

# Activity Report 2011



**Cover photo:** Internally displaced people build a temporary shelter in the Madwani transit site, Aweil town in South Sudan. Although the transit site is supposed to shelter people for only a few days before they are moved to their permanent homes, some of the returnees stay in Madwani for months because of slow plot allocation and because they want to stay in the proximity of town, where some services are available. (Photo: IDMC, April 2011)

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# Contents

The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC)	6
Over 40 million living as internally displaced people	7
Achieving our objectives	9
A more targeted response	10
IDMC as a vocal advocate of the Kampala Convention	12
IDMC as a close monitor of the Arab Spring uprisings	20
Influencing laws and standards	21
Internal displacement and natural disasters	26
Reaching a wider audience	29
IDMC online	31
Governance and Finances	33

# The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC)

## Who we are

The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) was established by the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) in 1998, upon the request of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), to set up a global database on internal displacement. Today, IDMC is the leading source of information and analysis on internal displacement worldwide; it influences international and national efforts to fulfill the rights of IDPs in line with international standards.

## What we do

IDMC builds strategic alliances to advocate for durable solutions for IDPs through:

- The provision of timely, accessible and relevant information on internal displacement worldwide
- Research and analysis to help shape policies and practices that have positive outcomes for IDPs
- General and targeted communication to promote appropriate responses to internal displacement
- Capacity support to policy-makers and practitioners who have a responsibility to protect IDPs

## Who we target

IDMC is best placed to effect positive change for IDPs through influencing the decisions and practices of duty bearers and others with the responsibility or the capacity to promote or fulfil the rights of IDPs.

IDMC activities primarily target policy-makers, including governments, inter-governmental organisations such as the African Union, the Council of Europe and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE); UN agencies such as OCHA, UNHCR and OHCHR, and the UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of IDPs; international and national NGOs; and international organisations such as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). IDMC makes its information and analysis on internal displacement public on its website.

## How we operate

As information on internal displacement is often controversial and politically sensitive, IDMC must continue to operate and be seen to operate as an independent and effective global monitor. IDMC gathers and analyses data and information from a wide variety of sources, and cross-checks this input before it is processed and referenced in publications.

IDMC information and analysis have become indispensable for anyone seeking impartial data on internal displacement, independent of political or operational considerations.

**IDMC activities primarily target policy-makers, national authorities, UN agencies, international and national NGOs and international organisations. IDMC makes its information and analysis on internal displacement public on its website.**

# Over 40 million living as internally displaced people

At the end of 2011, IDMC reported that 26.4 million people were internally displaced due to conflict, generalised violence or human rights violations and that 14.9 million had been displaced by sudden-onset natural hazards in 2011. In most situations, the needs and rights of most IDPs are neither consistently met nor promoted. Internal displacement situations are usually highly complex and fluid, with IDPs' access to protection and assistance often constrained by the inadequate capacities and resources of governments and the bodies which support them. Some governments actively prevent access of IDPs to humanitarian assistance or other support.

Responses to the needs of IDPs are often insufficient or inappropriate, as a result of inadequate information on the demographic make-up and specific needs of displaced populations. This is especially true for the majority of IDPs who stay outside of organised camps and settlements, residing instead in often insecure lodgings, increasingly in and around urban areas.

## Conflict and internal displacement

The number of people identified as internally displaced by conflict, human rights violations or generalised violence has continued to grow annually as newly-uprooted people join the ranks of those trapped in situations of protracted displacement. In the countries monitored by IDMC, their number rose steadily from around 17 million in the late 1990s to 26.4 million at the end of 2011.

Most situations of conflict-induced internal displacement are not effectively resolved. Governments and humani-

tarian agencies are often not able to address the complexity and fluidity of such situations, especially where new unfolding crises add to long-standing conflict and protracted situations of displacement.

Consequently, after an initial humanitarian response, many displacement situations become protracted as processes for durable solutions are not initiated or do not significantly progress. Focus is often limited to the physical settlement of IDPs, rather than to the fulfillment of their rights. Moreover, political will and resources invested in durable solutions and wider recovery and governance are often inadequate, while the participation of IDPs in decisions that affect them is often lacking.

## Natural disasters and internal displacement

Displacement due to natural hazard-induced disasters has become more widely acknowledged as a major global phenomenon that is likely to increase, particularly in relation to climate change and extreme weather events, which cause the displacement of millions of people each year. IDMC is pursuing work to better understand the scale, scope and patterns of displacement caused by sudden-onset natural hazards. One of the findings of its latest research on the impact of such calamities showed that 14.9 million people were displaced worldwide by sudden-onset hazard-induced disasters in 2011 alone.

Further analysis at country level is required to close major gaps in information and understanding of the scale, patterns, nature and impacts of displacement caused by the different types of natural hazard events to





Internally displaced children at an IDP settlement in Colombia. They have to collect water from a borehole due to lack of public services. (NRC, March 2011)

better inform relevant national policy-makers and humanitarian practitioners. This is particularly true in relation to protracted displacement situations, frequent weather events of low intensity, and the dynamics and impacts of the various types of rapid- and slow-onset natural disasters. Furthermore, increased and sustained attention must be paid to the humanitarian, rights and protection dimensions of disaster-induced displacement scenarios, which benefit less from protection approaches than conflict-related emergencies.

### Respect and protect

Respect for the rights of IDPs requires a strong normative framework and the will of duty bearers to implement it. Since their formulation in 1998, the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement have provided an international framework for the protection of IDPs: a growing body of UN resolutions and documents refer to them and in some cases they have been applied as binding customary law. Similarly, regional organisations are increasingly basing normative frameworks on the Guiding Principles. By the end of 2011, howev-

er, few countries had made significant progress in implementing policies on internal displacement, and a number of them continued to view the latter as a domestic issue and remained unwilling to apply the Guiding Principles.

IDMC was established to help develop comprehensive and coherent information on the plight of IDPs, in collaboration with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) agencies and the then Representative of the UN Secretary-General on the Human Rights of IDPs. Since its inception more than 14 years ago, IDMC has developed a wide range of activities in support of IDP rights. These activities also continue to help link global, regional and country-based responses to internal displacement and support international efforts to strengthen the capacities of national stakeholders.

The *Activity Report 2011*, highlights the activities undertaken by IDMC in order to fulfil the objectives mentioned below. Such objectives focus on an institutional commitment which underlies all that we do. Simplistically, this is to improve the lives of IDPs throughout the world.



# Achieving our objectives

## Strategic objectives:

1. Inform, influence and support protection responses to specific situations of conflict-induced internal displacement

2. Inform and influence the development and promotion of law, policy, guidelines and standards on conflict-induced internal displacement

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

4. Increase media knowledge of IDMC and ensure that IDMC's expertise and products reach appropriate stakeholders through increased visibility and accessibility

## Achievements:

- Monitored and reported on conflict-induced displacement in 59 countries
  - Analysed situations of internal displacement in 25 countries
  - Published IDMC's flagship publication *Internal Displacement: Global Overview of Trends and Developments in 2010*
  - Published country reports or briefing papers profiling displacement in 11 countries (or sub-regions)
  - Undertook advocacy initiatives focused on 22 countries
  - Together with Geneva Call, organised an expert conference to explore the nexus between IDP protection and non-State armed groups
  - Conducted three workshops on IDP protection using IDMC training modules and seven workshops on the Kampala Convention
- 
- Contributed to the collected and publication of disaggregated data on internal displacement for two countries
  - Published three reports/papers on displaced children's rights
  - Together with the pan-African Institute for Security Studies, conducted and published a scoping study on displaced nomadic pastoralists and communities in northern Kenya
  - Conducted two urban displacement case studies (in Yei, South Sudan and Nairobi, Kenya)
  - Organised an expert seminar, published five articles and gave four presentations on protracted internal displacement
  - Field-tested training modules on durable solutions to displacement in two countries (Georgia and Uganda)
  - Published three articles and gave six presentations on housing, land and property (HLP) issues affecting IDPs
  - Conducted two training sessions on protection of HLP rights of IDPs
- 
- Published data collected on the global scale of displacement caused by sudden-onset natural hazards in 2009 and 2010
  - Raised awareness of its global displacement findings through publications and various events
  - Produced and disseminated training material on the protection of people affected by natural disasters
- 
- Translated 14 country profiles and reports into 4 languages other than English
  - Launched the Arabic edition of the 2011 Global Overview, raising awareness in the Arab-speaking world to the plight of IDPs and related IDMC activities
  - Made available the latest information on pressing IDP issues by:
    - Publishing fortnightly news alerts, covering a total of 103 stories
    - Issuing six press releases
    - Holding one press conference
    - Published the 2010 Activity Report

# A more targeted response

Objective #1: Inform, influence and support protection responses to specific situations of conflict-induced internal displacement

Based on its global monitoring, its capacity to analyse specific situations of internal displacement, and its expertise on related thematic issues, IDMC is in a unique position to inform responses to IDP challenges both in unfolding emergencies and in protracted displacement contexts.

In addition, IDMC offers training to national authorities, civil society organisations (CSOs) and national human rights institutions to provide them with tools to effectively contribute to developing policies and practices in support of IDP protection. It also aims to facilitate in-country collaboration on IDP protection between national and international actors.

## Advocating for IDP protection in situations involving non-State armed groups

In partnership with Geneva Call, IDMC organised an expert conference to inform on the complex relationship between non-State armed groups (NSAGs) and internal displacement. The conference brought together representatives of governments, international organisations, NGOs, NSAGs and academics.

The outcome of the conference resulted in clear recommendations that were later disseminated to governments, UN agencies and NGOs. These included a need to better understand the coping strategies developed by internally displaced communities in regard to NSAGs, to further detail the roles of NSAGs in displacement while advocating for such research to be translated into sound humanitarian policies and programming. IDMC also contributed three articles on this topic to the Forced Migration Review.

## Africa

### Burundi

IDMC highlighted the plight of up to 100,000 IDPs in settlements in northern and central regions of Burundi who were suffering a lack security of tenure in their settlements, while often being far from the land on which they depend for survival. As well as a mission to the country to support authorities and international actors on recognising the importance and implementation of profiling the IDP situation, IDMC further organised a workshop on land issues and durable solutions for IDPs. This workshop clarified the roles and responsibilities of the CNTB (the national land commission set up to solve land disputes) and its partners when implementing measures to ensure durable solutions for IDPs, and improved communication on IDP issues among various government bodies.

### Central African Republic (CAR)

IDMC partnered with Watchlist on Children and Armed Conflict (Watchlist), and reported in *An Uncertain Future? Children and Armed Conflict in the Central African Republic* that four of the six grave violations monitored under UN Security Council Resolution 1612 were still being committed against children in CAR. These included the abduction of children, the recruitment or use of child soldiers, attacks against schools, and denial of humanitarian access to children.

The extensive advocacy work around the work on this issue had an important impact on funding and programming.

- The UN Peacebuilding Commission released funds for demobilising chil-

IDMC published a French report on durable solutions, *Atelier de réflexion sur les solutions durables pour des personnes déplacées internes*, based on a workshop organised in November 2011.



- children from the ranks of self-defence militias
- the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO) funded child protection programmes in the south-east where the Lord's Resistance Army is active
- the Government of Japan granted US\$ 12 million to UNICEF to rebuild social service facilities in CAR's conflict-affected north and south-east
- UNICEF re-allocated child protection resources to strengthen the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) in CAR
- the new Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General (SRSG) in CAR created a protection unit within the UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in CAR (BINUCA) comprising a child protection advisor and a gender advisor to strengthen the MRM in the country.

## Côte d'Ivoire

Following the violence and displacement that followed the presidential elections in November 2010, IDMC drew attention to protection concerns still relevant to the current displacement situation. IDMC's recommendations to establish systems to monitor population movements and to include HLP issues in discussions around humanitarian assistance and durable solutions were integrated into the protection section of the revised Emergency Humanitarian Appeal for Côte d'Ivoire.

## Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)

An IDMC mission to the eastern DRC provinces explored the challenges facing IDPs living either in camps or with host communities in hard-to-reach areas of the region and strengthened ties with UN agencies and international NGOs. Later in the year, NRC and IDMC submitted a document entitled *Democratic Republic of the Congo: IDP protection in light of UNSC Resolution*

*1925 on MONUSCO's mandate* to UN-OCHA's protection of civilians section in New York which found, amongst other things, that forced displacement continued in the context of attacks by all parties to the conflict. As a result, UNOCHA escalated the issue of forced displacement to the UN Security Council's Informal Expert Group on the protection of civilians.

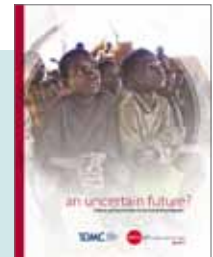
IDMC also stressed that national and international focus on the presidential elections set for November 2011 should not draw attention away from the consequences of persistent insecurity in the eastern part of the country. An IDMC report noted that army units had temporarily withdrawn for training purposes from violence-prone eastern areas, leaving local inhabitants unprotected. This report was subsequently quoted in a USAID report on Complex Emergencies in the DRC.

## South Sudan

IDMC published a briefing paper on the challenges to achieving durable solutions for IDPs. In it, IDMC advocated for the Government of South Sudan to give returning IDPs a genuine choice of where to settle and to provide or facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

## Somalia

In November, IDMC/NRC, together with the Refugee Studies Centre (RSC), and the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs, hosted a one-day workshop in Nairobi to facilitate a discussion about current and future policy responses to displaced Somalis. IDMC advocated for longer-term strategies in areas such as investigating the environmental dimensions of displacement as well as the importance of placing Somali socio-cultural resources at the centre of debate on IDP settlement.



IDMC and Watchlist's publication on children and armed conflict in CAR stated that four out of the six grave violations (under UNSC Resolution 1612) were still being committed against children in the country.

# IDMC as a vocal advocate of the Kampala Convention

## The Kampala Convention

In October 2009, the African Union (AU) adopted the Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa, also known as the Kampala Convention. After it enters into force, the Convention will be the first legally binding regional or continent-wide treaty on internally displaced people.

As of April 2012, the Convention had been signed by 35 of the 53 AU member States. Eleven countries had deposited their instruments of ratification with the AU and at least five others had completed domestic ratification procedures. Given that the Convention will enter into force and become legally binding after 15 State ratifications have been deposited with the AU, this historic achievement is likely to be realised in 2012.

## Advocacy activities in support of the Kampala Convention:

IDMC stressed the importance of monitoring conflict-induced displacement and protection needs of IDPs at the first consultative meeting on the AU Plan of Action for the Kampala Convention, held in Malawi for members of the Inter-Parliamentary Union and legal experts of the Southern African Development Community.

In preparation for the first ECOWAS Ministerial Conference on Humanitarian Assistance and Internal Displacement in West Africa held in Abuja, Nigeria, in July 2011, IDMC contributed its expertise on conflict-induced displacement in ECOWAS member States to a background paper analysing the causes and consequences of internal displacement in West Africa.

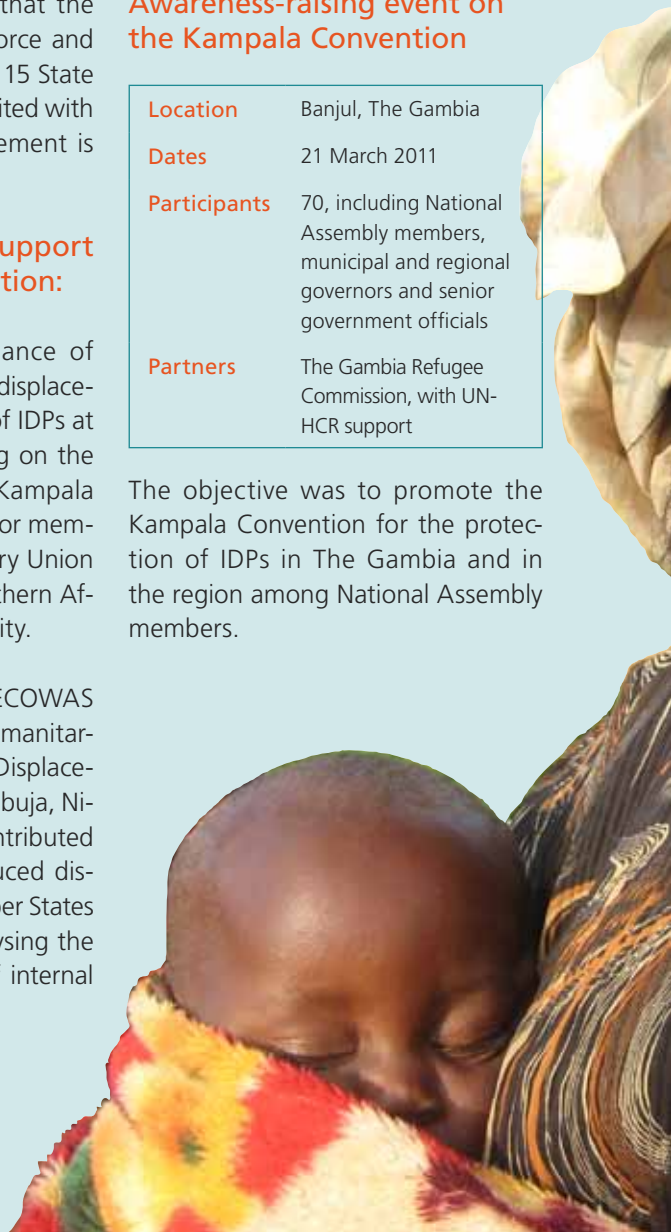
IDMC, UNHCR and the Consortium for Refugees and Migrants in South Africa co-hosted a side event on internal displacement and the Kampala Convention at the 50th session of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) in Banjul, Gambia, aimed at stimulating debate on strategies for the promotion of the Convention.

Throughout 2011, IDMC's training unit has set up events and workshops to key targets and stakeholders to increase the momentum for the ratification and subsequent implementation of the Kampala Convention.

## Awareness-raising event on the Kampala Convention

<b>Location</b>	Banjul, The Gambia
<b>Dates</b>	21 March 2011
<b>Participants</b>	70, including National Assembly members, municipal and regional governors and senior government officials
<b>Partners</b>	The Gambia Refugee Commission, with UNHCR support

The objective was to promote the Kampala Convention for the protection of IDPs in The Gambia and in the region among National Assembly members.





The outcome was that the chair of the National Assembly's Select Committee on Refugees recognised the need for engagement in providing protection and assistance to IDPs and, recalling the collaborative approach endorsed by the Kampala Convention, recommended that the government and CSOs work to implement the Convention by building on past collaboration and on the existing knowledge and capabilities of humanitarian actors.

### Workshop for parliamentarians in Kenya

<b>Location</b>	Mombasa, Kenya
<b>Dates</b>	23 May 2011
<b>Participants</b>	30 members of Kenya's Parliamentary Select Committee
<b>Partners</b>	Kenya National Commission on Human Rights, UNHCR

The objective was to impress upon members of Kenya's Parliamentary Select Committee (PSC) the importance of Kenya's Draft National IDP Policy and the Kampala Convention for the protection of IDPs in Kenya.

The outcome was that PSC members committed to recommend adoption of the Draft National IDP Policy and ratification of the Convention in their report to parliament. Further to this MPs presented the Internally Displaced Persons Bill for a first reading in parliament on 13 June 2012.

### Workshop and conference on the Kampala Convention and the Protection of IDPs

<b>Location</b>	Abuja and Lafia, Nigeria
<b>Dates</b>	21-22 November (Abuja), 24-25 November (Lafia)
<b>Participants</b>	<i>Conference:</i> 70 representatives of government ministries and bodies, academia, the Nigerian Red Cross, CSOs and the media. <i>Workshop:</i> 16 representatives of the Nigerian National Human Rights Commission
<b>Partners</b>	<i>Conference:</i> Civil Society Legislative Advocacy Centre (CISLAC). <i>Workshop:</i> Nigerian National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)

The objective was for participants to formulate recommendations for the international and regional frameworks, including the Kampala Convention, on protection and assistance for IDPs in Africa.

The outcome was that in May 2012 the Nigerian Human Rights Commission its plan to focus more attention on IDPs, having formally included them as one of their categories alongside migrants and refugees, and having appointed a programme officer to focus on IDP-related issues.





## Americas

### Colombia

IDMC emphasised the significance of the impending property restitution programme, while warning that it would take time to implement. Drawing on the latest data available from extensive surveys in the country, IDMC highlighted the negligible progress on IDPs' access to housing, a steady income and emergency support, but signalled the relative progress registered in their access to education, health care and food security.

### Mexico

As part of its work on forced displacement caused by drug-cartel violence, IDMC conducted meetings with various government agencies and officials, including the Secretary of the Department for Human Rights. The Mexican National Human Rights Commission agreed to pay increased attention to addressing displacement as an outcome of the violence, and to jointly plan training sessions with IDMC for ombudsmen on the protection framework for IDPs.

IDMC has been reporting on internal displacement in Mexico and striving to place this issue on the agenda of the Mexican State authorities since 2009. The decision in February 2012 by the Congress of the Mexican state of Chiapas to adopt the first law in Mexico on internal displacement was a positive step. The law in question incorporates the human rights standards of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement.



IDMC's publication on internal displacement in north-east India highlights that it is unknown how many of the remaining 76,000 IDPs have found a durable solution.

## Asia

### Afghanistan

IDMC conducted research on protracted displacement in Afghanistan as part of a Middle East Institute/Fondation pour la Recherche Strategique's project. IDMC found that Afghan IDPs face three critical phases during their displacement: at the very onset of their displacement, at the initial place of refuge, and upon return to their places of origin. IDMC argued that it is during the first two phases that US and European governments could improve their response in the short-term so as to achieve a positive impact on protracted displacement in Afghanistan.

IDMC has further highlighted that while armed opposition groups have been responsible for the majority of killings, most of the documented mass displacements in Afghanistan have occurred as a result of offensives by international forces. IDMC advocated for several policy changes including urging international forces to adopt standard operating procedures that oblige troops to take concrete action to protect civilians and their needs. Further to this, IDMC recommended that the Afghan government should develop a comprehensive IDP policy, based on international standards.

### Training of Trainers on IDP protection in Afghanistan

<b>Location</b>	Herat, Afghanistan
<b>Dates</b>	25-29 June 2011
<b>Participants</b>	16 government and NGO representatives, and 10 representatives from 5 western provinces
<b>Partners</b>	IOM, NRC and UNHCR



IDMC continued to expand its pool of Afghan instructors through training courses on the protection of IDPs. The objective of the training was for participants to gain a common understanding of internal displacement, the protection needs of IDPs, potential durable solutions for their resettlement, and the responsibilities of different actors in relation to IDP issues.

The outcome was that NRC Afghanistan continue to engage these instructors in conducting future training courses on the protection of IDPs to relevant bodies in their regions.

### India

In November, IDMC launched the report *This is our land: Ethnic violence and internal displacement in north-east India*. IDMC highlighted that it is unknown how many of the 76,000 people that remain displaced in Assam, Meghalaya and Tripura states have found a durable solution. IDMC argued that responses by government agencies at various levels were improvised, inconsistent and often inadequate, advocating for India to adopt a national IDP policy or legislation on internal displacement. These concerns were further articulated in a submission to the UN Universal Periodic Review of the Human Rights Council.

### Indonesia

IDMC presented concerns to the Universal Periodic Review mechanism on internal displacement in Indonesia

regarding human rights violations committed by security forces, the lack of access to basic necessities for displaced Papuans hiding in the forest and the inadequate living conditions of populations trapped in protracted displacement. IDMC advocated for the adoption of a national policy on internal displacement, compensation and reparation for returnees unable to recover their property and the provision of psychological support to displaced people affected by trauma.

### Pakistan

In January, IDMC conducted field research among IDPs from Kurram Agency against a backdrop of growing internal displacement due to clashes along sectarian lines, and deadlocked negotiations over compensation to facilitate the return of IDPs.

The research findings were shared with international stakeholders and were used to inform strategies for improved humanitarian responses in the region.

IDMC research found that the official criteria for registration as an IDP had



An internally displaced family in New Durrani Camp in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas, Pakistan, wait for transport back to their home area. (NRC/Shahzad Ahmad, August 2011)

barred many displaced people from assistance. IDMC urged the Government of Pakistan to develop a comprehensive framework to address IDP issues, assign resources to match its obligations to displaced persons, and revise its criteria for IDP registration.

### The Philippines

IDMC made a submission to the Universal Periodic Review mechanism on internally displaced people in the Philippines. The main concerns related to human rights violations committed by security forces, limited education opportunities for displaced children, food insecurity, inadequate living conditions of returnees and IDPs and land and property issues in return areas.

After years of IDMC advocacy, the House of Representatives, the lower legislative house of the Philippines, approved a bill in February 2012 that aims to protect the rights of IDPs in

the country. The bill has been sent for review by the Senate Justice and Human Rights Committee.

### Thailand

In November, IDMC published its first internal displacement profile on Thailand assessing the displacement impact of the conflict between government forces and Islamist armed groups. It found that at least 30 per cent of Buddhists and 10 per cent of Malay Muslims have fled their homes since 2004. Most of the people who moved outside the 'deep south' region were believed to have achieved some form of durable solution. Less was known about the situation of people who moved to urban areas inside the region. IDMC recommended that the government take steps to assess the extent of the problem and to ensure that the assistance and protection needs of IDPs are met.

# Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia

## Displacement in OSCE countries

At an event organised on forced displacement by the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), UNHCR and the Swiss embassy in Vienna, IDMC underlined the fact that while many States would prefer displaced persons to return rapidly to their regions of origin, all settlement options in support of durable solutions needed to be given serious consideration, as the respect for the right to freedom of movement was essential to improving the situation of those concerned. In the discussion that followed, delegations reaffirmed their commitment to finding dignified solutions for all parties involved.

### Georgia

IDMC presented the findings of its case study on local integration of IDPs in protracted displacement in Georgia, as well as a short excerpt from its sponsored documentary on IDPs in Georgia entitled *Lives in Transit* to the World Bank's Sustainable Development Department. Issues raised included the psychosocial needs of IDPs, factors preventing IDPs' integration, good practices for solving protracted internal displacement, differences between IDPs living in collective centres and private accommodation, and how to overcome a 'victim mentality', etc. highlighting the development challenges of displacement and discussing recommendations of how to address them.

## Training the Public Defender's Office of Georgia as trainers on IDP protection

<b>Location</b>	Georgia
<b>Dates</b>	September
<b>Participants</b>	15 representatives from: Ministry of IDPs, Accommodation and Refugees; Public Defender's Office/ Ombudsman; UNHCR-Georgia and NRC-Georgia; Danish Refugee Council
<b>Partners</b>	Council of Europe

The objective of the workshop was to develop the training skills of relevant national stakeholders to promote respect for the rights of IDPs.

The outcome of the training enabled the Public Defender's Office to establish a pool of trainers on IDP protection. It also helped UNHRC-Georgia and participating NGOs develop IDP protection training expertise in line with their respective training strategies.

### Kyrgyzstan

IDMC highlighted how IDPs continued to face physical and food insecurity, arbitrary arrest, biased rule of law and limited access to psychosocial support, livelihoods, health care, education materials, sanitation and hygiene development. Given the reported widespread discrimination by ethnic Kyrgyz, corruption in the re-issuing of official documentation and high unemployment rates, IDMC strongly warned that the prospects of reparation, reconstruction and reintegration for IDPs and returnees look dim.

## Russian Federation

IDMC presented a submission to UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, highlighting that IDPs in the Russian Federation continue to face several challenges, such as the fact that lack of residence registration in the area of displacement prevents IDPs from enjoying their rights; internally displaced pensioners do all not receive their pension entitlements; many IDPs continue to live in sub-standard housing conditions as they have not received adequate replacement accommodation for their property destroyed during the conflict. In its concluding observations in May 2011, the Committee urged the government to address IDP housing and education issues.

At the request of the Council of Europe's Committee on Migration, Refugees and Population, IDMC prepared a briefing note highlighting the main displacement-related challenges that IDPs continue to face in the North Caucasus.

## Turkmenistan

In September, IDMC made a submission to the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on the situation of people forcibly relocated and forcibly evicted in Turkmenistan. The Committee urged Turkmenistan to refrain from such practices in its concluding observations issued in December 2011.



A seven-year-old child, whose family was displaced from Gagri, Abkhazia, has lived in this shelter in Greater Tbilisi, Georgia, since birth. The building is in a poor state of disrepair. (IDMC/Daron D'Souza, 2011)



## Middle East and North Africa

### Iraq

In partnership with the NGO Coordination Committee in Iraq, IDMC held a photography exhibition entitled *Witness to Iraq* and a roundtable discussion with IOM and UNHCR at the UNHCR consultations with NGOs in Geneva. IDMC aimed to influence response to IDP challenges in Iraq at a time of transition from emergency response to a development and recovery phase, while advocating for the establishment of an Iraqi government plan to end displacement in the country.

### Israel and the Occupied Palestinian Territory

To raise awareness among the Israeli public of the situation of displacement in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT), IDMC sponsored a photo exhibition in Israel depicting the plight of Bedouin communities forcibly evicted and displaced and displaced Arab Israelis in Galilee and in 'mixed cities'.

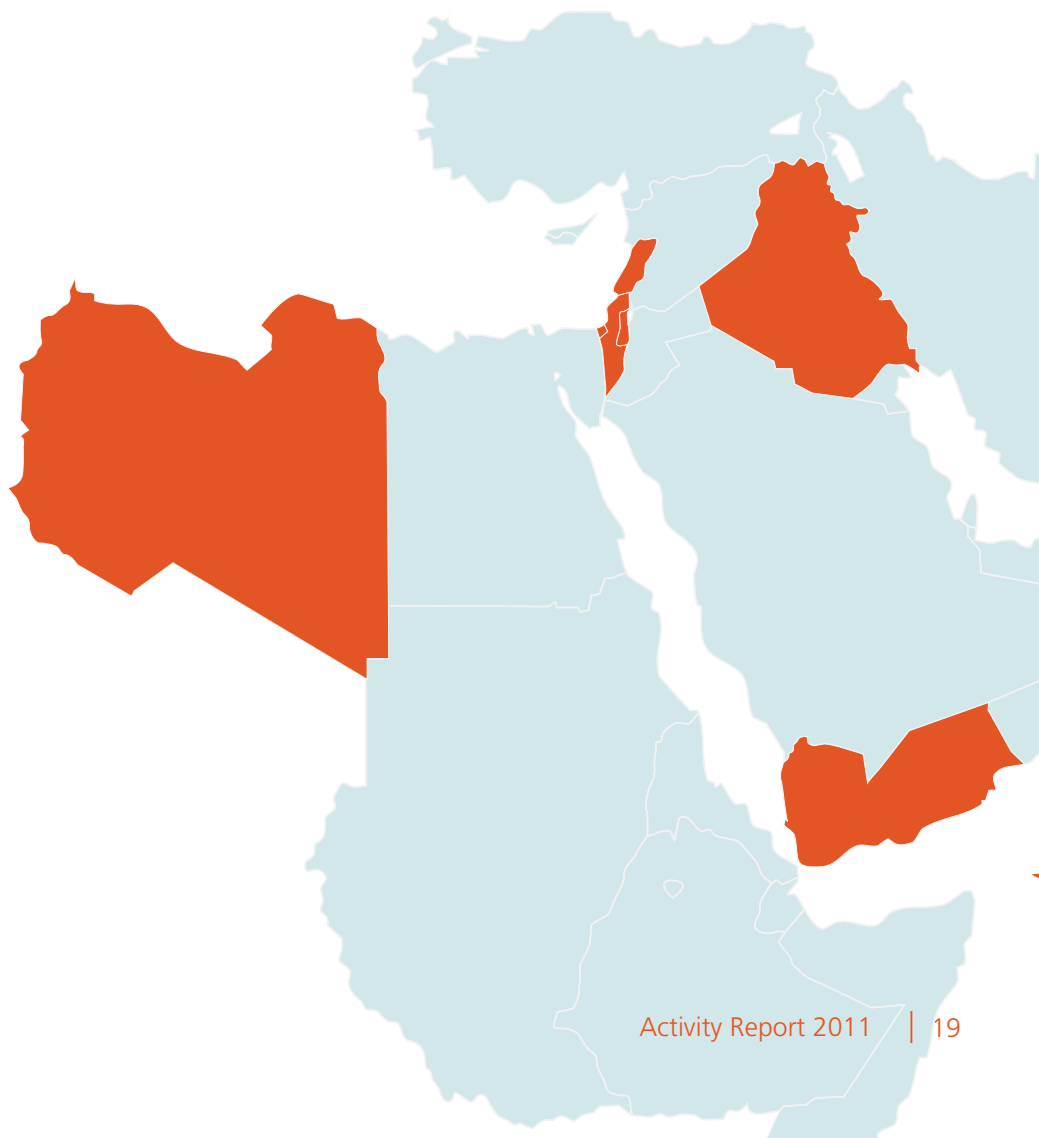
IDMC contributed a written report and an oral statement to the 47th session of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) on Israel held in Geneva in November. The issue of displacement featured prominently during the session, particularly with regards to Bedouin communities in East Jerusalem and in the unrecognised Bedouin villages in Israel proper who face being displaced.

IDMC complemented its efforts at the CESCR with a series of advocacy meetings with the diplomatic missions of the European Union, France, the Netherlands, Norway, the Russian Federation, and the USA.

### Training in Jerusalem on principles to guide humanitarian responses to internal displacement

<b>Location</b>	Jerusalem
<b>Dates</b>	12-13 December 2011
<b>Participants</b>	30 representatives from NGOs including NRC-OPT, international organisations and donors
<b>Partners</b>	NRC-OPT

IDMC conducted a capacity-building training session with the objective of giving participants a clearer understanding of displacement issues. During the sessions, IDMC advocated for IDP profiling and the integration of durable solution criteria into humanitarian responses.



# IDMC as a close monitor of the Arab Spring uprisings

## Libya

IDMC started monitoring internal displacement in Libya as soon as the conflict started on 15 February when rioters in Benghazi demanded the end of the 41-year rule of Muammar Qadhafi. IDMC created a Libya internal displacement profile, striving to include information on displacement in the west of the country where humanitarian access had been particularly challenging.

Most of the internal displacement took place in urban areas, with the majority of IDPs being accommodated with relatives, host families or in public buildings. As improvements in security allowed IDPs to return, concerns remained over the situation of certain displaced groups, including foreign nationals and those known to be loyal to the Qadhafi government

## Syria

IDMC's reporting focused on the new displacement as a result of the violence which started in March, putting it in the context of long standing protracted displacement for different groups of population in Syria, some dating as far back as 1967, thus emphasizing the importance of a comprehensive response to the current situation.

## Yemen

IDMC's reporting showed increasing displacement, reaching over 460,000 IDPs at the end of the year, as the fragmentation of the country continued in the wake of the wider Arab Spring.

Internally displaced people at an informal settlement in Tripoli are being relocated to a safer site. (IDMC, September 2011)



# Influencing laws and standards

**Objective #2: Inform and influence the development and promotion of law, policy, guidelines and standards on conflict-induced internal displacement**

## Collecting disaggregated data on IDPs

An effective response is an informed response. To better assist, protect and seek durable solutions for IDPs, it is necessary to first find out who they are, where they are and what their needs, protection risks and desired solutions are. In other words, collecting reliable information about IDPs, disaggregated by sex, age and location, is crucial when designing and implementing targeted responses, for evidence based programming and effective advocacy, and for fundraising.

This is exactly what profiling IDP situations aims to achieve. The IDMC-supported Inter-Agency IDP Profiling Service (JIPS) was established to provide technical guidance and support to governments as well as humanitarian and UN Country Teams in profiling IDP situations.

## Profiling in Burundi

IDMC fostered a partnership between the Ministry of Solidarity, Human Rights and Gender, JIPS and UNHCR so as to carry out a comprehensive profiling exercise in the country. Led by Burundi's Thematic Working Group on IDPs, the exercise involved the collection of information on IDPs. This included the number of households, individuals disaggregated by sex and age, socio-economic information on people living on the sites, and information on land issues and settlement intentions.

The findings will be used to influence the national strategy for durable solutions for IDPs in Burundi.

## Profiling in CAR

IDMC promoted and supported a JIPS profiling exercise in Bamingui Bangoran, CAR. The profiling exercise, which compared the respective security needs and risks of IDP and non IDPs, called for improved humanitarian access in the Bamingui Bangoran area. It further highlighted the need for a joint humanitarian and development response to the situation of internal displacement.

## Promoting displaced children's rights

IDMC continued to serve as a task force leader for the Global Protection Cluster's child protection working group Advocacy Initiative, participating in the two-year process to develop global standards on child protection in emergencies.

In March 2012, IDMC's facilitated a working group on *Rebuilding the lives of children affected by armed conflict* at a three day conference in Wilton Park, Great Britain, on *Protecting Children affected by armed conflict: advancing the agenda of the last 10 years*. The working group identified the needs of children (including orphans, separated children, former child soldiers, IDPs, children with disabilities, etc.) and relevant responses at the community, national and international level, as well as recommendations to promote a more integrated approach. The three day conference was attended by senior advocacy and programmatic staff working to end violations against children in armed conflict.



Internally displaced children participate in class, Kourouko site, Central African Republic. (IDMC, February 2011)

### Promoting IDP children's right to education

In September 2011, based on in-country research, IDMC published a case study on education and displacement in Georgia, *Moving towards integration, overcoming segregated education for IDPs*. The goal of the study was to inform policy makers, including governments of countries facing internal displacement and international actors supporting them, of good practices for education in internal displacement situations and the appropriateness of segregated education. The study found that segregation could be appropriate in emergency situations, but was inadequate in the longer term.

This study was part of IDMC's *Learning in Displacement* series - which includes, *Principle Versus Practice: Case study on education and displacement in Turkey* published in August 2010 which focuses on how poverty and dis-

crimination affect displaced children's ability to exercise their right to education, a briefing paper on the right to education in displacement published in November 2010, *Unprepared for Peace* presented in June 2011, which examines the lack of education in displacement and in return for children affected by displacement in northern Uganda, arguing that this gap not only violates children's rights but also undermines peace-building efforts and the Georgia afore-mentioned study. The series was widely disseminated through internet and paper copies and presented at the Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE) conference in Oxford, UK in September 2011.

### IDPs in urban settings

IDMC published the findings of its research in South Sudan and Kenya on the situation of IDPs in two urban settings. These studies were part of work



on urban displacement conducted between 2010 and 2011 by the Humanitarian Policy Group at the Overseas Development Institute (ODI) in collaboration with IDMC and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). The project aimed to explore displacement in urban environments and the implications and challenges it poses for humanitarian action.

IDMC shared these findings with participants in a roundtable discussion on *Urban displacement: implications for humanitarian and development actors* organised by ODI, the Danish International Development Agency, and the Danish Refugee Council. The roundtable provided a space for policy-makers, operational agencies and researchers to share their experiences and knowledge of the most effective approaches to assist displaced populations in urban settings.

### Protracted displacement and durable solutions

#### The Second Expert Seminar on Protracted Internal Displacement

In collaboration with the Brookings-LSE Project on Internal Displacement, UNDP and UNHCR, IDMC organised and hosted a seminar in January to increase understanding of how durable solutions can be found for IDPs in protracted displacement through local integration.

IDMC and Brookings-LSE jointly published two reports following the seminar based on the participants' outcomes and recommendations. The reports advocated for discussions on durable solutions for IDPs to emphasise respect for their rights, rather than focus on settlement options. They further highlighted how access to livelihoods and security of tenure of housing and land are essential to sustainable local integration. Finally, the reports urged humanitarian and development actors to mobilise so as to enable sustainable local integration.

### Promoting the Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons

IDMC made two presentations on durable solutions at the weekly IASC meeting in Geneva. Participants included representatives from NGOs, international organisations and UN agencies. The presentations raised awareness of the Framework for Durable Solutions and highlighted the obstacles to local integration of IDPs in protracted displacement.

Participants agreed to disseminate the Framework among country offices and to overcome institutional barriers to durable solutions for IDPs, and IDMC was approached to provide a training session to IASC members on the Framework.

#### Pilot training courses on the Framework for Durable Solutions

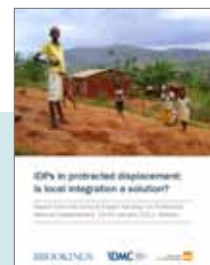
<b>Location</b>	Uganda and Georgia
<b>Dates</b>	July and September, respectively
<b>Participants</b>	UNHCR protection cluster members, national human rights institutions' officers, UNICEF and UNDP staff, UN Women and other UN agencies, and representatives of NGOs implementing durable solutions. In Georgia, officials from State ministries also attended.

The workshops focused on the application of the principles and criteria for the achievement of durable solutions, with the objective of finding ways for participants to cooperate more closely together in this regard.

#### Unlocking crises of protracted displacement for refugees and IDPs

In 2011, IDMC collaborated with RSC, NRC and the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI) on a re-

IDMC and Brookings-LSE jointly published two reports advocating for discussions on durable solutions for IDPs





search project entitled *Unlocking crises of protracted displacement for refugees and internally displaced persons*.

The research, funded by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, suggested a number of innovative strategies that might better match international policy to the needs of those trapped in protracted displacement.

Drawing on the project's findings, a workshop was organised which aimed to influence how policy-makers' (specifically donor, UN and NGO stakeholders) actions and advocacy can contribute to 'unlocking' recurrent and protracted displacement in Somalia.

### Engaging with the World Bank on forced displacement

IDMC participated in the second annual meeting of the Informal Consultation Group of the World Bank Global Program on Forced Displacement (GPFD) in Copenhagen, Denmark. IDMC advocated on a number of issues, including on how development is a key issue in displacement situations, and if durable solutions are to be achieved, forced displacement needs to be placed in the development framework. IDMC further highlighted how protracted displacement situations could be better managed if development actors got involved early enough.

### Housing, land and property rights

Disseminating knowledge on HLP issues related to internal displacement, including in humanitarian contexts

- IDMC updated participants at a Senior ProCap technical workshop in Geneva on developments in humanitarian practice related to HLP. (Senior ProCap officers make up a roster and can be deployed at short

notice for emergency or post-emergency protection work).

- IDMC gave a presentation on HLP issues in forced displacement situations at a conference in San Sebastian, Spain, organised by the Institute of Human Rights of the University of Deusto. IDMC was interviewed by Basque TV and El Pais on the issues raised, and published an article on HLP in conflict and displacement settings in the University's 2011 Yearbook on Humanitarian Action and Human Rights.
- IDMC was invited by the ICRC to give a presentation on HLP issues in conflict and post-conflict situations to members of its Protection Division. The presentation highlighted areas most relevant to the ICRC's mandate, and country-specific discussions following the presentation underscored the relevance of HLP issues to the ICRC's mandate.
- As co-chair of the Global Protection Cluster's HLP Working Group, IDMC moderated a panel discussion in Geneva with the authors of the *Handbook on Land and Conflict Prevention*. IDMC outlined how the handbook provides useful guidance to conflict prevention and humanitarian and development actors, and recommended that they join efforts to address HLP issues.

### Training on HLP issues

<b>Location</b>	Goma, DRC, and Geneva, Switzerland
<b>Dates</b>	9-11 May 2011 and 26-27 May 2011
<b>Participants</b>	Goma: 36 representatives from humanitarian NGOs and UN agencies, ECHO and State officials; Geneva: 23 NGO, UN and ICRC representatives
<b>Partners</b>	NRC and the HLP sub-cluster of the Global Protection Cluster Working Group in Geneva



NRC and IDMC jointly developed a training workshop to build the capacity of humanitarian actors to better understand and address HLP issues and ensure their inclusion in humanitarian activities in areas such as protection, shelter, livelihood and gender. The training has been pilot-tested in Afghanistan, DRC, Geneva, the OPT and South Sudan, and IDMC facilitated its review by the Global Protection Cluster HLP working group.

A displaced family in the Somali capital of Mogadishu. In 2011, a severe drought that affected the entire East Africa region caused additional stress for internally displaced people. (NRC/Christian Jepsen, 2012)

# Internal displacement and natural disasters

**Objective #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**

## Raising awareness of the scale of disaster-induced displacement

IDMC found that over 42 million and 17 million people were displaced by sudden-onset disasters in 2010 and 2009, respectively.

The report was launched as a side event to the Nansen Conference on Climate Change and Displacement in Oslo and raised awareness of and contributed to policy dialogue on disasters, displacement, climate change and IDP needs and rights.

The report's launch attracted extensive international media coverage. Its findings have been widely referenced by a range of policy-makers including the EU Commissioner for International Cooperation, Humanitarian Aid and Civil Response; States at UNHCR Consultative Meetings; UNOCHA; IOM global dialogues on migration; and State representatives at an OHCHR conference on human rights and climate change.

IDMC's global data on displacement also contributed to a report on implementation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement's Policy on Internal Displacement.

IDMC global data and findings have also been directly cited in influential government and academic reports, including the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's *Special Report on Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation* and the British government's *Foresight Report on Migration and Future Environmental Change - Future Challenges and Opportunities*.

Similarly, IDMC findings and region-specific data were also cited in the Asian Development Bank's (ADB) March 2012 report presenting policy options in response to environmental migration in the Asia and Pacific regions.

## Strengthened data quality, access and methodology

Through its research, IDMC contributed to increased understanding of the importance of data quality and access in order to monitor disaster-induced displacement and inform evidence-based policy and responses amongst actors at different levels. It also developed partnerships with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the University of Louvain (CRED International Disaster Database), Pacific Disaster Net, UNOCHA regional offices and the Assessment Capacities Project.

IDMC, at a regional conference on the protection of IDPs in natural disasters in the Pacific region, advocated for the importance of displacement monitoring and data collection.

Attended by government officials, academics, representatives of regional organisations, UN agencies, NGOs and the Red Crescent Movement, the outcome statement reaffirmed the need to systematically collect data on and sustain monitoring of situations of internal displacement and recovery. Participants acknowledged that adequate preparedness and planning measures require reliable information to build up and maintain knowledge on who is displaced, or who is at risk of displacement, and their likely needs for



The findings in the report, *Displacement due to natural hazard-induced disasters*, were referenced by policy-makers, governments and academics.

assistance and protection. Further, it was recognized that monitoring helps ensure that people in protracted situations of displacement are kept visible, and not forgotten or ignored, especially as the risks they are exposed to may worsen the longer they are displaced.

### Protection of people displaced by natural disasters: Pakistan floods case study

IDMC published a case study on the impact of the 2010 floods on displaced women in Pakistan's Sindh Province. The study highlighted the variances between different groups of women in terms of vulnerability and coping strategies. Despite being amongst the most vulnerable, those displaced close to their original homes and outside camps or collective centres were unable to access assistance. Gender and class-based violence were among the specific risks identified. The report and its recommendations were distributed to clusters and government bodies in Pakistan, in partnership with the UN Gender Equality Advisor to the Humanitarian Community in Pakistan, and presented to an international audience at the Nansen Conference.

### Disaster displacement in the climate change agenda

IDMC participated in the *Climate Change Conference (COP17)* side event, *Implementing the Cancun Adaptation Framework: Vulnerability, changing populations and human mobility*. In collaboration with 11 organisations including the UN, the IFRC and IOM, IDMC highlighted measures to address displacement, migration and planned relocation issues as called for in the Cancun Adaptation Framework. This led to further opportunities for joint initiatives to be developed in 2012, including with IFRC, IOM and UNFPA in support of the commitments made to strengthening cooperation and measures on displacement.

### Training modules on protection in natural disaster situations

As an active member of the Global Protection Cluster's Taskforce on Natural Disasters, IDMC was invited to assess and advise on the content of training modules on protection in natural disaster situations with UNHCR Central Asian office staff. The modules are being adapted to local contexts and will enhance humanitarian actors' understanding of and capacities to address IDP protection issues at country level.

### Advocating for housing, land and property rights in disaster situations

In partnership with OHCHR, IDMC contributed to the drafting of the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Adequate Housing's thematic report on post-disaster relief and recovery. The report underlined that the current focus of humanitarian actors on individual ownership in restitution and reconstruction programmes tended to exclude many disaster-affected people from assistance, as other forms of tenure security such as rental contracts or informal housing rights were not recognised or addressed by such programmes. The report was presented to the UN General Assembly.

IDMC was further invited by the UN Special Rapporteur on Adequate Housing to provide input to the drafting of a resolution on adequate housing in disaster settings adopted by the Human Rights Council during its 19th regular session in March 2012.

# Reaching a wider audience

Objective #4: Increase media knowledge of IDMC and ensure that IDMC's expertise and products reach appropriate stakeholders through increased visibility and accessibility

## The Global Overview

IDMC's annual publication, *Internal Displacement: Global Overview of Trends and Developments, for 2010* was launched on 23 March 2011 at the International Peace Institute in New York by UN Emergency Relief Coordinator Valerie Amos, the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, Radhika Coomaraswamy and NRC Secretary-General Elisabeth Rasmussen, in the presence of journalists and representatives of governments, UN organisations and NGOs.

The Global Overview identified an estimated 27.5 million people displaced within their own countries at the end of 2010 as a result of conflict and violence, the highest number recorded in a decade.

## Displacement in Iraq

Following publication of the updated Iraq country profile in December 2010, IDMC gave an interview in January 2011 to Radio Free Iraq covering all key issues related to displacement in the country, from the registration process to the impact of political and security developments. It focused on IDPs' needs and vulnerabilities in terms of housing, employment and public services.

IDMC also provided guidance to Australia's SBS TV for a feature on IDPs in Iraq in order to ensure that it gave an authentic account of their environment and living conditions.

## Media advocacy in Mexico

IDMC continued to call on the Mexican Government to provide a targeted response to displacement within the

country. IDMC's advocacy messages featured in various international news media, including BBC Mundo, CNN México (live interview in Spanish), and Fox News.

This led to the first ever public acknowledgement by the federal government of displacement resulting from drug cartel violence. IDMC's displacement monitoring in Mexico further prompted a member of the National Congress to press the government to report on displacement caused by drug cartels.

## Training journalists on internal displacement

### Workshop for journalists on the Kampala Convention

<b>Location</b>	Goma, DRC
<b>Dates</b>	26-27 January 2011
<b>Participants</b>	12 journalists from the Great Lakes Region
<b>Partners</b>	Panos-Paris, NRC Field Office, UNICEF, UNHCR

IDMC trained 12 journalists from three countries of the Great Lakes Region: Burundi, DRC and Rwanda to raise awareness of the situation of IDPs in the sub-region and to promote the IDP-related Protocols of the Great Lakes Pact and the Kampala Convention through the media.

Participants produced a series of radio programmes, including on the Kampala Convention and the situation of IDPs, particularly those in settlement areas around Goma. These programmes were broadcast by the 12 radio stations and can be downloaded from the website of the "Echos des Grands Lacs".





### Sensitisation event on IDP protection for media

IDMC presents the key findings on internal displacement at the Geneva launch of the Global Overview 2010 report (*IDMC, 2011*)






<b>Location</b>	Geneva
<b>Dates</b>	26 January 2011
<b>Participants</b>	23 reporters from radio stations, newspapers and online media from Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger and Rwanda
<b>Partners</b>	Media 21

IDMC facilitated a training session for journalists attending the Universal Periodic Review sessions of the Human Rights Council in Geneva in the context of a Media 21-sponsored project. The session helped the journalists understand the institutional and legal frameworks for the protection of IDPs.

# IDMC online

All of IDMCs reports and products are available to download online at [www.internal-displacement.org](http://www.internal-displacement.org). Here, a steadily growing online audience can get in-depth analysis and information about displacement at a country, regional and thematic level. With frequently updated news alerts on emerging displacement situations or emergencies, as well as the latest IDP figures and information updated directly by IDMC's team of analysts, the IDMC website continues to be the number one online resource for information on internal displacement.

## Web statistics for 2011

 <b>365,000</b> Unique visitors	 <b>590,000</b> Document downloads	 <b>12,000</b> Links from external sites	 <b>28,000</b> <i>Global Overview</i> 2010 downloads	 <b>5,000</b> Mailing list subscribers
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In 2011, IDMC hosted a database of over **30,000** documents from over **5,000** external sources, and published **103** news alerts on emerging displacement situations released throughout the year.

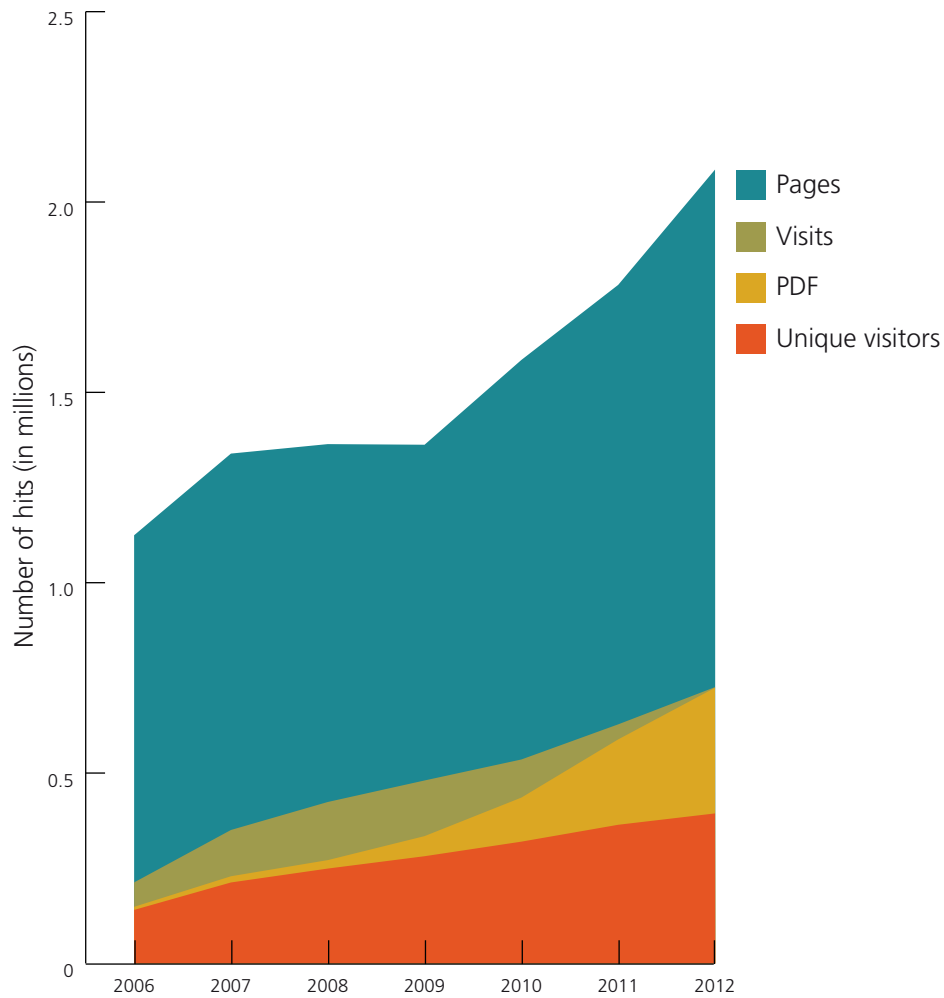
## Top 10 most visited country pages

1. Sudan
2. Colombia
3. Pakistan
4. Iraq
5. Afghanistan
6. Sri Lanka
7. Georgia
8. Cote d'Ivoire
9. DR Congo
10. Pakistan

## The countries with the highest numbers of site users

1. Switzerland
2. Colombia
3. Australia
4. Canada
5. United Kingdom
6. Germany
7. France
8. Sweden
9. Netherlands
10. Italy

## Number of hits on IDMC's website



## New developments online

In 2011, two new thematic areas were added to the IDMC website:



## Governance and Finance

The Norwegian Refugee Council established IDMC in 1998 in response to a request by the IASC to set up 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

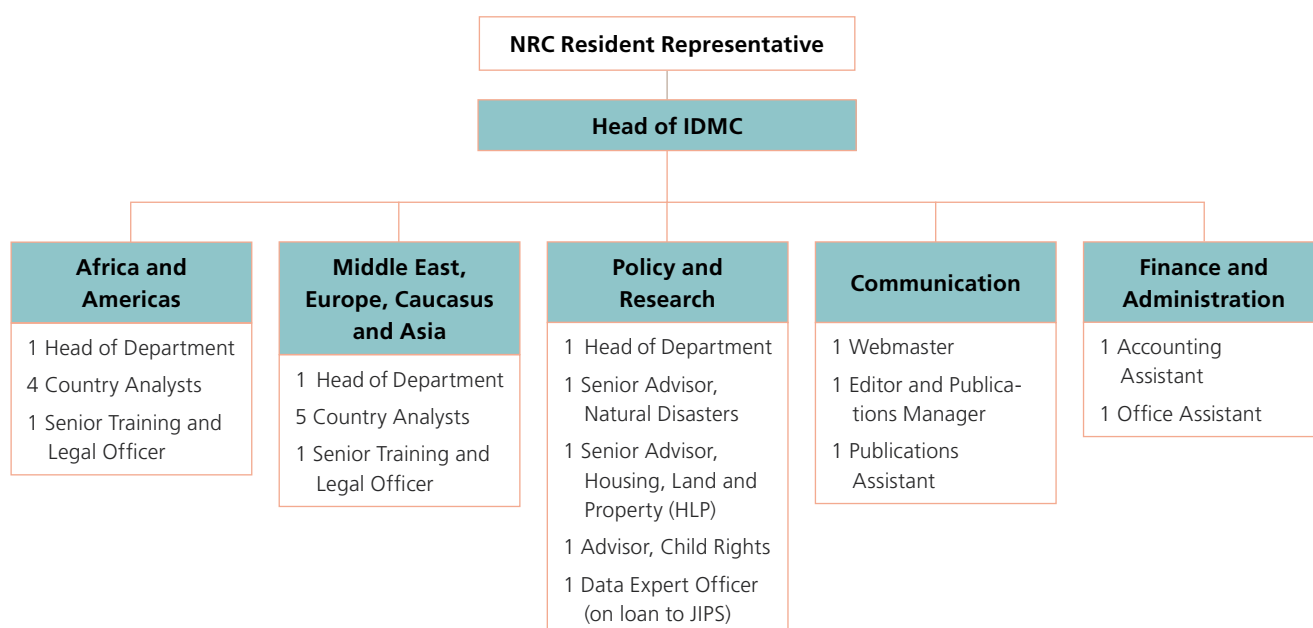
In 2011, IDMC reorganised itself into five departments covering: Africa and the Americas; Asia, the Caucasus, Europe and the Middle East; Policy and Research; Communications; and Finance and Administration.

The IDMC team comprises 25 staff members from 14 different countries.

### The Management Group

IDMC's Management Group in 2011 comprised NRC's resident representative in Geneva, the head of IDMC, the respective heads of the departments for Africa and the Americas; Asia, the Caucasus, Europe and the Middle East; and policy and research. The respective heads of the communications and finance and administration departments took up their new positions in early 2012.

### IDMC organisational chart in 2011



### Responsibilities:

- 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; IDMC spokesperson and acting head of communication and administration
- Heads of regional departments: manage the team of country analysts, and lead and coordinate IDMC regional monitoring and advocacy activities
- Head of policy and research: manages the team of advisors and trainers; responsible for IDMC's thematic, training and protection work

### 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, and sexual exploitation and abuse.

### Corporate communication

In 2011 IDMC published two corporate publications:

- The Appeal for 2011 detailed IDMC objectives and activities for 2011 in the framework of IDMC's three-year strategy, and outlined the corresponding financial requirements, which totalled \$4.23 million.
- The 2010 Activity Report summarised the activities and achievements of the previous year and included an audited financial statement.

### 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

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 published online at [www.internal-displacement.org/donors](http://www.internal-displacement.org/donors)

The financial position is reviewed each month, and IDMC's annual financial statement is published with the audit report in the Activity Report.

### 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 identified in country reports, thematic reports, training workshops or briefing documents.

In 2011 donors were kept informed of IDMC activities through bilateral discussions, quarterly online updates and the Activity Report. They were consulted on the 2012 strategy and budget in a meeting held in Geneva in November.

IDMC held several briefings on specific situations of displacement for representatives of Permanent Missions in Geneva, including those of most IDMC donor countries, and invited them to the launch of the annual Global Overview in April.

### 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 the provision of funds and the promotion of respect for the rights of IDPs.





We would like to thank Australia's AusAID, the Canton of Geneva, the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway and Switzerland, the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Sweden's Sida, the UK's DFID, the USA's USAID, and other supporters for their contributions in 2011.

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

### Funding and expenditure

Thanks to the generous support of its donors, IDMC received 100 per cent of its actual expenditure.

In 2011, IDMC welcomed two new donors: the Canton of Geneva, which supported training activities in Africa relating to the promotion, dissemination and ratification of the Kampala Convention, together with Switzerland's FDFA, and the Dutch MFA, which has committed to contribute to IDMC over a period of 3 years.

IDMC is very appreciative of the multi-year funding agreements with Australia's AusAID, the Netherlands' MFA, Switzerland's FDFA, Sweden's Sida and the UK's DFID, which support longer-term planning and strategic prioritisation of activities. IDMC also acknowledges the continued contribution of USA's USAID and Switzerland's FDFA for its work on natural disaster induced displacement.

In 2011, core funding represented approximately 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 of November 2008. The main purpose of this standard is to ensure that profit and loss accounts are classified by activity rather than by type.

The organisation has complied with the prevailing applicable laws and regulations (including direct and indirect tax regulations, currency regulations, and 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 date and items connected to the duration of projects. Fixed assets are recorded as expenses. There is no expenditure for fixed assets higher than \$3,000 per item.

Balance sheet items in foreign currencies are converted based on the exchange rate on the day of the balance. Foreign exchange gains and losses are included as financial items in the expenditure report. Contributions are recorded based on the exchange rate on the day of receipt and expenses are reported at the average rate of the contributions received.

IDMC is responsible for implementing and operating the accounting and internal control systems developed to prevent and detect fraud and errors.

## IDMC's expenditure in 2011 and 2010

Expenditure by department	2011 (in USD)	2010 (in USD)
<b>Monitoring and Advocacy</b>		
Staff and consultant costs	1,637,847	1,541,386
Research and editorial costs	61,301	93,396
Field missions/Conference, briefings and advocacy travel costs	89,404	72,765
Annual global overview/country or thematic publications	16,541	76,263
Housing, land and property activities	78,181	55,333
Urban displacement activities	60,391	36,743
Support to civil society projects	25,408	74,704
Seminar on protracted displacement	42,487	–
Conference on non state armed groups	55,656	–
Age, gender and diversity activities	357,464	142,782
<b>Total Monitoring and Advocacy</b>	<b>2,424,680</b>	<b>2,093,372</b>
<b>Natural Disasters</b>		
Staff and consultant costs	174,027	90,562
Field missions, information and advocacy	63,673	24,978
<b>Total Natural Disasters</b>	<b>237,700</b>	<b>115,540</b>
<b>Training and Protection</b>		
Staff and consultants costs	310,376	356,339
African Union Convention workshops	149,552	117,088
IDP protection workshops	13,069	126,573
<b>Total Training and Protection</b>	<b>472,997</b>	<b>600,000</b>
<b>Communications and Administration</b>		
Staff costs	680,572	542,170
IT equipment and software	4,912	58,119
Communications/website costs	57,766	16,558
Corporate publications/translations of publications	22,435	30,093
Travel costs	14,482	13,747
Office rental and supplies	197,041	135,794
Office equipment	1,885	4,896
Audit and legal assistance	17,457	13,508
Organisational and HR management	34,146	33,094
Exchange rates/other financial income/expenses	(9,495)	61,392
<b>Total Communications and Administration</b>	<b>1,021,201</b>	<b>909,371</b>
<b>Total IDMC expenditure</b>	<b>4,156,578</b>	<b>3,718,283</b>

### Notes:

- Expenditure on purchased goods and services are recorded when they are received.
- Expenses recorded at the average contributions received exchange rate:  
 USD/CHF for 2010: 0.962680  
 USD/CHF for 2011: 0.8670515

*Arnhild Spence*

Arnhild Spence  
 NRC Resident Representative in Geneva  
 Geneva, March 22nd, 2012

## Contributions to IDMC in 2011 and 2010

Donors' contributions	2011 (In original currency)	2011 (in USD)	% in 2011	2010 (in USD)
Norwegian MFA (a)	NOK 4,800,000	869,690	20.92%	801,016
USA's USAID (b)	USD 760,749.21	760,749	18.30%	712,283
UK's DFID (c)	GBP 359,689.14	581,359	13.99%	569,133
Australia's AusAID	AUD 500,000	512,070	12.32%	410,335
Sida (Sweden)	SEK 2,400,000	376,982	9.07%	267,172
Swiss FDFA	CHF 278,000	354,914	8.54%	217,679
UNHCR (d)	USD 135,064.10	135,064	3.25%	98,565
Dutch MFA	USD 125,000	125,000	3.01%	–
Liechtenstein MFA	CHF 100,000	118,970	2.86%	95,820
Luxembourg MFA	EUR 50,000	67,709	1.63%	64,218
Geneva canton	CHF 58,000	63,185	1.52%	–
The Norwegian Institute of International Affairs	NOK 95,000	16,678	0.40%	–
Miscellaneous private donors (e)	USD 174,207.95	174,208	4.19%	168,787
Canada's DFAIT	–	–	–	95,119
Stichting Vluchteling	–	–	–	93,565
German MFA	–	–	–	55,387
DG-ECHO	–	–	–	45,325
Tides Foundation	–	–	–	23,879
<b>Total contributions</b>		<b>4,156,578</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,718,283</b>

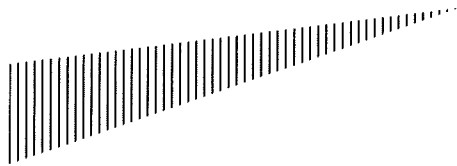
### Notes to 2011 IDMC contributions:

- Contributions received are recorded as income when expenses accrued comply with the donors' conditions.
- Contributions received during 2011 are recorded with the exchange rate of the day received, contributions not received are recorded at the exchange rate of December 31, 2011.

a. Norwegian MFA	NOK 4,500,000 grant 2011; NOK 300,000 for Non-state actors conference
b. USA's USAID	USD 535,194.25 grant 2010-2011 (USD 900,000); USD 225,554.96 grant 2011-2012 (USD 900,000)
c. UK's DFID	GBP 334,470.08 from grant 2009-2011 (GBP 800,000), GBP 25,219.06 from grant 2011-2012 (GBP 279,746)
d. UNHCR	USD 110,064.10 JIPs 2010-2011; USD 25,000 Mexico research 2011-2012 (USD 50,000)
e. Miscellaneous private donors	From private donors linked to children: USD 94,000 grant 2010-2011 (USD 150,000); USD 80,207.95 grant 2011-2012 (USD 150,000)

*Arnhild Spence*

Arnhild Spence  
NRC Resident Representative in Geneva  
Geneva, March 22nd, 2012



## **Auditor's report on project accounts**

We have audited the project accounts The Norwegian Refugee Council's (NRC) activities related to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) project in Geneva ended on 31 December 2011. The project accounts comprise a statement of contributions and expenditures, and notes describing the basis for the statements. The project accounts have been prepared by management in accordance with notes.

### **Management's responsibility for the project accounts**

Management is responsible for the project accounts and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statement that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

### **Auditor's responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statement based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with laws, regulations and auditing standards and practices in Norway, including international auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the project accounts are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement in the project accounts, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of the project accounts 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 principles used as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statement.

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 project accounts of The Norwegian Refugee Council's activities related to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre project in Geneva ended on 31 December 2011 have, in all material respects, been prepared in accordance with the basis for accounting as described in the notes.

**Basis for limited distribution**

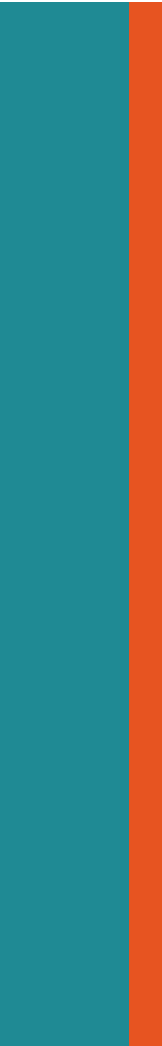
We wish to emphasise that the project accounts have been prepared to give information to Norwegian Refugee Council and its donors and are therefore not necessarily suitable for other purposes.

Oslo, 22 March 2012  
ERNST & YOUNG AS

  
Tommy Romskaug  
State Authorised Public Accountant (Norway)







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