

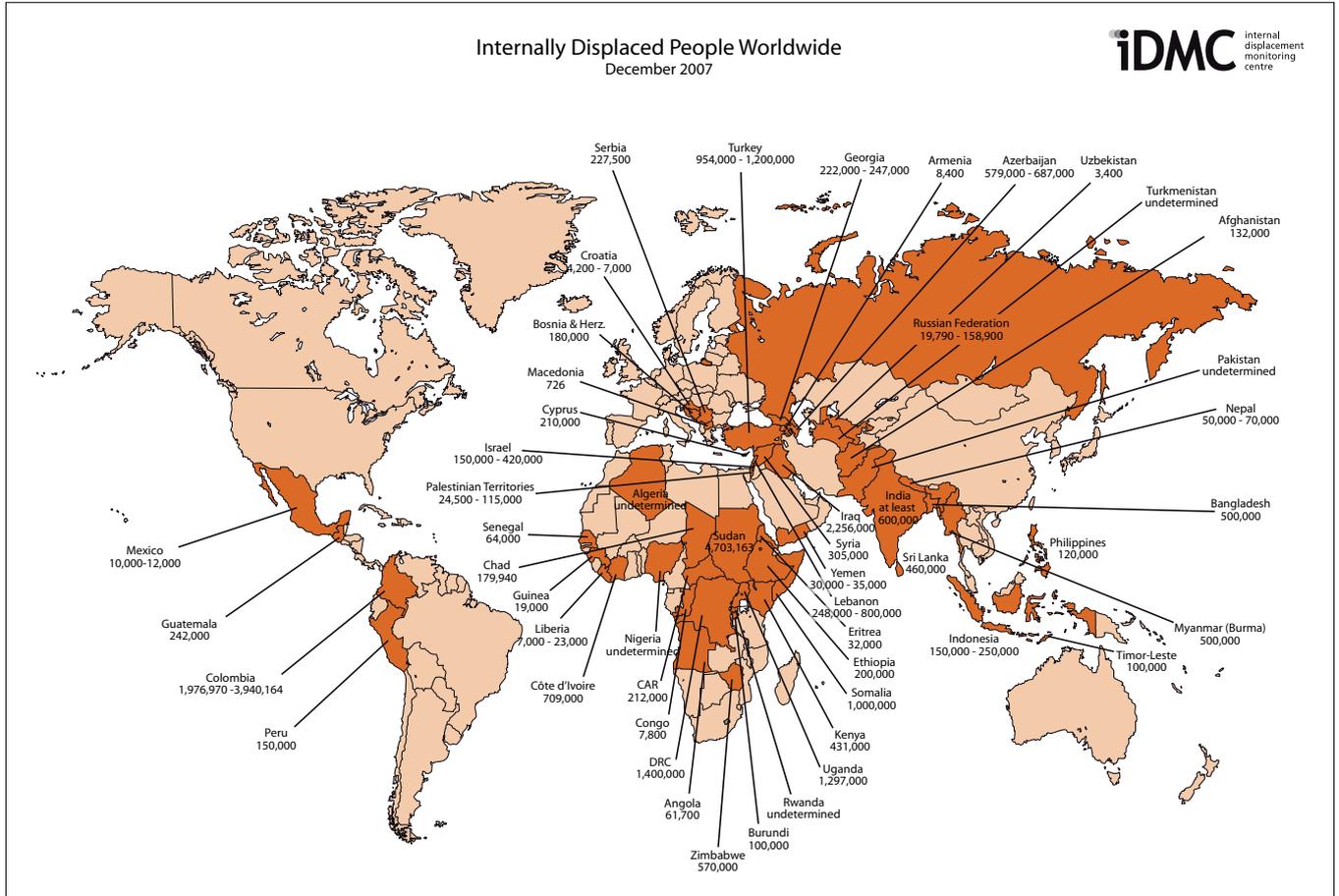


# APPEAL 2008

  
NORWEGIAN  
REFUGEE COUNCIL

**iDMC** internal  
displacement  
monitoring  
centre

## World map of internal displacement



# APPEAL

2008

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# Mission statement

The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) is an international non-governmental body working for better protection and assistance of people who have been displaced within their own country by armed conflict or situations of violence. It aims to contribute to improve the response to the needs, and increase respect for the rights, of millions of the world's most disadvantaged and vulnerable people, and find solutions that ultimately lead to their safe return or resettlement and integration.

In pursuit of this goal, IDMC monitors conflict-induced internal displacement worldwide and makes relevant information and analysis available, as mandated by the United Nations, to decision-makers, humanitarian practitioners and the general public. In doing so, it seeks to enable key stakeholders at the international, national

and local levels to make timely and informed decisions on responses to the needs and rights of internally displaced people (IDPs), in line with international standards such as the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement.

Through its work, the IDMC strives to raise awareness of the plight of internally displaced people and advocate for durable solutions. It aims to strengthen national capacity to address internal displacement by organising training workshops which bring together local authorities, security forces, aid workers and IDP communities. IDMC also contributes to making the voices of IDPs heard through the collection and dissemination of life stories. In its work, IDMC pays particular attention to cooperating with national civil society initiatives.

## The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre

The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, established by the Norwegian Refugee Council, was requested by the United Nations Inter-Agency Standing Committee to set up an IDP database in 1998. The Geneva-based Centre has since evolved into the leading international body monitoring internal displacement in some 50 countries worldwide.

The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre focuses on the following activities:

- monitoring internal displacement and maintaining an online database on IDP-related information;
- advocating for the rights of the displaced and making their voices heard;
- providing training on the protection of IDPs;
- increasing visibility and awareness of internal displacement.

Cover photo: Internally displaced girl in Columbia (*IDMC, September 2006*)

Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre  
Norwegian Refugee Council  
Chemin de Balexert 7-9, CH-1219 Châteleine (Geneva)  
Tel.: +41 22 799 07 00 Fax: +41 22 799 07 01  
[www.internal-displacement.org](http://www.internal-displacement.org)

Design: Laris(s)a Kuchina, [larisskart@gmail.com](mailto:larisskart@gmail.com)

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# Foreword



*By the Representative of the UN Secretary-General on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons*

The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre has become a central actor in the efforts to improve protection and assistance to the world's 25 million internally displaced people (IDPs).

IDMC is recognised worldwide as providing the most comprehensive information and analysis on IDPs. Through its on-line database, information on the numbers, location and needs of the internally displaced is widely available. But IDMC does more than collect statistical data. It also produces comprehensive country profiles and updates them regularly. Special country reports are published and regular news alerts provide information on fast-breaking stories. All this information and analysis is a valuable resource to governments, humanitarian agencies working with IDPs and to IDPs themselves.

The training initiatives carried out by IDMC in more than 20 countries have provided civil society, national human rights institutions, governments and others with a basic foundation in the Guiding Principles for Internal Displacement and with tools for understanding – and responding to – the protection needs of IDPs. This training programme has directly supported

my mandate by raising awareness of the normative framework for IDP protection. Over the years, IDMC's annual *Global Overview of Trends and Developments* has expanded beyond analysis of specific country and regional situations to include essays on issues important to IDPs globally, such as gender-based violence, documentation, and property issues. The Brookings-Bern Project on Internal Displacement, which I co-direct, was pleased to provide a forum for IDMC to introduce its report to the humanitarian and human rights community in Washington, DC.

IDMC is also playing an important role in the humanitarian reform initiatives underway to strengthen the protection of internally displaced people. For example, its participation in the Protection Cluster Working Group is an indication of the contributions of non-governmental organisations to humanitarian reform.

I am delighted to express my support for the Norwegian Refugee Council's Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre and its 2008 annual appeal. I hope that donors will respond generously to enable IDMC to continue to contribute to easing the pain and promoting the rights of those who are displaced within their country's borders.

*Walter Kälin*

The General Assembly,

...

20. Recognizes the relevance of the global database on internally displaced persons advocated by the Representative of the Secretary-General, and encourages the members of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee and Governments to continue to collaborate on and support this effort, including by providing relevant data on situations of internal displacement and financial resources;

(Revised draft resolution on protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons, United Nations General Assembly Third Committee, 20 November 2007)

## Introduction

In 2008 it will be ten years since the humanitarian community asked the Norwegian Refugee Council to establish a database to collect and disseminate worldwide information on internal displacement due to conflict and violence. A decade later, the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) plays a unique role within international efforts to respond to the global challenge of internal displacement, as the humanitarian system's primary source of information and analysis related to internal displacement. The online database of the world's internal displacement situations caused by armed conflict or generalised violence has also enabled IDMC to develop a unique advocacy and protection training role.

This document presents a very bold appeal to donors for the year 2008. Its contents reflect the outcomes of a thorough internal review conducted during 2007 of IDMC's activity priorities and structure. The review concluded that to have the means to meet its responsibilities towards partners – and, fundamentally, the world's 25 million conflict-induced internally displaced people (IDPs) – IDMC needs to seek significantly more funding. This will enable it to:

- Ensure that IDMC can meet its ongoing responsibilities as the principal clearing house of IDP information;
- Ensure the continuing quality of the growing IDP database as its use expands;

- Respond to growing demand for specific information in order to support better national and international responses to internal displacement crises;
- Respond to the growing number of requests for in-country training on IDP protection;
- Systematically integrate into all activities international human rights standards and mechanisms as they apply to internal displacement, and provide input to human rights review mechanisms;
- Improve its capacity to take its knowledge and expertise – and the voices of IDPs themselves – to decision-makers and the media.

This appeal indicates the coordinated and coherent steps IDMC proposes to reach this position. The pace of change may be adapted according to existing and new donors' capacities to allocate funding, but the aim is to arrive as soon as possible in the position considered necessary to fulfil the IDMC role on behalf of the world's 25 million internally displaced people.

*Paul Nesse*

*Resident Representative*

*Norwegian Refugee Council, Geneva*

*Jens-Hagen Eschenbächer*

*Acting Head of Internal Displacement*

*Monitoring Centre*

*Norwegian Refugee Council, Geneva*

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# Highlights 2008

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## **IDMC's overall objective**

To contribute to improving national and international responses to internal displacement situations by gathering, analysing and disseminating information, advocating for the rights of IDPs and providing country-based protection training.

## **Better international response**

IDMC will contribute to the continuing debate on how the international community can best respond to the crisis of conflict-induced internal displacement, notably through events to mark the tenth anniversary of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement.

## **IDP profiling**

IDMC will participate in establishing an inter-agency profiling support task force. Following its development with OCHA of guidance on IDP profiling, IDMC will start analysing profiling needs and promoting the guidance in the field.

## **Urban displacement**

As part of its focus on IDP profiling, IDMC will report in 2008 on how to identify and gather data on IDPs living in urban environments, based on three case studies conducted in 2007.

## **Housing, land and property**

IDMC will continue its work on property restitution in the informal ownership settings found in many countries affected by internal displacement, by building on three case studies commissioned in 2007.

## **New updating schedule**

IDMC will aim to update the country pages on its website on a continuous basis, based on clearer criteria. Users will find more frequently updated information on country pages, including links to external reports, news, maps and images.

## **Targeted advocacy**

IDMC will further focus advocacy activities at global, regional and country levels. The *Global Overview of Internal Displacement* will remain the first global reference. IDMC will focus on ongoing regional initiatives of the African Union and the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region. Country-level advocacy will focus on countries where IDMC believes it can have the greatest impact.

## **National protection capacities**

IDMC will extend training programmes, developing and disseminating practical protection guidance. Field-based capacities will be developed through country-based training packages to empower national pools of IDP protection trainers and groups such as national human rights institutions (NHRIs).

## **Human rights based approach**

IDMC will apply stronger human rights analysis to its monitoring and advocacy, and mainstream a structured reference to human rights more consistently into overviews, special reports, briefing papers and submissions to human rights treaty bodies.

## **IDP protection policy**

IDMC will continue to ensure the legal consistency of information and will continue to contribute to the development and the dissemination of operational guidance for national protection experts.

## **Displaced children**

IDMC will maintain a focus on the situation of displaced children in its regular reporting, its submissions to treaty bodies and its close partnership with the Watchlist on Children in Armed Conflict. It will produce a special report on displaced children in one of the advocacy priority countries.

## **Integrated communications**

IDMC will ensure more systematically that information and analysis reaches decision-makers to maximise the value of monitoring and advocacy efforts.

## **IDPs' life stories**

IDMC will continue the collection and dissemination of life stories of IDPs. The 2007 IDP Voices project in Columbia will be used for further advocacy, the second project will be implemented in Georgia, and a third developed in one further country, to make the life experiences of IDPs better known and understood through the use of innovative media.

# The continuing challenge of internal displacement

As IDMC's global IDP database enters its tenth year, the crisis of internal displacement stands near the top of the humanitarian agenda. The international community – the UN system, the Red Cross/Red Crescent family, the non-governmental sector, and donors – has responded together to address the issue. As a result of the humanitarian reform process, the humanitarian system today is better prepared to respond to internal displacement crises. Clear normative frameworks, commonly-agreed response arrangements and better funding mechanisms are in place, and there is an increased awareness of some of the complexities of the issue. Some national governments have demonstrated that they take seriously their responsibilities towards their displaced citizens. All of this represents important progress, and, taken together, has led to an improvement of responses.

But significant challenges remain, such as the effective protection of IDPs and other civilians affected by conflict, the need to find durable solutions for displaced people in post-emergency situations as a precondition to sustainable stability, and the implementation of the “cluster-based” approach to humanitarian support.

Most importantly, the international community's limited political capacity to prevent conflicts, and press governments to respect their obligations towards their citizens caught in conflict, continues to be the principal obstacle to addressing internal displacement.

## The scale and complexity of internal displacement

The publication of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement in 1998 paved the way for considerable progress in promoting international standards for the protection of IDPs. Increasingly, the Guiding Principles are seen as a practical framework for protection work, they have been incorporated into national legislation in several

countries and they have inspired regional legally-binding standard-setting initiatives. But despite the normative and institutional efforts made, the total number of IDPs has remained almost unchanged since the beginning of this decade at around 25 million.

The growing awareness of the complex nature of internal displacement, in particular of those situations that are caused by armed conflict, has raised many questions. For example, as mandates and institutional responses are geared towards traditional conflict scenarios, how can the international community ensure that situations not fitting the definition of armed conflict, such as general violence, including inter-communal and election-related violence, are adequately addressed? What are the real causes of conflicts and how should protection strategies take them into account? To what extent does environmental and climate change fuel conflicts leading to displacement, and how does it affect people's choices on whether or not to leave their homes in a conflict situation, or return later? In countries with ongoing urbanisation processes, how does one distinguish between city dwellers who have fled to avoid the effects of conflict and those who have migrated to flee poverty and lack of prospects? How can protection be provided to IDPs in urban settings?

## The need for information

Good information and sound analysis must be available and promoted if responses to internal displacement are to have more than a cosmetic, short-term effect. The underlying factors need to be understood and addressed if lasting solutions are to be found for IDPs and other victims of conflict. Solid information and both quantitative and qualitative analysis are a precondition for strategic planning and prioritisation of interventions, and for effective programming and advocacy.

“Good information and sound analysis must be available and promoted if responses to internal displacement are to have more than a cosmetic, short-term effect”

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### Global guidance

The growing understanding of the complexities and specific challenges related to internal displacement has also highlighted the need for policies and mechanisms to fill existing gaps in this field. The organisations working to protect IDPs in many countries need consistent support and guidance. Work must continue to identify gaps in the guidance available, and develop and disseminate policies and tools accordingly.

Institutional mechanisms in support of displaced people have been in flux as a result of the humanitarian reform process and the introduction of the cluster approach, with UNHCR taking on a lead role on IDP protection, camp management and shelter in complex emergency situations, both on the ground and globally. The IDP response has benefited from better leadership and more predictability, but it has yet to achieve a measurable impact on the situation of affected populations. It will take time before UNHCR and its partners fully adapt to their new cluster responsibilities and the principles underlying

the broader humanitarian reform process, including genuine partnership between UN bodies and non-governmental organisations. Implementation in the field of the new leadership, coordination and accountability arrangements must remain the top priority.

Attention must also be paid to improving response mechanisms in line with humanitarian reform principles in non-cluster countries, as the cluster approach will only be implemented in some of the countries affected by internal displacement, even if it is rolled out as envisaged in all complex emergencies. In situations of protracted displacement, which often gradually disappear from the international agenda, the lack of effective assistance to enable durable solutions for internally displaced people seriously undermines the sustainability of peace processes. The *Framework for Durable Solutions* developed by the Brookings-Bern Project on Internal Displacement is a valuable new tool for analysing these situations and identifying outstanding issues.

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#### Internally displaced father and son, Central African Republic

Many of the Central African Republic's 212,000 IDPs have been in hiding in the bush for up to two years, living in fear of attacks from government forces, rebel groups and armed bandits. (Photo: IDMC, February 2007)



### National responses

In several countries, internal displacement is a politically sensitive issue which the UN finds difficult to address with the respective governments. In these countries, non-governmental organisations may be better placed to raise IDP-related concerns and advocate on behalf of the affected populations. The potential of national bodies – authorities, national human rights institutions, and civil society – in responding to IDP situations often remains untapped, and not enough efforts are made by the international community to draw local capacities into inter-agency response mechanisms. Local actors themselves are increasingly aware of this potential role, but they often lack the knowledge and skills to become more active. Empowering and training local authorities and civil society to engage with international organisations to address internal displacement in their country is therefore crucial for a better national response.

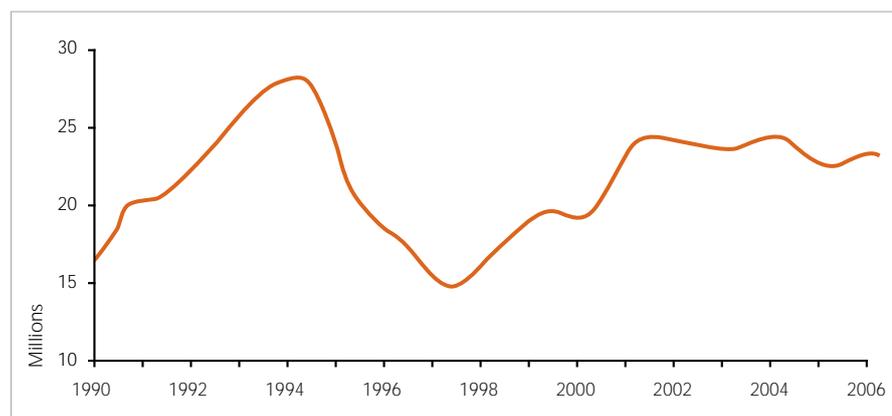
### Enduring challenges

Unresolved property issues are among the most important obstacles to durable solutions and are a potential source of renewed conflict. While some countries with formal ownership structures have developed

restitution mechanisms, most IDP return processes take place in countries where traditional forms of land ownership prevail. Effective guidance is urgently needed on dealing with the restitution of property in these informal ownership settings.

Another factor inhibiting the response to IDP situations is the frequent lack of data on internally displaced populations, even on the most basic demographic characteristics such as numbers and locations. Information on internally displaced populations is rarely broken down by sex, age or other criteria to show the diversity of the population, and so it is difficult to meet the specific needs of particular vulnerable groups such as displaced children. IDMC and OCHA have led the development of guidance on how to profile internally displaced populations, but support is now needed to help those dealing with displacement situations to apply the guidelines and obtain better data.

So progress has been made, but much remains to be done to create a measurable, lasting impact for the millions of people affected. Through the activities outlined in this Appeal IDMC will make an important contribution to ongoing efforts to improve national and international responses and address the challenges that lie ahead.



#### Estimated Internal Displacement Worldwide, 1990-2006

Since 2001, the global number of IDPs has remained almost unchanged, hovering around the 25 million mark. Neither the increase in international attention, nor state pledges to protect civilians from arbitrary displacement and other human rights violations, has resulted in a reduction of the global population.

(Sources: 1990-2000 US Committee for Refugees, 2001-2006 IDMC)

# Ensuring continuing quality and value

“As a flexible non-governmental body, with the operational support of the Norwegian Refugee Council, IDMC has gathered a unique set of IDP-related expertise”

## *Ensuring that IDMC can meet its ongoing responsibilities as the principal clearing house of IDP information*

As IDMC has established itself as a centre of IDP-related expertise, requests for its services have grown significantly. IDMC not only regularly informs global, regional and national decision-makers and the general public on trends and developments in internal displacement through its regular reporting mechanisms, but it is also frequently invited to contribute to the development of policies and resources for internal displacement professionals, and responds to a multitude of requests for information from UN bodies, donors and other humanitarian groups. IDMC is among the most active non-governmental participants in the Global Protection Cluster Working Group, where it has an active or leading role in the sub-working groups on IDP profiling, learning, and housing, land and property issues. In addition, it is faced with an ever-increasing demand for training on IDP protection, in which it has developed an unrivalled expertise.

## **Unique expertise**

As a flexible non-governmental body, with the operational support of the Norwegian Refugee Council, IDMC has gathered a unique set of IDP-related expertise through experienced and highly dedicated staff to respond to these demands and opportunities. In addition to regular country profile updates, it now regularly publishes in-depth country reports, analyses of government follow-up to the recommendations made by the Representative of the UN Secretary-General on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons (the RSG on IDPs), submissions to UN human rights treaty bodies, and the (now weekly) electronic news alert service. IDMC has also taken the lead or contributed to inter-agency publications such as the IDP Profiling Guidance and the IDP Protection Handbook.

IDMC has so far succeeded in striking the difficult balance between reliably providing information on all internal displacement situations worldwide, and using this information ourselves to advocate for the rights of internally displaced people. As a result, however, the office's resources, internal structures and staff, have been significantly overstretched over the past years.

### IDMC's Publishing Output 2006-2007

	2006	2007 (projected)
Regular updates	30	33
Special country reports	4	5
Other major publications	7	5*
UN human rights body submissions	4	10
News Alerts	20	31

\* not including contribution to interagency publications such as the IDP Protection Handbook or the Housing, Land and Property Handbook

### A new structure

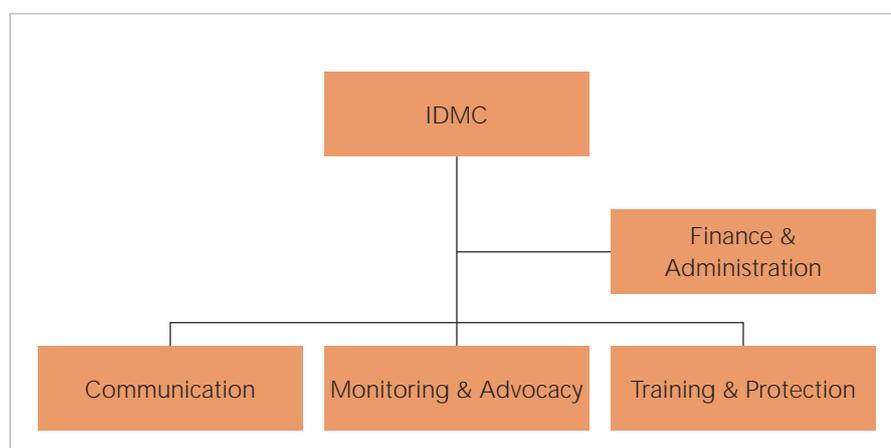
The internal review conducted in 2007 clearly showed that more resources (including new staff positions) and a modified organisational structure are necessary to enable IDMC to continue to fulfil the three elements of its role, namely the gathering and analysis of information, presentation and promotion of that information for the maximum benefit of partners and decision-makers, and promotion of international standards and protection knowledge through capacity building programmes in countries affected by internal displacement.

This new structure will enable better decision-making processes to ensure the continuing quality, appropriateness and value of IDMC's work in the face of the more complex and ambitious programme needed to meet the ever more numerous requests for services.

IDMC is confident that through these changes – enhanced information quality and relevance, greater focus on priority areas and synergies, and improved structure and staffing – it will be well prepared to respond to opportunities and growing demand in a professional, timely and effective way.

IDMC will continue to work closely with partners at the inter-agency level and bilaterally, including UNHCR, the the RSG on IDPs, and OCHA's Displacement and Protection Support Section. NRC country offices, many of which now have Protection and Advocacy Advisers, also represent valuable partners for IDMC on the ground.

IDMC is also planning with key partners high-level activities to mark the ten-year anniversary of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement.



### The new IDMC structure

This new structure will help to ensure the continuing quality, appropriateness and value of IDMC's work in the face of the more complex and ambitious programme needed to meet the ever more numerous requests for services.

# The IDP database

"A number of improvements will be introduced during 2008 to further enhance the relevance, timeliness and accessibility of information made available on this expanding website."

## *Ensuring the continuing quality of the growing IDP database as its use expands*

### **Information for monitoring and advocacy**

In 2008, IDMC will work to strengthen its core function as the international humanitarian system's principal provider of IDP-related information and analysis. At the same time, it will continue to advocate for durable solutions to situations of internal displacement at the global and regional levels and in a number of selected priority countries.

Greater emphasis will be put on activities improving the information produced and creating synergies between the different ways in which IDMC and others use it. While monitoring and advocacy will more explicitly and systematically reflect a rights-based approach, IDMC will continue to focus on two thematic areas where it has acquired significant expertise:

- IDPs in urban settings;
- housing, land and property issues, in particular property restitution in informal ownership settings.

Through the IDP database, IDMC will continue to provide regularly updated information and analysis covering every country affected by conflict-related internal displacement worldwide. A number of improvements will be introduced during 2008 to further enhance the relevance,

timeliness and accessibility of information made available on this expanding website. These will include:

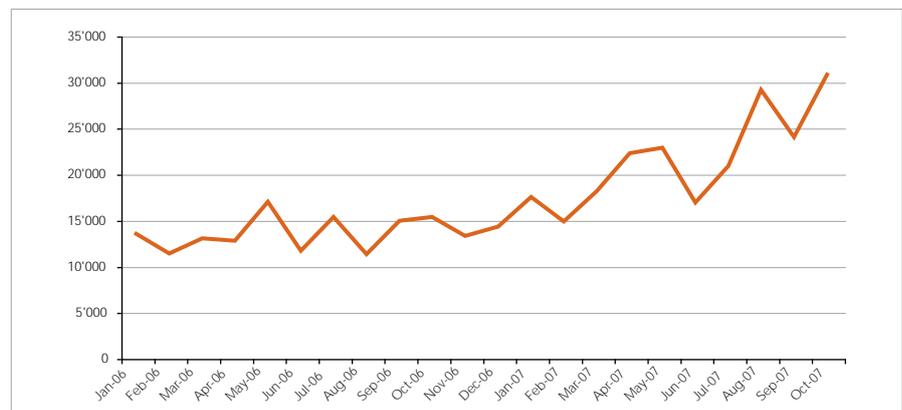
### **New updating schedule for country pages**

A new updating schedule will be gradually phased in, based on more clearly defined criteria determining the frequency of country profile updates. Additional resources will be necessary to implement the new updating schedule which will significantly improve the timeliness of IDMC's information service.

- Profiles covering large-scale internal displacement crises in ongoing conflicts which cause massive humanitarian needs and human rights violations will be updated every six months. In terms of monitoring, these countries will be considered as the top priority.
- For more stable IDP situations where conflict has largely subsided, but where episodes of violence and significant humanitarian needs continue, updates will be available every 12 months.
- A third group of IDP situations – mostly protracted situations where little change happens – will be covered with updates every 18 months.
- Internal displacement situations with very small numbers of IDPs, where no or very little new information is available, will remain on IDMC's watch list, but the related profiles will no longer be updated on a regular basis.

## **Demand for IDMC materials, 2006-2007**

The monthly number of documents downloaded from the website [www.internal-displacement.org](http://www.internal-displacement.org) doubled between January 2006 and October 2007. The number of site visits also increased significantly.



IDMC will aim to update the country pages on its website on a continuous basis. These pages provide access not only to the database entries for the respective country, but also to a wide range of information including links to external reports, news, maps and images. As a result, users will find more frequently updated information on country pages.

### Clearer criteria for the scope of monitoring

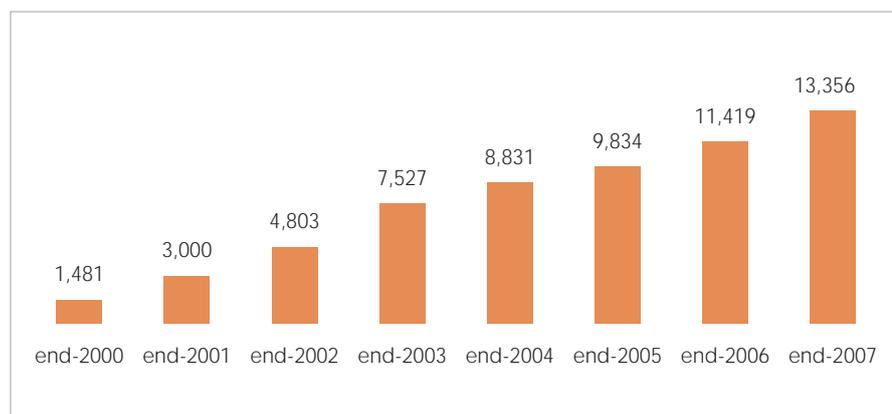
IDMC has broadly focused its monitoring on situations of internal displacement caused by conflict. However, it also covers IDP situations resulting from different forms of violence which may not fall under the definition of conflict, such as inter-communal violence, election-related and other politically motivated violence, or large-scale eviction campaigns. In addition, as understanding of internal displacement has evolved, IDMC has increasingly taken non-conflict causes of displacement into account in its analysis, in particular with regard to the impact of climate change and development programmes on the dynamics of conflicts and displacement. In 2008, in consultation with its main stakeholders, IDMC will work on a clearer definition of the types of displacement situations that it will cover, and implement other recommendations included in a study on the issue commissioned in 2007.

### Progress to durable solutions

The *Framework for Durable Solutions* developed by the Brooking-Bern Project on Internal Displacement will be used as a reference to better monitor and analyse situations where IDPs are in the process of returning or finding other durable solutions. The *Framework*, which is based on the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, was tested in 2007 to analyse the outstanding issues related to the internal displacement situations in Angola and in Indonesia. It is expected that its use will enhance IDMC's capacity to identify more systematically issues remaining to be addressed in situations where displacement is generally considered to have come to an end.

### IDP figures

As part of its function as the main provider of IDP information, IDMC systematically collects and makes available IDP numbers. As the determination of the size of an IDP population is often controversial and politically sensitive, IDMC is well-placed as a non-governmental institution to play this role. In 2008, there will be greater capacity to analyse IDP numbers, identify gaps and strategies where better IDP data is needed, and provide support to inter-agency country teams on the ground to conduct surveys in line with the inter-agency IDP Profiling Guidance developed with partners in 2006 and 2007.



### Documents available on the IDP database, 2000-2007

These figures do not include archived documents

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# Targeted advocacy

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“Based on the information and analysis included in the IDP database, IDMC is well placed to advocate globally on the issue of internal displacement.”

## *Responding to growing demand for specific information in order to support better national and international responses to internal displacement crises*

In 2008, IDMC will further focus its advocacy activities on specific issues, countries and themes, based on a thorough revision of its 2007 strategy. It will prioritise advocacy activities that are closely linked to monitoring work, and that complement training, protection and civil society activities.

### **Global advocacy**

Based on the information and analysis included in the IDP database, IDMC is well placed to advocate globally on the issue of internal displacement. It will, as every year, produce and promote the *Global Overview of Internal Displacement*, the first reference summary of internal displacement trends.

IDMC will also continue to actively participate in the global debate on forced migration, highlighting the specific protection needs of conflict-induced IDPs. IDMC will use the Global Protection Cluster Working Group and other global forums to advocate for prompt and systematic responses to situations of internal displacement. It will continue to contribute to standard-setting initiatives in areas where it has acquired particular expertise, such as IDP profiling and urban displacement.

### **Regional advocacy**

IDMC will support ongoing initiatives by the African Union and the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region to enhance the protection of IDPs through the development of legally-binding regional instruments. Monitoring will continue of the drafting of the African Union's IDP Convention, and IDMC will launch a user guide on the newly developed Great Lakes Pact and its IDP-related protocols, following the 2007 Nairobi workshop organised with the International Refugee Rights Initiative (IRRI) for civil society groups from the participating states.

In Europe, IDMC will continue to target policy-makers on internal displacement within the European Union, and strengthen cooperation with the Council of Europe, including the office of the Commissioner on Human Rights and relevant committees of the Parliamentary Assembly.

### **Priority countries**

Country-level advocacy will in 2008 focus on a limited number of priority countries, where IDMC believes it can have the greatest impact in improving responses to IDP situations. Advocacy in priority countries will be based on fact-finding missions, special country reports, and briefing papers. IDMC will continue to work with partners and networks to promote advocacy messages derived from its monitoring of the national situation and its thematic expertise.

IDMC will continue to support the mandate of the UN Representative on the Human Rights of IDPs, by monitoring and reporting on the implementation of his recommendations following country visits. For 2008, in partnership with local civil society organisations, it plans to publish reviews for Côte d'Ivoire and Georgia.

### **Briefings to UN partners**

As part of efforts to adopt a more human-rights-based approach in monitoring and advocacy work, IDMC started in 2007 more systematically to submit briefing papers to UN treaty bodies including the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on the Rights of the Child, and the Committee on Social, Cultural and Economic Rights. In 2008, submissions to treaty bodies will aim to follow the treaty bodies' reporting cycles and the new Universal Periodic Review procedure to draw attention to the rights of IDP.

In addition to its regular information services, IDMC will continue to stand ready to provide tailor-made briefings for partners, including the UN Representative on the Human Rights of IDPs, the Emergency Relief Coordinator and others.

## Increasing national protection capacities

### *Responding to growing demand for in-country training on IDP protection*

The protection of IDPs has received considerable attention in recent years, in terms of research, advocacy, policy and standards development, as well as institutional arrangements at the global level and in the field. It is the responsibility of national authorities with the collective support of the international humanitarian community, but national and local actors remain largely excluded from recent efforts to develop protection capacities on the ground (see the box). Authorities and civil society actors are still not fully considered as protection partners by international protection cluster actors.

The more systematic deployment of protection experts in countries of displacement (in particular thanks to the cluster policy) has highlighted the need to develop operational and practical protection guidance, and disseminate and explain these tools for the use of field practitioners.

In 2008, IDMC will continue and extend activities to close these gaps, through its training programme, and through the development of much needed tools and materials providing practical protection guidance in the field.

### **Country training programmes**

IDMC's country-based training packages include a series of components, which combine to generate a wide and sustainable contribution to the strengthened protection of IDPs. IDMC courses will help participants coordinate protection efforts through protection working groups or better partnership with existing international structures. They will be better placed to contribute to activities such as monitoring, policy development and advocacy.

Appointment of a further IDP protection trainer is planned to enable IDMC to deliver country programmes in two additional countries, enabling a real improvement in that country's capacity to respond to internal displacement.

### **The need to support national/local authorities and NGOs: key findings of UNHCR's 2007 real time evaluations**

**Chad:** "There is clearly a need for capacity building through training both at the national and field levels. This targeting should be for all stakeholders including the local and traditional authorities on IDP protection framework, the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, and more specifically on the Cluster Approach."

**Uganda:** "Greater efforts are required on the part of the humanitarian community to ensure the engagement of national and local actors in countries where the Cluster Approach is activated."

**Liberia:** "Whilst expressing appreciation for the work of UNHCR [...] and welcoming the opportunity to participate in the Protection Core Group, [national human rights NGOs] nonetheless felt that their capacity to contribute effectively was hampered by a lack of resources and training [...]."

**DRC:** "Efforts should be made to build the capacity of national NGOs and other civil society actors on protection issues."

**Analysis of Findings:** "Additional guidance is also required on how best to engage with national stakeholders, such as local NGOs, human rights commissions and other civil society actors [...] in order to support the restoration of national protection capacity [...]."

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### Workshops on the protection of IDPs

IDMC's training and protection activities aim to ensure that national authorities, civil society organisations and human rights institutions work in partnership with each other and international actors to promote and protect the human rights of IDPs in all phases of displacement and to foster conditions for their voluntary return or resettlement which respect international protection standards.

Workshops on the protection of IDPs review key concepts and tools relating to the protection of IDPs, and help participants to apply them to the displacement crisis in their country. At the end of the workshops, participants are able to identify key protection concerns affecting IDPs, with reference to IDPs' rights as restated in the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement. The training also reviews the actors in charge of the protection of IDPs, and available capacities to address the protection gaps.

The workshops target national and local authority staff, NGOs and other civil

society actors, security and military personnel, and representatives of displaced communities. IDMC develops these training projects with partners in the country including UNHCR and OCHA, as well as NGOs including NRC.

### Building capacities by training of trainers

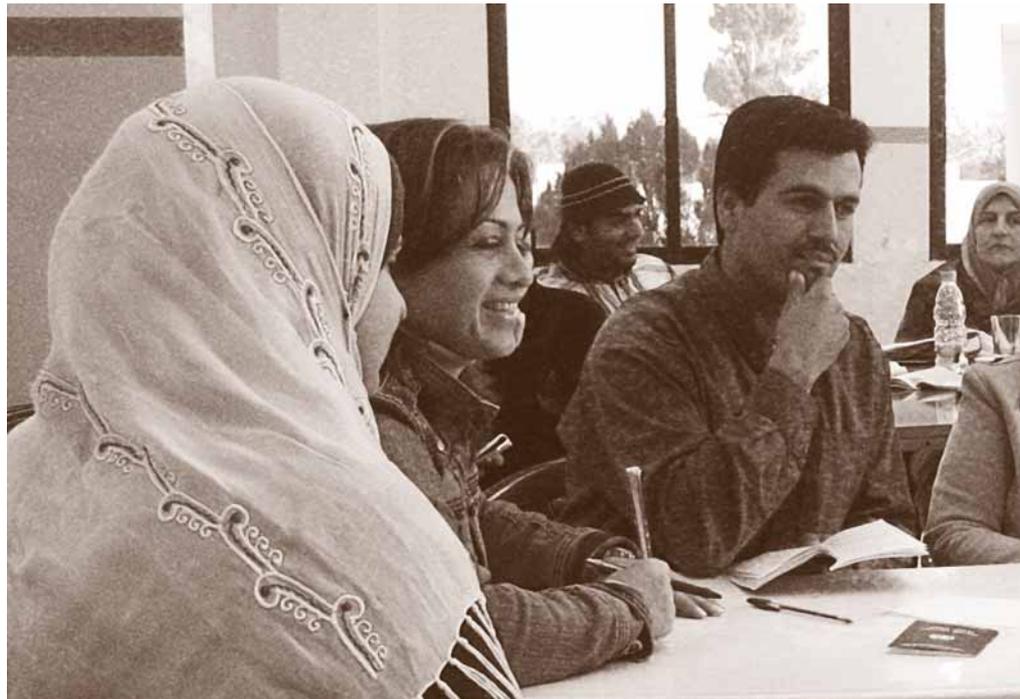
IDMC supports the development of national pools of trainers on the protection of IDPs among relevant target groups, in particular national and local authorities, civil society actors, as well as displaced and local communities. This component aims to develop in-country capacity through training-of-trainers workshops for organisations planning to conduct their training workshops on the protection of IDPs. In training-of-trainers projects in Turkey, Nepal and Côte d'Ivoire, IDMC has developed a proven package for future trainers on IDP protection. These courses are delivered in collaboration with partner organisations in the country, such as NRC or other protection NGOs.

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#### An IDMC training workshop in Tyre, Lebanon

IDMC's country-based training packages include a series of events, which combine to generate a sustainable contribution to the strengthened protection of IDPs. This workshop encouraged local providers of IDP assistance to take a more active part in the UNHCR-led protection working group for South Lebanon.

(Photo: IDMC, December 2006)



### National human rights institutions in Africa

IDMC will increasingly target national human rights institutions (NHRIs) in Africa. In continuation of the training project developed for NHRIs in Asia in 2006, IDMC will support the Brookings-Bern Project to enhance the capacity of African NHRIs to contribute to the protection of IDPs in their countries. IDMC will join the assessment team which will review the capacity and interest of selected NHRIs to develop a response to internal displacement and the related protection concerns, and will plan training workshops according to needs.

### Focus on strategic countries and regional issues

IDMC will aim to focus on particular countries by combining these training components into integrated country training projects mobilising national authorities, civil society organisations, and (in Africa) NHRIs. The simultaneous targeting of these actors should facilitate a synergy of protection

initiatives and enable a real improvement in the country's response to its internal displacement situation.

In Africa, the training activities with these stakeholders will also strengthen IDMC's capacity to advocate for the development and the promotion of regional legal instruments on displacement, such as the draft African Union protocol on the protection of IDPs, and the two protocols of the Great Lakes security pact, on the protection and assistance to IDPs, and property rights of returning people.

IDMC training enables participants to strengthen the coordination of protection efforts, for example by creating protection working groups or reinforcing their partnership with existing international protection mechanisms. The training also leads them to contribute to key protection activities, such as monitoring, policy development and advocacy, and to proactively disseminate international standards such as the Guiding Principles, thereby facilitating and enhancing other local advocacy efforts on behalf of IDPs.



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# Shaping protection policy

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“Ensuring a structured reference to human rights in reports, briefing papers and submissions to human rights treaty bodies should reinforce the value of IDMC’s monitoring work.”

## *Systematically integrate into all activities international human rights standards as they apply to internal displacement*

IDMC will continue to reinforce its capacity to ensure the legal consistency of its advocacy activities. An internal survey of advocacy in 2007 showed the need to apply a stronger human rights analytical framework to monitoring and advocacy work, and mainstream a structured reference to human rights more consistently into country overviews, special reports, briefing papers and submissions to human rights treaty bodies. This should in turn reinforce the value of monitoring work to mandated actors. IDMC will appoint a legal assistant who will review its advocacy strategies and output through a human rights lens, and coach country analysts carrying out monitoring and preparing advocacy documents.

## **Policy and guidance development**

IDMC will continue to contribute to the development and the dissemination of ope-

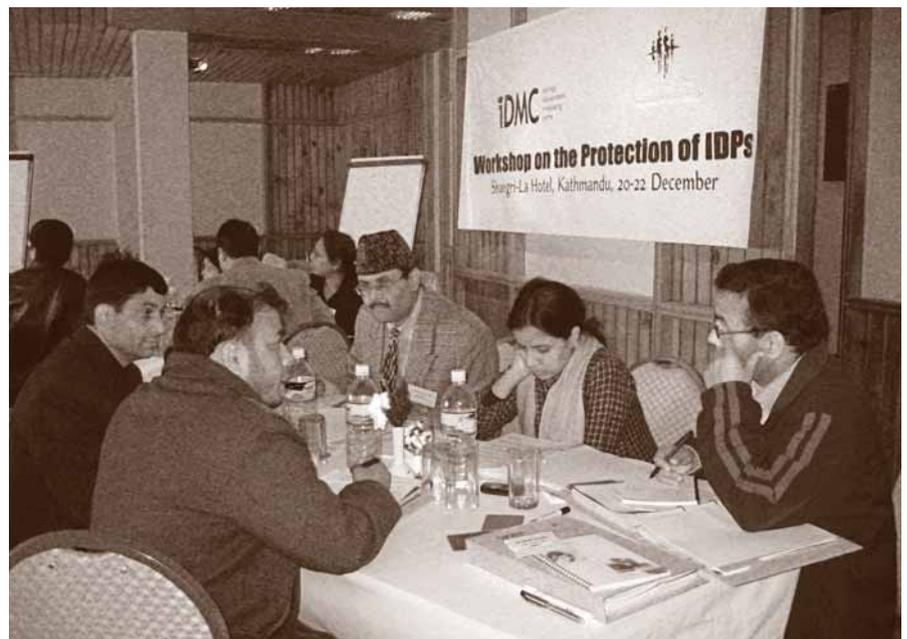
ration guidance to help national protection experts address protection challenges in compliance with inter-agency policy. It will monitor the development of global and regional standards, policies and guidance materials on internal displacement, for example through the consultations led by the African Union on the protocol on IDPs with the view to its adoption at the AU summit in 2008.

IDMC will continue to contribute to the work of the Protection Cluster Working Group and the thematic sub-clusters, and support the dissemination of the inter-agency IDP protection handbook, to which it contributed sections on protection activities. It will also remain alert to demand among field-based protection actors for more guidance and tools to help them address protection challenges they face on the ground, and will steer the response of the global PCWG. It will lead the development of policy in areas of particular expertise such as land, housing and property, end of displacement and durable solutions, women and children, monitoring and training.

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## **Workshop for national protection experts, Nepal**

These meetings with NGOs and government representatives aim to improve national responses through enabling a common understanding of international protection standards, policies and operational guidelines. (Source: IDMC, December 2006)



# Getting the message across

## Improve capacity to take knowledge and expertise – and the voices of IDPs themselves – to decision-makers and the media

The 2007 review of processes and priorities has led to the creation of a dedicated communications department. This new department will help IDMC reach current and potential audiences, and ensure that the knowledge gained through monitoring activities and country-specific and protection expertise has an impact on the lives of IDPs. Through this department IDMC aims to improve the quality and coherence of communications and marketing efforts, and mobilise financial and political support where it is most needed to ensure that IDPs' situations, rights and needs are understood.

In 2008, the communications department will develop and begin to implement an integrated communication and marketing strategy for IDMC, to extend the reach and use of existing and new websites, enhance the publishing and particularly distribution of reports, and generally promote more systematically its messages on internal displacement, whether directly to decision makers or indirectly through media work.

IDMC will continue to make the voices of IDPs heard through the collection and dissemination of life stories, working with

external communications experts such as Panos London to empower IDPs to articulate their concerns and solutions, and provide policy makers, international donors and humanitarian workers with first-hand experiences that will contribute to the shaping of IDP programmes and policies.

## Review of web use

During 2008, the IDMC will continue its dialogue with the database's main user groups and key partners to ensure that their information needs are met. During 2007, an online survey and a website usability study provided positive feedback and allowed for additional fine-tuning of the website to further improve access to IDP information. It was also recognised that it is important to keep the dialogue with users ongoing in the future, but also that more information needed to be gathered on their preferences with regards to the format of the database. IDMC plans to conduct this assessment during the first half of 2008.

## Civil society network

Through IDMC's internal organisational review process of its activities it was decided not to invest in further developing the IDP network. Some of the other activities developed under the civil society project have been transferred to the Norwegian Refugee Council field operations.



## IDMC online

The website of the IDP database, [www.internal-displacement.org](http://www.internal-displacement.org), will continue to be developed to meet the needs of users. The new site [www.idpvoices.org](http://www.idpvoices.org) communicates the life stories of IDPs, and links their experiences to international human rights and protection standards.

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### IDP Voices Project

In 2008, IDMC will continue the collection and dissemination of direct voices of internally displaced people to raise awareness of internal displacement and to deepen the understanding of its impact. The life stories collected through this project add to the information and analysis included in the global IDP database and thus complement monitoring and advocacy activities. IDMC will disseminate the stories and related material through the website [www.idpvoices.org](http://www.idpvoices.org).

The method used to collect life stories empowers NGOs and at the same time provides a space for internally displaced people to speak out on issues which concern them, rather than having their priorities assessed by others. Through recorded interviews, IDPs are given a space to communicate their personal experiences and the impact of internal displacement.

In 2008, IDMC will complete activities started in 2007, by continuing to disseminate the life stories of displaced Colombians gathered in the first IDP Voices project. IDMC is currently working with partners on a second IDP Voices project in Georgia. In 2008, 30 life stories will be published in

English, Russian and Georgian, and used in discussions with decision-makers.

IDMC will also develop one further project during 2008. Use of media such as radio and live performance will be explored, to enhance the impact of the testimonies and engage the involved IDPs further. Local and international advocacy using output publications will include round tables and seminars, and will possibly involve the participation of IDPs themselves. This project will be developed jointly with Panos London and both organisations will raise funds to meet project costs.

IDMC will furthermore continue to strengthen its cooperation with civil society organisations and act as a vocal advocate for IDP voices to be heard through collection and dissemination of life stories in other priority countries. A series of meetings will be developed between 2008 and 2009 for those involved in responding to internal displacement to share experiences on how testimonies can support their work and collaboration. The focus will be on methodology, consultation with and participation of IDPs in planning of programmes, and the use of testimonies in advocacy work.

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#### Compiling IDPs' life stories

"We might tell ourselves we're giving a voice to the voiceless and dispossessed, but all too often we're actually hijacking their voice to convey messages that we've already decided upon. The one thing we're not really doing is listening. An excellent new website looks like it could put some of this right. IDP Voices lets people who have been uprooted within their own country's borders tell their life stories, in their own words." *(Reuters AlertNet, 28 June 2007)*



## Financial requirements

The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre is a non-profit body based in Geneva, run by a highly dedicated team of professionals. IDMC is entirely reliant on external funding for carrying out its activities and strives to maintain a diverse funding base to preserve its independence, credibility and balanced economy. IDMC also seeks to deepen collaboration with donors through dialogue and exchange on policy issues.

Against the background of constant changes in the international response mechanisms, the role of IDMC has become more and more important and the organisation needs to produce more outputs and to be more present to ensure that IDP issues are heard and that their rights are respected. In order to respond to this increasing demand, the organisation has identified the need to strengthen its internal resources and structure.

In light of these changes IDMC has adopted a very ambitious plan of activities for 2008 and as a consequence increased its budget substantially. The budget for 2008 amounts to a total of \$3,488,000.

The substantial increase compared to 2007 reflects the commitment of IDMC to move a step forward to increase its outputs, ensure the quality of its information and advocacy, enhance the impact of protection tools and guidance, widen communication and strengthen its internal resources to ensure long-term sustainability and flexibility in the face of evolving demand.

IDMC plans will be implemented gradually according to the capacity of existing donors and new donors to respond to these new challenges. Every financial contribution will help the IDMC to continue its

work for the world's internally displaced people. IDMC therefore welcomes contributions of any size, for its general budget as well as for specific activities, and appreciates all efforts from its donors to provide multi-year funding, as it increases the organisations economical stability and planning capacity.

### Donor visibility and reporting

This Appeal proposes measured growth in response to increasing requests for services. The initiatives will be implemented in sequence, as funding is secured. A mid-year budget review will ensure the continued appropriateness of our plan.

IDMC acknowledges financial contributions and thus ensures donor visibility in its publications and in the IDP database which includes a full list of donors and direct links to their websites.

Donors are continuously informed about plans and activities, through a quarterly online donor update as well as the annual Activity Report comprising the audited financial statement issued in March. Apart from bilateral conversations, general donor meetings are held once to twice a year to inform all stakeholders on IDMC's plans and developments.

IDMC uses a Logical Framework approach defining the goals, expected impact, and performance indicators.

### More information:

For more information on this Appeal, please contact Ms. Véronique de Crouy, External Relations Officer,  
Phone: +41-22-795 07 33  
E-mail: [veronique.decrouy@nrc.ch](mailto:veronique.decrouy@nrc.ch).

### IDMC bank details:

Bank:	UBS SA Agence Petit-Saconnex 1209 Geneva – Switzerland
Account name:	Norwegian Refugee Council
Account No.:	240-458642.27 R
IBAN:	CH69 0024 024045864227 R
Swift code (BIC):	UBSWCHZH 80A

# IDMC budget 2008

EXPENSES (In US\$, exchange rate CHF/US\$ = 1,17)	IDMC Appeal 2008
<b>Monitoring and Advocacy Department</b>	
Staff costs (general monitoring and advocacy activities) <i>Head of IDMC, Head of Monitoring and Advocacy, Profiling Advisor, 12 Country Analysts</i>	1,212,000
Additional reports & advocacy activities	
Report on displaced children	20,000
Housing, Land & Property (HLP) study follow-up	10,000
Launch of guide on Great Lakes IDP Protocols	25,000
Chechnya Brussels event	5,000
Non-conflict study follow-up	42,000
UN IDP Representative recommendations follow-up reports	
Georgia follow-up report	7,000
Cote d'Ivoire follow-up report	29,000
IDP profiling	
Support to IDP profiling	30,000
Urban displacement launch	21,000
In-country data collection and advocacy	150,000
Global overview report	22,000
Support functions (60% of the total support functions)*	315,000
<b>Total Monitoring and Advocacy</b>	<b>1,888,000</b>
<b>Protection and Training Department</b>	
Staff costs <i>Head of Training and Protection, Senior Protection and Training Officer, Training Officer, Protection and Legal Assistant</i>	311,000
Training & Protection activities	
Four in-depth country training projects, comprising for each country: <i>1 IDP protection workshop and 1 Training-of-Trainer workshop</i>	120,000
Two training projects with NHRI's in Africa, comprising for each: <i>1 assessment mission and 1 IDP Protection workshop</i>	30,000
Other training projects (five workshops)	50,000
Evaluation of the training activities	25,000
International & regional conferences and forums on protection, guidance development	10,000
Support functions (16% of the support functions)*	84,000
<b>Total Protection and Training</b>	<b>630,000</b>

### Communications Department

Staff costs: <i>Head of Communications, IDP Voices Project Manager, External Relations Officer, Editor and Publications Manager, Webmaster, Database Assistant</i>	412,000
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IDPs Voices Project	
Georgia mission/book production and distribution	32,000
Colombia IDP presentation in North America	21,000
New IDP Voices Project development	60,000
Publication/translation/dissemination	60,000
Lessons learnt and methodology development	26,000
Database format review	15,000
Appeal & Activity Report	16,000
Other publication and translation costs	27,000
IT hardware and software	27,000
IT maintenance/web hosting	136,000
Misc. expenses	6,000
Support functions (24% of the support functions)*	126,000
<b>Total Communications</b>	<b>964,000</b>
Audit charges	6,000
<b>Total IDMC Budget 2008</b>	<b>3,488,000</b>

### Estimated Appeal for 2009

<b>Total IDMC Budget 2009</b>	<b>3,900,000</b>
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(An increase of approximately ten per cent, which takes into account new activities, full-year salaries, inflation and social cost adjustments)

#### \* Breakdown of support costs

The budgets shown above for each department include a share of the overall support costs for IDMC. These include:

Support staff: <i>Head of Administration, Special Assistant, Finance Officer, Administrative Assistant</i>	325,000
Organisational/staff development	25,000
Travel expenses	4,000
Office equipment, furniture, repairs	10,000
Office rent and charges	141,000
Office supplies/mailling/printing/miscellaneous	20,000
<b>Total support function</b>	<b>525,000</b>

# Thanks to our donors in 2007

## Governments and governmental development agencies

Country	Institution	Contribution in US\$
Australia	AusAID	270,098
Canada	DFAIT	100,587 83,400 (Great Lakes Project)
Denmark	MFA	135,000
Luxembourg	MFA	50,200
Netherlands	MFA	120,000
Norway	MFA	334,896 85,000 (Cluster Appeal)
South Africa	MFA	7,000
Sweden	SIDA	212,500
Switzerland	MFA	82,950
United Kingdom	DFID	495,000
USA	USAID	214,285

## International organisations and foundations

OCHA	10,000
Stichting Vluchteling (Netherlands)	67,000
Tides Foundation (USA)	50,000
UNHCR	10,000

### **IDMC: indispensable link to accurate humanitarian assistance**

"Internal displacement is one of the core challenges in the area of humanitarian assistance. This is the reason why the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs supports IDMC's activities.

Our support for the monitoring of internal displacement aims to improve actions by humanitarian actors in response to the needs of internally displaced people. Availability of key information and analysis on displacement offers an indispensable contribution to rapid and targeted response to alleviate suffering. Furthermore, the work done to increase public awareness is needed and appreciated.

Considering the large and increasing number of internally displaced people, the Netherlands strongly welcomes IDMC's work on monitoring and sees IDMC as a reliable partner."

*Permanent Mission of the Netherlands  
at the United Nations and other  
international organisations in Geneva*