

A woman wearing a bright blue headscarf and a matching blue garment is seated against a weathered, brown mud wall. She has a thoughtful expression, looking slightly to the right. A thin wooden stick is visible on the ground to her left.

iDMC internal
displacement
monitoring
centre

Activity report 2012

IDMC is part of



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The **Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC)** is a world leader in the monitoring and analysis of the causes, effects and responses to internal displacement. IDMC advocates for better responses to the needs of the millions of people worldwide who are displaced within their own countries as a consequence of conflict, generalised violence, human rights violations, and natural or man-made disasters. It is also at the forefront of efforts to promote greater respect for the basic rights of internally displaced people (IDPs).

IDMC is part of the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC).

What we do:

- Promote appropriate responses to internal displacement through targeted advocacy
- Provide timely, accessible and relevant information on internal displacement worldwide
- Develop research and analysis to help shape policies and practices that have positive outcomes for IDPs
- Provide training and support to country-based policy-makers and practitioners with a responsibility to protect IDPs

Who do we target?

IDMC is best placed to effect positive change for IDPs through advocacy to influence the decisions and practices of duty bearers and all those with a responsibility or capacity to promote or fulfil the rights of IDPs.

How do 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 of this widespread phenomenon.

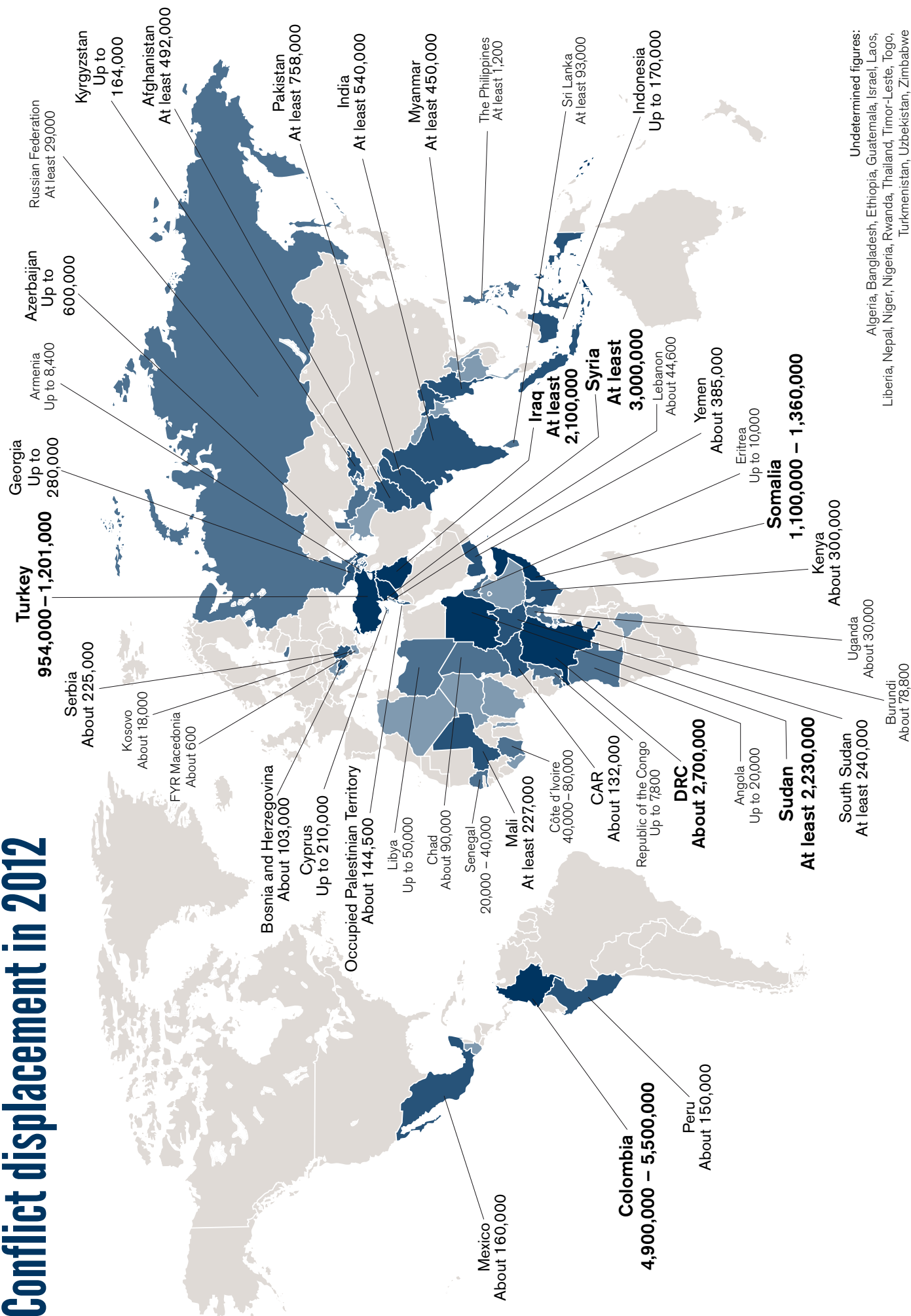
IDMC has become an indispensable resource for anyone seeking impartial data and analysis on internal displacement, independent of political or operational considerations.

Cover photo: An internally displaced woman, who along with her children fled the early 2012 violence in northern Mali, have been staying with family and friends since they arrived to the safer capital city of Bamako. They, as with many IDPs seeking refuge in southern Mali, feel the burden they place on their host communities' meagre resources and are eager to regain some of their independence. (IDMC/E.J. Rushing, October 2012)

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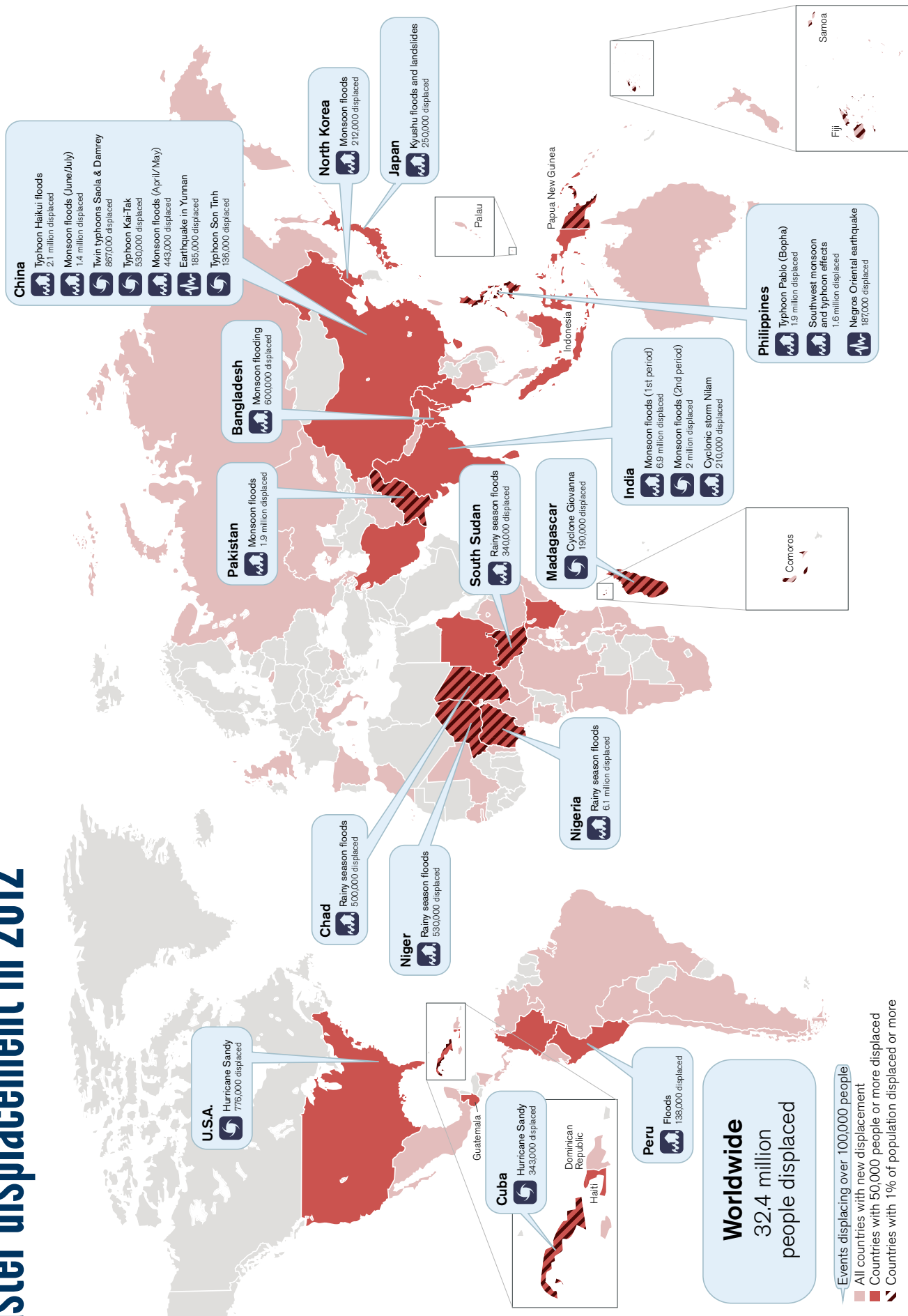
Activity report 2012

Conflict displacement in 2012



Undetermined figures:
 Algeria, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Israel, Laos,
 Liberia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo,
 Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Zimbabwe

Disaster displacement in 2012



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Internal displacement figures continue to escalate in 2012

In 2012, IDMC reported the highest figures on its record of people being displaced inside their own countries as a consequence of conflict. That year, 28.8 million people were reported as internally displaced as a consequence of conflict, generalised violence or human rights violations. A further 32.4 million were newly displaced by rapid-onset disasters associated with natural hazards, 98 per cent of which were climate- and weather-related.

Internal displacement in 2012 continued to be a highly complex issue. People forced to flee their homes frequently remained devoid of access to protection and assistance, while suffering as a consequence of the inadequate capacities and resources of governments and others tasked with supporting them. As was the case in many contexts in 2012, governments, too frequently, prevent IDPs' access to humanitarian assistance or other support.

Within the wider humanitarian community, inadequate information on who IDPs are, where they are and what they need, all too often results in either an inadequate or inappropriate response. The increasing trend of IDPs residing outside of camp settings and seeking refuge and livelihood opportunities in urban areas, for example, continues to increasingly pose challenges for data gathering and response.

Conflict and internal displacement

While 6.5 million people were reported as newly displaced in 2012, 90 per cent of the countries monitored by IDMC

reported people living in situations of protracted displacement. These trends suggest that the figures of people being displaced worldwide continue to grow as those newly-uprooted join the ranks of those trapped in situations of protracted displacement. This highlights a worrying gap.

After an initial humanitarian response, many displacement situations become protracted as processes for durable solutions are not initiated or do not significantly progress. The focus of the response is often limited to the initial crisis phase, and IDPs often fall through the cracks as contexts move into the post-conflict stage. This means that including and supporting IDPs in longer term recovery plans, social protection structures, and development programs is fundamental. Moreover, political will and resources invested in durable solutions and wider recovery and governance measures are often inadequate, while the participation of IDPs in decisions that affect them is frequently lacking.

Natural disasters and internal displacement

Over the last five years, a staggering 144 million people have been displaced as a consequence of sudden onset natural hazards including floods, storms and earthquakes. Here, people in both rich and poor countries suffer the often life changing impact of such events. Yet in 2012, with 98 per cent of this displacement occurring in developing countries, it is the poorest and least resilient communities who continue to bear the brunt. Such communities

often live in poor quality homes and in exposed locations while lacking the resources and support to cope and indeed recover from disasters.

There remain important gaps in terms of data on disasters and displacement. While IDMC's access to information has been improved through increased cooperation with national and international organisations, more information is needed on people trapped in protracted displacement, taking refuge with families or friends, or those repeatedly displaced by under-reported small-scale disasters. Displacement as a consequence of slow onset disasters related to drought, for example, is also largely unexplored.

In the summer of 2012 IDMC began to address this knowledge gap by developing an innovative methodology based on system dynamics models. As a consequence of this, IDMC will be able to fill these knowledge gaps in order to better guide both prevention and response.

Exploring new ways of working in 2012

Over the last year IDMC has undergone an operational and strategic planning review in order to increase the efficiency of our core business model; monitoring, reporting and advocating for the rights of IDPs. IDMC, for example, has revised its monitoring criteria to ensure a greater focus on IDPs' needs on the ground, while exploring means of improving our methodology.

IDMC has also tiered its country prioritisation to ensure greater attention is placed on countries where there is either greater need, or a greater opportunity, for influence and impact.

IDMC priority countries:

Georgia, Haiti, Iraq, Kenya, Mali, Mexico, Nigeria, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Philippines, Somalia, South Sudan and Sri Lanka.

Through extensive strategy development at a country level, IDMC has further identified a set of institutional priorities, which include housing land and property, IDP laws and policies, and humanitarian response to IDPs. These will form the basis of our engagement with multi-lateral institutions and donors.

In its identification and analysis of displacement situations, IDMC has continued to integrate drivers of displacement and protection risks for IDPs related to natural hazards and disasters, and in contexts affected by conflict and violence.

Strategic process:

At the latter end of 2012, IDMC analysts and advisors began a thorough analysis of the priority countries and institutional priorities with a view to developing SMART objectives that will form the basis of IDMC's advocacy work. These strategies will be finalised and implemented in 2013.

A snapshot of IDMC's activities

Published outputs

- Monitored and reported on conflict-induced displacement in 56 countries and on disaster-induced displacement in 61 countries
- Published IDMC's flagship publications: *Global Overview 2011: People Internally Displaced by Conflict and Violence*, and *Global Estimates 2011: People Internally Displaced by Natural-Hazard Induced Disasters*
- Contributed data and analysis to IFRC's 2012 *World Disasters Report: Focus on Forced Migration and Displacement*
- Study on *Restitution and legal pluralism in contexts of displacement* was published in August 2012 by the International Center for Transitional Justice (ICTJ) as part of the Brookings/ICTJ project on Transitional Justice and Internal Displacement
- Article on HLP in conflict and displacement settings published in University of Deusto, Bilbao, Spain's Yearbook on Humanitarian Action and Human Rights
- Article on durable solutions for IDPs in the April 2012 issue of the GPC newsletter
- Published a thematic report on the impact of displacement on older people
- Developed a practitioners guide for policy making on internal displacement
- Published 14 country overviews
- Published three reports on the Kampala Convention
- Published two thematic reports on displacement in Afghanistan and DRC
- Translated nine country overviews, reports, fact sheets and brochures into languages other than English
- Published a total of 71 news alerts and eight press releases
- Completed four Human rights submissions including for Azerbaijan, Israel, Cyprus and Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT)
- Provided input for five expert briefings
- Undertook advocacy initiatives focussed on 14 conflict-affected internal displacement situations

External events and activities

- Performed nine trainings across the world, three workshops, one pilot workshop and one expert meeting on the Kampala Convention
- Organised a panel discussion at the GPC retreat on delivering protection in natural disaster situations, and co-organised a session on climate change and displacement at UNHCR NGO Consultations
- Presented IDMC messaging at four conferences and external events to raise awareness of IDPs in disaster situations, and eight advocacy events focusing on conflict-affected countries and regions

Key outcomes in 2012

Following many years of sustained advocacy and promotion of the ratification of the Kampala Convention, IDMC celebrated its entry into force on 6 December 2012 (p.14)

In line with sustained advocacy by IDMC in Kenya, the Prevention, Protection and Assistance to IDP and Affected Communities 2012 Bill was passed into law (p.14)

In Nigeria, following sustained advocacy engagement by IDMC, a learning event co-facilitated by IDMC resulted in the National Commission for Refugees (NCFR) to take a lead role in a process to re-draft the national policy on IDPs (p.14)

In Afghanistan, IDMC and NRC supported the government and the National IDP Task Force to initiate an IDP policy process (p.15)

In line with sustained advocacy by IDMC, the Rights of Internally Displaced Persons Act of 2012 was enacted by the Philippines Congress in February 2013 (p.16)

Through its extensive advocacy work, IDMC helped to shape the adoption of a historical resolution on the human rights of IDPs at the 20th session of the UN Human Rights Council (p.8)

IDMC analysis contributed to the drafting of a resolution on adequate housing in disaster settings adopted by the UN Human Rights Council in March 2012 (p.10)

A resolution on IDPs and returnees in the North Caucasus, drafted by IDMC, was adopted in March 2012 by the Council of Europe's Committee on Migration, Refugees and Displaced Persons, and on 26 April 2012 by the Council of Europe's Parliamentary Assembly (p.18)



Putting IDPs on the international agenda

Strategic objective 1:

To influence global policies and practices in support of IDP rights

Shaping a landmark UN resolution on IDPs

Through its extensive advocacy work, IDMC helped to shape the adoption of a historical resolution on the human rights of IDPs at the 20th session of the UN Human Rights Council. The resolution is, for the first time, independent from the special mandate on the human rights of IDPs and represents a commitment from UN member states to recognise their own role in protecting the human rights of IDPs. Furthermore, it calls on states to use the services of the inter-agency Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS) to profile situations of internal displacement in their country.

Innovative new IDMC model under development

In November and December, IDMC began to informally unveil a new model and policy-support tool designed to reduce the risk of, and better address the issue of, drought-induced displacement.

The IDMC-led model is the product of a new partnership with MIT/Climate Interactive and will provide an empirical evidence base for assessing the scale of drought-induced displacement drawn from an analysis of the multiple drivers of displacement.

The model dynamics were shared with experts including from the Institut d'Etudes Politiques (IEP) in Paris, the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). The model is being further developed, calibrated and tested before being introduced at field level in Kenya.

Reporting and advocating on the global impact of conflict

IDMC's annual publication, *Global Overview 2011: People Internally Displaced by Conflict and Violence*, was

IDMC launched the annual *Global Overview* report at the Palais des Nations in Geneva alongside with NRC's Elisabeth Rasmussen and UNHCR's António Guterres. (IDMC, April 2012)



launched on 19 April 2012 at the United Nations in Geneva, Switzerland, by Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)'s Secretary General, Elisabeth Rasmussen, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, António Guterres and the Head of IDMC Kate Halff.

The *Global Overview* identified 26.4 million people who had been internally displaced by conflict and violence in the world at the end of 2011. The presentation of its findings to around 100 representatives of governments, UN and international organisations and NGOs was followed by a lively Q&A session. A press briefing afterwards resulted in worldwide media coverage, which included:

The Independent (UK), The Guardian (UK), Voice of America (US), Fox News (US, 3 stories), The Washington Post (US, 3 stories), BBC's World Service, La Croix (France), and Le Monde (France). Broadcast interviews were given to RFI, France Culture and UN radio.

Reporting and advocating on the global impact of disasters

IDMC's *Global Estimates 2011: People Displaced by Natural Hazard Induced Disasters*, was launched at a side event at the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio +20) in June 2012 by NRC's Secretary-General, Elisabeth Rasmussen, the Norwegian Minister for Development, Heiki Holmås, and the Swiss Director of Humanitarian Response and co-Director of the Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), Manuel Bessler.

It identified 14.9 million people who were newly displaced by natural disasters in 2011. The findings from this report have been referenced in the following expert reports released in 2012:

Addressing Climate Change and Migration in Asia and the Pacific by the Asian Development Bank; the *World*

Disasters Report 2012- Focus on Forced Migration and Displacement by the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement; and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) *Special Report on Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation*.

Challenges and opportunities of IDPs outside of camps

IDMC together with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, and the Permanent Missions to the UN of Austria, Norway and Switzerland organised an event to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the IDP mandate: *IDPs living outside camps: addressing challenges and enhancing opportunities*. IDMC's presentation put forward priority areas for consideration, and provided examples of where profiling of IDP situations have led to positive developments for IDPs. The expected outcome is that more approaches will be adopted that support national actors when addressing protection, assistance and durable solutions for IDPs who live outside of camp settings.

Protection of IDPs at the 2012 International Dialogue on Migration

In April 2012, the International Dialogue on Migration; *Moving to Safety: Migration Consequence of Complex Crises*, took place with the aim of reviewing prevention and assistance responses in different situations of internal displacement. As a key spokesperson during the discussions, IDMC highlighted the specific protection and assistance needs of IDPs whilst putting them in the broader context of migration. IDMC's aim was to advocate for a greater understanding of lessons learnt from past experiences of IDP response as a means of informing future responses.

Displacement and climate change

IDMC was invited to the *ClimMig Conference on Human Rights, Environmental Change, Migration and Displacement* in Vienna, co-organised by the Vienna-based Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights and the Paris-based Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations. IDMC and NRC advocated for the use of new interdisciplinary research, combining both quantitative and qualitative data, so as to advance knowledge of potential protection concerns associated with climate change-related displacement and subsequently inform a more appropriate response.

In September, at a presentation to the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) in Vienna, IDMC warned that displacement resulting from natural disasters and climate change is likely to increase, highlighting that between 2008 and 2011 some 2.5 million people were estimated to have been displaced by sudden-onset natural disasters in the OSCE region alone. Using an analysis of existing responses and best practices in relation to the protection of IDPs in the OSCE region, IDMC urged the international community to develop more effective ways of promoting the human rights of IDPs based on this analysis.

Leveraging IDMCs evidence base to build a stronger framework

IDMC and NRC, together with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of IDPs, the United Nations University, the International Organisation for Migration and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, drafted two joint submissions to advocate for the use of their evidence and knowledge on

climate change-related displacement as leverage under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

As follow-up, IDMC advocated for increased focus on climate-induced internal displacement at the 18th session of the *Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention* in Doha, Qatar.

These activities resulted in the following text agreed by the UNFCCC Parties: “[...] further work [is needed] to advance the understanding of and expertise on loss and damage, which includes [...] how impacts of climate change are affecting patterns of migration, displacement and human mobility” (UNFCCC, FCCC/CP/2012/L.4/Rev.1, Paragraph 7 (a)).

Housing, land and property (HLP)

At the request of the UN Special Rapporteur on Adequate Housing, Raquel Rolnik, IDMC analysis contributed to the drafting of a resolution on adequate housing in disaster settings adopted by the UN Human Rights Council in March 2012. The resolution further built on recommendations from the Special Rapporteur’s special report and a side event organised at the UN General Assembly where IDMC was invited to present on disaster-induced displacement.

The HRC resolution (A/HRC/19/L.4) expresses the Council’s concern at the frequency and scale of natural disasters and climate events, which have resulted in massive loss of lives and homes, as well as displacement. It urges states to support durable solutions, in accordance with international human rights law and standards with explicit reference to the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and the Operational Guidelines on the Protection of Persons in Situations of Natural Disasters. In line with IDMC advocacy messaging, the resolution underlines the need for equal access to adequate housing, regardless of tenure status.

Disseminating HLP knowledge

- IDMC analysis was incorporated into the book *Transitional Justice and Displacement* produced by the International Center for Transitional Justice (ICTJ) and the Brookings – LSE Project on Internal Displacement. The IDMC study *Restitution and legal pluralism in contexts of displacement* was published online on ICTJ website. It links customary land tenure with the implementation of transitional justice and elaborates on the specificities of customary land tenure and the challenges of carrying out restitution in such contexts.
- Further to its participation to the conference *Solutions to Forced Displacement* organised by the San Sebastian University of Law, IDMC published an article on HLP in conflict and displacement settings in the *University of Human Rights Year Book* published in January 2012. The article highlights the main characteristics of housing, land and property issues faced by IDPs, including the specific challenges in areas where land is held informally, and ways to address this.

IDMC training on the global agenda

In 2012, IDMC continued to strengthen training partnerships with key stakeholders with a view to building the capacity of governmental and non-governmental actors involved in IDP protection and assistance.

Location	San Remo, Italy
Dates	18-23 June 2012
Participants	23 participants
Partners	Brookings, UNHCR, SR on IDPs

IDMC facilitated three sessions on the protection of IDPs as part of the annual courses on refugee law organised by UNHCR and the International Institute of Humanitarian Law in San Remo, Italy, for representatives of national authorities worldwide.

Advocating at the national and regional level

Strategic objective 2:

To influence national and regional responses in support of IDP rights

AFRICA:

Regional training

Global Protection Cluster – Regional Protection Coordination Workshop

Location	Dakar, Senegal
Dates	15 – 19 October 2012
Participants	Selected members of the protection clusters in Côte d'Ivoire, Mali and Niger, and members of the Regional Protection Working Group
Partners	UNHCR

This was the second of two pilot workshops which broadened the target audience beyond international actors to include governmental and non-governmental members of country-level protection clusters. The regional dimension of the workshop allowed for increased information exchange via the sharing of lessons learnt and best practices with each other. The aim was to reinforce and strengthen the capacities of these protection actors, who are facing relatively recent internal displacement crises, while advocating for the specific rights and assistance needs of IDPs.

Côte d'Ivoire

Given the scarce information available on IDP numbers, displacement areas and the needs of remaining IDPs in Côte d'Ivoire, during a mission in October IDMC lobbied a wide range of

actors to include questions on these issues in the national census which will help inform a more relevant and coherent response and recovery plan. After gaining a positive response, IDMC began work with the Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS) on the formulation of IDP-related questions to be included in the census, due to start in 2013.

The aim of this workshop was to highlight the specific needs of IDPs in relation to Housing, Land and Property and to identify and advocate for an appropriate policy response. The outcome of the workshop resulted in a set of recommendations on land issues that were presented to the 2nd inter-ministerial land seminar organised by the Prime Minister in Grand Bassam shortly after the workshop ended.

Workshop on the HLP rights of IDPs

Location	Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire
Dates	2-4 October 2012
Participants	18 representatives from the various ministries dealing with land issues (Agriculture, Justice, Interior and Family) and officials from regions affected by displacement
Partners	Global Protection Cluster



Using the figures and analysis from IDMC research at a workshop in Dakar, IDMC presented a global picture of internal displacement to key stakeholders (IDMC, October 2012).

The Kampala Convention comes into force!

The Kampala Convention came into force on 6 December 2012, after its instruments of ratification were deposited by 15 African Union member countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, CAR, Chad, Gabon, Gambia, Guinée Bissau, Lesotho, Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Togo, Uganda, Zambia and Swaziland.

Over many years, IDMC has contributed to this historic occasion by raising awareness about its relevance and potential impact through its ongoing analysis, and trainings and capacity building workshops, throughout Africa.

Development and the Kampala Convention

In 2012, IDMC released a new guidance document entitled *Internal displacement in Africa: A development challenge* on the relevance of development actors in situations of disaster and conflict displacement. The publication, sponsored by the World Bank, advocates a human rights-based approach to development and explains how this can improve development impacts in four key areas; basic services, livelihoods, food security, and shelter, housing, land and property.

IDMC joined forces with The World Bank to facilitate the African Union (AU) legal experts meeting which took place in June in Kenya. Using a development lens, IDMC advised on the revised draft of the Kampala Convention model law prepared by the Chairman of the AU Commission on International Law. IDMC further advocated on core issues related to IDP protection.

Uganda: A dialogue for action to domesticate and implement the Kampala Convention

IDMC and the AU Commission co-hosted a pilot workshop, sponsored by the World Bank, to establish a dialogue for action on the domestication and implementation of the Kampala Convention in Uganda. Drawing on lessons learned from Uganda's past in coping with and solving protracted internal displacement in the north of the country, the workshop successfully supported planning and preparation for the Kampala Convention's entry into force from a legal, institutional and development perspective. Participants emphasised the need for a consultative process to revise Uganda's IDP policy and for the development of a legal framework in line with the convention's provisions.

Civil Society Organisation Consultation on the draft national IDP policy and domestication of the Kampala Convention

Location	Abuja, Nigeria
Dates	30 May - 1 June 2012
Participants	30 participants from local and Abuja-based civil society organisations
Partners	Action Aid Nigeria, Civil Society Legislative Advocacy Centre

This event was a means of following up the areas of action highlighted by participants at the multi-stakeholder conference held in November 2011. The objective was to review the draft IDP policy and establish the Civil Society Platform for Advocacy on Internal Dis-

placement (CiSPAID). The comments and recommendations from CSO participants on the draft national policy were consolidated and shared with the National Commission for Refugees and a CiSPAID was launched with the objective of coordinating CSOs and engaging more effectively with authorities on internal displacement issues.

Workshop on IDP protection and the Kampala Convention

Location	Akwanga, Nigeria
Dates	4-5 June 2012
Participants	30 participants representing government agencies and the Nigerian Red Cross
Partners	Nigerian National Human Rights Commission IDMC contributed to the design and co-facilitated this workshop organised by the Nigerian National Human Rights Commission

As above, this event was the follow-up from the multi-stakeholder conference held in November 2011, with the aim of examining the the draft IDP policy in depth as well as to employ targeted advocacy messaging around key elements of national responsibility to protect IDPs. Participants developed detailed recommendations which were consolidated into a Communiqué. As a direct result of this event, the National Commission for Refugees agreed to re-draft the IDP policy to ensure that it takes account of the Kampala Convention.

Kampala Convention Training

Location	Niamey, Niger
Dates	20 – 23 November 2012
Participants	27 representatives of national authorities (including MPs) and NGOs, international actors and members of the UN system
Partners	UNHCR and UNOCHA offices in Dakar and Niamey.

In May 2012, Niger became the 12th country to ratify the Kampala Convention. The main objectives of the workshop was to familiarise key stakeholders such as parliamentarians, representatives of key ministries and civil society members with the Kampala Convention and to advocate for Niger to develop an internal displacement policy. The outcome was that a working group was created to follow up on an action plan agreed during the workshop that included the development of a process to draft a national IDP law and policy.

6 December 2012: IDMC launches global awareness raising campaign

On the historic day that the Kampala Convention came into force, IDMC launched a wide reaching publicity drive and awareness building campaign in order to enhance knowledge of the Kampala Convention among a variety of actors, including civil society and governments, both in Africa and globally.

IDMC revamped its website section ded-

icated to the Kampala Convention, updated its Kampala Convention publications, developed a short viral web video, a press release, a map and published a media guide. Working with Institut Panos Paris, IDMC distributed these assets to a key stakeholders in Africa and in relevant international markets.

Media impact evaluation:

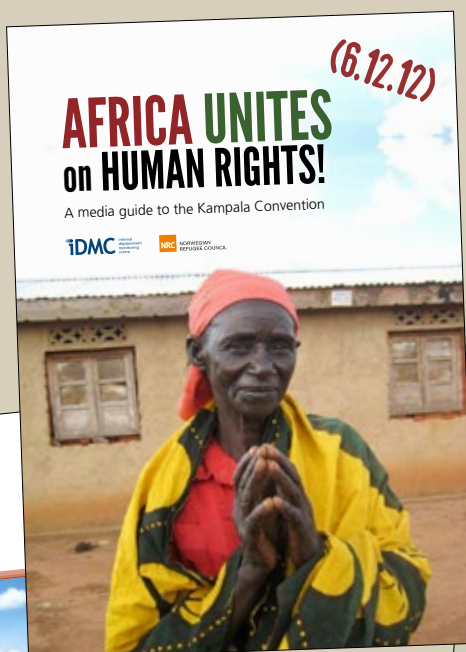
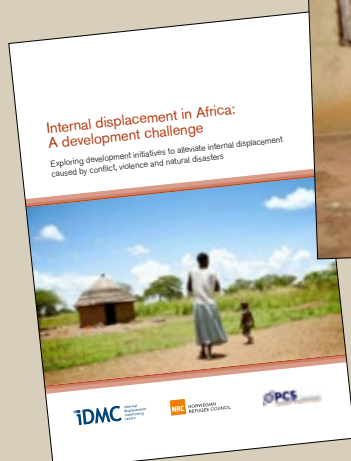
- 136 articles mentioning IDMC in online news, international news sites, and blogs; a potential audience reach of 159,257,558 people
- Four BBC World Service interviews, including BBC Africa in Focus which has potential audience reach of over 80 million in Africa
- Nearly 39,000 hits on the IDMC website on launch day
- The Kampala Convention web page saw three times the traffic in November as compared with previous months
- Social media: Number of 'likes' on IDMC's Facebook page increased by 10% and approximately 55,000 people were reached via Twitter in the campaign period

Celebrating the entry into Force of the Kampala Convention

Location	Abuja, Nigeria
Dates	6 - 14 December 2012
Participants	Key governmental and non-governmental stakeholders as well as international partners, including UNHCR, the ICRC and IOM, as well as members of the media
Partners	Nigerian National Human Rights Commission, Civil Society Legislative Advocacy Centre, UNHCR, Embassy of Switzerland

IDMC organised two events in Abuja with the aim of furthering its global and Nigeria-specific advocacy and capacity-building activities surrounding the adoption and implementation of the Kampala Convention. These included:

1. A multi-stakeholder forum and media briefing advocating to the Federal Executive Council to accelerate the adoption of the draft national IDP policy and to integrate the provisions of the Kampala Convention into national legislation.
2. IDMC assisted the Swiss Embassy in an Abuja-based foreign diplomatic corps briefing. The briefing focused on the situation of internal displacement in Nigeria, the humanitarian response, the protection risks faced by IDPs in the country, and the status of the national IDP policy development process. It was attended by diplomats from some 12 countries.



Kenya

During a three-week mission to Kenya, IDMC held meetings with government officials, UN agencies and local civil society organisations, and conducted interviews with IDPs in the Rift Valley to gather information on the current state of IDPs and on recent progress on IDP legislation in the country.

The subsequent IDMC Kenya overview, published in December 2012, highlighted that a large number of Kenyans displaced during the post-election violence of 2007 and 2008 are still struggling to find durable solutions, and that the level of service provision and donor attention they receive is rapidly declining. It also shed light on the clear gap between short-term emergency measures and comprehensive medium and long-term initiatives needed to end their displacement and enable them to restart their lives.

Following a sustained advocacy drive by IDMC in Kenya, in 2012 the Prevention, Protection and Assistance to IDPs and Affected Communities 2012 Bill was passed into law and the national IDP policy tabled for adoption, thus giving effect to the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, and the Great Lakes Protocol on the Protection and Assistance of IDPs while opening the way to the establishment of a fund to assist IDPs.

Nigeria

Following sustained advocacy engagement by IDMC over the years, in July a learning event co-facilitated by IDMC resulted in the National Commission for Refugees (NCFR) to take a lead role in a process to re-draft the national policy on IDPs. IDPs from 12 Nigerian states joined civil society organisations, government agencies and ministries to share ideas and suggestions based on

their respective knowledge and experiences. At the request of NCFR, IDMC provided input to the draft policy.

AMERICAS:

Mexico

Following IDMC's close collaboration with the Mexican National Human Rights Commission earlier in the year on the planning and delivery of a training workshop on IDP protection, in December IDMC was requested to provide input to a draft Protocol for the Protection of IDPs drawn up by the Commission. This document has been published by the Commission and will be used by its human rights defenders to treat cases related to forced displacement.

Haiti

IDMC produced its first overview on internal displacement in Haiti in December following a research mission in November. The overview highlighted the multiple displacement situations and the frequent and chronic risk of repeated and protracted displacement occurring in the country. It spotlights obstacles and progress towards achieving durable solutions for the hundreds of thousands of Haitians still without adequate housing and access to basic services, three years following the January 2010 earthquake. It also signals protection concerns for those displaced in 2012 by hurricane and flood disasters.

Research on internal displacement of pastoralists

While pastoralists in Kenya have developed effective strategies to cope with the harsh living conditions, the cumulative impact of various stress factors that impact negatively on pastoral production systems and livestock, and thus on pastoralist communities, can lead to pastoralist displacement.

Such displacement is frequently triggered by a combination of localised violence and drought, leading to the loss of livestock. Other factors such as the proliferation of small arms or the slow delivery of relief also contribute to displacement.

In partnership with the Kenya Red Cross Society, IDMC concluded a first series of field consultations with pastoralist communities in northern and north-eastern parts of Kenya to identify policy gaps and approaches to better respond to IDP pastoralists' needs and promote suitable durable solutions. This forms a first part of an advocacy strategy that will continue in 2013.

IDMC's research on pastoralists in Kenya also provided the opportunity to pilot the new system dynamics-based methodology for monitoring and forecasting drought-induced displacement. Initially undertaken to account for displacement in North-Eastern Province, this methodology is being expanded to accommodate displacement associated with additional natural hazards (e.g., floods) and to encompass additional regions in Kenya as well as Somalia and Ethiopia (p.8).

ASIA:

Afghanistan

IDMC and NRC were requested by the Afghan government in July to provide technical and facilitation support in developing an IDP policy for Afghanistan, based on IDMC's pilot *Guide for Practitioners on National Law and Policy Making on Internal Displacement*. In an initial response to this request, IDMC facilitated a national stakeholder workshop convened in Kabul later in July by the Afghan Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation, during which participants drew up a roadmap for the national IDP policy development process.

In September, as a follow-up to the workshop and at the request of the same ministry, IDMC provided support in initiating consultations on IDP issues in seven Afghan provinces with local authorities, IDP communities, and responders. The consultations raised support for the IDP policy development process by local authorities, and informed the policy on both durable solutions and on a number of core protection issues.

Working with the NRC Country Office, IDMC contributed to a new report on internal displacement in Afghanistan entitled *The Challenges of IDP Protection in Afghanistan: Research Study on the Protection of IDPs in Afghanistan*. The report identifies the main gaps in protection and assistance available to the growing numbers of IDPs in Afghanistan, and makes recommendations to strengthen national and international responses to their needs. Published in November, the report was circulated widely among national authorities, donors, NGOs and UN agencies, and will serve to inform the ongoing development of Afghanistan's National IDP Policy by the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation.



In 2013, IDMC will continue to engage with Afghan authorities on the IDP policy process as a core part of its country advocacy strategy.

Myanmar

IDP Protection Training

Location	Yangon, Myanmar
Dates	8 and 9 September 2012
Participants	24 members of NGO Myanmar Egress and the Myanmar Peace Center
Partners	Swiss Embassy in Myanmar / Swiss Development Cooperation

IDMC conducted a training workshop on IDP protection within a peace-building context in Myanmar. The workshop advocated the importance of observing the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, including a standardised definition throughout the country of what constitutes an IDP, and the need for engaged consultation and participation with IDPs themselves. The workshop resulted in the development

of a strategy to effectively integrate internal displacement issues into the peace-building work of the NGO Myanmar Egress and the Myanmar Peace Center.

Nepal

In April, IDMC published an overview on the protracted displacement situation in Nepal. The report raised awareness on the current situation of an estimated 50,000 Nepalese, displaced between 1996 and 2006 and who are still unable to return to their homes due to a combination of unresolved land and property issues, insecurity and lack of recovery assistance. The report exposed how assistance provided by the government since 2007 has only benefited those willing to return, and has failed to reach the majority of the displaced. IDMC urged the government to adopt the revised version of the 2007 IDP policy and implementation guidelines so as to ensure IDPs can achieve durable solutions.

Pakistan

In April 2012, IDMC made a submission on internal displacement in Pakistan to the UN Human Rights Council Universal Periodic Review (UPR second cycle) recommending that an IDP policy be adopted. Following the submission in October 2012 at the UPR Working Group, the Austrian government recommended that Pakistan take steps to initiate a national dialogue with a view to developing a national IDP Policy. During a field mission to Peshawar and Islamabad in December, IDMC engaged with provincial government officials, UN agencies and NGOs working on IDP issues in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province (KP) and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). IDMC advocated for the need to strengthen a principled humanitarian response to IDP challenges in KP and FATA by expanding IDP registration criteria.

Philippines

Assessment in Eastern Mindanao

Working through the local NGO Balay Rehabilitation Center, IDMC initiated a three-month IDP field assessment of several provinces of eastern Mindanao in October. The objective was to identify the main obstacles to sustainable

return and recovery faced by displacement-affected indigenous communities and make policy recommendations to address these.

The IDMC study aimed to identify ways to strengthen responses during all phases of displacement and help initiate a discussion among various stakeholders, including the Philippines government and civil society, to promote the search for durable solutions for indigenous IDPs. It is also hoped that the report will contribute to raising greater awareness on internal displacement resulting from clashes between the government and the communist rebels of the New People's Army (NPA).

Advocating for the adoption of the Rights of IDP Act

Following the signing of a Framework Agreement between the government and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) in October, IDMC issued a public statement emphasising the opportunity offered by this agreement to address the problem of internal displacement.

In particular, IDMC urged the government to adopt the Rights of Internally Displaced Persons Act of 2012 so as to provide a solid legislative framework for addressing the assistance and protection needs of

all IDPs in the country. IDMC further advocated directly with Senate members, encouraging them to prioritise the IDP bill. In December, the second-highest ranking Senate official proclaimed support for the adoption of the IDP bill.

In February 2013, the Senate adopted the Rights of IDP Act of 2013 making the Philippines the first country in Asia to adopt comprehensive legislation to protect the rights of people displaced by both conflict and natural disasters. In February, Senator Chiz Escudero put forward the complementary nature of the Framework Agreement and the IDP Act making also reference to IDMC's role in raising awareness on the magnitude of the internal displacement problem in the country.

In May 2013, the President vetoed the Act on the ground that some of its provisions were unconstitutional. IDMC will continue in 2013 to advocate for the adoption of IDP legislation in the Philippines.

Global Protection Cluster Protection Coordination Workshop for members of the Mindanao (Philippines) Protection Cluster

Location	Cebu, Mindanao, Philippines
Dates	27-31 August 2013
Participants	Representatives of national and local authorities, local NGOs and international organisations
Partners	UNHCR

This was the first of two pilot workshops by IDMC and UNHCR, as the co-leads for the Global Protection Cluster (GPC) Task Team on Learning, to broaden the target audience to include members of country-level protection clusters. Using participatory training methods, the aim of the workshop was to allow participants to work on specific priorities of the protection cluster, including the revision of their terms of reference, and to identify the strategic priorities of the group.



A displaced family carry an NFI kit distributed by NRC in Jalojai IDP Camp, Nowshera, Pakistan. (NRC Pakistan/ Shahzad Ahmad, March 2013)

Training Workshop on IDP protection

Location	Davao City, Philippines
Dates	25 – 26 October 2012
Participants	35 protection cluster members from East Mindanao (Region XI and Caraga Region) from the Philippine Commission on Human Rights, Philippine government line ministries (Department of Social Welfare and Development, Department of Interior and Local Government, Department of Education, Office of Civil Defence), the Philippine Army, the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples, and civil society organisations
Partners	Philippine Commission on Human Rights and Balay Rehabilitation Center

IDMC conducted the first of a series of IDP protection workshops intended to reinforce the capacity of the Philippine protection cluster to assist conflict and disaster IDPs in eastern Mindanao, while advocating for their human rights. The result of the training was that participants drafted and sent a petition urging the Philippine Senate to pass the pending IDP bill. The workshop also strengthened the strategic plans of regional networks in eastern Mindanao.

In January 2013, one month after typhoon Bopha hit Mindanao, this strengthened regional strategy was put into practice when the Caraga Regional and Peace Order Council subsequently formed a permanent body, the 'IDP committee' whose main task is to oversee displacement issues in the region. The committee will specifically monitor displacement incidents, human rights violations and maintain an IDP database. It will also take measures to ensure the protection and assistance to IDPs.



Representatives of an indigenous community displaced by the government-NPA conflict share their experience and concerns, Montevista, Compostela Valley, Mindanao, Philippines. (IDMC, May 2012)

Survey on internal displacement caused by tropical storm Washi/Sendong

In September, IDMC and local partner NGOs Green Mindanao and the Civil Society Organisation Forum for Peace conducted a 300-person survey in and around Cagayan de Oro and Iligan, the two cities most affected by tropical storm Washi/Sendong in eastern Mindanao in 2011. The survey captures disaggregated data related to displacement and protection concerns that have yet to be addressed by the government. Due to weak enforcement of the new law, displaced Filipinos had difficulty replacing lost documentation, recovering lost and destroyed property, accessing water and livelihood opportunities and other basic needs.

The survey was also used to identify gaps and opportunities for the Philippine government, at all levels, to strengthen implementation of its Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010 (Republic Act 10121) with respect to the prevention of disaster-related displacement and the protection of those who are displaced in relation to disasters.

For example, IDMC found that local government units (LGUs) were

not legally compelled to act on hazard maps and assessments produced by the Mining and Geo-Science Bureau (MGB) which identified hazardous areas where people's lives would be at risk. Following typhoon Bopha, the president issued an instruction to all LGUs to adopt these recommendations. Also, before obtaining an approval for resettlement sites, the LGUs must now obtain a certification from MGB that the site is situated in a safe area.

Sri Lanka

In October, IDMC published the report *Sri Lanka: A hidden displacement crisis*. The report highlighted that as well as the remaining 115,000 IDPs in the country, many among the 470,000 people who had returned to their home areas since the end of the armed conflict in 2009 still remained in need of protection and assistance. It found that the high military presence in the conflict-affected areas has made it more difficult for IDPs to rebuild their lives, and that unresolved land issues remain a major obstacle to durable solutions.

The report was circulated among key stakeholders, including during the second cycle of the Universal Periodic Review on Sri Lanka. The report of the

Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review took up some of the issues raised in IDMC's report.

EUROPE:

Advocating for innovative housing practices

At the OSCE's annual *Human Dimension Implementation Meeting* in Warsaw, IDMC advocated for innovative long-term housing solutions for IDPs. The advocacy messaging was based on preliminary findings of IDMC research which identified good housing practices in support of durable solutions, and which was presented to delegations of 12 countries, 13 national NGOs and OSCE representatives.

The conclusions of the meeting, in line with IDMC's advocacy messaging, included that adequate housing is just one component of durable solutions, that housing practices in Georgia and Serbia be replicated elsewhere in the region, that states should reaffirm and implement their commitments to IDPs and that the OSCE should hold states accountable to their commitments.

IDMC further participated at the *73rd session of the UN Economic Commission for Europe's Committee on Land and Housing Management*. The objective was to encourage practitioners and policy makers to replicate innovative housing practices where relevant. IDMC advocated using case studies of innovative housing practices such as those used in informal settlements in Kosovo which had helped Roma IDPs from Kosovo to return to their pre-war settlements by providing tenure security, social welfare and income generating activities.

Caucasus

A report and resolution on IDPs and returnees in the North Caucasus, drafted by IDMC, was adopted in March 2012



An internally displaced woman, who was a recipient of a housing voucher in Kutaisi, Georgia. (IDMC, October 2012)

by the Council of Europe's Committee on Migration, Refugees and Displaced Persons, and on 26 April 2012 by the Council of Europe's Parliamentary Assembly.

The report and resolution calls for legislation to be aligned with the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, a survey and action plan to address the outstanding issues facing remaining IDPs, the facilitation of IDPs' access to jobs and social housing, the abolition of residence registration, increased oversight and transparency of budgetary spending in North Caucasus and an end to impunity of perpetrators of serious human rights violations.

Georgia

In October, IDMC conducted a field mission in Georgia to collect information on housing programmes that have helped IDPs progress towards durable solutions, and to identify ongoing protection issues faced by IDPs. Among the main observations of the

mission were the changes in government following the October parliamentary election, the revised action plan to implement the State Strategy on IDPs, housing solutions for IDPs, the law on IDPs, and protection challenges in Abkhazia. These observations were communicated to key stakeholders at the EU, USAID, the Council of Europe and UN agencies, with the objective of informing their future action in relation to Georgia.

Kosovo

In October, IDMC issued an overview of the ongoing protracted displacement situation in Kosovo. In the report IDMC highlighted how the numbers of IDPs had reduced in recent years. However, IDMC also drew attention to the ongoing challenges many IDPs face in obtaining documentation and in repossessing, or being compensated for, their property. Widespread discrimination against Serbs and Roma people has made it difficult for them to return to certain areas, preventing them from

achieving durable solutions to their displacement situations.

Russian Federation

IDMC was a keynote speaker at the seminar on *The Rights of Internally Displaced Persons* held in Pyatigorsk, Russian Federation in November. The seminar was co-organised by the Council of Europe and the Economy, Policy and Law Research Centre, and was hosted by the Office of the Ombudsman of the Russian Federation. IDMC advocated for applicable regional and international standards for the protection of IDPs, including the Framework for Durable Solutions, and shared examples of housing projects in support of IDPs in the region, with Russian migration officials with the aim of improving housing conditions for IDPs in the North Caucasus.

MIDDLE EAST:

IDMC participated in the *Dubai International Humanitarian Aid and Development (DIHAD)* conference on 1–3 April 2012. IDMC together with NRC, advocated for increased awareness on the plight of IDPs and to expand its network beyond traditional partners in the region. IDMC developed links with the UAE Office for the Coordination of Foreign Aid (OCFA), and subsequently its Humanitarian Flash reports on internal displacement now reference IDMC's data and analysis.

IDMC, in meetings with representatives of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC), proposed research cooperation and sharing of expertise on displacement at a time when the OIC is strengthening its humanitarian action and developing an Independent Permanent Human Rights Commission (IPHRC). IDMC is monitoring the development of IPHRC and will seek to find ways of working with it to advance IDP rights as part of its ongoing advocacy strategy in the region.

Israel & Occupied Palestinian Territory

In December 2011, in Jerusalem, IDMC conducted capacity-building training to address displacement-related challenges for Palestinian and Israeli NGOs operating on both sides of the Green Line. The training laid the groundwork for cooperation between the participating organisations. In December 2012, as a follow up, the leading Israeli human rights organisation Adalah held a conference in Beersheva on displacement on both sides of the 1967 demarcation line, in which IDMC played an active role, including in facilitating UN participation.

In addition, IDMC advocacy, in coordination with the Association of World Council of Churches related Development Organisations in Europe (APRODEV), contributed to Adalah's decision to place the issue of internal displacement on both sides of the 1948 demarcation line high on the agenda of its strategic priorities for 2013. This positive development is in line with IDMC's objective of ensuring that all stakeholders working on displacement-related issues in OPT are able to view them within the broader context of Israel's policies in relation to its own national minority, rather than as a separate set of policies. This broader understanding will help shift the terms of the debate on displacement in OPT to contribute to policy solutions that reflect the Israeli government's thinking on the issue.

Iraq

In May, IDMC and the University of Oxford's Refugee Studies Centre published the Arabic translation of the findings of its workshop report on protracted displacement in Iraq. Iraq has suffered several waves of displacement since the 1970s, with people fleeing persecution from Saddam Hussein's regime and then from 2003 as a consequence of the American-led invasion and subsequent insecurity. Displaced

people from Iraq now constitute the second largest refugee population worldwide with approximately two million refugees and with over two million IDPs. Despite the reduction in violence and conflict, as a result of instability the Iraqi government has not been able to create the conditions for successful return of either refugees or IDPs.

Yemen

Skills instruction workshop on IDP protection in

Location	Sana'a, Yemen
Dates	15 – 19 December
Participants	17 practitioners from the Ministry of Human Rights, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, the government Executive Unit for IDPs, the University of Sana'a, UNHCR-Yemen and their implementing partners and other civil society organisations covering Sana'a, Aden, Haradh, Amranm, Hajja and Sa'ada
Partners	UNHCR

IDMC's five-day skills instruction workshop for trainers aimed to build capacity for IDP protection in Yemen. Delivered in Arabic, the workshop reviewed the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and their application in Yemen. The participants selected for this workshop will be the first members of a pool of IDP protection trainers that UNHCR intends to create based on previous agreements with the government and the university.

Speaking out for IDPs during a crisis

Strategic objective 3:

To influence an appropriate response to IDPs in emerging or evolving humanitarian crises

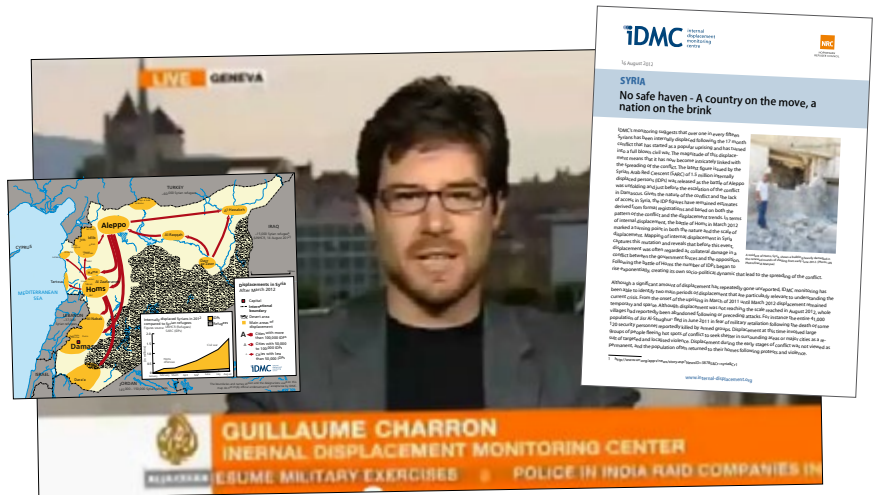
Mali

In October, IDMC published its first overview on internal displacement in Mali following the critical political, security and humanitarian crises generated by the January 2012 Tuareg rebellion. This document highlighted the scale and patterns of internal displacement throughout the year, making visible the plight of IDPs at a time when most of the attention had been on Mali's refugees.

IDMC also joined a New York-based NGO coalition advocating for protection in Mali, which seeks to advocate for the inclusion of a strong humanitarian component to the UN military support in the country. Furthermore, IDMC brought an IDP-specific lens to various public letters and statements on the Mali crisis.



An Malian family internally displaced from the North to Bamako. (IDMC, October 2012)



Syria

By the summer of 2012, the anti-government protests had escalated into a full-blown civil war in Syria. In July, IDMC launched a campaign aimed at positioning IDP protection concerns within the ongoing international debate on Syria with the publication of a report entitled *Syria: a full-scale displacement and humanitarian crisis with no solutions in sight*. This overview of Syria's long history of internal displacement was complemented in August by an IDMC briefing paper specifically focused on displacement resulting from the current conflict entitled: *No safe haven: A country on the move, a nation on the brink*.

As part of this campaign, IDMC also informed a public statement by the UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of IDPs in relation to the severe internal displacement crisis in Syria,

and worked with other NGOs under the umbrella of Crisis Action to issue a statement and a press release on the plight of IDPs in that country. The statement was signed by members of The Elders, including former Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland, former Mozambique Education Minister Graça Machel, and former Irish President Mary Robinson.

In complement, IDMC also launched a targeted media campaign which generated extensive media coverage around the world, including in the Wall Street Journal (1 October), Le Journal du Dimanche (26 August), AFP and the Australian (2 August). IDMC experts joined two live television debates on Al Jazeera, and gave radio interviews to France Culture, Radio France, and For Your Ears Only.

IDMC communications

In 2012, IDMC continued to build its newest department. Focusing on the key areas of publishing, traditional media relations and a strengthened digital strategy, the aim of the communications department was to increase the visibility and credibility of the IDMC brand, while raising awareness of internal displacement issues by positioning IDMC's research and advocacy before targeted audiences and stakeholders within relevant national, regional and international markets at time sensitive opportunities.

Moving towards a website redesign

In August, as part of ongoing plans to redesign and redevelop the IDMC website, IDMC communications department launched a web user survey. Over 200 users responded, and the results offered a revealing insight into the needs and desires of the online audience.

The results revealed that IDMC has a global web audience, with users primarily residing in USA, UK, Australia, Canada and Switzerland. While primarily positive, the survey highlighted areas that could be improved including better search functionality, more expert opinion pieces and multimedia content. This information provided valuable information for website redesign plans, and the new IDMC website will launch in 2013.

Sample responses from the user survey:

"IDMC is my go-to site for up to date information about IDPs - reports, policies, frameworks, issues etc. I use IDMC reports in all of my humanitarian trainings and I recommend the IDMC site to all gov't and in the field colleagues. Keep up the great work!"

"The main challenge you have, as far as I can see, is that you have too much

useful information which is not always sufficiently easy to find.... In any case, good luck, you're doing a good job with high level of professionalism, so keep it up!"

Introducing social media

In December, IDMC launched a blogging platform as a means of increasing the accessibility and visibility of IDMC's analysis and research to a wider audience within the growing digital market. The first blog post was launched on December 3, and the blogging platform will be integrated into the new website, due to launch in 2013. It also began seeding IDMC's Facebook and Twitter pages as the first part of a wider social media strategy which will accelerate in 2013.

Follow us at:

[Facebook.com/InternalDisplacement](https://www.facebook.com/InternalDisplacement)

[Twitter.com/idmc_geneva](https://twitter.com/idmc_geneva)

Website statistics for 2012

402,178 Unique visitors

1,050,333 Document downloads

755,568 Links from external sites

7,329 Global Overview 2011 downloads

5,092 Mailing list subscribers

Top 10 most visited country pages

Colombia Myanmar

Sudan Uganda

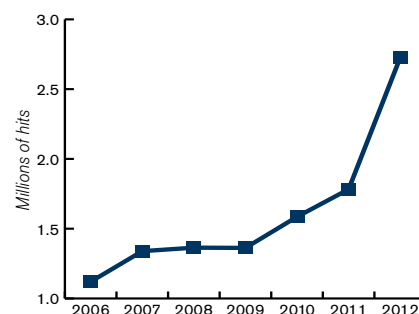
Pakistan India

Afghanistan the DR Congo

Syria Georgia

Number of hits on IDMC's website

In 2012, the IDMC website saw a large spike in traffic.



Governance and Finances

The Norwegian Refugee Council established IDMC in 1998 in response to a request by the United Nations 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 2012, the IDMC team comprised of an average of 32 staff members from 15 different countries.

IDMC staff members have a high level of education; 85% of have one or more master's degrees or PhDs.

The management group

IDMC's management group in 2012 comprised the head of IDMC, the respective heads of the departments for Africa and the Americas; Asia, the Caucasus, Europe and the Middle East;

policy and research; communications and finance and administration. Until June 2012 the head of IDMC reported to NRC's Resident Representative in Geneva. Since June 2012 the head of IDMC reports directly to the NRC's Director of Advocacy and Information in Oslo.

Responsibilities:

- The Head of IDMC is responsible for providing strategic leadership and overall management;
- Heads of regional departments manage the team of country analysts, and lead and coordinate IDMC's regional monitoring and advocacy activities;
- The Head of Policy and Research manages the team of advisors and trainers, and is responsible for IDMC's thematic, training and protection work;
- The Head of Communications manages a team of officers in areas of publishing, web development, IT and media (traditional and social), is the media spokesperson and responsible for external messaging;

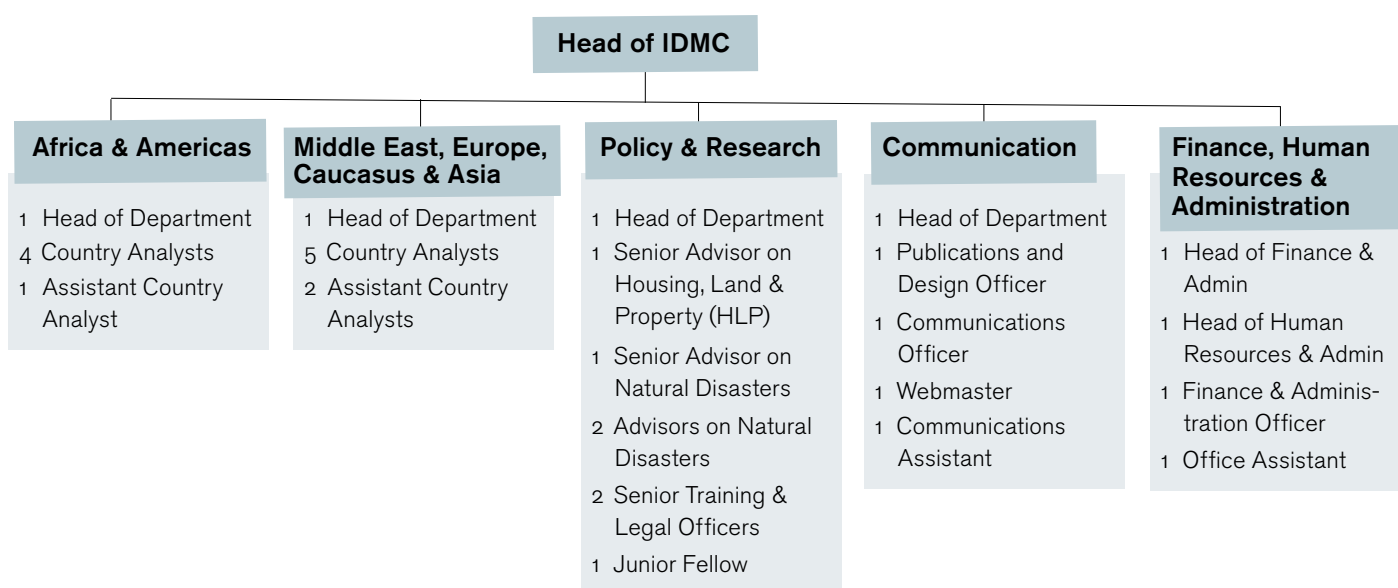
- The Head of Finance and Administration manages together with the Head of Human Resources and Administration the team in charge of finance, human resources, staff security, office management and administration.

Internal rules and regulations

All IDMC staff and consultants, including interns and secondees are to respect the IDMC staff rules and regulations, which are in accordance with the Swiss cantonal and federal regulations and with general good practice, and the NRC gender policy and code of conduct (CoC). NRC/IDMC have specific requirements for staff working with children. The CoC includes guidelines against corruption, discrimination and harassment, and sexual exploitation and abuse.

Corporate communication

In 2012 IDMC published the 2011 Activity Report which 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

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 2012 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 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 Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Liechtenstein, the Netherlands, Norway and Switzerland, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UN-

HCR), Sweden's Sida, Stichting Vluchteling, the UK's DFID, the USA's USAID, the World Bank Group and other supporters for their contributions in 2012.

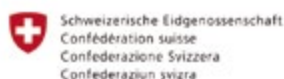
IDMC would also like to thank its partners and all the organisations, governments and individuals who supported and facilitated IDMC's work, provided IDMC with the opportunity to participate in conferences, seminars, courses, meetings and other events, and provided logistical support during field missions.

Funding and expenditure

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

In 2012, IDMC welcomed a new donor: the World Bank.

IDMC is very appreciative of the multi-year funding agreements with Australia's AusAID, the MFA of the Netherlands, 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 support to the work on natural disasters of USA's USAID and Switzerland's FDFA.



In 2012, core funding represented 62 per cent of IDMC's total budget, loose earmarked funding 25 per cent, and specific earmarked funding the remaining 13 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, the Swiss cantonal and federal labour 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 con-

tributions 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 2012 and 2011

Expenditure by department	2012 (in USD)	2011 (in USD)
Monitoring and Advocacy Regional Work		
Staff and consultant costs	1,308,691	1,637,847
Research and editorial costs	151,002	61,301
Field missions/Conference, briefings and advocacy travel costs	90,264	89,404
Annual Global overview/Country or thematic publications	64,261	28,715
Support to civil society projects	0	25,408
Conference on non state armed groups	0	55,656
Total:	1,614,218	1,898,331
Training and Legal Advice		
Kampala Convention/African Union Convention workshops and events	139,675	149,552
Seminar on protracted displacement	43,336	42,487
IDP protection workshops and thematic workshops	33,782	13,069
Total:	216,793	205,108
Policy and research		
Staff and consultants costs	839,085	724,236
Housing, land and property, urban displacement activities	19,325	4,233
Age, gender and diversity activities, including support to JIPS	245,930	251,970
Disaster Induced Displacement field missions, information and advocacy	113,055	63,673
Total:	1,217,395	1,044,112
Communications and Administration		
Staff costs	964,804	680,572
IT equipment and software	14,518	4,912
Communications/website costs	75,406	57,766
Corporate publications/translations of publications	10,991	10,261
Travel and external relations costs	27,085	14,482
Office rental, supplies and office equipment	192,175	170,790
Audit and legal assistance	11,923	17,457
Organisational and HR management	56,859	34,146
Exchange rates/other financial income/expenses	38,345	18,641
Total:	1,392,106	1,009,027
Total expenditure	4'440'512	4'156'578

Notes:

1. Expenditure on purchased goods and services are recorded when they are received.
2. Expenses recorded at the average contributions received exchange rate: USD/CHF for 2011: 0.8670515; USD/CHF for 2012: 0.933348
3. The 2011 expenditure format has been slightly adapted in order to show comparable data with that of 2012.
4. Costs shown under a specific activity are non-staff costs, staff costs are recorded in the department staff costs line.



Kate Half
Head of IDMC-NRC
Geneva, April 9th, 2013

Contributions to IDMC in 2012 and 2011

Donors' contributions	2012 in original currency (in USD)	2012 (in USD)	% in 2012	2011 (in USD)
USA's USAID (a)	USD 1,051,492	1,051,492	23.68%	760,749
Norwegian MFA (b)	NOK 4,611,278	795,212	17.91%	869,690
UK's DFID (c)	GBP 372,589	587,376	13.23%	581,359
Australia's AusAID	AUD 550,000	550,103	12.39%	512,070
Sida (Sweden)	SEK 2,500,000	371,274	8.36%	376,982
Swiss FDFA	CHF 242,000	265,060	5.97%	354,914
UNHCR (d)	USD 253,355	253,355	5.71%	135,064
World Bank (e)	USD 132,575	132,575	2.99%	–
Dutch MFA	USD 125,000	125,000	2.81%	125,000
Miscellaneous private donors (f)	USD 132,438	132,438	2.98%	174,208
Liechtenstein MFA	CHF 100,000	107,300	2.42%	118,970
The Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (g)	NOK 382,000	62,511	1.41%	16,678
Stichting Vluchteling	EUR 5,300	6,816	0.15%	–
Luxembourg MFA		–		67,709
Geneva canton		–		63,185
Total contributions		4,440,512	100%	4,156,578

Notes to 2012 IDMC contributions:

- Contributions received are recorded as income when expenses accrued comply with the donor's conditions.
- Contributions received during 2012 are recorded with the exchange rate of the day of receipt, contributions not received are recorded at the exchange rate December 31, 2012.
 - USA's USAID: USD 674,445.04 grant 2011-2012 (USD 900,000), USD 377,046.60 grant 2012-2013 (USD 900,000)
 - Norwegian MFA: NOK 4,500,000 grant 2011, NOK 111,278 for Climate and Disaster Induced Displacement project 2012-2013 (NOK 496,266)
 - UK's DFID: GBP 254,526.94 grant 2011-2012 (GBP 279,746), GBP 118,062.22 from grant 2012-2013 (GBP 438,611)
 - UNHCR: EUR 179,866.94 JIPS 2012; USD 25,000 Mexico research 2011-2012 (USD 50,000)
 - World Bank: USD 118,688 grant 2012 (in collaboration with the University of Bern), USD 13,887 grant 2012-2013 (USD 34,719)
 - Miscellaneous private donors: From private donors linked to children: USD 69,792.05 grant 2011-2012 (USD 150,000); USD 49,079.17 grant 2012-2013 (USD 150,000); USD 10,000 and CHF 3,259.44 from other donors
 - Norwegian Institute of Foreign Affairs: From a 2011-2012 Norwegian MFA grant

Kate Half
Head of IDMC-NRC
Geneva, April 9th, 2013

The Norwegian Refugee Council

Auditor's report on project accounts for The Norwegian Refugee Council

We have audited the project accounts concerning The Norwegian Refugee Council's (NRC) activities related to Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) project in Geneva. The project accounts comprise contributions and expenses for the period 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2012, 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

The organisation's management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the project accounts in accordance with those requirements of the financial reporting framework relevant to project accounts, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of project accounts free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is, based on our audit, to express an opinion on the project accounts and that the agreed terms concerning the use of funds have been met. We conducted our audit in accordance with laws, regulations and auditing standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, including 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 project accounts are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the project accounts. 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 and the reasonableness of accounting estimates, if any, made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the project accounts.

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 present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the project as at 31 December 2012 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, 14 May 2013

ERNST & YOUNG AS



Tommy Romskaug
State Authorised Public Accountant (Norway)

About IDMC

The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) is a world leader in the monitoring and analysis of the causes, effects and responses to internal displacement. For the millions worldwide forced to flee within their own country as a consequence of conflict, generalised violence, human rights violations, and natural hazards, IDMC advocates for better responses to internally displaced people, while promoting respect for their human rights.

IDMC is part of the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC).

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