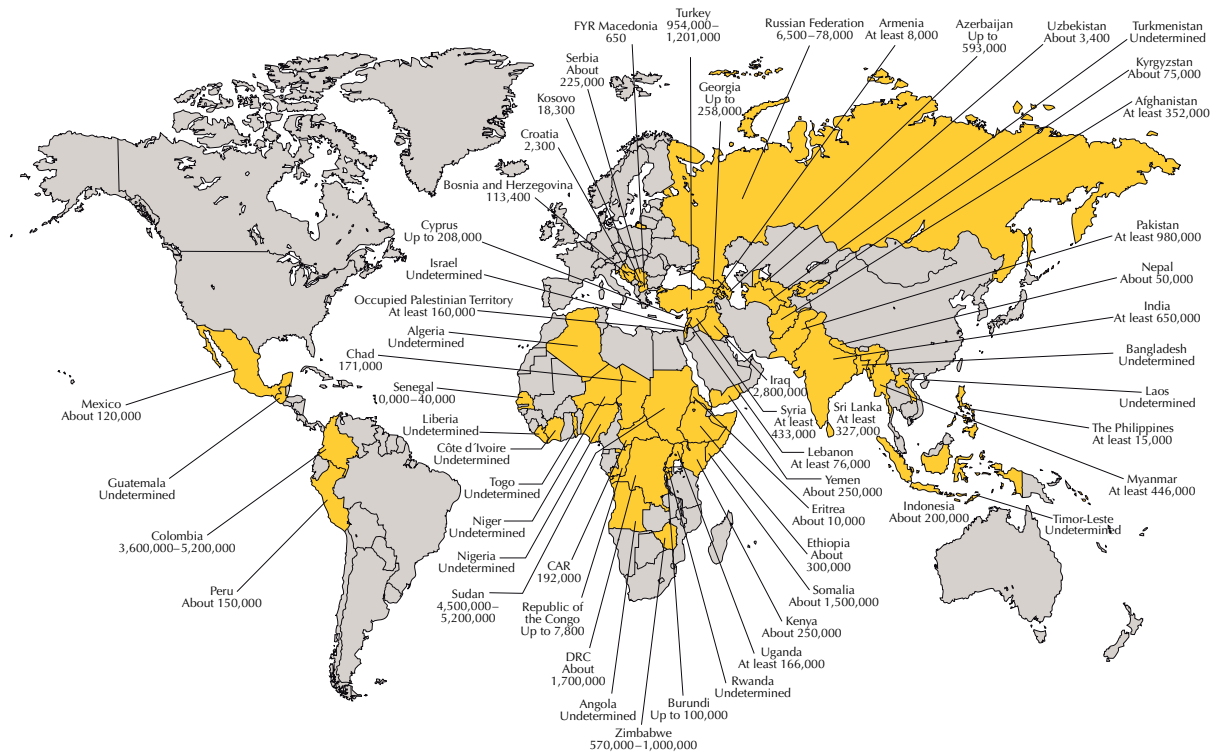


Activity Report 2010



Internal displacement worldwide and IDMC's vision



Numbers internally displaced due to conflict, generalised violence and human rights violations, end 2010

At the end of 2010, 27.5 million people worldwide were internally displaced as a result of conflict and violence, the highest figure since the early 1990s.

Internally displaced people (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.

Being displaced from their homes makes IDPs particularly vulnerable to human rights abuses and neglect. National governments have primary responsibility for their security and well-being, but they 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 categories of IDPs are addressed by humanitarian and development responses
- Planning for durable solutions to internal displacement is an integral component of those responses
- Governments and international stakeholders gather and publish disaggregated data on IDPs in all phases of displacement

Activity Report 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, violence and natural hazard-induced disasters;
- Maintaining an online database on conflict- and violence-related internal displacement;
- Increasing visibility and awareness of internal displacement and advocating for the rights of internally displaced people;
- Providing training on the protection of IDPs;
- Contributing to the development of guides and standards for the provision of assistance and protection to internally displaced people.

Cover photo: An internally displaced teacher and students at the Masisi Centre IDP camp, North Kivu Province, Democratic Republic of the Congo (Photo: NRC/Odette Asha, June 2010).

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Introduction

“The monitoring work on internal displacement at the country level, and particularly the country profiles carried out by IDMC, are important tools for the analytical work conducted by the global program on forced displacement.”

Niels Harild, Lead Social Development Specialist (Displacement) - Conflict, Crime and Violence, the World Bank

The Norwegian Refugee Council's Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre is pleased to present its Activity Report for 2010.

In 2010, IDMC monitored, analysed and reported on internal displacement resulting from conflict and violence in 54 countries worldwide, highlighting the specific vulnerabilities which people have experienced as a result of being displaced, and identifying gaps in their protection and assistance. IDMC also monitored IDPs' enjoyment of their rights, and the particular threats they faced because of their age or sex, or for other reasons. IDMC's website at www.internal-displacement.org continues to be the leading source of information on internal displacement caused by conflict and violence.

IDMC continued to advocate for internally displaced populations whose specific needs were not being met, because their government was denying that they were displaced, their access to protection and assistance was impeded by insecurity or restrictions on the movement of humanitarian workers, or because improvements in their situation had stalled in some way.

IDMC's training programmes on IDP protection built bridges between international, national and local stakeholders, and facilitated coordinated responses to IDPs' needs which were based on the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement.

In 2010, IDMC continued to support the engagement of governments and civil society organisations with African regional legal instruments. It particularly promoted the ratification of the African Union's Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Inter-

nally Displaced Persons (the Kampala Convention), which will come into force when it is ratified by 15 member states.

IDMC also continued to encourage the gathering and publication of national data on the number of IDPs and their location, sex and age, by supporting the Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS). It set up JIPS in 2009 along with the Danish Refugee Council, UNHCR, IOM, UNFPA and OCHA, to support the efforts of governments and UN country teams to profile internal displacement situations.

IDMC's work to promote durable solutions for IDPs continued, with a specific focus on local integration in situations of protracted displacement. IDMC also continued to address issues related to housing, land and property, to facilitate progress towards durable solutions, including in urban settings where an ever increasing number of displaced people live.

IDMC took forward its efforts to better understand the scale, scope and patterns of displacement caused by sudden-onset natural disasters in 2010, following up on the pilot study to estimate the number of people newly displaced worldwide in 2008, which it carried out together with OCHA in 2009.

We would like to thank all the donors and partners who make it possible for IDMC to carry out its essential work on behalf of internally displaced people across the world.

Challenges

14 years after it was established, IDMC's main monitoring challenge is to evaluate the larger quantities of information available and draw analysis and recommendations which are of value to the decision-makers who have the power to make a difference in the lives of IDPs.

To a large extent, responding to internal displacement has been mainstreamed into international humanitarian responses, but the challenge remains to ensure that the specific needs and risks of certain groups of IDPs are assessed and understood, such as those of children, of women and of minority groups.

Governments and international humanitarian agencies still need to find ways to ensure that IDPs outside camp settings can access the assistance and protection to which they have a right, together with their hosts. There are specific challenges to ensuring that the needs of IDPs in urban areas are met, especially as humanitarian actors are still at the very early stages of understanding how to provide protection and assistance in urban contexts.

The recently-revised Framework for Durable Solutions provides effective guidance on planning for durable solutions for IDPs, from the early stage of the emergency response onwards. It offers a framework for governments and international actors supporting their action. However, the collaboration between humanitarian and development actors on planning and action is still inadequate.

At the end of 2010, 27.5 million people worldwide lived in situations of internal displacement as a result of conflict, generalised violence or human

rights violations, the highest number recorded since 1994. New displacement continued to result from conflict and violence, but the majority of IDPs were caught in situations of protracted displacement, with very limited prospects of finding durable solutions.

Protracted situations of displacement are the result of inadequate focus on IDP protection beyond the humanitarian assistance provided during the initial crisis. Protracted displacement situations, in places such as India, Colombia, Kenya, Lebanon, Turkey and the Balkans countries, require sustained commitment and engagement by governments to respond to the needs and risks faced by IDPs. A common challenge for governments and international agencies alike is to understand these and develop responses which provide IDPs with effective protection throughout displacement and enable them to invest in the settlement option of their choice.

Increasingly, governments and disaster risk reduction, humanitarian and human rights actors understand that displacement following natural disasters is an issue of such magnitude that it requires more informed and concerted action.

IDMC will continue to carry out the work for which it was set up, monitoring internal displacement, while making sure that it takes on new challenges to contribute to global and local understanding of internal displacement issues, and encourage better responses. The following pages describe the activities which IDMC carried out in 2010 to meet these demands.



Children displaced by the 2010 floods in Pakistan. (NRC, August 2010)

Achieving strategic objectives

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 regional and national stakeholders.

IDMC's effective contribution to improving the lives of some of the world's most disadvantaged people has been acknowledged in resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights (now the Human Rights Council).

IDMC's strategic objectives

In 2010 IDMC focused on the following activities under its four interlinked strategic objectives, which contributed to improving responses to situations of

internal displacement. More information on concrete outcomes can be found on pages 12-39.

Stakeholders and partners

IDMC's activities aim to inform and influence people who:

- develop policies and legislative frameworks which have an impact on the lives of IDPs;
- provide assistance and protection to IDPs;
- draw up standards and guidance for people working with IDPs;
- advocate for legislation and responses in support of IDP rights.

The diagram on page 7 illustrates the range of IDMC's stakeholders and partners.

Strategic objective	Achievements
1. Inform, influence and support national and international responses to situations of internal displacement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 54 countries actively monitored - 36 IDP situation updates - In-depth advocacy on 23 countries affected by internal displacement - 35 reports, articles and briefing papers - The annual <i>Global Overview</i> of internal displacement - Ten training workshops and sessions on IDP protection - Three workshops in support of the Kampala Convention - IDMC/African Union guide for civil society
2. Inform and influence the development and promotion of law, policies, guides and standards on internal displacement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contribution to seven working areas of the Global Protection Cluster and other inter-agency mechanisms - Provision of expertise on age, gender and diversity - Guidance on property issues related to local integration - Research on urban displacement in two countries - Three situations of displacement profiled by JIPS
3. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Three-year roadmap on monitoring disaster-induced displacement - Initial research on disaster-induced displacement in Colombia and Pakistan - Contribution to the GPC's Task Force on Natural Disasters
4. Increase knowledge of IDMC and ensure that IDMC's expertise and products reach appropriate stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 40,000 documents from 4,000 sources accessible online - 12 translations in French, Spanish, Russian and Arabic - Nine press releases and 22 news alerts - Media launch of the <i>Global Overview</i> - Media package and sessions for African journalists on the Kampala Convention

In 2010, IDMC initiated new partnerships and built on existing ones: on natural disasters with the UN's International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the International Organization for Migration (IOM); on non-state armed groups with Geneva Call; and on durable solutions with the World Bank and UNDP. The organisation continued to strengthen its partnership with the African Union bodies, in particular the AU Commission and the AU Economic, Social and Cultural Council (ECOSOCC).

IDMC worked in close partnership with national civil society organisations and UN and other international organisations, including members of national protection clusters.

IDPs

IDMC maintains direct contact with IDPs through field visits, to integrate their analysis and concerns and to ensure that IDMC's findings and recommendations are relevant to their

situation. IDMC also provides workshops for national trainers who go on to train protection stakeholders in areas of displacement, including IDPs and their representatives.

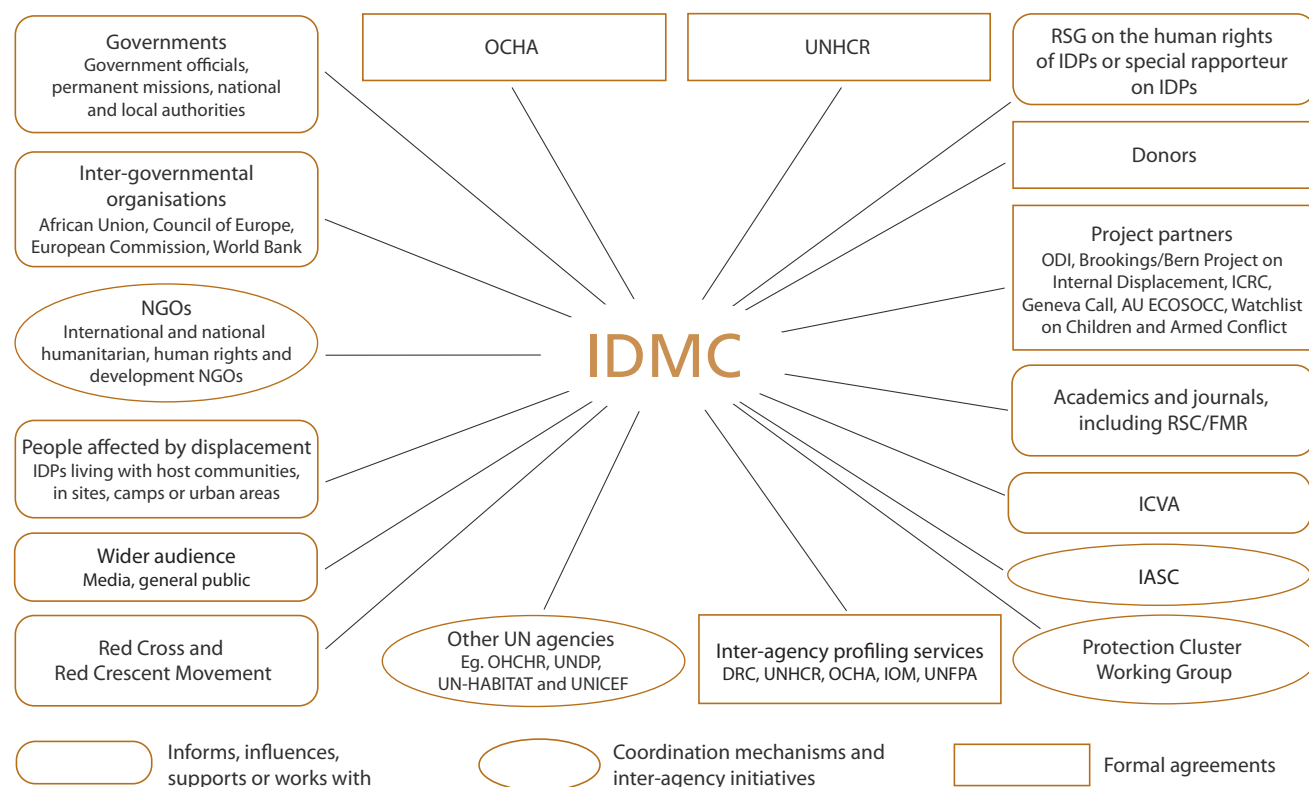
Collaboration with governments in countries affected by displacement

IDMC strives to support the actions of governments to protect IDPs. IDMC seeks information from government sources to feed into its reports, and collaborates where possible with local and national authorities for field missions and training workshops.

In 2010, for example, IDMC worked closely with the government of Kenya on its draft IDP policy; carried out research involving local authorities in Southern Sudan on the local integration of IDPs; and researched issues related to settlement options of IDPs in Burundi in close liaison with the authorities. However, in some countries where the government denies or minimises internal displacement, getting information and access to IDPs can often be a challenge.

Who is an IDP?

Internally displaced people have been forced or obliged to flee their homes or places of habitual residence in particular as a result of armed conflict, situations of generalised violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters. Unlike refugees, they have not crossed an internationally recognised state border. At the end of 2010, 27.5 million people worldwide were living in situations of internal displacement as a result of conflict, generalised violence or human rights violations.



Published outputs

In May 2010 IDMC published *Internal Displacement: Global Overview of Trends and Developments in 2009*, which highlighted that 27.5

million people were internally displaced as a result of conflict and violence at the end of that year. The *Global Overview* was also published in Arabic.



During 2010, IDMC published country profile updates, reports, briefing papers, submissions to human rights mechanisms, articles and contributions to policy documents and guidance tools. The chart below shows when they were released.

Global Overview

IDMC's flagship annual publication, *Internal Displacement: Global Overview of Trends and Developments in 2009*, was launched on 17 May 2010 at Chatham House in London, by NRC Secretary-General Elisabeth Rasmussen and UN Emergency Relief Coordinator John Holmes. It highlighted that 27.1 million people were displaced within their own countries at the end of 2009 as a result of conflict and vio-

lence, the highest number recorded since 1994. The launch attracted wide media coverage.

The annual figures of people internally displaced as a result of conflict and violence in the *Global Overview* are the reference for UN agencies, governments, and other international institutions such as the World Bank. The *Global Overview* is available at: www.internal-displacement.org/GO

Reaching a wider audience

In 2010, IDMC developed a policy to ensure consistent translation of its written products when appropriate, from English to Arabic, French, Russian or Spanish. These translations facilitate the access of stakeholders in the coun-

Publishing calendar 2010

January	February	March	April	May	June
Article on global trends, International Review of the Red Cross	Armenia	Briefing paper on the Kampala Convention	Article on urban displacement and migration in Colombia, FMR	Global Overview on internal displacement (En/Ar)	Rights of internally displaced children in north-west Pakistan
Kosovo	DRC	Briefing paper on Uganda	Article on Invisibility of urban IDPs in Europe, FMR	Afghanistan	Activity Report 2009
Nepal		Briefing paper on Zimbabwe	Article on displacement in urban areas, FMR	Lao People's Democratic Republic	The most neglected displacement situations, NRC
Myanmar		Iraq	Briefing paper on Northern Uganda	Sudan	Kenya
Book chapter on the recovery of personal documentation, Brookings and ASIL			Briefing paper on Bangladesh	Statement at the Human Rights Council	Senegal
				Submission on Russia at the 44th CESCR session	Philippines
			Armenia	Article on Africa's displaced people, Africa renewal	Joint statement at the 14th HRC session
			DRC		Background paper, UNHCR-NGO Annual Consultations
			Iraq		

IDMC publications

IDMC papers and articles

Country profile updates

Submission to Human Rights mechanisms

Contribution to documents

tries monitored to IDMC's information, analysis and recommendations.

IDMC translated the country overviews for Algeria, CAR, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, DRC and Senegal into French; for Guatemala and Mexico into Spanish; and for Armenia into Russian. The special report on violence against women in Chad was also translated into French.

For the first time, IDMC translated the *Global Overview* into Arabic. It was presented at the American University in Cairo. This event was designed as the first of a series to raise awareness of the scale and the scope of internal displacement in the Arabic speaking world.

Getting media attention

Media attention was directed to IDMC through nine press releases in English, French and Arabic on the *Global Overview*, the Chad report, the Kampala Convention, the Colombia report and

the report on children in Pakistan. This corresponds to an increase of 50 per cent compared to 2009.

IDMC developed a media strategy in support of the African Union's Kampala Convention to raise awareness of the Convention and promote its ratification on the continent. IDMC created a dedicated webpage on the Convention with material written for journalists and media outlets. It also organised awareness sessions for African journalists.

During 2010 IDMC continued to highlight situations of internal displacement which would otherwise have attracted little attention from the media. It was successful, for example, in drawing media attention to internal displacement situations in Kenya, Mexico, Nepal, the Philippines, Somalia, Yemen and Zimbabwe. IDMC staff were interviewed on several occasions by the media.

July	August	September	October	November	December
Making the Kampala Convention work for IDPs	Briefing paper on Southern Sudan	Right to education for displaced children in Turkey	Joint op-ed for African leaders, with Refugees International	Colombia: Building momentum for land restoration	Central African Republic
Paper on durable solutions for IDPs in Europe	Briefing paper on the Russian Federation	Briefing paper on Georgia	Indonesia: Papua	Violence against women and girls in Eastern Chad	Nigeria
Briefing paper on Burundi	Yemen	India		The Kampala Convention: Making it real	Colombia
Chad	Indonesia	Pakistan		Briefing paper on the right to education of IDPs	Azerbaijan
Somalia		Indonesia: Aceh		Article on the DRC, FMR	Iraq
Submission on Georgia to UPR		Côte d'Ivoire		Briefing paper on Pakistan	Indonesia: Central Sulawesi
Article on Iraq, with ATCD, Antares Foundation, DRC, .HI et al				Article on Colombia TerraNullius	DRC
				Indonesia: Kalimantan	Serbia
					Sudan
					Uganda
					Lebanon

IDMC's online information

Web statistics in 2010

- Unique visitors: 320,000
- PDF documents downloaded: 430,000
- Documents referred to by other sites: 230,000
- *Global Overview* downloads: 6,000
- Mailing list subscribers: 5,000

Ten most visited country pages

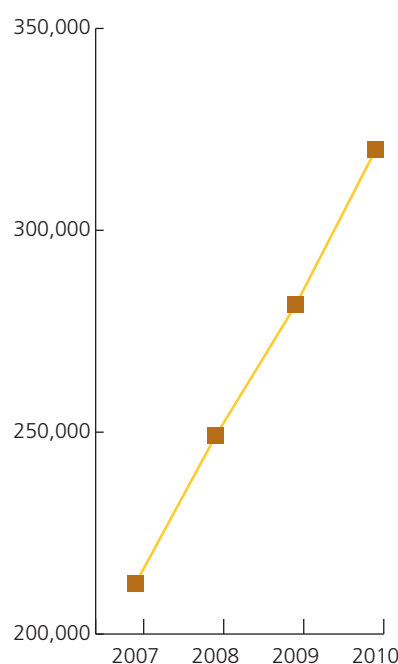
- Colombia
- Sudan
- Iraq
- Afghanistan
- Sri Lanka
- Pakistan
- Georgia
- DR Congo
- Uganda
- Kenya

The IDMC website at www.internal-displacement.org provides comprehensive and accessible information and analysis on situations of internal displacement across the world. It is the primary reference source on conflict-induced internal displacement, and an invaluable tool to enable governments, humanitarian, development and human rights professionals to understand specific displacement situations, identify gaps in the protection and assistance of IDPs, support the development of policies, and receive advocacy messages. At the same time, it contributes to a wider awareness of the rights and needs of internally displaced people.

A wide range of information

By the end of 2010, over 40,000 documents from more than 4,000 sources were accessible on IDMC's website, in addition to IDMC's own reports.

Unique visitors



IDMC published 22 news alerts to inform over 5,000 subscribers on the latest developments on internal displacement. Information can also be found on the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, and on annual IDP numbers since IDMC started its global monitoring work. The site also includes a section on training, with materials on IDP protection, and thematic pages on:

- internally displaced women;
- displaced children;
- housing, land and property (HLP);
- IDP profiling;
- durable solutions;
- the Kampala Convention.

Country-based information

IDMC's site includes a page and a profile for each country affected by conflict-induced displacement. Displacement country profiles include an overview updating the background to the conflict and the displacement situation, and in-depth information organised according to the Guiding Principles, on:

- population figures;
- population movement and patterns;
- physical security and integrity;
- access to basic necessities of life;
- enjoyment of property, livelihoods, education and other economic, social and cultural rights;
- enjoyment of family life, participation, access to justice, documentation, voting and other civil and political rights;
- protection needs and risks related to age, gender and diversity;
- durable solutions and obstacles to return, local settlement and settlement elsewhere;
- national and international responses.

The country pages also provide access to maps, recent news and reports which have been made available since the country profile was updated.

Website improvements in 2010

IDMC has made the website more useable and accessible by increasing its in-house development capacity, and added a number of features, for example to compile and process web usage statistics. IDMC has also cleaned up its mailing list database for better dissemination, resulting in a decreased number of subscribers. In 2010 IDMC published new pages on the Kampala Convention project and on durable solutions.

Other features were added to improve useability:

- indicators showing the languages publications are available in, with links to the corresponding version;
- the number of publications on the front page was increased from four to six, with publications now ordered by date.

Where are the highest numbers of site users?

- Switzerland
- USA
- Colombia
- United Kingdom
- Australia
- Canada
- Germany
- Indonesia
- Netherlands
- Russian Federation
- France
- Belgium
- Norway
- India
- Sweden
- Italy
- Pakistan
- Mexico

New pages at www.internal-displacement.org

</kampala-convention>

The Kampala Convention

Making it real



The adoption of the Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Africa to the African Union (AU) in October 2009 has been described as an historic accomplishment. The so-called Kampala Convention is the first legally binding regional instrument in the world to commit to address the situation of people and states IDPs.

However, to enter into force and become legally binding, the Convention has to be ratified by 10 countries.

Since it was adopted in Kampala, a growing number of states have shown their determination to affirm their role that could define the detail and scope of the Convention in helping to face the number of millions of internally displaced people. It has been signed by 11 of the 55 AU member states, but only ratified by none, Uganda, Sierra Leone, DRC, Senegal, Somalia, Somalia, Somalia, Somalia, Somalia and Togo.

The Convention applies to displacement caused by a wide range of events: from conflict and human rights violations to natural or man-made disasters and development projects – and provides details for the protection of people from arbitrary displacement, the protection of IDPs using they are displaced and durable solutions to their displacement.

Press and press

Values of IDPs

Guide for civil society

Training Materials

Resources

</thematics/durable-solutions>

Durable Solutions



"...an agreement with international law, essential to ensure that the displacement of people is not a permanent situation, but rather a temporary one, and that the displacement of people is not a permanent situation, but rather a temporary one, and that the displacement of people is not a permanent situation, but rather a temporary one."

Walter Kibiti, Senior Representative of the AU Commission on the Human Rights of IDPs

Seminars

19-20 January 2010

Our Report Seminar on Protected Internal Displacement: To Lead Integration or Isolation?

Relevant reports

Below are some reports relevant to the topic of IDPs in protection displacement.

Monitoring displacement and advocating for IDPs

Outputs

- 54 countries actively monitored;
- Detailed updates of 36 internal displacement situations;
- 35 reports, briefing papers, articles and nine press releases;
- IDMC's annual *Global Overview*;
- Four submissions or statements to human rights bodies;
- Briefings or advocacy initiatives on 23 countries;
- 22 news alerts, covering 43 countries.

Outcomes

- Governments are influenced through information, analysis and recommendations to meet their responsibilities towards IDPs;
- Policy-makers and humanitarian practitioners are influenced to make timely and appropriate decisions on behalf of IDPs;
- Human rights stakeholders receive information and recommendations on human rights violations against IDPs.

Informing and influencing responses to displacement

IDMC used a wide range of information and advocacy tools, such as reports, online country profiles, news alerts, press releases, articles in periodicals, written and verbal briefings, conferences and seminars to inform and influence responses to specific situations of internal displacement.

Several governments, including those in Afghanistan, Armenia, Burundi, the Central African Republic (CAR), Colombia, Kenya, Liberia, Mexico, Nigeria and the Philippines (see pages 20-37 for more details) have taken IDMC's recommendations into account. In Kenya and CAR, IDMC contributed to the drafting of a national policy on internal displacement.

IDMC provided analysis and recommendations to governments and international organisations to inform their response in Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Côte d'Ivoire, Georgia, Iraq, Pakistan, Kosovo, Turkey, Uganda and Yemen.

IDMC's submissions to treaty bodies and to the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of the Human Rights Council promoted the rights of IDPs in Cyprus, Georgia, and the Russian Federation.

IDMC supported the inter-agency Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS) which carried out profiling exercises in Serbia, Uganda and Yemen in 2010.

Finding and processing information

IDMC has become an indispensable source for anyone who requires impartial information on internal displacement. 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. Consequently, IDMC gathers and analyses data and information from a wide variety of sources, and all information which IDMC refers to has been cross-checked.

When necessary, IDMC carries out in-country missions to update its information and networks, by meeting civil society representatives, IDPs, government officials, UN agencies, international organisations and humanitarian organisations. In 2010, IDMC visited Afghanistan, Burundi, Colombia, Georgia, Kenya, Mexico, the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT), the Russian Federation, Turkey, Sudan and Uganda.

Strengthening in-country capacities to protect IDPs

In 2010, IDMC conducted ten training workshops: six for national stakeholders in Afghanistan, CAR, Southern Sudan, Uganda and Yemen; three training sessions in Italy and Sweden; and one regional workshop in Senegal as part of the Global Protection Cluster training team on protection coordination. See pages 20 (Senegal), 22 (CAR, Sudan), 24 (Uganda), 28 (Afghanistan), 32 (Italy and Sweden) and 38 (Yemen) for more information.

IDMC's primary target groups for its training activities included national authorities, civil society organisations and National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs), which all play essential roles in the protection of IDPs. Courses also helped international agencies strengthen the protection capacity of national and local stakeholders.

Training programme

The training programme includes one workshop on IDP protection and a training-of-trainers (ToT) course or advanced workshop. Workshops last two or three days; they focus on defining IDPs and their specific protection needs, and explaining IDP protection concepts and tools of relevance to the country or displacement situation. At the end of the workshops, participants are able to assess the protection needs of IDPs, using the Guiding Principles and international and regional legal instruments as a common framework, and applying a rights-based approach including age, gender and diversity considerations.

The five-day ToT workshops aim to ensure that continuing training is also delivered to authorities and civil society organisations in areas of displacement and return. For example, in Afghani-

stan, the participants subsequently conducted a total of 11 workshops in 2010. In Senegal, by co-facilitating a regional training workshop undertaken by the Global Protection Cluster's Learning Task Force, IDMC helped national protection clusters to engage with national and local authorities and NGOs and include them in coordination efforts (see page 20).

Supporting National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs)

The objective of IDMC/Brookings training of NHRIs is to mobilise them in the promotion and protection of IDPs' rights. They can for example raise the awareness of national authorities of IDPs' specific vulnerabilities, monitor the national authorities' response, and contribute to the development of adequate national and policy frameworks. Following the training in 2010, the South Sudan Human Rights commission has included the development of a strategy for education and training in its annual planning for 2011.

Partners

IDMC supported or cooperated with country-based partners and in-country coordination structures, in particular protection clusters, to deliver courses. Cooperation with the office of the RSG on IDPs and the Brookings-Bern Project was also instrumental in connecting training to legal frameworks developed in Africa and providing training to NHRIs. IDMC involved stakeholders such as UNHCR, OCHA and OHCHR to identify target audiences and assess their learning needs and objectives. This ensured that contextual factors were taken into account and that accountability and monitoring were in place after the workshops.

Outputs

- Six training workshops for national stakeholders on the protection of IDPs, including three training-of-trainers (ToT) courses;
- Co-facilitation of an inter-agency workshop on protection coordination;
- Three training sessions on HLP issues and IDP protection.

Outcomes

- UN agencies and protection clusters are influenced and trained to engage in IDP protection;
- National and local protection stakeholders have greater capacity to provide protection to IDPs

Supporting the ratification of the Kampala Convention

Outputs

- Guide for civil society;
- Three workshops in Kenya and Liberia;
- Support to AU Plan of Action;
- Articles on the Kampala convention;
- Awareness sessions for journalists.

Outcomes

- National civil society organisations and parliamentarians have greater capacity to promote the Convention;
- AU bodies provide support to CSOs to promote the Convention;
- Members of the media in African countries have greater capacity to promote the Convention.

In 2010, IDMC, built on its work in 2009 to support and strengthen the role of civil society and parliamentarians in the dissemination and ratification of the Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Africa (the Kampala Convention).

The Kampala Convention

The adoption of the Kampala Convention by the African Union (AU) in October 2009 has been described as an historic accomplishment. The Convention is the first legally binding regional instrument in the world to impose on states the obligation to protect and assist IDPs. However, it has to be ratified by 15 countries to come into force.

The Convention applies to displacement caused by a range of causes, from conflict and human rights violations to natural or man-made disasters and development projects. More information is available at www.internal-displacement.org/kampala-convention

Guidance and training for civil society and parliamentarians

In order to strengthen the capacity of African civil society organisations (CSOs) to support the ratification and implementation of the Kampala Convention, IDMC collaborated closely with the AU's Economic, Social and Cultural Council, which represents civil society at the AU. In collaboration with ECOSOCC, IDMC published a guide for CSOs on the Convention.

Using the guide as training material, IDMC undertook three workshops in Kenya and Liberia to strengthen the capacity of CSOs and parliamentarians

to advocate for the ratification of the Convention (see pages 20 and 26 for more information).

Promoting the Convention

IDMC engaged actively with the media to support the promotion of the Kampala Convention. A press release called on all AU member states to ratify the Kampala Convention at the earliest possible time and an op-ed on the Kampala Convention was published in newspapers and opinion websites in countries including Kenya, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Uganda and the USA.

In collaboration with Media21, IDMC provided awareness sessions for journalists from Kenya, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau and Liberia on the Convention and its importance.

IDMC's leading role

Through its range of activities in support of the Kampala Convention, IDMC has positioned itself as the lead NGO working in support of the Convention. It has gained the trust of AU institutions, for example leading the AU Commission's Political Affairs Department to invite IDMC to contribute to its November 2010 retreat.

The IDMC/AU guide on civil society became a useful tool in many African countries. For example, in the 2010 Doha peace negotiations between the government of Sudan and Darfuran rebel groups, the representatives of the Liberation and Justice Movement used the guide to inform their negotiations with the government regarding the rights of IDPs in Darfur.



"ECOSOCC wishes to thank the IDMC for its lead role in the publication of the Civil Society Guide around the Kampala Convention on Refugees and IDPs and the office of the Deputy Chairperson of the Commission for its association with the project."

African Union Council of Ministers, Kampala

Influencing protection policy and practice

Contribution to inter-agency mechanisms

IDMC's strategy is to influence and support UN and inter-agency mechanisms to ensure that issues relevant to all phases of internal displacement remain high on their agenda. IDMC will continue to identify and raise awareness of the particular needs of different groups of IDPs including those based on age, gender and their diverse identities.

The Global Protection Cluster

The Global Protection Cluster (GPC), which is chaired by UNHCR, is the main global forum for the coordination of the protection efforts of humanitarian agencies in complex emergencies and natural disaster situations. IDMC engages with the GPC, in particular in learning, information management,

HLP, natural disasters and child protection issues. IDMC strives to ensure that GPC policy and practices address IDP issues and that in-country protection activities are coordinated with national and local stakeholders.

Supporting toolkit on protection

In 2010, IDMC supported the development by the GPC's information management task force of a rapid protection assessment toolkit (RPAT). The RPAT, an off-the-shelf methodology to measure protection gaps during the first two to six weeks of an emergency and make quick assessments during the first two weeks, is intended to enable a common understanding of concerns to help protection clusters plan in emergencies. The toolkit will be field-tested in 2011 and a database to store and analyse data produced by the assessment will also be developed.

Outputs

- Contribution to coordination forums;
- Three reports on AGD issues;
- Advocacy on durable solutions;
- Five articles/papers on land issues;
- Research on urban displacement;
- Three profiling exercises by JIPS;
- Information on non-state armed groups (NSAGs).

Outcomes

Stakeholders are influenced to:

- include an IDP focus in inter-agency policy developments;
- consider local integration in the search for durable solutions;
- collect data on IDPs disaggregated by location, sex and age;
- address the specific needs of children, women and pastoralists;
- improve humanitarian programming in urban areas;
- understand how to engage with NSAGs.

Coordination mechanisms		Chair	Actions
The Global Protection Cluster Working Group	Task force on learning	UNHCR and IDMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - continued advocacy for more engagement with authorities and civil society in country - co-facilitated a protection coordination training course in Senegal in July 2010
	Information management task force	UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - developed a toolkit for rapid protection assessments
	HLP working group	UN-HABITAT and IDMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - developed training material on HLP for a global training course led by the HLP sub-cluster
	Child protection working group	UNICEF, IDMC co-leads the advocacy task force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - advocated for children's rights in emergency settings - collaborated on guidelines on child-friendly spaces
	Task force on natural disasters	IDLO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - contributed to the development of thematic factsheets and training modules on protection in disasters
The Inter-Agency standing Committee	Task force on meeting humanitarian challenges in urban areas	Led by UN-Habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - commented on existing guidance tools for humanitarian response in urban areas and informed the content of the task force's case study in Nairobi



An internally displaced ethnic Russian doctor from Chechnya in a hostel unit that she now owns. (IDMC, July 2010)

The Inter-Agency Standing Committee

The Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) is the forum for coordination, policy development and decision-making involving UN and non-UN humanitarian partners. IDMC regularly briefs the IASC on country-specific situations and on specific issues such as HLP and the scale of sudden-onset disaster-induced displacement. IDMC/NRC is a member of the IASC task force on meeting humanitarian challenges in urban areas.

Work towards the respect of human rights of IDPs

IDMC welcomed the appointment by the Human Rights Council (HRC) in September 2010 of Dr. Chaloka Beyani as the new Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of IDPs.

During the year, IDMC successfully advocated that the mandate should remain strong, along the lines of that of his predecessor, the Special Representative of the Secretary General on the human rights of IDPs, despite the change in title. IDMC was able to get support of 20 NGOs for the oral statement delivered at the HRC's 14th session in support of a resolution for a strong mandate.

Promoting durable solutions

Research on durable solutions

IDMC's work on protracted displacement and durable solutions continued in 2010, through advocacy on protracted displacement in Europe, and new research in Burundi, Georgia and Sudan. IDMC has actively engaged the World Bank and UNDP in discussions on the development challenges presented by protracted internal displacement situations.

IDMC continued to promote the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons, in particular during its field missions.

Considering local integration

While governments and international stakeholders have largely focused on return as a durable solution for IDPs, much less attention has been devoted to local integration as a solution. A focus on local integration is particularly relevant to protracted displacement, where return is often not possible because of insecurity and unresolved conflicts. In other cases return may be possible, but the lack of services and poor conditions in the place of origin or the establishment of new networks at their current residence make IDPs reluctant to return.

IDMC encouraged stakeholders to consider all settlement options, including local integration. It also researched the link between property issues and local integration, in particular by undertaking a study in Burundi. As a result, the government of Burundi will work jointly with IDMC and NRC Burundi to design a survey in IDP sites in 2011.

Housing, land and property

An issue beyond emergency

The fact that HLP issues pertain through the emergency, early recovery and development phases make it necessary to coordinate the work of humanitarian and development actors. This is complicated by the perception among humanitarians that HLP is a technical issue that should be left to development specialists. IDMC has been supporting initiatives to design HLP training modules for NRC's use and as part of an IDMC training programme on durable solutions.

In 2010, IDMC's work on HLP focused for the first time on property issues related to local integration (see the study on Burundi on page 24).

Through its information, advocacy and training activities, IDMC helped decision-makers consider HLP issues beyond emergency and promoted the

specific HLP needs of certain internally displaced groups, such as women, children, pastoralists and indigenous populations.

Human rights-based approach

IDMC advocated for the inclusion of internal displacement considerations and a human rights-based approach to land issues in its first participation in a World Bank land conference held in Washington. The Bank, which does much to create and support land policies which have a significant impact on IDPs, invited IDMC to present a session on land in post-conflict situations, after IDMC warned in a report on Côte d'Ivoire that a new land law might worsen the situation of IDPs there.

Disaggregated data on IDPs

Demographic profiling of situations of displacement provides the necessary baseline information to enable appropriate responses. It establishes the number and locations of IDPs, disaggregated by their sex and age, and also possible additional information such as movement patterns and causes of displacement, threats facing IDPs and their needs.

To this end, the Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS) was established to provide guidance and support to country teams and national governments. It is hosted by UNHCR and overseen by a steering committee comprising IDMC/NRC, DRC, UNHCR, OCHA, IOM and UNFPA.

In 2010, IDMC recruited a full time Profiling Advisor / Data Management Specialist to JIPS. JIPS provided field support to profiling exercises in Serbia, Uganda and Yemen, and remote support in Afghanistan, CAR, DRC, Haiti, Somalia and Sudan. It also pre-tested the use of mobile phones to collect data. Reports are available at www.idp-profiling.org

Humanitarian programming in urban contexts

Research in Kenya and Sudan

IDMC focused in 2010 on gathering evidence on the specific threats facing IDPs and their needs in urban areas. Together with ODI and ICRC, IDMC conducted field research to compare the situation of IDPs and other slum dwellers in Nairobi (Kenya) and Yei (South Sudan). Research in Kabul (Afghanistan) was delayed to 2011 because of insecurity and difficulties in obtaining a research permit.

Advocacy

IDMC advocated for the need to incorporate considerations of forced displacement into urban policies and to secure or enlarge protection space in urban settings. IDMC raised awareness of issues facing urban IDPs at the Fifth World Urban Forum in Rio de Janeiro (Brasil), at the IDP session of UNHCR's annual NGO consultations and by contributing to IASC-sponsored processes on humanitarian action in urban areas and on IDPs outside camp settings.

Displacement outside camps

IDMC contributed to a session at the UNHCR's annual NGO consultation on displacement outside camp settings. The participants, including governments of countries affected by internal displacement, agreed recommendations on linking humanitarian assistance to longer-term programming. They underlined the importance of partnerships between UN agencies and NGOs/CBOs and of IDPs' participation in decisions.

Advocating for internally displaced children

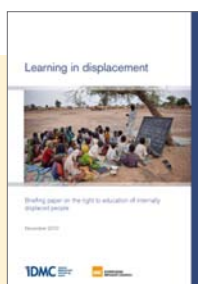
Reporting on education

In 2010, IDMC reported on the needs and vulnerabilities of internally displaced children and advocated for their protection. At the core of this work, IDMC reported on education in displacement with case studies on

"IDMC is an active contributor to the work of the Child Protection Working Group and has helped to develop key inter-agency tools, such as a set of guidelines on the use of child-friendly spaces. IDMC's expertise on displacement is also of particular value for the advocacy work within the group."

Katy Barnett, Coordinator, Child Protection Working Group, Programme Division, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Geneva

In its report, *Learning in displacement: Briefing paper on the right to education of internally displaced people*, IDMC highlighted the needs and vulnerabilities of internally displaced children, and advocated for their better access to education.



Turkey and Pakistan; this informed global policy debates on education in and around conflict and increased the interest in funding education in emergencies. The series will continue in 2011 (see more details on pages 29 and 33).

Collaboration in child protection

IDMC co-led the advocacy task force of the GPC's Child Protection Working Group, and contributed to policy standards on child-friendly spaces. IDMC also brought forward the specific needs and risks of internally displaced children at the Global Education Cluster.

IDMC collaborated with the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict (the RSG for CAC) and with the Watchlist on Children and Armed Conflict. The organisations worked together to reach policy makers in New York and Geneva, ultimately ensuring the consideration of child protection issues at the UN Security Council's annual debate on Children and Armed Conflict.

Putting gender-based violence on the agenda

In 2010, IDMC reported on the problem of violence against internally displaced women and girls. It published a report on violence against internally displaced women and girls in eastern Chad, which highlighted that the government had failed to protect them. The report also found that serious deficiencies in the referrals system established by the humanitarian community had prevented survivors of violence from receiving assistance and seeking redress. IDMC further advocated for UN agencies and international organisations working in Chad, donors and policy- and decision-makers to consider this issue, including at an Oslo conference on gender and humanitarian assistance.

Researching specific needs of pastoralist groups

IDMC aims to raise awareness of the scope and nature of displacement among pastoralist communities. Conflicts often prevent the free movement on which their livelihoods depend, and so force them into sedentary destitution.

Together with the Nairobi office of the Institute for Security Studies (ISS), IDMC carried out a study of conflict and displacement in the arid and semi-arid areas of Kenya where pastoralism is predominant. The findings are to be presented in 2011. IDMC was also instrumental in ensuring that Kenya's draft national IDP policy included the rights of internally displaced pastoralists.

IDP protection and armed non-state actors

At a meeting organised by the Geneva Academy for Humanitarian Law and Human Rights (ADH), IDMC presented its thoughts on how to engage with non-state armed groups to promote their compliance with international laws, in the context of DRC and Somaliland. The meeting gathered academics, governments, UN, ICRC and NGO representatives. IDMC advocated for the inclusion of issues related to the protection of IDPs in discussions with non-state armed groups, in particular the need for IDPs to access basic services and humanitarian assistance and not to be discriminated against by armed groups controlling a territory.

Considering displacement caused by natural disasters

IDMC road map

At the beginning of the year IDMC adopted a road map to gradually build up its capacity over the coming three years to undertake qualitative monitoring of disaster-induced displacement, in addition to continuing the global monitoring of the number of people displaced which it had started in 2009 together with OCHA. In October, it appointed a Senior Advisor on Natural Disasters to take forward its implementation towards a longer-term strategy for monitoring disaster-induced displacement.

In-country research

In 2010, IDMC carried out research on flood-induced displacement in Colombia, drawing on local disaster data and a visit to affected areas. The resulting paper highlighted the importance of understanding the impact of less intensive hazards on displacement, vulnerability and local response capacity. An abstract of IDMC's paper was published in 2011 in UNISDR's Global Assessment Report.

Data for Colombia over 37 years revealed that smaller less visible hazards were responsible for more displacement than larger-scale disasters. Information on precise locations and specific contexts, including pre-existing vulnerability related to conflict or institutional unpreparedness, can better inform preparedness and response to the protection needs of populations at risk.

Following scoping work during a visit to Pakistan in December, Pakistan was selected as a first country for focused monitoring and analysis of disaster-induced displacement. It also provided

information on people displaced by floods in 2010 on its website. In the Pacific region, IDMC began collaboration with OHCHR as the regional protection cluster co-chair.

Providing guidance

IDMC became an active member of the GPC's task force on natural disasters, and contributed to the development of thematic factsheets for national actors, on the protection of children, women and girls in disaster situations. In addition, it provided input to the task force's development of training modules on protection in disasters.

IDMC co-facilitated a session on monitoring disaster-related displacement at the ProCap technical workshop for senior protection officers. Participants discussed how they might contribute most effectively to disaster preparedness and response, and how best to establish the scale and patterns of resulting displacement.

Referencing IDMC figures

IDMC and OCHA's global estimate of displacement resulting from sudden-onset disasters in 2008 has served as an important reference. In 2010, government representatives referred to this figure in their discussions on UNHCR's protection role in natural disasters, and the Pacific Regional Protection Collection used the monitoring methodology in the report following the Samoa tsunami in September 2009, to monitor the displacement situation over the course of a year.

Outcomes 2010

- Protection needs of people displaced by natural disasters in two countries are identified;
- Collaboration is enhanced between affected governments, displaced people, humanitarian actors and development, disaster management and risk reduction partners.

Outputs 2010

- Three-year road map on monitoring disaster-induced displacement;
- Initial research on disaster-induced displacement in Colombia and Pakistan;
- Contribution to the GPC's task force on natural disasters.

"In the aftermath of major disasters, affected people often need protection as much as much as they need material assistance. The work of IDMC and others, monitoring and tracking these trends, is an essential tool in helping those of us who must respond, and need to respond, and need to focus our resources and efforts appropriately"

Valerie Amos, UN Under-Secretary for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator

Activities covering Africa



Interview with journalists at the Liberia Refugee Repatriation and Resettlement Commission. (IDMC, November 2010)

Highlight: Addressing HLP issues in Côte d'Ivoire

IDMC used its 2009 report on land disputes and internal displacement in Côte d'Ivoire to support briefings of the IASC and the World Bank, and events in Washington and New York. IDMC also contributed an article on the topic to a blog on HLP issues.

In Côte d'Ivoire, due to the informal nature of land ownership, restitution was considered too difficult and so was replaced by a land titling programme. The report showed the need to adapt such programmes in post-conflict situations so they do not discriminate against IDPs and are accessible to them. IDMC's research came to the fore again with the outbreak of new violence and displacement in the country in 2010.

Liberia: Two training courses

Location	Monrovia, Liberia
Dates	November
Participants	Workshop 1: 27 national NGOs; Workshop 2: 11 parliamentarians and local officials
Partners	Liberia Refugee Repatriation and Resettlement Commission (LRRRC)

Workshop for CSOs on the Kampala Convention

The objective was to raise the awareness of Liberian CSOs of the importance of the Kampala Convention for Liberia. The workshop also dealt with displacement caused by natural disasters and development. The participants developed a plan of action to support the dissemination of the Convention and committed to advocate

for its speedy ratification. The sudden influx of refugees from Côte d'Ivoire diverted attention from the planned follow-up steps, but it was expected that parliament's examination of the Convention in early 2011 would enable CSOs to promote its timely ratification.

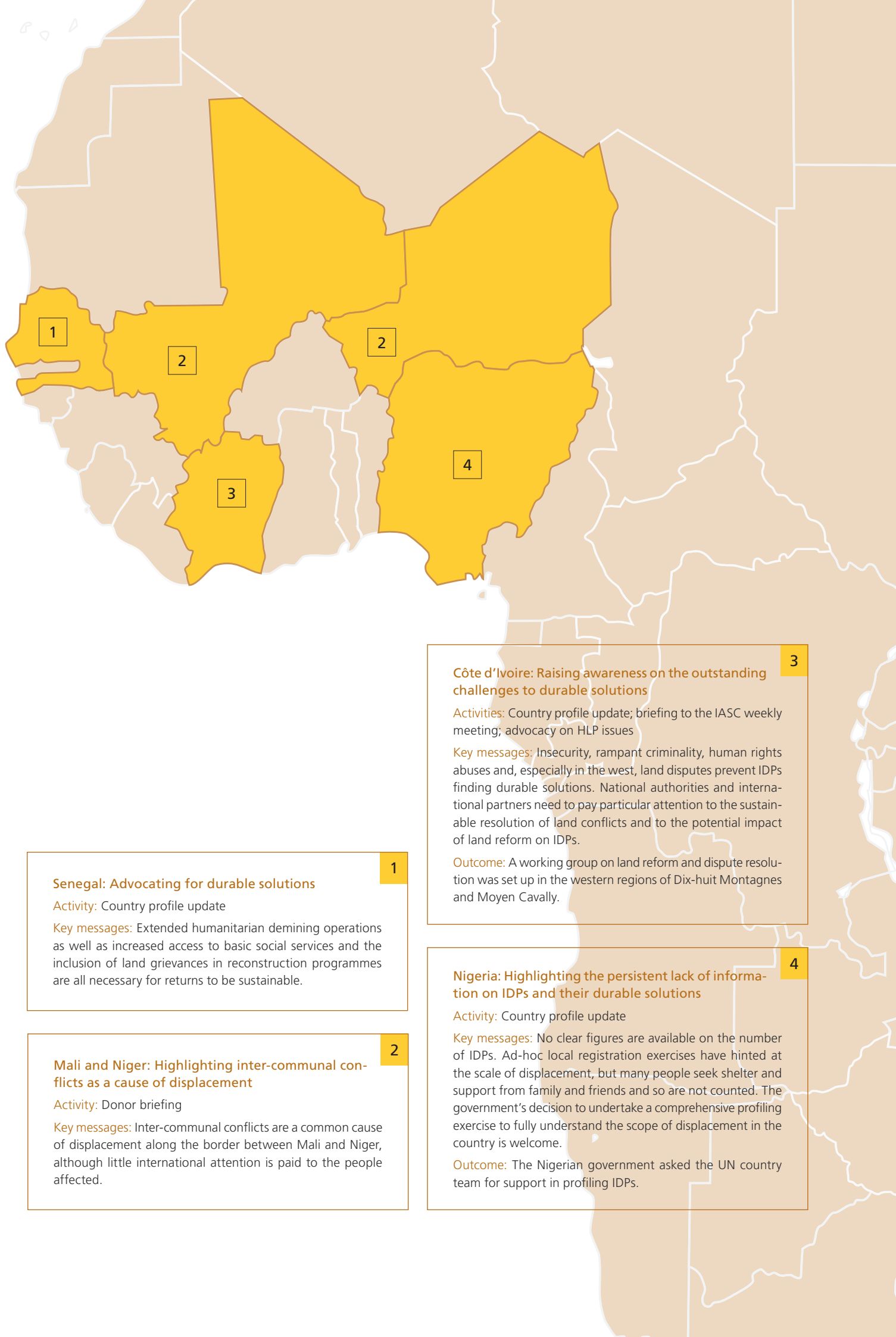
Workshop on the Kampala Convention for national authorities

This second event encouraged debate on protection and assistance for IDPs. Participants agreed to encourage the input of Liberian CSOs on the ratification process.

Regional workshop on protection coordination

Location	Dakar, Senegal
Dates	July
Participants	30 participants from: UN agencies, national authorities and NGOs involved in protection cluster coordination in French speaking African countries
Partners	GPC learning task force

IDMC co-facilitated a five-day workshop to enhance the knowledge and skills of people leading or chairing the protection cluster in countries across the region. The participants improved their knowledge of the cluster approach, coordination and leadership techniques, and protection analysis and planning tools.



1 Senegal: Advocating for durable solutions

Activity: Country profile update

Key messages: Extended humanitarian demining operations as well as increased access to basic social services and the inclusion of land grievances in reconstruction programmes are all necessary for returns to be sustainable.

2 Mali and Niger: Highlighting inter-communal conflicts as a cause of displacement

Activity: Donor briefing

Key messages: Inter-communal conflicts are a common cause of displacement along the border between Mali and Niger, although little international attention is paid to the people affected.

3 Côte d'Ivoire: Raising awareness on the outstanding challenges to durable solutions

Activities: Country profile update; briefing to the IASC weekly meeting; advocacy on HLP issues

Key messages: Insecurity, rampant criminality, human rights abuses and, especially in the west, land disputes prevent IDPs finding durable solutions. National authorities and international partners need to pay particular attention to the sustainable resolution of land conflicts and to the potential impact of land reform on IDPs.

Outcome: A working group on land reform and dispute resolution was set up in the western regions of Dix-huit Montagnes and Moyen Cavally.

4 Nigeria: Highlighting the persistent lack of information on IDPs and their durable solutions

Activity: Country profile update

Key messages: No clear figures are available on the number of IDPs. Ad-hoc local registration exercises have hinted at the scale of displacement, but many people seek shelter and support from family and friends and so are not counted. The government's decision to undertake a comprehensive profiling exercise to fully understand the scope of displacement in the country is welcome.

Outcome: The Nigerian government asked the UN country team for support in profiling IDPs.



Southern Sudan: Training on IDP protection

Location	Juba, Southern Sudan
Dates	June
Participants	30 participants from the Southern Sudan Human Rights Commission (SSHRC), the Southern Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (SSRRC), NGOs and OCHA
Partners	NRC; Brookings-Bern Project on Internal Displacement, UNMIS, OCHA and UNHCR

The three-day training workshop concentrated on the prevention of arbitrary displacement and the protection of IDPs during and immediately after displacement, with an emphasis on local integration as well as land issues. The workshop concluded with a strategy session that looked at ways to incorporate the course content into the work programmes of the two commissions.

Southern Sudan: Training of trainers workshop

Location	Juba, Southern Sudan
Dates	November
Participants	17 participants from the SSHRC, UNHCR, international and local NGOs
Partners	NRC, Brookings-Bern Project on Internal Displacement

The ToT, which focused on meeting the needs of the SSHRC, allowed participants to adapt the modules to their own settings and to practice their delivery. The resulting pool of trainers

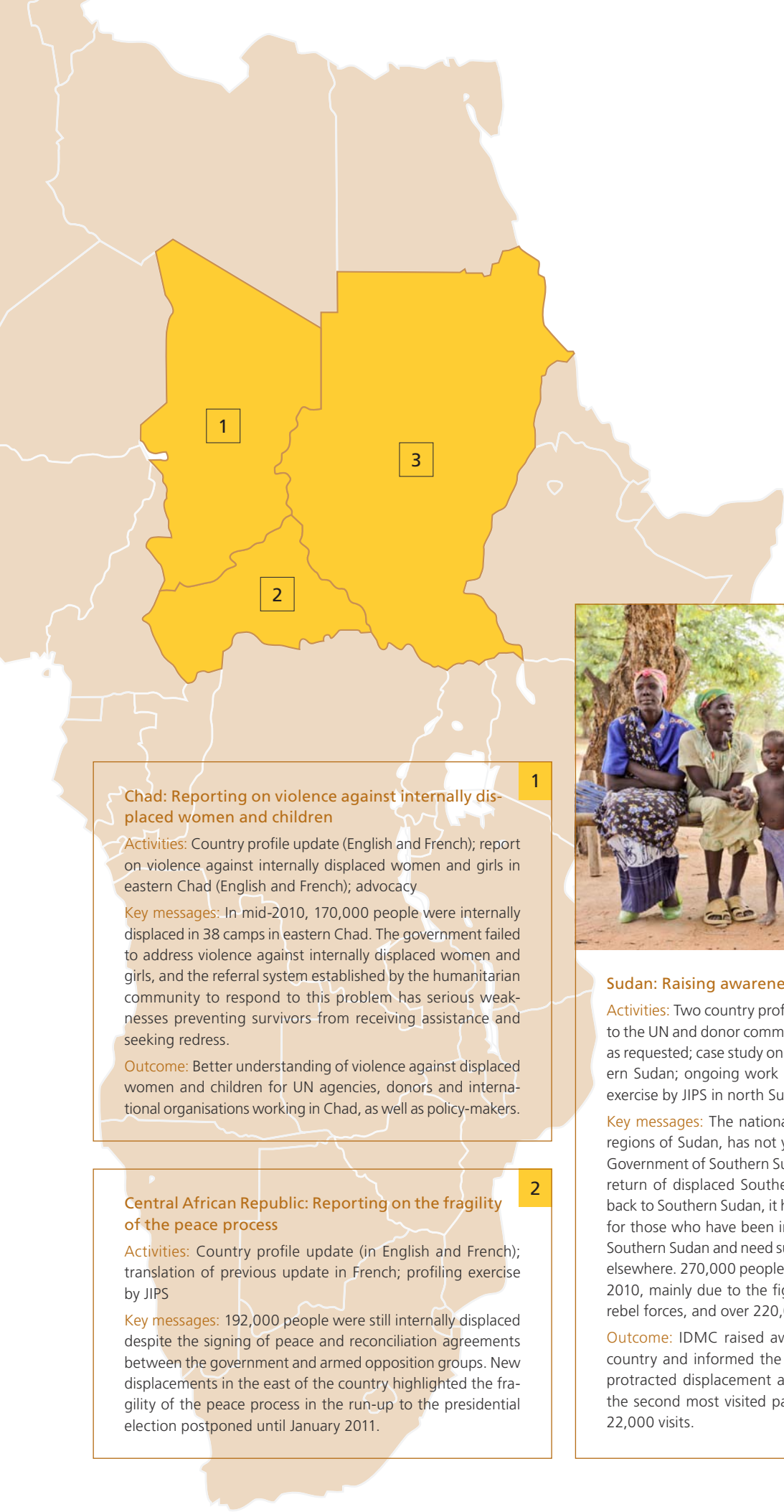
is expected to deliver IDP protection courses to a variety of stakeholders in Southern Sudan in 2011.

Central African Republic: Workshop on protection of displaced persons and national law

Location	Bangui, CAR
Dates	July
Participants	50 participants from national and local authorities and human rights organisations, the protection cluster, representatives of displaced communities
Partners	UNHCR, the Permanent Secretariat of the Great Lakes Pact, and the RSG on IDPs

The objective of the workshop was to support the process leading to the reform of the domestic legal framework to comply with the Great Lakes Pact and the Kampala Convention. At the end of the workshop, participants called on the authorities to ensure that the responsibilities of central and provincial institutions are clearly defined, and highlighted various issues which need to be addressed by the law, including access to essential services for IDPs and support for durable solutions.

This workshop has set in motion a process for the ratification of the Kampala Convention and the development of a national framework. At the end of 2010, initial drafts for a national law and a policy on IDPs were ready and CAR ratified the Kampala Convention on 20 December. This process in CAR can serve as a model for other countries in Africa.



1 Chad: Reporting on violence against internally displaced women and children

Activities: Country profile update (English and French); report on violence against internally displaced women and girls in eastern Chad (English and French); advocacy

Key messages: In mid-2010, 170,000 people were internally displaced in 38 camps in eastern Chad. The government failed to address violence against internally displaced women and girls, and the referral system established by the humanitarian community to respond to this problem has serious weaknesses preventing survivors from receiving assistance and seeking redress.

Outcome: Better understanding of violence against displaced women and children for UN agencies, donors and international organisations working in Chad, as well as policy-makers.

2 Central African Republic: Reporting on the fragility of the peace process

Activities: Country profile update (in English and French); translation of previous update in French; profiling exercise by JIPS

Key messages: 192,000 people were still internally displaced despite the signing of peace and reconciliation agreements between the government and armed opposition groups. New displacements in the east of the country highlighted the fragility of the peace process in the run-up to the presidential election postponed until January 2011.



3 Sudan: Raising awareness on durable solutions

Activities: Two country profile updates; field mission; briefing to the UN and donor community in Geneva and to individuals as requested; case study on local integration of IDPs in Southern Sudan; ongoing work on urban displacement; profiling exercise by JIPS in north Sudan

Key messages: The national IDP policy, which applies to all regions of Sudan, has not yet been implemented. While the Government of Southern Sudan has started to encourage the return of displaced Southern Sudanese living in Khartoum back to Southern Sudan, it has not demonstrated any support for those who have been in protracted displacement within Southern Sudan and need support to locally integrate or settle elsewhere. 270,000 people were newly displaced in Darfur in 2010, mainly due to the fighting between government and rebel forces, and over 220,000 in Southern Sudan.

Outcome: IDMC raised awareness of displacement in the country and informed the discussion on durable solutions, protracted displacement and local integration. Sudan was the second most visited page of IDMC's website with over 22,000 visits.



Displaced widow and daughter at Bwasare IDP site, Burundi. (IDMC, June 2010)

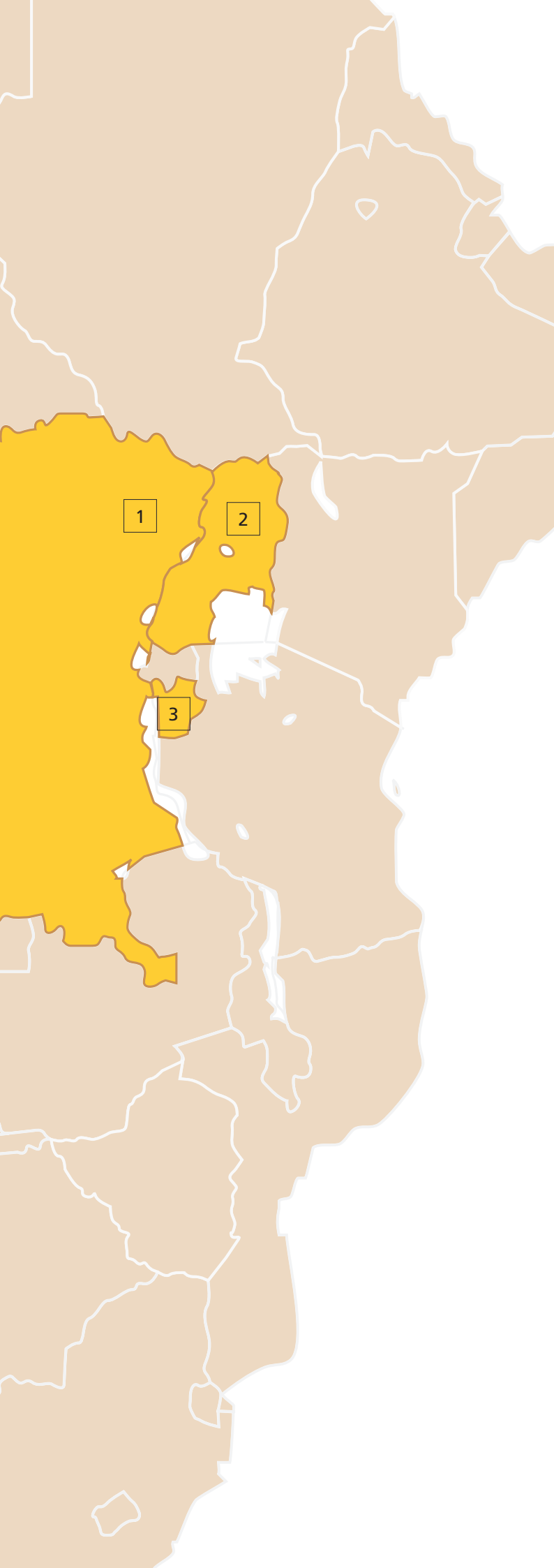
Highlight: Supporting the government in Burundi

In Burundi, IDMC and NRC Burundi worked jointly with the government to design a survey to be carried out in 2011 in all IDP sites in line with the revised Framework for Durable Solutions. The survey will assess the viability of the sites in terms of economic activities, existing infrastructure, relations with host community and the status of land disputes. It will also collect information on IDPs' preferred settlement choices, to be used to provide assistance in line with the government's 2010 National Strategy for Social and Economic Reintegration of War-affected Population. JIPS will provide methodological and training support.

Training-of-trainers workshop on IDP protection in Uganda

Location	Gulu, Uganda
Dates	September
Participants	19 participants from the Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC), NGOs, UNHCR Uganda, NRC Uganda
Partners	NRC

The five-day ToT encouraged participants to adapt training programmes to the Ugandan context, with an emphasis on durable solutions. It established a pool of trainers to deliver short training courses on IDP protection within their organisations and to other national stakeholders.

**1****Democratic Republic of the Congo: Reporting on extreme insecurity**

Activities: Two country profile updates (in English and French); article in FMR; presentation at a workshop on the dynamics of conflict and forced migration in the DRC organised by Oxford's RSC; profiling of IDPs in North Kivu Province (OCHA and UNOPS in collaboration with JIPS).

Key messages: There are more than 1.7 million IDPs in DRC, due to fighting between militia groups and Congolese armed forces supported by the UN, and also due to attacks against civilians. As of the end of 2010, the killing and rape of civilians was continuing at a horrifying rate in eastern DRC, and humanitarian organisations were struggling to respond to the needs of IDPs.

Outcome: DRC was one of the IDMC website's most visited pages; the information and analysis it included helped protection agencies and donors gain a better awareness of measures to prevent large-scale displacement and to better protect IDPs.

2**Uganda: Advocating for accelerated development in Northern Uganda to secure durable solutions**

Activities: Briefing paper; meeting with donor; field mission; country profile update

Key messages: The phasing out of humanitarian activities has not been properly synchronised with the establishment of recovery and development activities. As a result, many returnees continue to have little or no access to basic services such as clean water, health care and education. At the end of 2010, 166,000 IDPs remained in camps and transit sites, including 80,000 in camps which had officially been closed; there was no coherent strategy to respond to their needs.

Outcome: Greater awareness of government and donor representatives of the situation in northern Uganda, and in particular of the need to devise specific solutions for vulnerable groups despite overall progress made. Uganda was one of IDMC website's most visited pages.

3**Burundi: Helping government to find durable solutions**

Activities: Field mission; briefing paper on durable solutions; presentation of a paper in New York and dissemination in Bujumbura among the members of the group on Rural Integrated Villages; recommendation for a profiling exercise to be carried out by JIPS

Key messages: IDMC offered detailed recommendations on how to foster durable solutions for IDPs in settlements. The government should fully recognise IDPs' right to integrate in the areas where they took refuge in conformity with the national strategy, and provide returnees with assistance to rebuild their houses.

Outcome: The Rural Integrated Villages group set up an IDP working group in October. IDMC and the Burundian government used the report to produce a sample questionnaire which was used in various sites (see also page 24).

Workshops on the Kampala Convention for civil society organisations in Kenya

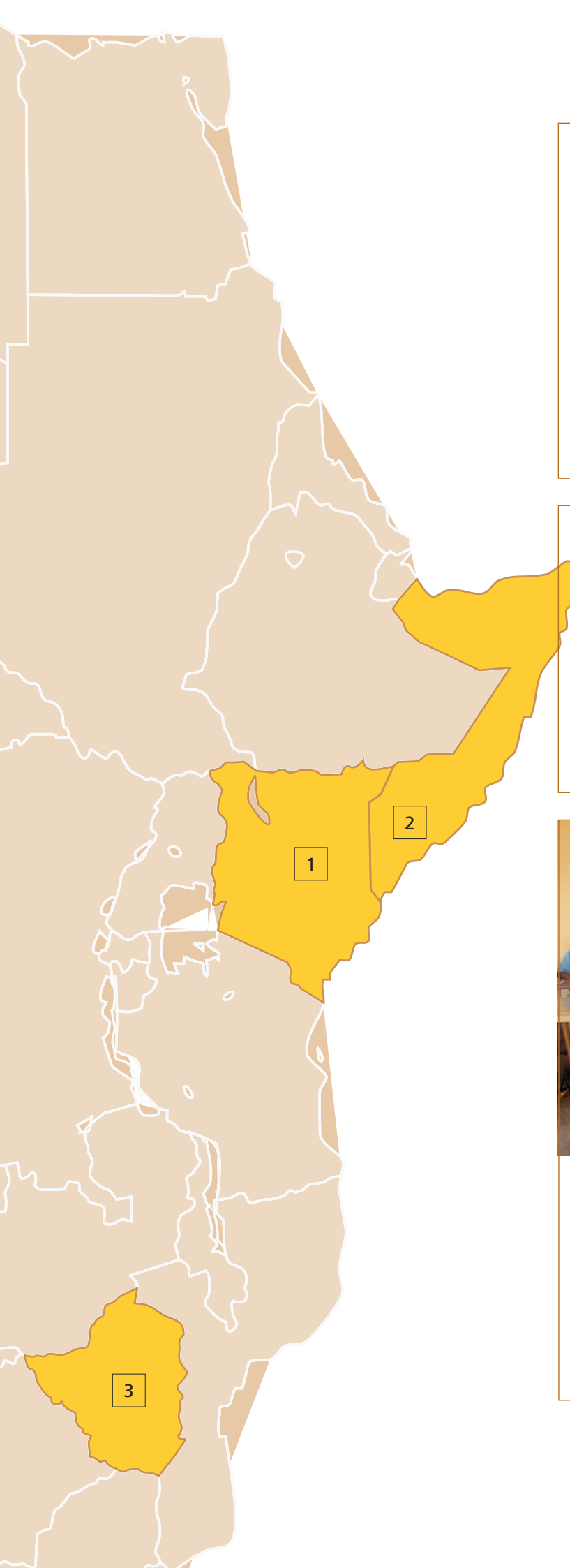
Location	Nairobi, Kenya
Dates	June
Participants	30 representatives of ministries, the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights, donor governments, UNHCR, the Danish Refugee Council, IDP groups and CSOs
Partners	Kituo Cha Sheria, a Kenyan NGO

The objective of the five-day workshop was to encourage and enable Kenyan CSOs to lobby their government and members of parliament for the ratification and implementation of the Convention. The participants benefited from presentations on how to lobby for its adoption and were informed of the draft national IDP policy. Journalists were invited to the opening session of the workshop, leading to wide coverage by Kenyan TV stations as well as national newspapers. A proposal was made to share the proceedings of the workshop with the relevant ministries and the protection working group in Kenya.

Highlight: Contributing to the National IDP Policy in Kenya

Internal displacement in Kenya is a complex and multi-faceted social problem that reflects issues of land and property and the struggle for the control of political and economic resources. Resulting ethnic conflict, violent cattle raids and government evictions have displaced people throughout the country. IDMC advo-

cated for a national IDP policy, and in 2010 it worked with the office of the RSG on IDPs to help the government and the national protection working group to draft one. IDMC was instrumental in ensuring that the policy considered the rights of displaced pastoralist communities. IDMC was also asked by Kenya's Ministry of State for Special Programmes to contribute towards a cabinet memo for adoption of the policy.



1

Kenya: Contributing to the National IDP Policy

Activities: Country profile update; networking with the government to roll out country-wide profiling of IDPs; participation in the drafting of the national IDP policy, promoting the rights of displaced pastoralist communities; interview with IRIN.

Key messages: Despite regular episodes of displacement related to violence and conflict, Kenya does not have a national policy on IDPs and has not ratified the AU Convention on the Protection and Assistance for IDPs. There is a need for the government to respond to violations of IDP rights, address the impunity of perpetrators and promote durable solutions.

Outcome: National IDP policy drafted in 2010 for adoption in 2011 incorporated IDMC input.

2

Somalia: Promoting better humanitarian access

Activities: Country profile update; remote support by JIPS to profiling exercise

Key messages: Up to 1.5 million people remain displaced as a result of violence and conflict. IDPs are in desperate need of protection and assistance. Advocates need to engage with groups controlling areas with IDPs, and negotiate humanitarian access. Recruitment of internally displaced children into government army and insurgent ranks must be addressed.

Outcome: IDMC has been cited by media reporting on internal displacement in Somalia.

3



Zimbabwe: Lack of data makes adequate assistance to IDPs difficult

Activities: Country profile update; donor briefing

Key messages: Hundreds of thousands of people remain internally displaced, mainly farm workers and their families displaced as a result of the land reform programme and people displaced due to arbitrary evictions in towns and cities. There is no reliable data on the number of IDPs, their location or current needs. This makes it difficult to target assistance.

Activities covering South and South-East Asia

Highlight: Reporting on children in Pakistan

IDMC published a report on children internally displaced in Pakistan in 2008 and 2009, highlighting their vulnerability to trauma of conflict, separation from their family, recruitment into armed groups, denial of education and increased poverty. The report found that protection monitoring and emergency education were underfunded and inadequate. 4,500 school buildings served as shelters for IDPs, while armed attacks on schools had damaged or destroyed a further 600. IDMC's advocacy in New York, Washington and Geneva raised awareness of child recruitment and attacks against schools in the lead-up to the Security Council's annual Open Debate on Children and Armed Conflict, and increased the interest in funding education in emergencies.

IDMC also produced a briefing paper on durable solutions for IDPs in Pakistan's Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), which was used by OCHA and the UN Special Envoy's Office to Pakistan to argue for the principles of dignity, security and voluntariness in the ongoing return processes. IDMC's country profile was used as a reference and heavily cited in International Crisis Group's most recent report on Pakistan.

Afghanistan: Training of trainers workshop

Location	Kabul, Afghanistan
Dates	February
Participants	17 participants from Afghan Ministries and human rights organisations, UNHCR, Afghan NGOs and NRC
Partners	NRC Afghanistan, National IDP Task Force

This ToT workshop was a continuation of the training plan initiated in 2009 and aimed to ensure that training on IDP protection is also delivered to national authorities and civil society organisations in areas of displacement and return. The participants subsequently conducted a total of 11 workshops in 2010, targeting about 300 people (of whom about 100 were women). By March 2011, these workshops had benefited protection stakeholders in 14 provinces where about 130,000 IDPs were registered. However, no training was delivered in three provinces with large internally displaced populations (Farah, Nimroz, and Hilmand), mainly because of security constraints.



2

Pakistan: Raising awareness of IDP protection gaps

Activities: Country profile update; field mission; report on children's rights in north-west Pakistan; briefings in New York and Geneva; participation in a workshop on protection problems faced by IDPs affected by flooding.

Key messages: The massive conflict-induced displacement had a particular impact on displaced children's enjoyment of their rights.

The flooding in north-west Pakistan particularly affected populations already displaced by the conflict, and forced many to resettle in major cities or return to home areas despite ongoing insecurity there.

Outcome: IDMC raised awareness of the gaps in the protection of IDPs and particularly of children and people displaced by the flooding. Pakistan was one of the IDMC website's most visited pages (see also page 28).

3



India: Raising awareness of neglected displacement situations

Activity: Country profile update

Key messages: Recent and protracted internal displacement situations caused by various conflicts continue. The central government does not recognise the existence of displacement caused by conflict and violence, and there is no national policy or legislation on displacement.

1

Afghanistan: Highlighting increase in protracted displacement

Activities: Country profile update; briefings with some missions of NATO countries in Afghanistan

Key messages: Internal displacement in Afghanistan is difficult to monitor due to fast-changing security and logistical constraints and the temporary nature of some displacements. However, the number of new displacements is increasing and displacement is becoming more protracted as fewer people return.

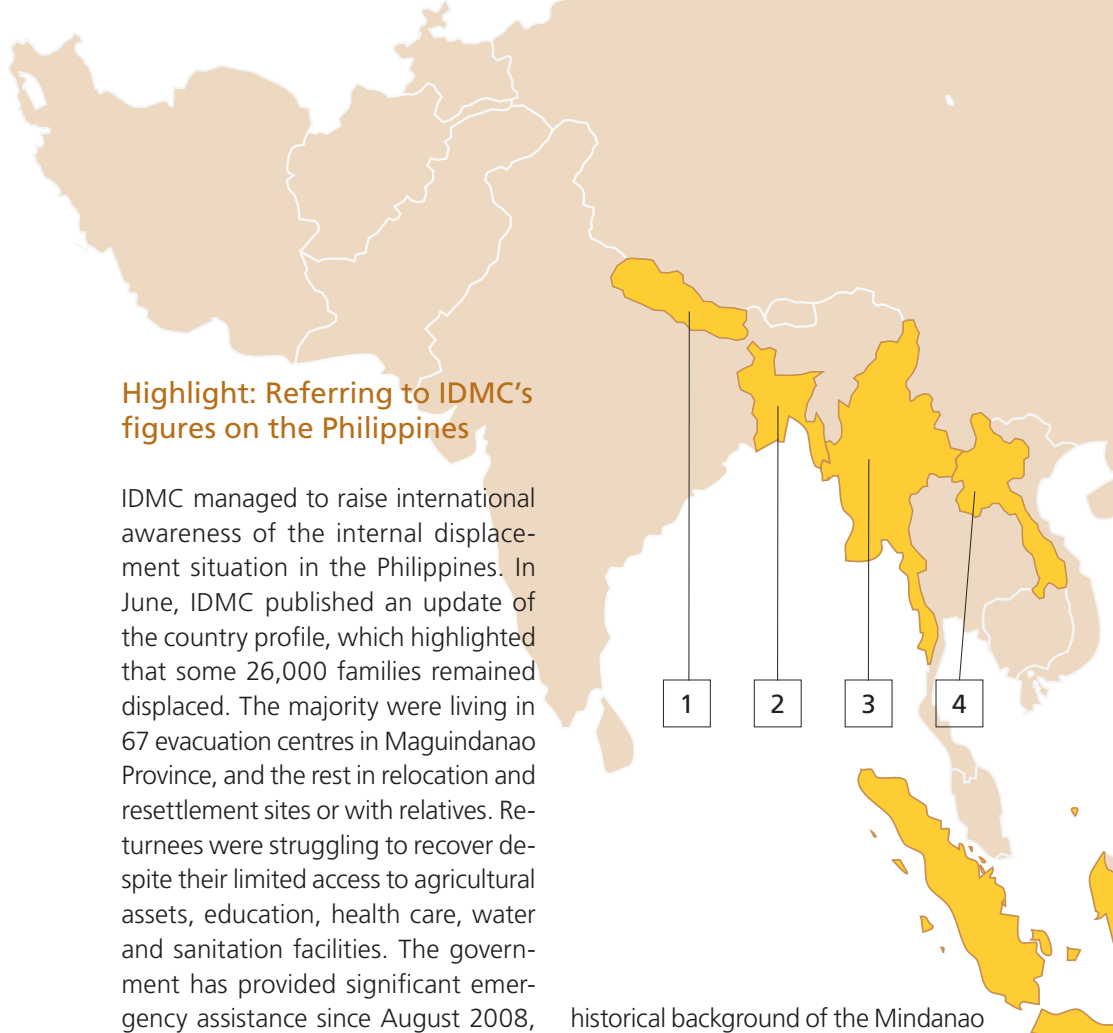
Outcome: The country profile has been used as a reference and thoroughly cited in the Brookings-Bern Project's work on conflict-induced displacement in south Afghanistan. Missions of NATO countries increased their awareness of displacement in Afghanistan. Afghanistan was one of the IDMC website's most visited pages.

4

Sri Lanka: Monitoring of recent and long-term displacement and returns post-conflict

Activity: Provision of information on assistance and protection needs of IDPs and returnees

Key messages: Returnees had very limited access to basic necessities, and many return areas in the north remained contaminated with landmines and unexploded ordnance. Large numbers of long-term IDPs had not reached durable solutions, while recent IDPs and returnees had limited access to protection and assistance, as the government did little to provide these. Nor did it give approval for projects aiming to create conditions for durable solutions, but it severely restricted humanitarian access to the Northern Province.



Highlight: Referring to IDMC's figures on the Philippines

IDMC managed to raise international awareness of the internal displacement situation in the Philippines. In June, IDMC published an update of the country profile, which highlighted that some 26,000 families remained displaced. The majority were living in 67 evacuation centres in Maguindanao Province, and the rest in relocation and resettlement sites or with relatives. Returnees were struggling to recover despite their limited access to agricultural assets, education, health care, water and sanitation facilities. The government has provided significant emergency assistance since August 2008, but it has not always ensured that returns are safe or offer sustainable livelihood opportunities. It has not put together a clear and coherent return and rehabilitation strategy backed up with sufficient resources and clear allocation of responsibilities.

historical background of the Mindanao Humanitarian Action Plan developed by OCHA, the UN country team and implementing partners. Reuters also referred to IDMC's estimate of the number of people displaced in a story on the Mindanao "November massacre" and the displacement it caused.

As a result, IDMC's figures on displacement in Mindanao between 2000 and 2010 were used as the reference in the

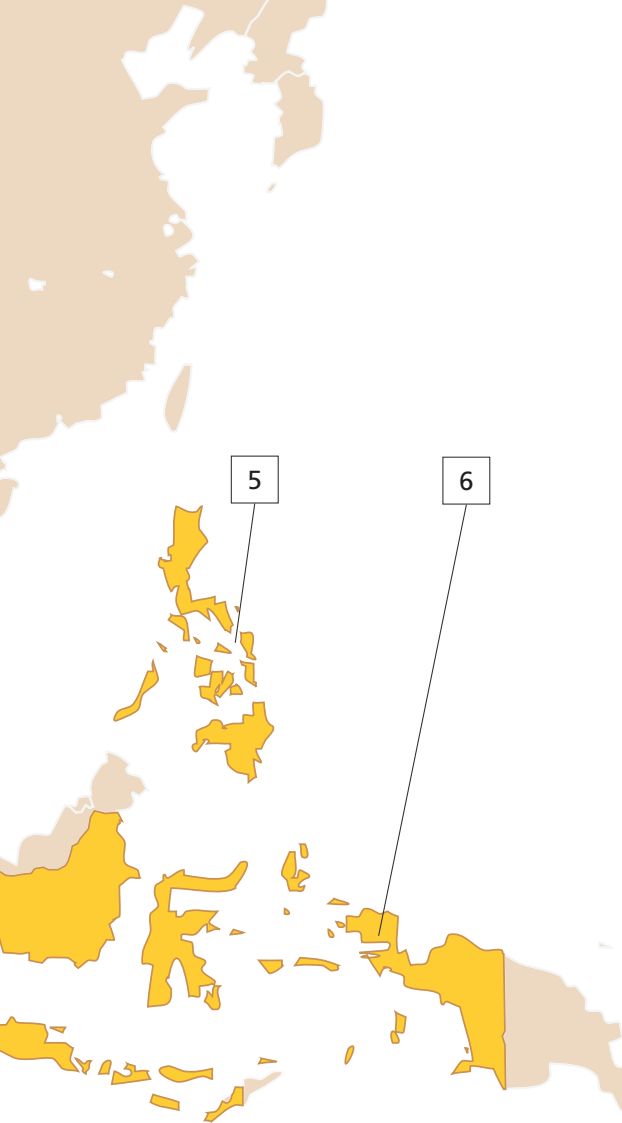
The country page on IDMC's website received more than 6,000 visits during 2010.

Nepal: Advocating for the adoption of the national policy's implementing guidelines

Activity: Country profile update; interview with IRIN on Nepal's IDP policy; input to a Brookings-Bern study on national responsibility.

Key messages: The government has failed to implement its 2007 IDP policy. The focus of the international community has shifted to development, but there are considerable outstanding humanitarian needs. People internally displaced by the conflict are among the most vulnerable groups whose needs merit more attention.

Outcome: The revised strategy of the protection cluster prioritised the protection of human rights of IDPs: IDMC had contributed to raising awareness on protection issues of IDPs.



2 Bangladesh: Advocating for the support of internally displaced indigenous people

Activities: Dialogue and formulation of a policy note with the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Oslo and Dhaka, and the British High Commissioner in Dhaka.

Key messages: The current political climate in Bangladesh favours the implementation of the Chittagong Hill Tracts Peace Accord of 1997. In particular, technical support to the Task Force on Rehabilitation of Returnee Jumma Refugees and IDPs could help advance its implementation. External support is required to register indigenous IDPs, boost the mechanism for land dispute resolution and prepare for a land survey in 2011 and 2012.

3 Myanmar: Displacement crisis continuing

Activity: Country profile update

Key messages: In the second half of 2009 the conflict in the east intensified due to government plans to transform non-state armed groups into "border guard forces" under army command. It was estimated that at the end of 2009 there were 470,000 people internally displaced in rural eastern Myanmar alone, with an unknown number living in displacement in other parts of the country.

4 Lao People's Democratic Republic: Highlighting the situation of IDPs

Activity: New country profile

Key messages: Ethnic Hmong people are reported to be hiding in small groups in the jungle in fear of government attacks. Meanwhile, an estimated 7,700 Hmong people have been forcibly repatriated from Thailand since 2006. There are serious concerns about the lack of independent access to their resettlement sites, which makes it difficult to assess whether they will be able to achieve durable solutions.

Outcome: The creation of the new profile enabled 600 people to access information on the situation of IDPs.



5 The Philippines: Highlighting assistance needs of IDPs

Activity: Country profile update

Key messages: Some 26,000 families remained displaced in June 2010. Returnees were struggling to recover despite their limited access to resources and facilities.

Outcome: IDMC's figures on displacement in Mindanao were used by national and international stakeholders such as the Mindanao Humanitarian Action Plan and Reuters (see page 30).

6 Indonesia: Raising awareness on IDPs' main concerns

Activities: Five country profile updates, on the displacement situations in Papua, Aceh, Kalimantan and Central Sulawesi.

Key messages: The assistance needs of conflict-induced IDPs and returnees have been largely overlooked by the government and the international community. They still lack access to land, livelihoods and education, many are isolated from local communities and endure inadequate living conditions, and others are still trying to get the compensation due to them.

Activities covering Europe and Central Asia

The case study on Turkey, *Principle versus practice: Poverty and discrimination as barriers to the enjoyment of the right to education for internally displaced children*, was the first in a series on the access to education of internally displaced children in protracted displacement situations.



Highlight: Internally displaced children in Turkey

IDMC released the first in a series of case studies on the access to education of internally displaced children in protracted displacement situations. The case study on Turkey recommended five good practices to policy makers, in the fields of data collection, gender considerations, durable solutions, non-discrimination and poverty alleviation. The study is available at: http://www.internal-displacement.org/publications/children_turkey

IDMC presented the case study to staff of the UN Secretary-General's Special Representative on Children and Armed Conflict and to Turkish NGOs. The study informed global policy debates on education in and around conflict, within the Inter-Agency Network on Education in Emergencies (INEE) and the Global Coalition to Protect Education from Attack (GCPEA). Its findings were also incorporated in UNESCO's Education for All Global Monitoring Report. The study informed global policy debates on education in and around conflict, within the INEE and the Global Coalition to Protect Education from Attack.

Contributing to sessions on IDP protection in Italy and Sweden

IDMC undertook three sessions on the protection of IDPs for international and national stakeholders such as UN agencies, inter-governmental institutions, officials and NGOs who are in charge of internal displacement issues in their respective countries. It led two sessions on IDP protection and HLP at the course on IDPs organised by the International Institute of Humanitar-

ian Law in San Remo, Italy,; and one session took place in Sweden, at a workshop hosted by SIDA. Through these workshops, IDMC aimed to increase the knowledge and capacity of international and national stakeholders who have an impact on IDP protection in their countries.





1

Kosovo: Stressing the need to support minority communities to prevent further displacement

Activities: New country profile; contribution for the Resolution of Council of Europe's Committee for Migration and Population on Kosovo

Key messages: Few of the people displaced in 1999 have found durable solutions: the political, security and economic situations are not conducive to return, and many IDPs have struggled to recover property and documentation. Widespread discrimination has made it difficult for Serbs and Roma people to return to areas in which they were in a minority.

Outcome: The Committee for Migration and Population on Kosovo used IDMC's input for its recommendations on solving property issues for refugees and IDPs.

2

Serbia: Ten years after displacement, returns remain stalled but integration prospects improving

Activities: Country profile update; profiling exercise by JIPS

Key messages: Very few of those displaced in 1999 have found durable solutions. Prospects for return in Kosovo remain limited due to security concerns, discrimination and difficulties in recovering property and documentation. Integration prospects are improving but the government should do more to address the situation of IDPs and continue to facilitate integration processes.

3

Turkey: Advocating for education of children in protracted displacement

Main activities: Field mission to Turkey; case study on access to education; advocacy

Key messages: The increased poverty that accompanies displacement, in addition to discrimination against Kurds leaves displaced children at a significant disadvantage in attempting to exercise their right to education.

Outcome: The study informed global policy debates on education in and around conflict, within INEE and the GCPEA (see also page 32).

4

Cyprus: Advocating for the rights of IDPs

Activities: Input to OHCHR's annual report on human rights in Cyprus

Key messages: Discrimination continued in the allocation of displaced person status and lack of agreed remedies for lost property. There were two developments on property: an amendment to the Turkish Cypriot properties law to enable owners to 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.

Outcome: Issues highlighted by IDMC through the OHCHR report at the Human Rights Council in March 2011.

The documentary *Lives in Transit* was one advocacy tool that IDMC used to highlight protracted displacement and the search for durable solutions in Georgia.



Highlight: Widening awareness of long-term displacement in Georgia

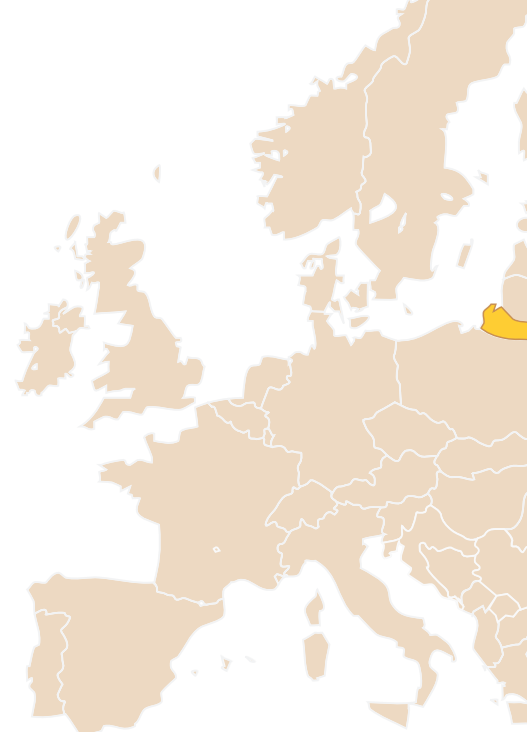
In 2010, IDMC used a wide range of information and advocacy tools to inform and influence responses on the situation of internal displacement in Georgia. IDMC's activities particularly focused on protracted displacement and the search for durable solutions.

The IDMC-supported documentary film *Lives in Transit* premiered in Georgia in September. It focuses on IDPs who fled Abkhazia in the early 1990s and have been living in a collective centre in the capital Tbilisi ever since. The film explores their daily lives, hopes and personal experiences of being in exile. The first screening was attended by around 100 members of Georgian civil society and IDP organisations as well as representatives of international agencies. It was subsequently shown in the Tbilisi Film Festival and at other events.

A paper on the case of Georgia was presented in Canada at the CARFMS

conference on protracted displacement in Europe, and the Framework for Durable Solutions for IDPs was presented to a broad audience at the NRC Georgia office. IDMC highlighted that there was still a need for a wider approach to durable solutions to include internally displaced groups facing diverse difficulties. Many IDPs in Georgia have significant displacement-related needs, even some 20 years after being displaced.

Georgia was one of the IDMC website's most visited pages; the inclusion of IDMC's analysis in the UPR report also enabled broad dissemination of messages.



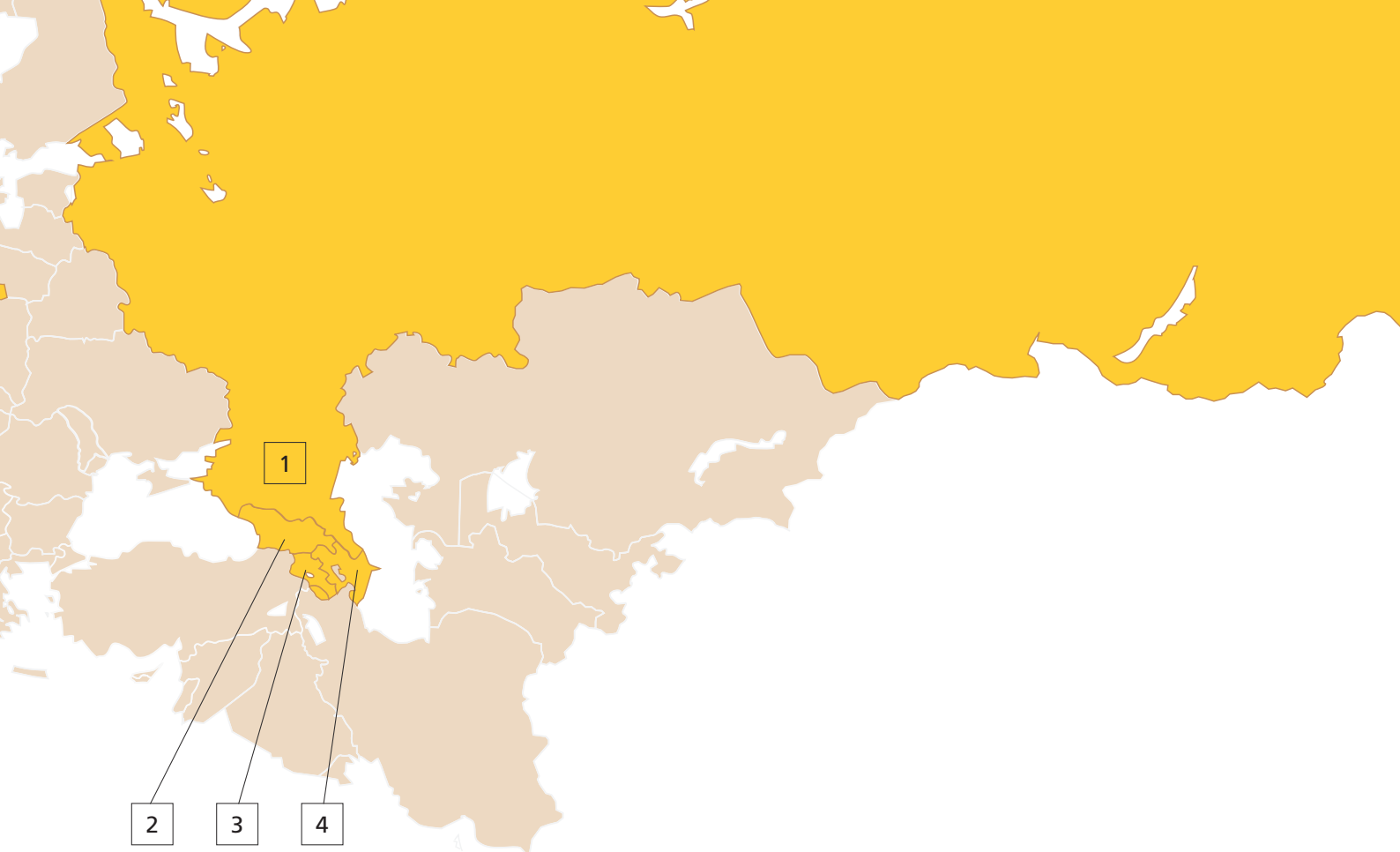
1

Russian Federation: Advocating for a more comprehensive approach towards durable solutions

Activities: Field mission; donor briefing; submission to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

Key messages: A more comprehensive response is needed to enable durable solutions, which should include provision of permanent housing to IDPs who have not yet benefited from housing support, easier access for IDPs to residence registration, forced migrant status and pension documents, a wider range of settlement options, and regular monitoring of progress towards durable solutions.

Follow-up: CESCR used IDMC's information; other advocates used IDMC's donor briefing in their work.



Georgia: Advocating for a wider approach to achieve durable solutions

Activities: Field mission, donor briefing, participation in panel discussion at Brookings, submission to Human Right's Council's Universal Periodic Review (UPR), support to documentary, presentation of Framework on Durable Solutions to government officials and local and international agencies

Key messages: Some progress has been made on achieving durable solutions in relation to housing but a wider approach is needed to improve the overall situation of all IDPs. Many IDPs in Georgia have significant displacement-related needs even some 20 years after being displaced.

Outcome: Parts of IDMC's submission to the UPR were included in the report on stakeholder information. IDMC's presentations increased awareness on protracted displacement and durable solutions.

Armenia: Towards durable solutions

Activity: Country profile update

Key messages: IDPs and returnees still face particular hardships including loss of or damage to property, the absence of property restitution or compensation mechanisms, and the continuing insecurity in border areas. There is a need to support IDPs who have chosen to integrate in their place of displacement, to accelerate recovery in border areas, create non-agricultural work for returnees and adopt a national housing strategy which gives special consideration to IDPs whose housing was damaged or destroyed.

Outcome: After the visit of the RSG on IDPs and within eight months of IDMC publishing the country profile update, the government had decided to profile the internally displaced population to inform return programmes.

Azerbaijan: Still obstacles to durable solutions

Activities: Country profile update

Key messages: Specific and expanded measures are required to improve IDPs' housing conditions and access to livelihoods, and counter patterns of dependency and barriers to education and health care. Despite the government's significant efforts, it should engage IDPs better on issues that affect them, and amend regulations and practices preventing IDPs from enjoying a normal life at their current residence.

Activities covering the Americas

IDMC's report *Building momentum for land restoration* concluded that Colombian legislation to restore land needed amendments to ensure the access of victims and their protection during and after restitution.



Raising regional awareness of internal displacement

IDMC presented an overview of internal displacement in the region at a humanitarian conference in Quito, Ecuador, to some 130 people representing governments, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, civil society organisations and research institutions.

Highlight: Mexico - Putting displacement caused by drug cartels on the agenda

IDMC visited Mexico to evaluate the displacement caused by drug-cartel violence in the country's northern states. IDMC published a briefing paper which recommended that: efforts are made in Tamaulipas State to promote local integration of IDPs; forced displacement is considered as one of the causes of depopulation in Ciudad Juárez; and the property rights of IDPs in Chihuahua, Tamaulipas and elsewhere are protected.

IDMC was the first organisation to report on forced displacement caused by drug-cartel violence in Mexico, and its messages were widely picked up by the Mexican and international media. IDMC briefed various agencies working in Mexico, met government officials, and advocated for a focused response. This led to the first-ever public statement by the federal government acknowledging displacement as a result of drug cartels. In 2011, addressing the information contained in IDMC's reports, the Secretary of State acknowledged that "displacement is a problem that is present in certain parts of the country, and we will have to work to resolve it."

Colombia: Advocating for land restitution

In November 2010, IDMC published a report on land restitution for IDPs in Colombia, analysing the bill which the government had proposed two months earlier against international standards. IDMC concluded that although the programme was a step in the right direction, it needed adjustment to ensure the access of victims to the restitution mechanism and ensure their protection during and after the restitution process.

IDMC's report was disseminated among various stakeholders, and sent to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. A number of its recommendations were introduced in a subsequent version of the bill, assuring that the programme would give equal access to all to property restitution, procedural rights would be guaranteed, and women would be given special support to benefit from restitution.



1

Mexico: Highlighting displacement caused by drug cartels

Activities: Field mission; briefing paper; meetings in Geneva including at the IASC weekly meeting; interviews and written documents for media use

Key messages: Although there has been attention to the growing violence in Mexico's northern states, the resulting displacement has not been duly considered. A targeted response is needed to address the housing, land and property rights of IDPs in Chihuahua, Tamaulipas and elsewhere.

Outcome: IDMC messages were picked up by the Mexican and international media.



2



Colombia: monitoring access to services, advocating for land restitution

Activities: Country profile updates (in English and Spanish); comments to the Brookings-Bern Project's ongoing research on the Framework for National Responsibility and its implementation in Colombia; field missions; publication of a report commenting on the proposed law for property restitution.

Key messages: Colombia has made important progress streamlining and monitoring its response for IDPs, but not enough to meet overwhelming needs.

Outcome: influenced the government's programme on land restitution. Colombia was the IDMC website's most visited country page, with 30,000 visits during the year.

Activities covering the Middle East



Family members sit in front of the remains of their demolished house, OPT.
(Activestills.org, November 2010)

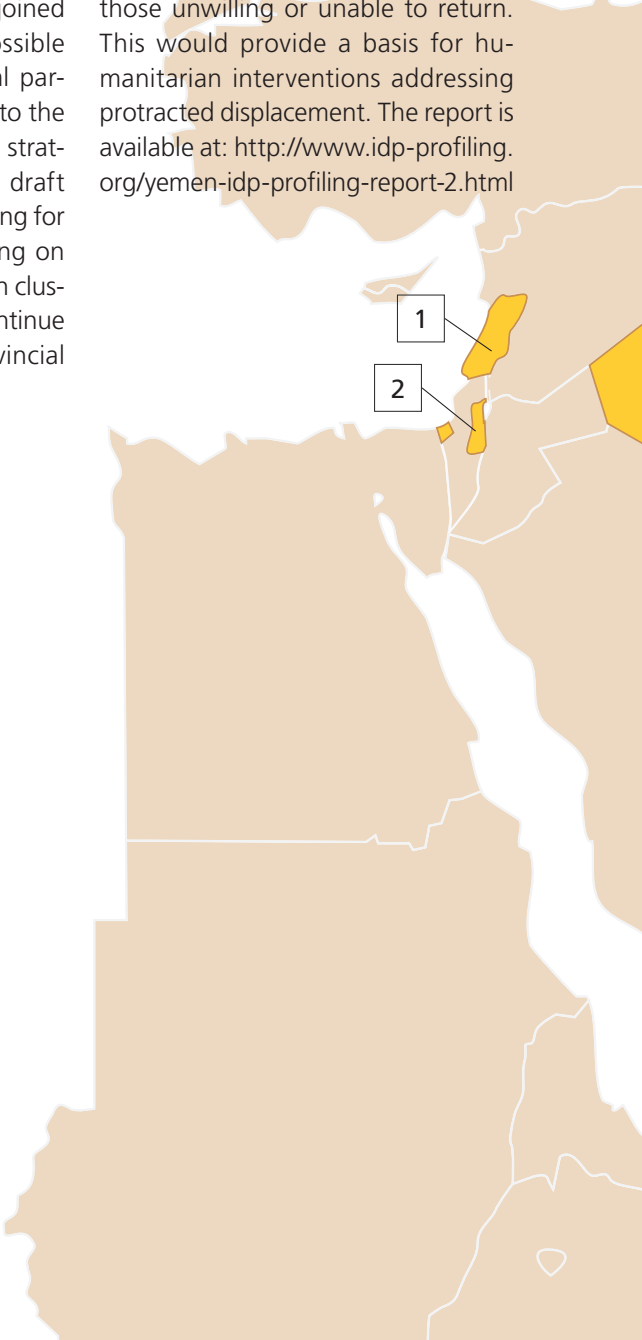
Workshop on the protection of IDPs in Yemen

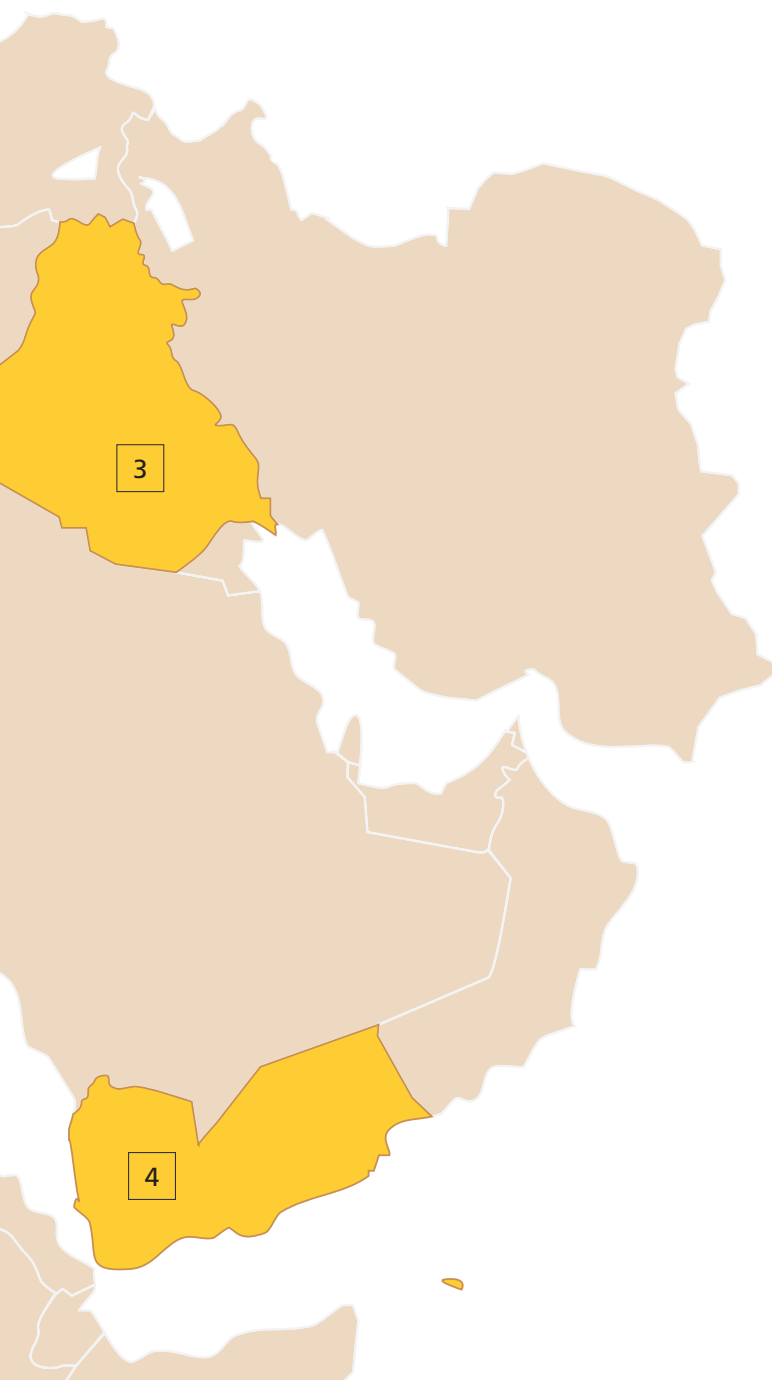
Location	Sana'a, Yemen
Dates	April
Participants	35 representatives of ministries, national NGOs, the Yemeni Red Crescent Society and international organisations
Partners	UNHCR in Yemen

The course was provided in response to a request from the protection cluster in Yemen. The RSG on IDPs joined one session and discussed possible protection approaches. Several participants went on to contribute to the development of a draft national strategy for adoption in 2011. The draft strategy foresees capacity-building for government officials and training on the rights of IDPs. The protection cluster has identified the need to continue the training effort at the provincial level in 2011.

IDP profiling in Yemen

The IDP profiling project was the result of a protection cluster initiative that developed and tested tools for profiling of IDPs. The project was carried out by a core group of agencies with the support of the government, and JIPS provided technical assistance. The project aimed to collect information on numbers and locations of IDPs (including those who were not registered), disaggregated by their sex and age; it sought to identify their levels of vulnerability, and the intentions of those unwilling or unable to return. This would provide a basis for humanitarian interventions addressing protracted displacement. The report is available at: <http://www.idp-profiling.org/yemen-idp-profiling-report-2.html>





1

Lebanon Stressing the causes of unresolved past conflicts

Activity: Country profile update

Key messages: In 2009 and 2010 no new internal displacements took place but displacement situations which followed three periods of conflict or violence persisted. Lebanon does not have a national internal displacement policy, and so assistance provided to different displaced communities has varied. There is little information on the fate of IDPs, particularly those who have sought options other than return.

2

OPT: Informing on the Gaza offensive's scale to displacement

Activities: Field mission; participation in events organised by the UN Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

Key messages: The lack of a mandated agency to address internal displacement renders it difficult to provide systematic and comprehensive assistance to IDPs. Israeli policies continued to cause displacement in the OPT and undermine the viability of a two-state solution in 2010. Advocates need to raise the issue of displacement in the West Bank and to call upon the UN to significantly enhance its involvement to protect communities at risk of displacement.

3

Iraq: Highlighting political wrangling leaving IDPs with no durable solutions in sight

Activities: Two country profile updates; contribution to joint NGO advocacy for more and better aid to achieve recovery; briefing paper for human rights advocates

Key messages: Iraq remains deeply divided and there are few prospects of durable solutions for the approximately 15 per cent of the population who are displaced. Though Iraq is no longer in the grips of a humanitarian crisis, IDPs face a protection crisis: the legal framework for displacement needs to be strengthened, a national action plan drawn up, and institutional frameworks applicable nationally and in areas controlled by the Kurdistan Regional Government should be strengthened.

Outcome: IDMC's information was used by human rights advocates for their work and Iraq was the third most-visited page at IDMC's website.

4

Yemen: IDPs facing international neglect

Activities: Country profile update; briefing of the RSG on IDPs; profiling exercise

Key messages: As of February 2010, there were 340,000 registered IDPs, and more than 800,000 people indirectly affected by the conflict including communities hosting IDPs. Returns remained limited. The international community's limited response to appeals for funds had a severe impact on the provision of assistance to IDPs.

Outcome: Human rights advocates used IDMC's recommendations in their policy papers (see also page 38).

Governance and finance

The Norwegian Refugee Council established IDMC in 1998 following a request by the United Nations for a global database on internal displacement. While IDMC is an integral component of NRC, it is responsible for developing and implementing a strategy to achieve its mission, and for raising its own funds.

IDMC's human resources

In 2010, the IDMC team included 31 members of staff, organised in three departments: Monitoring and Advocacy, Training and Protection, and Communication and Administration.

IDMC's value lies in its personnel's expertise and capacity. 21 different nationalities are represented in IDMC, and staff are recruited for their competencies and geographical expertise.

New recruitment

- A senior advisor on natural disasters was recruited to take forward IDMC's work on disaster-induced displacement. She reported directly to the Head of IDMC.
- An additional country analyst was appointed to maintain IDMC's capacity to monitor African countries while committing resources to promoting the Kampala Convention.
- IDMC recruited a data management specialist to provide technical support to profiling exercises carried out by JIPS.
- An assistant was recruited to coordinate events held during the year and seminars which IDMC hosted in early 2011, on local integration and non-state armed groups.

The Management Group

IDMC's Management Group in 2010 included NRC's Resident Representative in Geneva, the Head of IDMC, the Head of Monitoring and Advocacy, and the Head of Training and Protection. Their functions were divided as follows:

- NRC Resident Representative in Geneva: overall responsibility for IDMC, reporting to the NRC Director of Advocacy and Information in Oslo;
- Head of IDMC: responsible for providing strategic leadership and overall management, also IDMC's spokesperson and Head of Communication and Administration;
- Head of Monitoring and Advocacy: manages the team of country analysts and advisors, leads and coordinates IDMC's monitoring and advocacy activities, including the conception and preparation of the annual *Global Overview*;
- Head of Training and Protection: manages the senior training and legal officers, represents IDMC at the Global Protection Cluster's learning task force, plans and conducts training courses.

Internal rules and regulations

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

Corporate communication

In 2010 IDMC published two corporate publications:

The *Appeal for 2010* detailed IDMC's objectives and activities for 2010 in the framework of its three-year strategy. It outlined the corresponding financial requirements, which totalled \$3.54 million

The *2009 Activity Report* summarised the activities and achievement of the previous year and included an audited financial statement.

number of unique visitors, email alert subscribers and downloads) and references to IDMC in the media.

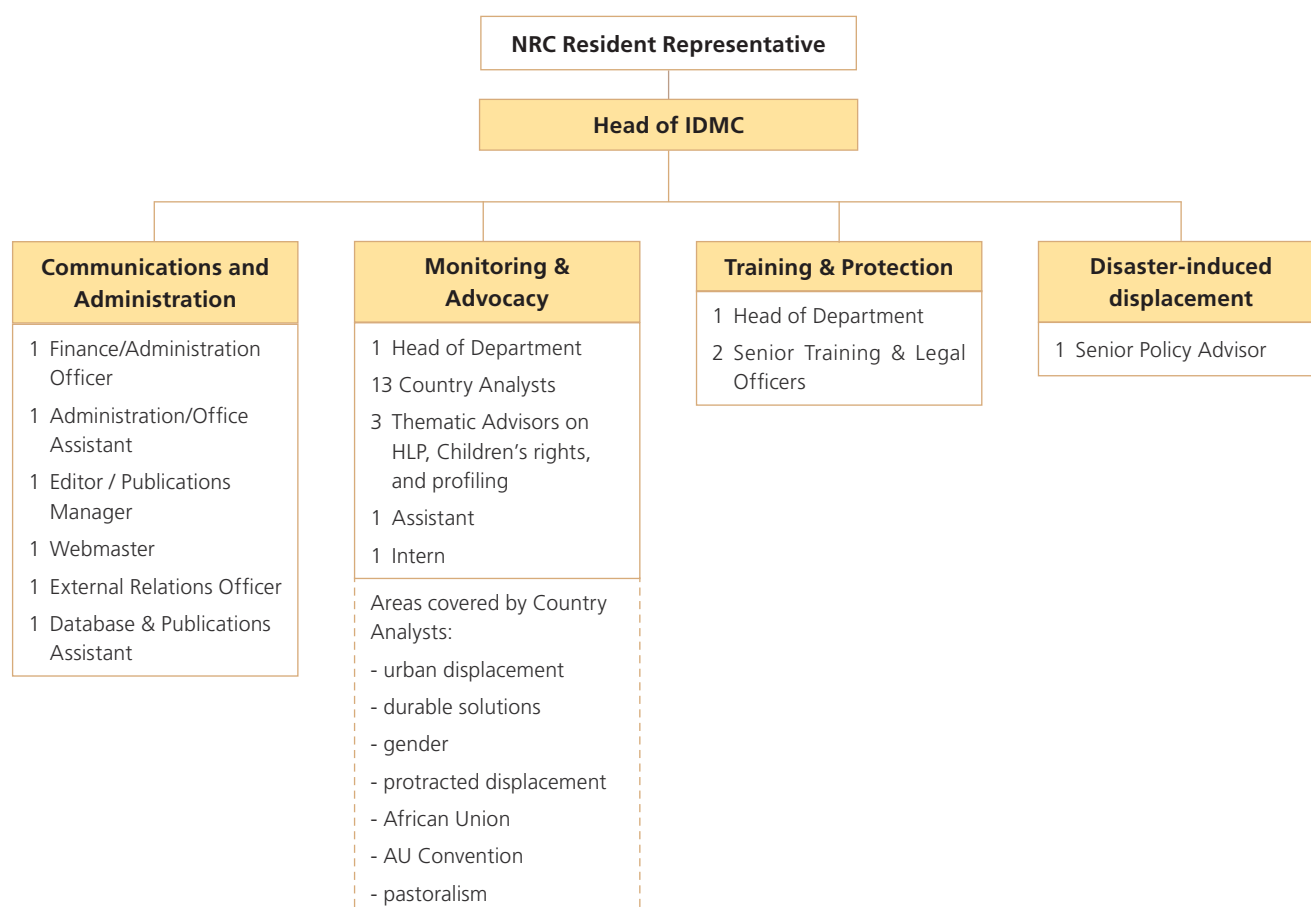
IDMC issues quarterly updates for its donors and partners. They are online at www.internal-displacement.org/donors

The financial position is reviewed every month, and IDMC's annual financial statement is published with the audit report in this activity report.

Evaluation of outputs

Every three months, IDMC evaluates its outputs and outcomes against objectives, and monitors the use of its website (including statistics on the

IDMC organisational chart in 2010



Donor visibility, consultation and reporting

IDMC acknowledges donors and their financial contributions in its annual publications and on its website, including through direct links to donor websites.

To preserve the essential perception of independence that website users have of IDMC, specific donors are not mentioned in country reports, thematic reports, training workshops or briefing documents.

In 2010 donors were kept informed of IDMC activities through bilateral discussions, quarterly online updates and the activity report. They were consulted on the 2011 strategy and budget in a meeting held in Geneva in November.

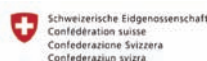
IDMC held several briefings on specific situations of displacement to representatives of permanent missions in Geneva, including most of IDMC's donors, and invited them to the launch of the annual *Global Overview* in June.

Thanks to our donors and partners

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

We would like to thank the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), USA's USAID, the UK's DFID, Australia's AusAID, Sweden's SIDA, the Swiss FDFA, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Canada's DFAIT, Stichting Vluchteling, the Liechtenstein MFA, the Luxembourg MFA, the German MFA, the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO), Tides Foundation and other supporters for their contribution in 2010.

IDMC would also like to thank its partners and all the organisations, governments and individuals who supported and facilitated IDMC's work, or provided IDMC with the opportunity to participate in conferences, seminars, courses, meetings and other events, and provided logistic support during field missions.



TIDES FOUNDATION

Funding and expenditure

Thanks to the generous support of its donors, IDMC received 100 per cent of its planned budget.

In 2010, IDMC welcomed a new donor: the German MFA, which has committed to contribute to IDMC's training activities targeting the Southern Sudan Human Rights Commission.

IDMC is very appreciative of the multi-year funding agreements with UK's DFID, Australia's AusAID, Sweden's SIDA, the Swiss FDFA and the Canadian DFAIT, which support longer-term planning and strategic prioritisation of activities.

IDMC also acknowledges the increased contribution of USA's USAID and the Swiss FDFA, which enabled the work on natural disasters to start.

In 2010, core funding represented 60 per cent of IDMC's total budget, loose earmarked funding 30 per cent and specific earmarked funding the remaining ten per cent.

Notes to financial statements

NRC is a non-profit humanitarian foundation. IDMC accounts are consolidated by NRC Oslo and submitted to the Norwegian financial regulator. The foundation is tax-exempt. The financial statement adheres to an accounting standard for non-profit organisations; the Provisional Norwegian Accounting Standard on Good Accounting Principles for Idealistic Organisations as of November 2008. The main purpose of this standard is that profit and loss account is classified by activity rather by type.

The organisation has complied with prevailing laws and regulations affecting the business (including direct and indirect tax regulations, currency regulations, price and competition laws) There have been no communications

from regulatory agencies or lenders concerning non-compliance with or deficiencies in financial or tax reporting practices that may be material for the financial report.

IDMC's short-term assets and liabilities include items which are due for payment within one year from the balance sheet day and items connected to the duration of the projects.

Our fixed assets are recorded as expenses. There are no expenditure for fixed assets higher than \$3,000 per item.

Balance sheet items in foreign currencies are converted at the exchange rate at the day of the balance, 30 December 2010. Foreign exchange gains and losses are included as financial items in the expenditure report.

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

We are responsible for implementing and operating the accounting and the internal control systems that have been developed to prevent and detect fraud and errors.

"The Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs strongly supports IDMC's role in monitoring situations of internal displacement, which remains essential to guide its humanitarian response.

"It also welcomes IDMC's commitment to provide guidance on housing, land and property issues, promote legal frameworks in the Great Lakes region, and monitor disaster-induced displacement."

Philippe Kaeser, First Secretary, Humanitarian Affairs, Switzerland Permanent Mission

IDMC expenditure in 2010 and 2009

Expenditure by department	2010 (in USD)	2009 (in USD)
Monitoring and Advocacy		
Staff and consultant costs	1,541,386	1,449,093
Research and editorial costs	93,396	0
Field missions, information and advocacy events	72,765	71,414
Annual global overview and other publications	76,263	37,283
Housing, land and property	55,333	52,953
Urban displacement	36,743	53,878
Support to civil society projects	74,704	70,936
Age, gender and diversity	142,782	35,858
Total Monitoring and Advocacy	2,093,372	1,771,415
Training and Protection		
Staff and consultant costs	356,339	198,199
African Union Convention workshops	117,088	54,892
IDP protection workshops	126,573	93,268
Total Training and Protection	600,000	346,359
Disaster-induced displacement		
Staff and consultant costs	90,562	24,570
Field missions, information and advocacy	24,978	6,631
Total Disaster-induced displacement	115,540	31,201
Communications and Administration		
Staff costs	542,170	445,551
Documentaries	0	40,000
IT costs	58,119	50,898
Communications/website costs	16,558	59,210
Corporate publications/translations of publications	30,093	27,355
Travel costs	13,747	13,873
Office rental and supplies	135,794	128,838
Office equipment	4,896	3,667
Audit and legal assistance	13,508	11,393
Organisational and HR management	33,094	0
Exchange rates/other financial income/expenses	61,392	-29,553
Total Communications and Administration	909,371	751,232
Total IDMC expenditure	3,718,283	2,900,207

Notes:

1. Expenditure on purchased goods and services are recorded when they are received.
2. Expenses recorded at the average contributions received exchange rate:
CHF/USD for 2009: 0.928501
CHF/USD for 2010: 0.962680

Arnhold Spence

Arnhold Spence
NRC Resident Representative in Geneva
Geneva, April 5th, 2011

Contributions to IDMC in 2010 and 2009

Donors' contributions	2010 (In original currency)	2010 (in USD)	% in 2010	2009 (in USD)
Norwegian MFA (a)	NOK 4,844,544	801,016	22%	516,003
USA's USAID (b)	USD 712,283.06	712,283	19%	502,814
UK's DFID (c)	GBP 373,485.44	569,133	15%	411,085
Australia's AusAid	AUD 450,000	410,335	11%	276,803
Sweden's Sida	SEK 2,000,000	267,172	7%	260,446
Swiss FDFA	CHF 230,000	217,679	6%	172,135
UNHCR (d)	USD 98,564.96	98,565	3%	31,200
Canada's DFAIT	CAD 100,000	95,119	3%	164,539
Stichting Vluchteling (e)	EUR 65,516.67	93,565	3%	30,000
Liechtenstein MFA	CHF 100,000	95,820	3%	30,000
Luxembourg MFA	EUR 50,000	64,218	2%	71,158
German MFA	EUR 41,000	55,387	1%	-
DG-ECHO	EUR 33,487.54	45,325	1%	65,904
Tides Foundation	USD 23,879.43	23,879	1%	101,121
Miscellaneous private donors (f)	USD 168,786.76	168,787	5%	38,808
Dutch MFA	-	-	-	145,000
OCHA	-	-	-	27,500
Total contributions		3,718,284	100%	2,900,207

Notes to 2010 IDMC contributions:

- Contributions received are recorded as income when expenses accrued comply with the donors' conditions.
- Contributions received during 2010 are recorded with the exchange rate of the day received, contributions not received are recorded at the exchange rate of December 31 2010.

- a. Norwegian MFA NOK 3,500,000 grant 2010; NOK 744,544 no cost extension from 2009; NOK 600,000 for Kampala Convention
- b. USA's USAID USD 347,477.31 grant 2009-2010 (USD 700,000); USD 364,805.76 grant 2010-2011 (USD 900,000)
- c. UK's DFID GBP 373,485.44 from grant 2009-2011 (GBP 800,000)
- d. UNHCR From DIPS: USD 48,066 RPAT; USD 2,288 GPC training; USD 10,000 protracted displ.; From Div. of Programme support and Mgmt: USD 28,211 JIPS 2010-2011; from Inter-Agency Unit: USD 10,000
- e. Stichting Vluchteling EUR 65,516.67 from grant 2009-2010 (EUR 86,000)
- f. Miscellaneous private donors From individuals: USD 135; from ICTJ: USD 1,000; from private donors linked to children: USD 111,652 grant 2009-2010 (USD 150,000); USD 56,000 grant 2010-2011 (USD 150,000)

Arnhild Spence

Arnhild Spence
NRC Resident Representative in Geneva
Geneva, April 5th, 2011



ERNST & YOUNG

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Medlemmer av Den norske Revisorforening

AUDITOR'S REPORT FOR INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT MONITORING CENTRE (IDMC) PROJECT 2010

We have audited the financial statements of The Norwegian Refugee Council's (NRC) activities related to the IDMC project in Geneva. The financial report for 2010 comprises contributions and expenses for the period 1 January- 31 December 2010 and a summary of basis of accounting and other explanatory information. The total grants from 15 donors are USD 3 718 284. The total expenses amounted to USD 3 718 284. For costs incurred in CHF the NRC has used an average rate for conversion from CHF to USD of 1,038.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements in accordance with the agreements between the donors and the NRC, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements of NRC for the year ended 31 December 2010 are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the basis of accounting as described in the notes and the agreements between the donors and the NRC.

Basis of accounting and restriction on distribution and use

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention the notes to the financial statement which describes the basis of accounting. The financial statements are prepared to assist NRC to comply with the financial reporting provisions of the contract referred to above. As a result, the financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose. Our report is intended solely for NRC and the donors and should not be distributed to or used by parties other than NRC or the donors.


Oslo, 15 April 2011

ERNST & YOUNG AS



Tommy Romskaug

State Authorised Public Accountant (Norway)



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