in 2009 contributed to this understanding by providing the first ever estimate of populations displaced as a result of rapid-onset natural disasters in a twelve-month period.

Although internal displacement has received greater attention during the past ten years, the extent and quality of information available on IDPs remains variable. In most situations the understanding of where IDPs are located, their numbers and their specific vulnerabilities, is not yet sufficient to protect and assist them effectively, to advocate on their behalf or to help

bring about a solution to their displacement. The *Guidance on Profiling Internally Displaced Persons* produced by OCHA and IDMC in 2008 proposes practical ways to establish the number and location of IDPs among other population groups, including in situations where humanitarian access is impossible. Yet profiling, a collaborative process which should be led by national authorities or by the UN Resident Coordinator / Humanitarian Coordinator, has not been consistently carried out. As a result, a large proportion of the world's IDPs remain unrecognised and unprotected.

In the face of these challenges, the African Union's recent adoption of the Convention of the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (see the box on page 7) represents a significant achievement; this unique legal framework to address internal displacement across Africa reinforces the sub-regional framework offered by the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region (the Great Lakes Pact) which entered into force in June 2008 and has been ratified by the 11 member states. However, ensuring the ratification and entry into force of the Convention remains a huge task for governments and civil society advocates.

Worldwide, a number of countries have been developing specific laws and policies in support of IDP rights, but in most cases these are yet to result in the effective protection of IDPs or their achievement of durable solutions. In these processes, the focus of international support should be on the capacity of national and local authorities, which bear the primary responsibility for the protection of IDPs. More attention should also be given to national civil society organisations, which can make change happen by lobbying their government on behalf of IDPs.

A number of factors prevent IDPs from achieving durable solutions. Most governments, and in some cases the international community, have given priority to supporting return, even where it is not the most appropriate solution or even possible. Local integration and settlement elsewhere in the country need to be equally considered by national authorities and international agencies. The revision of the *Framework for Durable Solutions* under the leadership of the Representative of the UN Secretary-General on the human rights of internally displaced persons (the RSG on IDPs) has led to the formulation of comprehensive and more operational guidance in this matter, and its adoption by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Working Group in December 2009 paved the way for its implementation.

The response to internal displacement should be oriented towards the search for durable solutions from the onset, ensuring that planning for an early recovery is included as part of emergency assistance. This will require better coordination and planning

between humanitarian and early recovery practitioners and donors, and the fuller engagement of development actors. In situations of protracted displacement in which no international agency has been designated to coordinate the international response to the protection and assistance needs of IDPs, the UN Resident Coordinator and the UN country team must work with the government to reach durable solutions for IDPs as part of the country's development strategy.

The African Union Convention on Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons

On 23 October 2009, at a special summit in Kampala, the African Union (AU) adopted the Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa. The Convention is the first regional instrument in the world to impose legal obligations on states in relation to the protection and assistance of IDPs, and its adoption has been widely recognised as a historic achievement.

The Convention addresses different causes of internal displacement, including armed conflict, human rights violations, natural disasters

and "projects carried out by public or private actors". It also addresses the different phases of displacement, and obliges states parties to protect people from arbitrary displacement, to provide protection and assistance to IDPs during displacement, and to seek durable solutions for IDPs.

In the cases of displacement caused by armed conflicts between states and non-state armed groups, or between different non-state armed groups, the Convention spells out the obligations of non-state armed groups in relation to the protection and assistance of IDPs.

The Convention also highlights the duties and responsibilities of international humanitarian organisations and of civil society organisations, and imposes obligations on states parties to grant access to displaced people in need of protection and assistance.

The AU IDP Convention will only come into force once it has been ratified by 15 AU member states. IDMC will work with civil society organisations and parliamentarians in selected member states to raise awareness of the Convention and promote its ratification.

IDMC's unique role within the humanitarian system

"UNHCR has been a strong supporter of IDMC since its creation by the Norwegian Refugee Council in 1998. We are both a dedicated partner and a grateful beneficiary of IDMC's efforts."

António Guterres, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Leader in monitoring internal displacement

A decade after its inception in 1998, IDMC continues to carry out a unique function in monitoring conflict-induced internal displacement. Its website www.internal-displacement.org is the leading source of information on internal displacement as a result of conflict and violence. Building from its monitoring and analysis of internal displacement in over 50 countries, IDMC has developed a recognised advocacy and protection training capacity. IDMC helps governments, United Nations agencies, international organisations, NGOs and national civil society organisations to identify gaps in the protection and assistance of IDPs, develop IDP policies and plan assistance and advocacy activities.

As information on internal displacement is often controversial and politically sensitive, it is essential that IDMC continues to operate and be seen to operate as an independent and effective global monitor. Thus, while the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) provides administrative and financial oversight, IDMC is autonomous in terms of its priorities, structure, focus and budget. Its location in Geneva facilitates access to global

decision-makers and policy-makers on internal displacement. Meanwhile, its connection to NRC ensures that its analysis and advocacy work are grounded in operational reality.

IDMC's information has become indispensable for anyone who requires impartial information on internal displacement, independent of political or operational interests. IDMC gathers and analyses data and information from a wide variety of sources. All data is cross-checked before being processed and published. When necessary, IDMC carries out in-country missions.

Informing the response to IDP protection and assistance needs

While governments have the primary duty and responsibility to protect and provide humanitarian assistance to IDPs, they often lack the resources and expertise, and sometimes the will, to meet the needs of IDPs. In this context, UN agencies, international organisations and civil society organisations play an important supporting role.

IDMC's wide range of activities helps to link global, regional and country-based responses to internal displacement, and supports international efforts to strengthen the capacities of national and local stakeholders. In this way IDMC makes a real contribution to improving the lives of some of the world's most disadvantaged people, which has been acknowledged by several UN bodies, including in resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights (now the Human Rights Council).

What makes IDMC unique

- It is the only global monitor of internal displacement caused by conflict, generalised violence and human rights violations.
- It is an independent source of information, with a unique link to governments, the UN and civil society in countries affected by internal displacement.
- It is located in Geneva and so has access to inter-agency policy-making forums, but its connection to NRC ensures its work is grounded in operational reality.
- It is in a unique position to advocate for the rights of IDPs on the basis of global information and analysis.
- It applies IDP protection expertise and country-specific knowledge to strengthen the capacity of national and local stakeholders.

Stakeholders

IDMC activities aim to inform and influence people involved in an operational response to internal displacement, and those who draw up standards and guidance for them.

These stakeholders include governments and intergovernmental organisations such as the European Union, the Council of Europe, the African Union and the World Bank; humanitarian practitioners and policy-makers including UN agencies, organisations such as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and NGOs; and human rights advocates and bodies monitoring the implementation of human rights treaties. Members of academia, the media, and the general public also have access to IDMC information and analysis.

Beneficiaries of IDMC training include national and local civil society organisations with a role in the protection of IDPs, national and local authorities, and national human rights institutions (NHRIs). Representatives of international humanitarian agencies also take part, to ensure interaction and foster partnerships.

Partners

IDMC is active in the Global Protection Cluster Working Group (PCWG), participating in the sub-working groups on information management; on learning; on housing, land and property; on gender-based violence; and on child protection. In addition, its training activities are carried out in support of members of national protection clusters.

IDMC works closely with the RSG on IDPs, by providing his office with information and analysis prior to his field missions, and in certain cases carrying follow-up visits and reports in support

of his work. The Brookings-Bern Project on Internal Displacement, co-led by the RSG on IDPs, is also a valued partner for IDMC's training for NHRIs.

IDMC will continue to work closely with partners including UNHCR, UNICEF, OCHA, UN-HABITAT and ICRC. NRC country offices, several of which now have Protection and Advocacy Advisers, also represent valuable partners.

Interaction with IDPs

IDMC works to support the protection and assistance of IDPs, to increase respect for their rights, and promote solutions that lead to their safe return, integration in the place of displacement, or settlement elsewhere in the country.

IDMC maintains contacts with field-based organisations, IDP representatives, and IDPs themselves, and provides workshops for national trainers who go on to train protection stakeholders in areas of displacement, including IDPs and their representatives.

Recognising diversity

IDMC advocates for the inclusion of age, gender and diversity (AGD) concerns in humanitarian and development programming during all phases of displacement, and provides AGD information through its country-based and thematic monitoring and reports. It participates in the IASC Sub-Working Group on Gender and Humanitarian Action in New York, and the Gender-Based Violence and Child Protection working groups in Geneva, to encourage the collection and use of disaggregated data, the inclusion of displaced women in conflict prevention, peace building and post-conflict reconstruction in line with UN Security Council Resolution 1325, the end of violations against children in armed conflict in line with UN Security Council Resolutions 1612 and 1882, and the inclusion of displaced men as equal partners in ending violence against women and children.

IDMC also encourages attention to IDPs with particular vulnerabilities, such as indigenous people, pastoralists and members of groups with a special dependency on and attachment to their lands, who make up a disproportionate share of internally displaced populations across the world.

Priorities for 2010

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

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

This Appeal presents the activities prioritised for 2010 according to IDMC's four strategic objectives. These include the two original core objectives outlined in the strategic plan for 2009-2011 and two which reflect an increased commitment to improve communication to stakeholders and address the protection requirements of populations displaced by natural disasters.

IDMC's objectives for 2010

1. Inform, influence and support national and international responses to specific situations of conflict-induced internal displacement
2. Inform and influence the development and promotion of law, policy, guides and standards on internal displacement
3. Increase media knowledge of IDMC and ensure that IDMC's expertise and products reach appropriate stakeholders through increased visibility and accessibility
4. Contribute to an adequate response to the needs of populations displaced by natural disasters and promote respect for their rights and durable solutions to their displacement

At a glance: 12 priority activities for 2010

- Provide baseline information for at least 55 situations of conflict-induced internal displacement
- Provide updated in-depth information, analysis and recommendations through online country profiles and the annual *Global Overview* of internal displacement
- Advocate on at least ten specific situations of internal displacement, including through engagement with human rights mechanisms
- Provide 12 in-country training workshops on IDP protection, including training of trainers
- Engage with regional developments, especially the African Union Convention and the Great Lakes Pact
- Support the United Nations to deliver assistance and protection to IDPs
- Promote the search for durable solutions
- Inform and influence policy relating to housing, land and property
- Support profiling of displaced populations, including in urban contexts
- Promote understanding of the impact of age, gender and diversity

Improving responses to internal displacement situations

Objective 1

Inform, influence and support national and international responses to specific situations of conflict-induced internal displacement

IDMC will continue to monitor and report on situations of internal displacement as a result of conflict, human rights violations and generalised violence, and advocate for the protection and respect of rights of IDPs when it can contribute to effective change. IDMC will help strengthen the capacity of national and local policy-makers and practitioners to protect IDPs.

Monitoring and analysis of conflict-induced internal displacement

- Undertake research and analysis and publish country profile updates which provide timely recommendations
- Assess situations of conflict-induced displacement which are not presently covered by IDMC's monitoring
- Carry out at least 12 missions to gather information and establish or maintain in-country contacts

IDMC's website at www.internal-displacement.org will provide baseline information on the situation in 55 countries in 2010. Each country profile includes a general overview of the situation of IDPs, and analysis of their protection needs and the responses of national and international bodies. IDMC will assess a number of emerging situations (as in Ecuador, Guinea, Laos, Mali, South Africa and Thailand) and if it identifies that they should be reported on, it will create country pages providing baseline information.

A new format for country updates was established in 2009 and will be applied to more countries in 2010. It aims to make the information more accessible,

provide recommendations and ensure that analysis is available as quickly as possible as events unfold.

IDMC uses the IASC-endorsed Framework for Durable Solutions as a reference when monitoring and analysing situations where IDPs are in the process of finding durable solutions, with a view to identifying issues which remain to be addressed. The country overview is complemented by information

Meeting the objective

Outcomes

- Governments are influenced through information, analysis and recommendations to meet their responsibilities towards IDPs
- Stakeholders are influenced through information, analysis and recommendations to make timely and appropriate decisions in the interest of IDPs
- National and local protection stakeholders have strengthened capacity to advocate for and provide protection to IDPs in their country
- National and local trainers conduct training activities on IDP protection for protection stakeholders in their country
- Protection cluster working groups work with national and local stakeholders to protect and assist IDPs and coordinate their activities

Outputs

- Baseline information on at least 55 countries with internal displacement due to conflict or violence
- In-depth analysis and recommendations for selected countries
- Six country-specific or regional reports or briefing papers
- Annual report *Internal Displacement: Global Overview of trends and developments in 2009*
- Briefings and advocacy events focusing on at least ten situations of displacement
- Ten submissions to human rights mechanisms
- Guide for civil society organisations and training courses in at least two countries in support of the ratification of the African Union Convention on IDPs
- Five training workshops on IDP protection, including on the coordination of protection clusters
- Three training-of-trainers workshops
- A guide for national human rights institutions on IDP protection

on population figures, movements and patterns of displacement, as well as on each of the issues highlighted by the UN Guiding Principles, namely:

- Physical security and integrity;
- Basic necessities of life;
- Property, livelihoods, education and other economic, social and cultural rights;
- 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 integration and settlement elsewhere;
- National and international responses.

To inform updating priorities, country profiles will progressively be organised in three categories, depending on the magnitude and fluidity of the displacement situation. Frequent updates and analysis will be provided for at least ten countries with large numbers of IDPs (or a significant proportion of the country's population displaced), ongoing conflict and a rapidly evolving situation.

Prioritised countries with most frequent updates

- Afghanistan
- Chad
- Colombia
- Democratic Republic of Congo
- Iraq
- Pakistan
- Philippines
- Somalia
- Sri Lanka
- Sudan
- Yemen

Updates and analysis of at least another 20 countries will be published every 12, or 18 or 24 months, depending on the fluidity of the situation.

Baseline information and analysis of outstanding issues affecting IDPs will be provided for at least 20 countries, for which monitoring will be related to changes in the displacement situation.

The annual *Global Overview*

- Research, publish and disseminate *Internal Displacement: Global Overview of Trends and Developments in 2009*

The *Global Overview*, IDMC's principal publication, is the leading annual summary on the humanitarian and human rights situations of people internally displaced by conflict and violence, and the primary reference for decision-makers on internal displacement.

The *Global Overview* offers detailed figures and global, regional and national analysis of the displacement situations which IDMC monitors and the national and international responses to them.

Over 1,000 copies will be printed and distributed, and it is anticipated that over 10,000 copies will be downloaded at IDMC's web site. A high-profile launch will help maximise media coverage. The *Global Overview* will be translated into Arabic to reach a broader range of stakeholders.

Advocacy on specific situations of internal displacement

For prioritised countries:

- Research, publish and disseminate reports and briefing papers
- Undertake briefings to donors, governments, and other stakeholders
- Participate in or organise seminars, conferences and expert panels

- Engage with human rights review mechanisms

Many governments remain unable or unwilling to prevent or respond to displacement caused by conflict and violence. Humanitarian practitioners are often unable to access displaced populations, or even get up-to-date reliable information. Strong advocacy continues to be necessary to maintain the focus of legislators and practitioners on the specific vulnerabilities and needs of IDPs, especially in neglected and protracted situations.

IDMC is in a unique position to pursue evidence-based country-specific advocacy due to its systematic collection and analysis of information, reinforced by fact-finding missions. Country reports will be printed and published online, and press releases, briefings and targeted events organised in Geneva, Brussels, New York or elsewhere, based on events or processes which can help make IDMC's message heard. Advocacy will also be aimed at the national government concerned.

In addition to its regular information and analysis services, IDMC continues to stand ready to provide tailor-made briefings for stakeholders. Countries for which more in-depth analysis will be carried out are those where IDMC believes it can have the greatest impact.

IDMC will continue to develop a strong human rights analytical framework. It will monitor the development of instruments and standards relevant to the protection of IDPs, in particular within the Council of Europe and the African Union, to identify opportunities to strengthen the legal framework for the protection of IDPs and assess their relevance to IDMC's advocacy work.

Human rights mechanisms, such as the Universal Periodic Review of the Human Rights Council and the reviews

of the UN treaty bodies, are key channels of IDMC advocacy towards national governments. IDMC will conduct in-house training to increase the impact of its advocacy through these mechanisms.

Supporting the African Union Convention through civil society

- Research, publish and disseminate a guide for civil society on the IDP Convention
- Organise pairs of workshops in at least two AU member states, targeting civil society organisations and parliamentarians
- Continue engagement with the AU Commission and its Economic, Social and Cultural Council

The African Union (AU) Convention on the Protection and Assistance of IDPs will only come into force once it has been ratified by 15 member states. Members of civil society in member states have an important role to play in pushing for ratification, and IDMC will support and strengthen their efforts to ensure that the Convention enters into force as quickly as possible.

As an essential first step towards ratification, efforts are needed to disseminate the Convention widely and raise awareness of its provisions. Civil society organisations can only push for its ratification if they themselves have a sound understanding of it. They will then be in a position to raise the awareness of other stakeholders, including IDPs and host communities, as well as lobby directly for ratification, and in the longer term they will be equipped to contribute to the implementation of the Convention once it has come into force.

IDMC will contribute to the Convention's dissemination and ratification

through workshops in two countries for stakeholders including civil society and parliamentarians. It will also continue advocacy on the plan of action for civil society of the AU Commission's Economic, Social and Cultural Council.

Country-based training on the protection of IDPs

- Implement country-specific, multi-year integrated capacity strengthening programmes
- Carry out training workshops and develop guidance for national human rights institutions
- Co-facilitate inter-agency training on the coordination of national protection activities
- Update and extend IDMC's training materials on IDP protection

National and local authorities, civil society organisations and NHRIs are essential stakeholders in the protection of IDPs, but their capacity is often limited by gaps in their technical knowledge. IDMC training activities are developed in close co-ordination with protection clusters and working groups, to ensure that they support a wider strategy of engaging with national and local partners and involving them in coordinated responses.

IDMC will further develop a multi-year programme combining different activities to increase national capacities to protect IDPs. IDMC will start these programmes in Ethiopia, South Sudan and Yemen in 2010, and will continue to implement the programmes begun in 2009 in Afghanistan and Uganda. Based on a learning needs assessment, IDMC will conduct a first training workshop on IDP protection for national and local stakeholders including, as needed, members of protection clusters. IDMC will then conduct

a training-of-trainers workshop for a pool of national and local trainers and help them deliver workshops for other target groups in the country. Internal evaluations of the country training programmes are planned from 2011.

IDMC training is designed to enable participants to assess the protection risks and needs of IDPs, using the Guiding Principles and the international and regional legal framework and applying a rights-based approach including age, gender and diversity considerations. The participants analyse the mandates, responses and capacities of protection stakeholders, and identify gaps and ways to fill them.

IDMC training modules are accessible online. They are regularly updated and disseminated, including through training-of-trainers workshops. In 2010, IDMC will also develop a new series of modules on durable solutions.

As a co-chair of the Global Protection Cluster Learning Task Force in Geneva, IDMC promotes consistent and professional inter-agency responses to the training needs of national protection stakeholders.

In addition, IDMC will continue to work in partnership with the Brookings-Bern Project on Internal Displacement, to support one NHRI in Africa. A guide on IDP protection for NHRIs will also be developed.

Contributing to better policies and standards

Objective 2

Inform and influence the development and promotion of law, policy, guides and standards on internal displacement.

IDMC supports the development and promotion of standards and guides to help field-based practitioners address the protection needs of IDPs. IDMC will continue to identify gaps in the policy framework and guidance available.

IDMC has contributed to numerous initiatives in the past few years to address HLP issues in post-conflict situations. However, guidance is still needed on issues of informal tenure, land in post-conflict situations and housing conditions in protracted situations.

Contribution to inter-agency policy development

In 2010, the HLP Advisor will work full time on these issues. IDMC/NRC will

- Engage with the Global Protection Cluster Working Group to promote the development and dissemination of policy, guidance and tools
- Serve as a reference on internal displacement on activities led by the IASC or by International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA)

Considerable efforts have been made to develop policies, guidance materials and handbooks for protection professionals and humanitarians. The priority is now to promote, disseminate and apply this guidance.

However, gaps remain, and IDMC will continue to monitor and contribute to inter-agency policy in line with its expertise and advocacy objectives.

Policy guidance on housing, land and property issues (HLP)

- Research, publish and disseminate reports on housing, land and property issues
- Co-chair the PCWG sub-group on HLP and contribute to reference documents
- Lend expertise to appropriate seminars and training courses

Meeting the objective

Outcomes

- An IDP focus is included in inter-agency policy developments, tools and guidance, in particular in products developed by the global protection cluster
- Inter-agency support mechanisms for IDP profiling are in place and they increasingly provide guidance to country offices or national governments
- Decision makers receive policy guidance and concrete recommendations to help them address the housing, land and property issues facing IDPs, the needs of IDPs in urban settings, and the specific vulnerabilities of displaced pastoralist communities
- Stakeholders are influenced to promote durable solutions throughout all stages of displacement, ensuring that return is not given pre-eminence over local integration or settlement elsewhere in the country
- Stakeholders are influenced to consider particular vulnerabilities and rights violations faced by displaced children, and those related to gender, in their responses to protection and assistance needs

Outputs

- At least five reports focusing on policy issues such as gender-based violence, housing, land and property, children's rights, protracted displacement and pastoralism and displacement
- Case study profiling IDPs in urban situations
- Training modules on children's rights and durable solutions
- One expert seminar on durable solutions
- Contribution to PCWG, IASC and ICVA processes

(with extra resources)

- Support to inter-agency IDP profiling capacity
- Updated profiling guidance
- Training on profiling for UN Humanitarian Coordinators / Resident Coordinators and field-based practitioners

continue to co-chair with UN-HABITAT the HLP sub-group of the PCWG and will increase its contribution to reference guides on land issues in post-conflict situations and on early recovery needs assessment. IDMC will report on HLP issues in customary settings based on research in Burundi, and will carry out research on adequate housing in the Caucasus. Building synergies with IDMC's work on urban displacement, the advisor will look at ways to improve security of tenure for IDPs when restitution or compensation is not available or possible.

The findings of these studies will feed into the HLP component of the training modules to be developed on durable solutions. IDMC will also remain available to training requests, for example from the International Institute of Humanitarian Law in San Remo.

Protracted displacement and durable solutions

- Organise and host an expert seminar on protracted internal displacement
- Produce and disseminate a report on durable solutions
- Contribute to the inter-agency lessons learnt project on durable solutions

To date, governments, national and international organisations have mainly focused on return as a durable solution for IDPs, rather than the other durable solution options, local integration and settlement elsewhere in the country. IDMC will produce a report on local integration, drawing on its country expertise. The report will aim to improve understanding of the challenges and opportunities for local integration and inform processes promoting durable solutions in affected countries.

An expert seminar will further develop strategies to support the local

integration of IDPs who wish to rebuild their lives in the place they have been displaced to. The publication of the revised Framework for Durable Solutions in 2010 will provide the basis for this work.

In addition, under the auspices of the global protection and early recovery clusters, IDMC / NRC will work with several agencies including UNDP, UNHCR and the RSG for IDPs, to analyse and document durable solutions for IDPs, to develop generic recommendations to inform durable solutions processes.

Responding to situations of displacement in urban contexts

- With partners, research, publish and disseminate the findings of a case study to inform humanitarian responses in urban contexts

In 2008, together with Tufts University, IDMC developed a methodology to assess the number and situation of IDPs in urban centres. In 2009, IDMC worked with the British Overseas Development Institute (ODI), ICRC, UN-HABITAT and UNHCR to identify gaps in humanitarian programming in urban contexts. In 2010, together with its partners, IDMC will research and report on the implications of displaced populations in urban environments on wider strategies to provide humanitarian assistance to vulnerable urban communities.

The research, to take place in Nairobi, Kenya, will highlight the role of humanitarians in urban settings and investigate the policy and operational challenges they face when responding to the needs of urban IDPs. It will investigate the links between urbanisation and displacement, the specific characteristics and coping strategies of urban IDPs compared to other urban populations, the analytical frameworks used by

humanitarian agencies to understand displacement in urban areas, and the ways in which humanitarian agencies and development partners can support IDPs and host communities in urban contexts.

Establishing the numbers, nature and location of IDPs

- Research, publish and disseminate a report on profiling activities in countries of displacement
- Support inter-agency capacity to carry out profiling
- Advocate for and support training on profiling

One of the factors inhibiting the response to IDP situations is the frequent lack of data on internally displaced populations, even on their most basic demographic characteristics such as numbers and locations. Information is rarely broken down by sex, age or other criteria to show the diversity of the population, and so it is difficult to meet the specific needs of particular groups.

Commonly-agreed figures on the number of IDPs, with disaggregated information on their sex and age, their location and the patterns and causes of their displacement, will enable targeted responses and persuasive advocacy where responses are not forthcoming. To encourage this, IDMC will continue to disseminate the *Guidance on Profiling Internally Displaced Persons*, which it produced with OCHA in 2008.

In 2010, IDMC will support the establishment of a Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS) to be housed by UNHCR, to provide guidance to country offices or national governments on all aspects of IDP profiling, especially the various approaches and methodologies that can be used in different contexts.

For this purpose, IDMC will recruit a full time Profiling Advisor. In collaboration with IDMC's Monitoring and Advocacy Department and the other members of JIPS, the Advisor will analyse situations where IDP profiling may be required and engage with the respective country teams and national authorities to advocate for its initiation as a collaborative and consultative enterprise, respond to requests from country teams to help initiate profiling, and feed the results into IDMC's monitoring and reporting processes.

Responding to the needs of pastoralists and nomadic groups

- Research and publish a report on the specific protection and assistance issues faced by displaced pastoralists in the Horn of Africa

IDMC will research the overlapping roles of customary and formal institutions for conflict and disaster management in the Horn of Africa, to promote a better understanding of the links between conflict, pastoralism and displacement, and to recommend policies and interventions in support of durable solutions for internally displaced pastoralists.

IDMC will promote the inclusion of its findings in district and national disaster management plans supported by the Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism of the InterGovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD).

Ensuring policies reflect the needs of displaced children

- Research, publish and disseminate a report on issues of internally displaced children's rights
- Advocate for and support training on improved protection and assistance of internally displaced children

"The Humanitarian Policy Group at ODI has established a strong partnership with IDMC to undertake a multi-year research study on the phenomenon of displacement in urban areas, looking in particular at the implications for humanitarian action. IDMC's pioneering work on the profiling of IDPs in urban contexts has provided a solid foundation for the development of the project. We look forward to working together with IDMC on this important project which will undoubtedly greatly benefit from IDMC's long standing expertise and understanding of displacement issues."

*Sara Pantuliano, Programme Leader,
Humanitarian Policy Group*

The majority of IDPs are children, but there is a lack of information and awareness of the specific needs of this particularly vulnerable group. IDMC is not only well-positioned to collect information, but also to set the agenda on the protection of internally displaced children and highlight specific issues for organisations with a mandate to protect them.

To this end, the new Children's Rights Advisor will engage in reporting, advocacy, and internal training. IDMC will also work with the RSG on IDPs to test and revise his checklist on internally displaced children, and will participate in forums including the child protection sub-cluster in Geneva and the Watchlist on Children and Armed Conflict in New York.

IDMC will continue to highlight the responsibility of child-mandated organisations in relation to displacement, advocate for the collection of child-specific data in areas of displacement, and ensure the inclusion of displaced children's needs within the humanitarian system's global protection agenda. Internal training on children's rights and documentation will enable IDMC to mainstream specific children's needs into its research and analysis more effectively.

Increasing awareness of gender issues in internal displacement

- Publish and disseminate a report on gender-based violence against internally displaced women in eastern Chad
- Mainstream gender information into IDMC research, analysis and recommendations

The frequent failure to address the different protection risks facing women, girls, boys and men at the onset of displacement emergencies, such as

gender-based violence (GBV) and forced recruitment, often undermines the effectiveness of the humanitarian response to internal displacement. Through its monitoring and reporting, IDMC is well placed to increase awareness of gender issues specific to internal displacement.

The focal point on gender, following a mission to eastern Chad in 2009, will publish a report on GBV against internally displaced women and advocate for an improved humanitarian response to the problems of rape and domestic violence there.

By participating in the inter-agency Sub-Working Group on Gender and Humanitarian Action in New York and the PCWG's sub-group on GBV in Geneva, IDMC / NRC will advocate for the collection of sex- and age-disaggregated data at field level.

Reaching the target audience

Objective 3

Increase knowledge of IDMC and ensure that IDMC's expertise and products reach appropriate stakeholders through improved visibility and accessibility

In 2009 IDMC gathered its editorial, publishing, external relations, media, IT, finance and administration functions into the Communications and Administration Department, to extend the reach and use of IDMC expertise and products, and increase media knowledge of IDMC, in particular by developing relations with the media and translating its published outputs. This department also aims to mobilise financial support for IDMC's work.

the visibility of its products, IDMC will expand its network of international journalists and journalists in countries affected by internal displacement. It will also maintain a dialogue with stakeholders on its strategic vision and plans, to ensure their relevance and the organisation's financial security. Corporate publications such as the Appeal and the Activity Report will continue to promote IDMC's identity and added value.

Targeted communications

- Manage and evaluate the website and its referencing on the web
- Manage publications and reports, including translations and news alerts
- Strengthen communication with media and other stakeholders

The IDMC website, which is accessible at www.internal-displacement.org, is the leading source of information on internal displacement caused by conflict and violence. IDMC will redesign existing pages and establish new pages to reflect the latest developments, policy and practice.

The Communications and Administration Department will also manage the editing, layout, translation, publishing, distribution and marketing of publications. In 2010 IDMC aims to translate its flagship publication, the *Global Overview*, into Arabic. Ten country profiles will also be translated into either Spanish, French, Russian or Arabic.

To further promote its messages on internal displacement and increase

Meeting the objective

Outcomes

- The media know and use IDMC as a relevant and reliable source for information, analysis and recommendations on IDPs
- An increasing number of non-English-speaking stakeholders have access to IDMC's expertise and products in a useful and timely manner through translations of products
- Users can access country profiles, thematic information, training modules and other products adapted to their different needs
- Stakeholders around the world receive IDMC's products and expertise in a timely and accessible manner

Outputs

- Fortnightly news alerts
- 15 press releases
- Information and analysis provided to national media on situations of internal displacement in their country
- Website further developed to include new thematic pages and updated information
- IDMC's corporate publications (Activity Report, Appeal)
- The *Global Overview* launched with a press conference targeting international media

(with extra resources)

- Selected training materials translated
- Ten country overviews translated
- The *Global Overview* translated into Arabic

Considering displacement caused by natural disasters

Objective 4

Contribute to an adequate response to the needs of populations displaced by natural disasters and promote respect for their rights and durable solutions to their displacement

In 2009 IDMC, in collaboration with OCHA, carried out a study which provided the first ever reliable estimate of the scale of forced displacement caused by rapid-onset natural disasters in a given year. It also proposed a methodology to continue monitoring forced displacement as a result of rapid-onset disasters, with a breakdown between climate-related and geophysical natural disasters.

Following this work, IDMC has finalised a three-year road map to continue with the quantitative monitoring and gradually build up its capacity for qualitative monitoring of disaster induced displacement by following five to six countries as case studies over the coming three years. It proposes

an agenda to fill knowledge gaps in disaster-induced displacement, and an advocacy strategy to raise awareness and to influence the follow-up to the Copenhagen Climate Change Conference with evidence-based data. The road map also includes elements of a strategy to strengthen the capacity of governments and civil society in disaster-affected countries to respond to the protection needs of IDPs.

It is anticipated that the implementation of the road map will cost an approximate total of USD 1.3 million over three years from 2010 to 2012.

The objectives of the road map are to gain experience in monitoring large-scale, rapid internal displacement due to disasters, in order to be able to propose an integrated monitoring strategy for both conflict- and disaster-induced displacement; create training and advocacy tools to raise awareness of disaster-induced displacement and its protection challenges; and acquire knowledge to cover gaps identified during the quantitative and qualitative monitoring and analysis.

The outputs at the end of the three years will include a comprehensive integrated strategy for the monitoring of disaster-induced displacement; systematic evidence-based publications and outputs to help humanitarian actors and affected governments plan for and respond to disaster-induced displacement; training and advocacy tools; and a platform where partners, affected governments and donors can meet, discuss and decide on policy issues and challenges.

Meeting the objective

Outcomes 2010–2012

- Annual estimate of the global scale of disaster-induced displacement
- Identification of unmet protection needs of people displaced by natural disasters
- Identification of populations at risk of being displaced, or already displaced, as a result of natural disasters
- Enhanced collaboration with affected governments, displaced people, humanitarian actors and development, disaster management and risk reduction partners

Outputs 2010 (with extra resources)

- Published estimate of numbers of displaced as a result of rapid-onset natural disasters in 2009
- Initial country-by-country estimate of numbers of people displaced by sudden onset disasters, and estimate of numbers according to types of disasters
- Identification of protection needs of disaster-displaced people in two or three selected countries over a period of six to eight weeks following the disaster
- Broader awareness of stakeholders of IDPs' vulnerabilities, needs and rights

Achieving our aims

IDMC staff for 2010

To enable IDMC to meet its objectives for 2010, a team of 30 professionals will ensure that it continues to provide reliable and valuable information, analysis, recommendations and training, for the maximum benefit of its direct users and internally displaced people.

IDMC's competence lies in its staff. This diverse team of highly competent professionals is the core of IDMC's value and expertise.

Support us in 2010

IDMC's budget for 2010, detailed on page 24, is based on the priority activities described above and amounts to a total of USD 3.54 million, including USD 3.1 million for activities ongoing in 2009 and USD 440,000 for activities that will only be implemented

if additional funding is found. IDMC is entirely dependent on external contributions to meet this sum. Both the UN General Assembly and the UN Human Rights Commission have repeatedly called on governments to support IDMC and its global IDP database, including by providing financial resources.

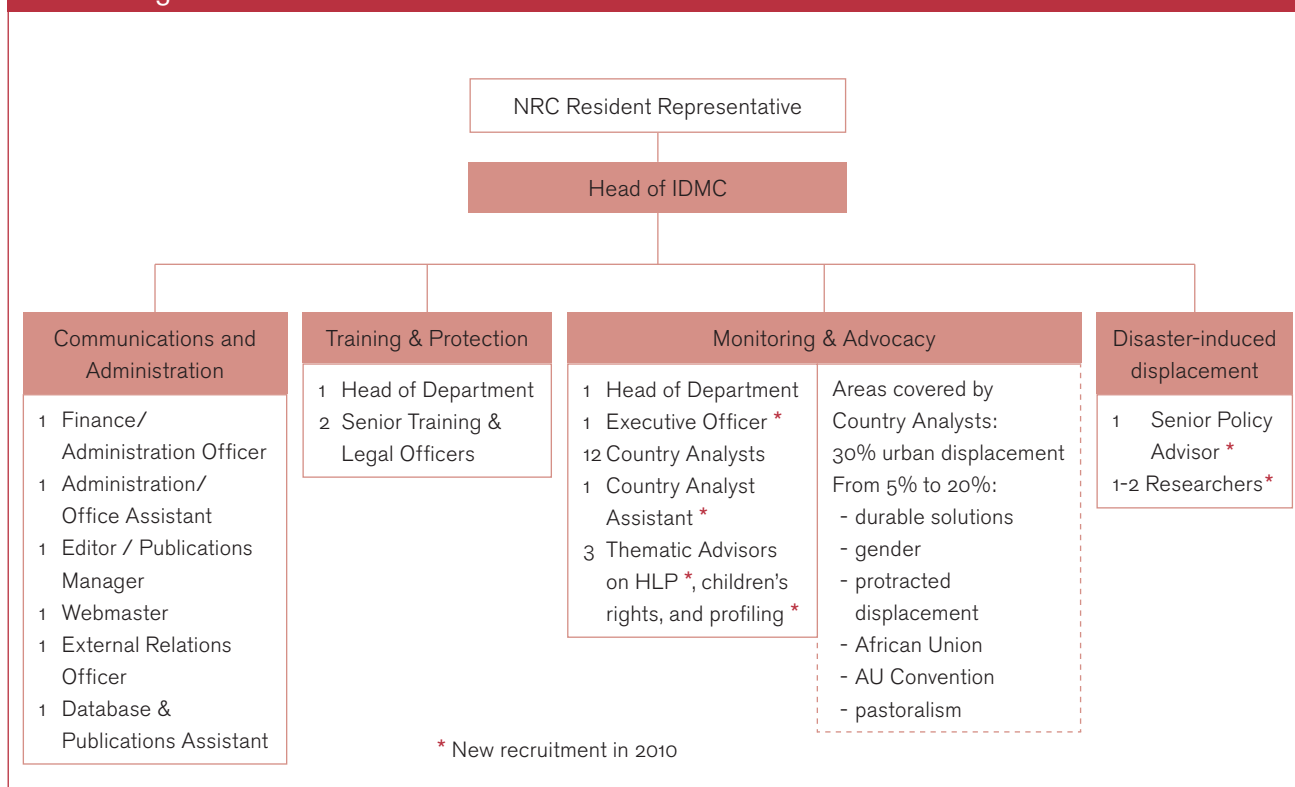
IDMC strives to maintain a diverse funding base to preserve its independence and to manage risk. IDMC seeks to build long term partnerships with its donors, based on dialogue on information management, advocacy and policy issues. Multi-year funding is encouraged as it increases IDMC's stability and ability to plan ahead.

Donations, no matter the size, are also crucial as they visibly support greater respect for the rights of IDPs. IDMC hopes to continue with donor partners to shape policy on internal

"The worldwide protection of refugees, internally displaced persons, returnees and stateless persons is one of the core issues of the Liechtenstein international humanitarian assistance and development cooperation. We highly estimate the work of IDMC, which helps to raise the awareness for displacements and their implications for the victims. Accurate information is crucial for being able to assist the people in need but also to stimulate changes on a political level."

Ambassador Roland Marxer, Head of Office for Foreign Affairs, Principality of Liechtenstein

IDMC organisational chart in 2009



IDMC bank details

Bank:
UBS SA
Agence Petit-Saconnex
1209 Geneva - Switzerland

Account name:
Norwegian Refugee Council

Account no.:
240-458642.27R

IBAN:
CH69 0024 024045864227R

Swift code (BiC):
UBSWCHZH 80A

displacement and contribute to an improved response to the needs of millions of the world's most disadvantaged and vulnerable people.

Donor visibility 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 IDMC's essential reputation as an independent monitor, specific donors are not mentioned in country reports, thematic reports, training workshops or briefing documents.

Donors are regularly informed about plans and activities, through a quarterly donor update available online as well as the annual Activity Report, which includes the audited financial statement. In addition to bilateral discussions, IDMC hosts a discussion with its donors at least once a year on challenges and opportunities in relation to its strategy and plan of action.

Evaluation of outputs

IDMC monitors and reviews outputs throughout the year to ensure that activities are implemented in a timely fashion. A financial overview is prepared every month, and a financial statement is published with the audit report in the Activity Report.

Usage of the IDP website is reviewed on a monthly basis, for numbers of pages viewed and documents downloaded. IDMC also attempts to monitor and collate information on media coverage of IDP issues in the countries covered by the database. IDMC provides its users with the means of providing feedback on the information and analysis available through the database.

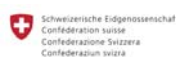
More information

For more information, please contact Véronique de Crouy, External Relations Officer, phone: +41 22 795 07 33, e-mail: veronique.decrouy@nrc.ch

Thanks to donors

We would like to thank our donors for their support in 2009:

the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), USA's USAID, the UK's DFID, Australia's AusAID, Sweden's SIDA, the Swiss FDFA, Canada's DFAIT, the Dutch MFA, Tides Foundation, the Liechtenstein MFA, the Luxembourg MFA, the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO), the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Stichting Vluchteling, the UN's Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and other supporters.



Budget for 2010

Expenditure by department	Total cost USD	Ongoing activities	If extra resources
Monitoring and Advocacy			
Staff and consultant costs	1,665,000.00	1,525,000.00	140,000.00
Research and editorial support	43,000.00	43,000.00	-
Field missions	75,000.00	55,000.00	20,000.00
Country or thematic publications	32,000.00	32,000.00	-
Global Overview	28,000.00	28,000.00	-
Conferences, briefings and advocacy travel costs	40,000.00	40,000.00	-
Housing, land and property activities	21,000.00	21,000.00	-
Urban displacement activities	23,000.00	23,000.00	-
Support to African Union Convention	18,000.00	18,000.00	-
Other projects in support of civil society	10,000.00	10,000.00	-
Age, gender and diversity activities	25,000.00	25,000.00	-
Total Monitoring and Advocacy	1,980,000.00	1,820,000.00	160,000.00
Training and Protection			
Staff and consultant costs	322,000.00	322,000.00	-
African Union Convention workshops	34,000.00	34,000.00	-
Training-of-trainers workshops	28,000.00	28,000.00	-
IDP protection workshops	71,000.00	71,000.00	-
Translation training modules	5,000.00		5,000.00
Total Training and Protection	460,000.00	455,000.00	5,000.00
Communications and Administration			
Staff costs	648,000.00	613,000.00	35,000.00
IT equipment, maintenance and communication costs	34,000.00	34,000.00	-
Web management and development	30,000.00	30,000.00	-
Corporate publications	12,000.00	12,000.00	-
Translation of overviews and Global Overview	15,000.00	-	15,000.00
Travel costs (C&A staff and NRC visitors)	10,000.00	10,000.00	-
Office rent and utilities	92,000.00	92,000.00	-
Office equipment	6,000.00	6,000.00	-
Office supplies	11,000.00	11,000.00	-
Recruitment costs	2,000.00	2,000.00	-
Audit and legal assistance	10,000.00	10,000.00	-
Staff development	5,000.00	5,000.00	-
Total Communications and Administration	875,000.00	825,000.00	50,000.00
Disaster-Induced Displacement			
Staff costs	200,000.00	-	200,000.00
Field visits	15,000.00		15,000.00
Publications	10,000.00		10,000.00
Total Disaster-Induced Displacement	225,000.00	-	225,000.00
Total budget	3,540,000.00	3,100,000.00	440,000.00

Expenditure by strategic objective	Total cost USD	Ongoing activities	If extra resources
Strategic Objective 1			
Baseline information on situations of internal displacement	322,000	322,000	0
Country in-depth information and analysis	770,000	770,000	0
Global Overview	276,000	276,000	0
Advocacy, briefings, reports, incl. submissions to HR mechanisms	290,000	270,000	20,000
Support to African Union and other civil society projects	186,000	186,000	0
IDP protection workshops, including protection coordination	216,000	216,000	0
Training-of-trainers workshops	110,000	110,000	0
Total strategic objective 1	2,170,000	2,150,000	20,000
Strategic Objective 2			
Participation in UN and other coordination mechanisms	106,000	106,000	0
Housing, land and property activities	136,000	90,000	46,000
Protracted displacement and the search for durable solutions	35,000	35,000	0
Urban displacement activities	65,000	65,000	
Profiling activities	90,000	20,000	70,000
Age, gender and diversity activities	208,000	184,000	24,000
Total strategic objective 2	640,000	500,000	140,000
Strategic Objective 3			
Translations (country overviews, reports, training modules)	33,000	13,000	20,000
Publishing outputs (incl. editing, layout, dissemination)	137,000	137,000	0
Work with media (incl. press releases and launches)	32,000	32,000	0
Corporate communication (incl. publications and meetings)	109,000	109,000	0
Website and other communication platforms	91,000	91,000	0
IT developments	68,000	68,000	0
Total strategic objective 3	470,000	450,000	20,000
Strategic Objective 4			
Report on displacement due to rapid-onset natural disasters	97,000	0	97,000
Gradual estimation of displacement due to rapid-onset disasters	70,000	0	70,000
Analysis of protection needs of disaster-induced IDPs	93,000	0	93,000
Total strategic objective 4	260,000	0	260,000
Total budget 2010	3,540,000	3,100,000	440,000

Budget based on annual average exchange rate: 1 CHF = 0.93 USD



Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
Norwegian Refugee Council
Chemin de Balexert 7-9
1219 Châtelaine (Geneva), Switzerland
Tel.: +41 22 799 0700, Fax: +41 22 799 0701

www.internal-displacement.org