

Appeal 2011



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The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre

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

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

IDMC's main activities include:

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

Cover photo: Internally displaced people in Nangarhar, Afghanistan, who cannot return to their home in Kunar Province because of insecurity. *(Photo: NRC/Christian Jepsen, August 2010)*

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Foreword

By the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons

I am privileged to have the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre of the Norwegian Refugee Council as an essential partner to the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of IDPs. IDMC has collaborated very closely with the two previous holders of the special procedures mandate on IDPs, in particular through the provision of information and analysis on the situation of IDPs, cooperation on capacity-building activities and its contribution to the development of new tools and guidance on the protection of IDPs. This collaboration retains all its value and relevance in the work the Human Rights Council mandated me to carry out for the next three years in September 2010.

My priorities for the initial part of my mandate include the strengthening of the normative framework for the protection of IDPs. The adoption of the Convention for the Protection and Assistance of IDPs in Africa (the Kampala Convention) by the African Union in October 2009 is a remarkable achievement which I intend to support. I therefore welcome IDMC's engagement in support of the ratification and implementation of the Kampala Convention, and its effective cooperation with my mandate on this matter.

The Human Rights Council specifically tasked me with promoting the protection of the human rights of IDPs in the context of natural disasters. Mutual sharing of knowledge among all stakeholders is essential to strengthen the response to the human rights challenges posed by disaster-induced displacement. IDMC has already produced unique information on the estimated scale of internal displacement caused by natural disasters. I trust that its research will further contribute to the understanding of this matter.

I intend to devote particular attention to displaced women and IDPs living outside camps. I support IDMC's work to promote a better and more systematic collection of core data on IDPs at the country level, disaggregated by age, sex and location, which will improve responses to the needs of displaced people. IDMC also carries out valuable advocacy work through treaty bodies such as the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Committee on the Rights of the Child. My work on IDPs outside camps will also benefit from the research undertaken by IDMC on IDPs living in urban areas.

IDMC's work is indispensable to keep the protection of IDPs on the agenda of international institutions and national stakeholders. It acts as an important advocate for IDPs' rights by providing accessible information and analysis on global and country-specific situations of internal displacement to all relevant stakeholders, including my mandate. IDMC's activities to strengthen capacities in countries with displaced populations also contribute to improving the response to the protection needs of IDPs from national and local authorities, civil society organisations and national human rights institutions.

I will seek to continue the close cooperation which my predecessors had with IDMC, and call on its donors to support its important work which contributes to improving responses to the needs and rights of those who are displaced within their country's borders.

Chaloka Beyani

Summary of priorities for 2011

Objective 1

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

What's new?

- Increased support for the ratification and implementation of the Kampala Convention
- Piloting of training modules on the IASC Framework for Durable Solutions

Monitoring and advocacy

Strategic objectives and activities

- To provide baseline information on internal displacement situations in at least 55 countries
- To make in-depth analysis and recommendations for selected countries available online
- To advocate on 12 situations of internal displacement
- To publish the Global Overview, IDMC's annual review of trends and developments

Expected outcomes

- Governments are influenced to meet their responsibilities towards IDPs
- Governments, UN country teams and NGOs are influenced to make timely and appropriate decisions in the interest of IDPs

What's new?

Advocacy for the protection of IDPs in situations involving non-state armed groups

Strengthening in-country capacities to protect IDPs

Strategic objectives and activities

- To run 15 training workshops on IDP protection, including six workshops to promote the Kampala Convention

Expected outcomes

- Government and civil society organisations (CSOs) are better prepared to protect IDPs in their country
- African Union (AU) countries and institutions adopt strategies to promote the Kampala Convention

Objective 2

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

Ensuring that IDPs' specific needs are identified

Strategic objectives and activities

- To support the collection of disaggregated data on IDPs
- To influence policies and responses to internal displacement which take into account differing needs and risks based on age, gender and diversity
- To understand the needs and risks of IDPs in urban contexts

Expected outcomes

- Disaggregated data on IDPs is collected systematically by governments and UN country teams
- Governments, UN country teams and NGOs are influenced to address the specific needs of internally displaced children, pastoralists and other vulnerable groups
- A gender lens becomes an integral part of policies developed on internal displacement
- Humanitarian organisations improve their responses to internal displacement in urban settings

What's new?

- Disaggregated data collected in three countries
- Urban case studies in Kabul and Monrovia

Supporting durable solutions

Strategic objectives and activities

- To increase understanding of local integration as a settlement option for IDPs in protracted situations of displacement
- To encourage stakeholders to consider all durable solutions, not just return
- To make recommendations on how to address housing, land and property (HLP) disputes in informal tenure settings

Expected outcomes

- Governments consider local integration as a solution for IDPs
- Support is given to IDPs' settlement choices
- Governments, UN country teams and NGOs strengthen their capacity to address HLP issues

What's new?

Expert seminar on protracted displacement promoting local integration as a durable solution

Objective 3

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

Populations displaced by natural disasters

Strategic objectives and activities

- To provide figures and analysis on people displaced by sudden-onset natural disasters in 2009 and 2010
- To develop stronger methodologies and data for global monitoring

Expected outcomes

- Governments and IASC are more

aware of the global scale of displacement caused by sudden-onset natural disasters and trends relating to it, including protection issues

What's new?

- Increasing understanding of disaster-induced displacement
- Enhanced collaboration with strategic partners at global, regional and national levels
- Three case studies on the nature of displacement and protection gaps

Objective 4

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

Raising awareness of internal displacement

Strategic objectives and activities

- To improve the IDMC website's user-friendliness and the timeliness of information
- To provide better access to information for non-English speaking stakeholders
- To improve communication through news media

Expected outcomes

- Web users have quick and easy access to content, including in languages other than English
- A wide range of news media worldwide use IDMC as a source of information on internal displacement

What's new?

Proactive engagement with media on selected topics

Budget and human resources

A team of 32 professionals will ensure that IDMC meets the objectives set out in this Appeal. The following new positions are planned for 2011: a full-time urban displacement advisor, natural disaster researcher and finance and human resources manager; and a part-time trainer and part-time media officer.

The budget is based on an annual average exchange rate of 1 CHF = 1

US\$. Staff costs represent approximately 75 per cent of IDMC's budget. As a result, variations in exchange rates have a significant impact on IDMC's budget. In 2011, an additional \$200,000 is required compared to 2010 to cover these variations. The remaining \$490,000 of additional requirements are to cover the costs of extra human resources to strengthen the current structure (\$100,000), and to cover the costs of additional activities (\$390,000).

	Total costs (US\$)	Costs requested in 2010	Increase from 2010 to 2011
Monitoring and advocacy	1,550,000	1,440,000	110,000
In-country capacity strengthening	570,000	460,000	110,000
Thematic expertise (HLP; urban displacement; age, gender and diversity; durable solutions)	530,000	400,000	130,000
Disaster-induced displacement	370,000	230,000	140,000
Communications	550,000	500,000	50,000
Finance and administration	660,000	510,000	150,000
Total budget	4,230,000	3,540,000	690,000

Responding to the challenges of internal displacement

As of the end of 2010, some 27.5 million people worldwide were living in situations of internal displacement as a result of conflict or human rights violations. This was the highest number of IDPs recorded since 1994, and many of these IDPs continued to be subjected to violence and other human rights violations during their displacement.

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

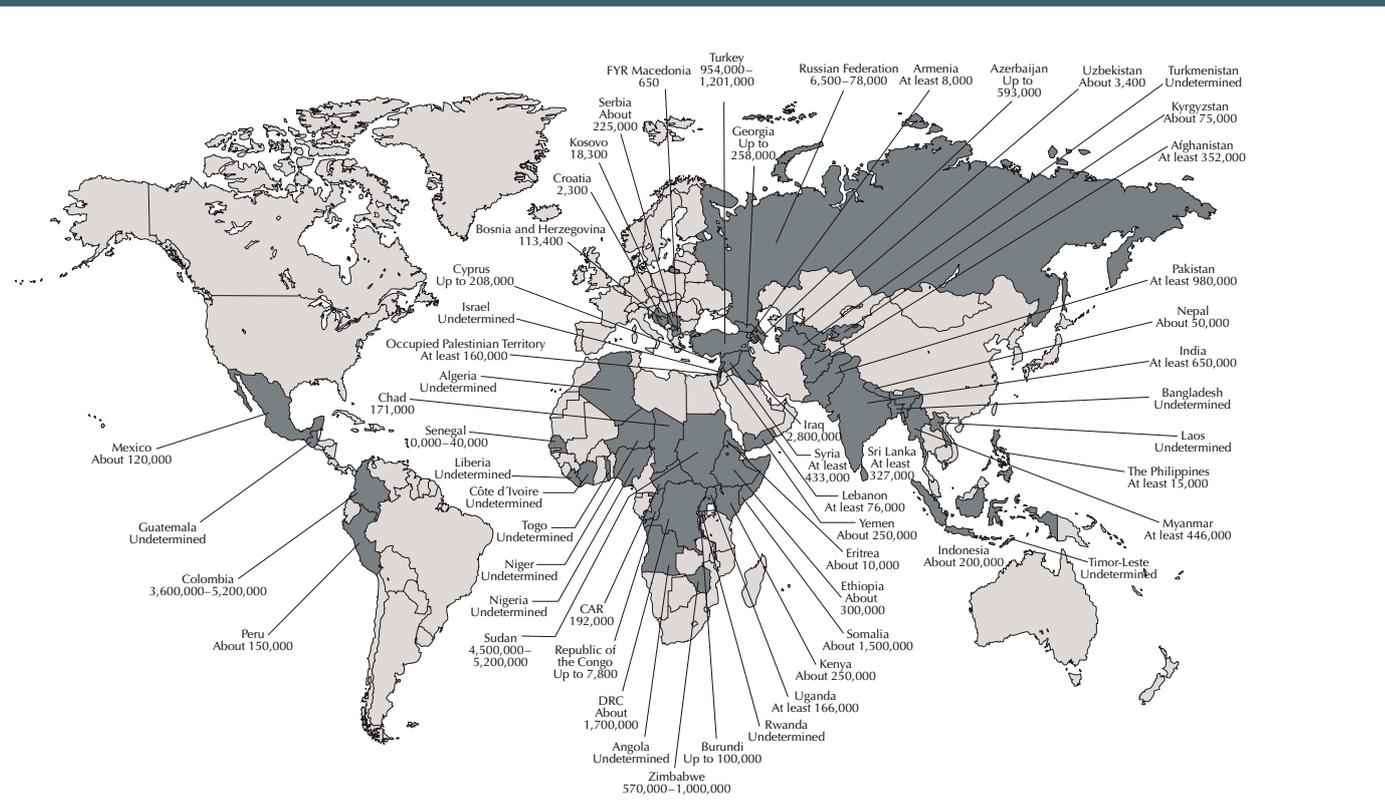
IDMC's wide range of activities helps to link global, regional and country-based

responses to internal displacement and supports international efforts to strengthen the capacities of national and local stakeholders. In this way, IDMC makes a real contribution to improving the lives of some of the world's most disadvantaged people.

Over the past years, numbers of IDPs have continued to rise in the Americas, Asia, Europe and the Middle East, either as a result of continuing conflicts and violence which create new displacement. The majority of IDPs are locked in situations of protracted displacement, with very limited prospects of finding durable solutions.

IDPs in countries such as Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Somalia and Yemen remain trapped in situations of chronic con-

People internally displaced worldwide by armed conflict, generalised violence or human rights violations (December 2010)



flict and violence. Those in Colombia continue to face the risk of attack, and struggle to meet their basic needs and exercise their human rights.

There are few prospects of improvements. Humanitarian organisations face mounting challenges in finding effective ways to assist and protect IDPs, particularly in urban areas where ever increasing numbers take refuge.

Protracted displacement is often the result of inadequate attention to IDPs' needs beyond the humanitarian assistance provided during a crisis. Situations such as those in the Balkans, Colombia, India, Kenya, Lebanon and Turkey require sustained commitment and engagement by governments to protect IDPs. All governments of countries affected by displacement face a common challenge - to improve their awareness of IDPs' situations and needs, and so provide them with effective protection throughout their displacement and enable them to invest in the settlement options of their choice. This will require the consistent support and engagement of international organisations, with the aim of incorporating IDPs' needs and those of their host populations into early recovery and development strategies.

Internal displacement caused by natural disasters

Disasters triggered by natural hazards, including floods, storms and earthquakes, are among the principal causes of forced displacement globally, and it is well established that their frequency and intensity are on the rise. A joint 2009 study by IDMC and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) found that at least 36 million people had been displaced by sudden-onset disasters in 2008 alone. Last year there were 373 reported disasters, which killed more than 390,000 people and affected the lives of 207 million more across all continents. Such findings make it clear that the phenomenon of displacement caused by natural disasters will continue to demand increased attention.

Natural disasters are defined by the UN as "the consequences of events

triggered by natural hazards that overwhelm local response capacity and seriously affect the social and economic development of a region". Poor and marginalised groups are almost always disproportionately affected. As with those displaced by conflict and violence, people who flee a natural disaster need support and protection beyond the immediate crisis. Crucially, they also need help in ensuring they are prepared for future risks.

The situation in Haiti following the January 2010 earthquake is a good example. More than half of the affected population were forced to seek shelter in camps - 1.5 million people at the height of the crisis. Just over a year later, 810,000 people were still living in camps, according to the International Organisation for Migration (IOM). When displacement becomes protracted, the risk of human rights violations also increases. This makes the incorporation of longer-term recovery and preparedness measures into the early stages of response all the more important.

The IASC Operational Guidelines on the Protection of Persons in Situations of Natural Disasters, together with the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for IDPs, provide guidance for all parties concerned - national and local authorities, civil society organisations (CSOs) and the international humanitarian and development community - to ensure that the rights and needs of people displaced by natural disasters are recognised and adequately met.

IDMC's unique role

Leader in monitoring internal displacement

Twelve years after its inception, IDMC has continued to refine its unique monitoring of conflict-induced internal displacement. Its website www.internal-displacement.org is the leading source of information on the issue. Building on its monitoring and analysis of internal displacement in over 50 countries, IDMC has developed a recognised capacity in advocacy and protection training. IDMC information identifies gaps in the protection and assistance of IDPs, and informs the development of IDP policies and the planning of assistance and advocacy activities.

As information on internal displacement is often controversial and politically sensitive, it is essential that IDMC continues to operate and be seen to operate as an independent and effective global monitor. Though it forms part of the Norwegian Refugee Council's presence in Geneva, IDMC is autonomous in terms of its priorities, structure, focus and budget. Its location in Geneva offers easy access to global decision-makers and policy-makers on internal displacement, while its connection with NRC ensures that its analysis and advocacy work is grounded in operational reality.

IDMC has become an indispensable source for those seeking impartial information on internal displacement. It gathers and analyses data from a wide variety of sources, and all information is cross-checked. When necessary, IDMC carries out in-country missions.

Stakeholders

IDMC aims to inform and influence people involved in responding to internal displacement, and those who draw up standards and guidance for them.

Its stakeholders include governments; intergovernmental organisations such as the European Union, the Council of Europe, the African Union and

the World Bank; practitioners and policy-makers such as UN agencies, international organisations and non-governmental organisations (NGOs); and human rights advocates and bodies monitoring the implementation of human rights treaties. IDMC's information and analysis is also available to academics, the media and the general public.

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

Partners

IDMC works closely with the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons, providing his office with information and analysis prior to his field missions, and in some cases carrying out follow-up visits, producing reports and running training workshops in support of his work. This cooperation will continue under the mandate of Dr. Chaloka Beyani, who took up the mandate in September 2010.

IDMC has ongoing partnerships with organisations such as UNHCR, OCHA and the Brookings Institution. It is particularly active in the Global Protection Cluster (the body which provides guidance to national protection clusters), participating in the sub-working groups on information management, learning, housing land and property (HLP), child protection and natural disasters. NRC country offices are also extremely valuable partners for IDMC.

IDMC also works with partners on specific issues or topics. Examples include HLP with the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT); urban displacement with

What makes IDMC unique

- It is the only global monitor of internal displacement
- It is an independent source of information and analysis, with a strong link to governments, UN agencies and civil society in affected countries
- It is based in Geneva and so has access to policy-makers, while its connection to NRC ensures its work is grounded in operational reality.
- It is in a unique position to advocate for IDPs' rights on the basis of global information
- It applies its expertise in IDPs' protection and country-specific knowledge to strengthen the capacity of national and local stakeholders
- It works in partnership with other organisations when it can usefully complement their work

Adding value to the work of others

IDMC is a knowledge provider for IASC, governments and humanitarian, development and human rights organisations who play a role in upholding IDPs' rights and ensuring that their needs are met.

IDMC aims to add value to the work of others by filling in gaps in information, analysis, policy and guidance based on its unique expertise and capacities. Whenever possible, it works in close partnership with UN agencies, international organisations, NGOs, CSOs, research and academic institutions.

the Overseas Development Institute (ODI), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and UNHCR; internally displaced children's rights with Watchlist, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE); IDPs in areas controlled by non-state armed groups with Geneva Call; and local integration in situations of protracted displacement with the Brookings Institution, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UNHCR. IDMC will also work with partners on disaster-induced displacement, including the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Brookings Institution and UNHCR.

Interaction with IDPs

IDMC maintains on-going contact with field-based organisations, IDPs' representatives and IDPs themselves, in particular during field missions. IDMC also prepares local trainers to conduct workshops and awareness-raising events for protection stakeholders in areas of displacement, including IDPs and their representatives.

Recognising diversity

IDMC advocates for the use of an age, gender and diversity (AGD) lens in humanitarian and development programming during all phases of displacement, and provides AGD information in its monitoring and analysis.

It participates in the IASC Sub-Working Group on Gender and Humanitarian Action, and the working groups on gender-based violence and child protection to encourage the collection and use of disaggregated data; the inclusion of displaced women in conflict prevention, peace building and post-conflict reconstruction efforts in line with UN Security Council Resolution 1325; the end of violations against children in armed conflict in line with UN Security Council Resolutions 1612 and 1882; and the inclusion of displaced men as equal partners in ending violence against women and children.

IDMC also encourages particular attention for IDPs at special risk, such as indigenous people, minorities, pastoralists and other groups with a special dependency on and attachment to their lands. People from these groups make up a disproportionate number of the global IDP population.

Improving responses to internal displacement situations

Objective 1

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

As a core activity, IDMC will continue to monitor and report on specific situations of internal displacement caused by conflict and violence, and advocate for IDPs' protection and respect for their rights.

The global monitoring of internal displacement lies at the heart of IDMC's work. Grounded in country and regional analysis, it is the foundation for IDMC's expertise and capacity to engage with relevant policy issues and advocacy efforts.

At the same time, through programmes tailored to each country and based on needs assessments, IDMC will continue to provide training to national and local authorities, civil society organisations and human rights institutions.

Monitoring and analysis of conflict-induced internal displacement

IDMC aims to:

- Provide reliable information and analysis on internal displacement globally, regionally and by country
- Highlight shortfalls in responses to IDPs' needs

In 2011, IDMC will provide baseline information on conflict-induced displacement situations in at least 55 countries. All information will be made available online. Each country profile will include a general overview of IDPs' situation, an analysis of their protection and assistance needs and of the shortfalls in national and international responses. The IASC Framework for Durable Solutions is the point of reference in monitoring and analysing whether

IDPs are in the process of achieving durable solutions. The overviews will be complemented by detailed information on population figures, movements and patterns of displacement.

The format introduced in 2009 for country pages, which provides readers with accessible analysis structured according to the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, will be extended to cover all first and second category countries (see below). The main facts relevant to the country's displacement situation are also available at a glance and news alerts published as quickly as possible as new events unfold.

To inform updating priorities, countries have been organised into four categories, based on the magnitude and fluidity of their displacement situations. Subscribers to IDMC's email list receive regular notifications on displacement situations in specific countries and on the publication of new profiles.

Criteria for first category countries

- Large number of IDPs (at least tens of thousands)
- Ongoing conflict
- Significant humanitarian needs and human rights abuses
- Significant new displacements or returns
- Rapidly changing political context (e.g. conflict-related political processes, including peace processes; policy development relating to IDPs; changing or evolving national and/or international response mechanisms)
- Significant amount of information available

The 13 countries which meet these criteria (see box) will have their overviews updated at least twice a year. The country profile will be updated constantly.

Criteria for second category countries

- Absence of conflict, localised conflicts creating limited displacement,

13 first-category countries with most frequent updates

- Afghanistan
- Chad
- Colombia
- Côte d'Ivoire
- Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Iraq
- Occupied Palestinian Territory
- Pakistan
- Philippines
- Somalia
- Sri Lanka
- Sudan
- Yemen

Meeting the objective – monitoring and advocacy

Outcomes

- Governments are influenced to meet their responsibilities towards IDPs
- Stakeholders are influenced to make timely and appropriate decisions in the interest of IDPs

Outputs

- Baseline information on at least 55 countries with internal displacement situations
- In-depth analysis and recommendations for selected countries
- *Global Overview*: annual figures and analysis on internal displacement
- 12 country reports and briefing papers
- Advocacy on 12 displacement situations
- Articles and press releases
- Conference on non-state armed groups

- or ongoing conflict where only very limited information is available
- Some humanitarian needs and human rights abuses
- No significant new displacement
- Obstacles to durable solutions for significant numbers of IDPs
- Information is available, but may be irregular and not cover all IDPs, regions or sectors

The 23 or so countries which meet these criteria will have their profile and overview updated every 12, 18 or 24 months, depending on the fluidity of the situation.

Criteria for third category countries

- Very small IDP populations
- Protracted situation with little changes
- No or very little new information
- Uncertainty about achievement of durable solutions

The 20 or so countries which meet these criteria will have their profile updated only if there is a change in the situation or if it is decided that the country should be phased out of monitoring.

Fourth category countries are no longer actively monitored, but country pages are still available to users. It is clearly stated on the country page that it is no longer actively monitored.

The annual *Global Overview*

IDMC aims to:

- Provide authoritative information on internal displacement, including a global estimate of the number of IDPs displaced by conflict and violence
- Keep internal displacement on the agenda of policy-makers and decision-makers

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

The publication of the *Global Overview* is essential in demonstrating that,

despite significant progress over the last ten years or so in terms of legal frameworks and operational capacities, a specific focus on internal displacement remains as relevant as ever. It provides detailed figures and global, regional and national analysis of the displacement situations which IDMC monitors, and the national and international responses to them.

IDMC will print and distribute 1,500 copies of the *Global Overview* and it is anticipated that around 10,000 copies will be downloaded from the website. A high-profile public launch will help maximise media coverage. Presentations of its findings will be organised in different locations, including Geneva and Nairobi, in order to reach different stakeholders. The *Global Overview* will be translated into Arabic and presented in Arabic-speaking capitals with a view to sensitising humanitarian and policy decision-makers to the risks and issues relating to internal displacement.

Advocacy on specific situations of internal displacement

IDMC is in a unique position to pursue evidence-based, country-specific advocacy. It advocates for:

- Adequate responses to emergency situations of displacement
- Responses to IDPs' specific needs and vulnerabilities
- Solutions to neglected and protracted situations of displacement

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

Reinforced by fact-finding missions, IDMC is in a unique position to pursue evidence-based country-specific advocacy. Its focus will be on the 13 first-category countries, as well as new

research and countries with changing situations.

As part of its advocacy work, IDMC will contribute to a number of events. The 13th conference of the International Association for the Study of Forced Migration, which will be hosted by the Refugee Law Project in Kampala, Uganda from 3 to 6 July, will explore the relationship between forms and tools of governance and patterns and experiences of forced migration.

The second World Conference of Humanitarian Studies (WCHS), organised by the International Humanitarian Studies Association (IHSA) and hosted by Tufts University in Medford, USA from 2 to 5 June, constitutes a major step in improving understanding of the dynamics of societies in crisis and the use of evidence-based humanitarian programming.

IDMC will raise awareness of the scale of internal displacement and highlight specific protection issues in the Middle East, north and east Africa at the Dubai International Humanitarian Aid & Development Conference & Exhibition (DIHAD), which takes place from 28 to 30 March.

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

Human rights mechanisms, such as the Universal Periodic Review of the Human Rights Council and the reviews of UN treaty bodies, remain important channels for IDMC's advocacy towards national governments.

In addition to its regular activities, IDMC stands ready to produce tailor-made briefings for stakeholders.

Advocacy on IDP protection in situations involving non-state armed groups

IDMC aims to:

- Explore the relationship between non-state armed groups and IDPs
- Learn from the experiences of international organisations involved in engaging NSAGs on situations of internal displacement

Non-state armed groups (NSAGs) are active in at least half of the countries affected by conflict-induced displacement. In some cases they are either the de facto authority or effectively control part of the territory.

There is little published information on IDPs' coping strategies or on programmes to enhance their protection in such situations.

In order to contribute to a greater understanding of the issue, IDMC is collaborating in an edition of Forced Migration Review (FMR) on NSAGs and forced displacement, in which it will publish several articles. The issue will be available in March and distributed to its subscribers in English, Arabic, French and Spanish. Both the IDMC and FMR websites will carry digital versions.

In partnership with Geneva Call, IDMC will organise a two-day conference in March for some 35 participants, in order to canvas a broad spectrum of views on the challenges inherent in encouraging NSAGs to respect IDPs' rights and the prospects for success. The conference will pay particular attention to the needs of displaced women and children. A report on the conference and a summary of its findings will be sent to participants and posted on the IDMC and Geneva Call websites.

IDMC will also contribute to the Inter-Agency Standing Committee's analysis of current restrictions on humanitarian engagement with NSAGs through the IASC core group on humanitarian space, co-chaired by NRC and OCHA.

Meeting the objective – national capacities

Outcomes

- Government officials, CSOs and NHRIs have strengthened capacity to protect IDPs in their country
- In AU countries, CSOs and media adopt strategies to raise awareness of the Kampala Convention

Outputs

- Seven workshops on IDPs' protection, including training of trainers workshops
- Training modules on durable solutions tested in two countries
- Six workshops on the Kampala Convention
- Workshop sessions on the Kampala Convention for African journalists

Strengthening in-country capacities to protect IDPs

IDMC aims to:

- Strengthen in-country capacities to protect IDPs' rights
- Ensure that the search for durable solutions is an integral part of this work

Each training programme is designed to enable participants to assess IDPs' protection risks and needs using the Guiding Principles and other international and regional legal frameworks. It also encourages them to adopt a rights-based approach, including considerations of age, gender and diversity. Participants analyse the mandates, capacities and responses of protection stakeholders, and identify shortfalls and ways to fill them.

In 2011, trainees in Afghanistan will complete courses. Training projects will also be initiated in new countries such as Nigeria, where the programme will support the Nigerian Human Rights Commission, national authorities and civil society organisations, and promote the Kampala Convention.

IDMC will also finalise training modules on durable solutions and pilot them in two countries. This project, which began in 2010, will review standards applicable to return, local integration and resettlement elsewhere in the country, based on the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions.

As co-chair of the global protection cluster's learning task force in Geneva, IDMC will attempt to ensure that agencies take a consistent and coordinated approach in addressing the training needs of national protection stakeholders.

Supporting the Kampala Convention

The African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of IDPs in Africa, adopted in October 2009, became the first binding regional legal instrument for IDPs' protection. The Convention is already a useful advocacy tool, but it will only come into force once it has been ratified by 15 of the 53 AU member states.

IDMC aims to:

- Support the role of CSOs in promoting the Kampala Convention at the highest level of the AU
- Strengthen the capacities of national CSOs and parliamentarians to promote the Convention
- Raise awareness of the Convention through the media

IDMC is pursuing a three-pronged strategy to try to ensure that the Convention comes into force as soon as possible. First, it aims to support the promotion of the Convention, both in-country and at the AU, in particular through the organisation's Economic, Social and Cultural Council (ECOSOCC). Second, it works with members of parliament and government officials with a key role in the ratification and implementation of the Convention. Third, it seeks to raise public awareness of the Convention through the media.

IDMC will liaise closely with AU bodies on the implementation of its strategy. It will promote the role of CSOs at the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) conference on internal displacement, and organise events around the session of the African Commission on Human and People's Rights.

IDMC will run pairs of workshops for CSOs and for members of parliament and government officials in three countries, with Gambia, Ethiopia, Nigeria and Zimbabwe possible candidates. It will also collaborate with media organisations such as the Institute for Media and Global Governance (formerly Media21) and Panos Paris to organise workshops for African journalists.

Influencing laws and standards on internal displacement

Objective 2

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

Building on its global monitoring work and its capacity strengthening programmes, IDMC aims to inform and influence the development and promotion of law, policy, guides and standards on internal displacement. It identifies shortfalls in policies and standards that it can contribute to filling, on issues such as the profiling of IDPs, urban displacement, upholding IDPs' HLP rights and promoting durable solutions.

IDMC also actively promotes existing guides and standards through its website and its training activities, particularly the Guide for Civil Society Organisations on the Kampala Convention, the Handbook on IDP Protection, the IDP Profiling Guidance and the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions.

In addition to its work on thematic issues, IDMC participates in the Global Protection Cluster, IASC subsidiary bodies and initiatives led by the International Council of Volunteer Agencies (ICVA), to ensure that a focus on IDPs is maintained across all humanitarian policy statements and guidance. IDMC provides an internal displacement focus in ICVA-coordinated NGO statements to UNHCR's Standing Committee and ExCom. It will continue to engage with organisations such as UNDP and the World Bank to highlight the development challenges facing IDPs and governments.

IDMC will focus in 2011 on ensuring that the needs of specific groups of IDPs, including those who are particularly vulnerable, are identified, so that targeted responses may be devised. It

will also work to support a better understanding of issues related to durable solutions.

Collecting disaggregated data on IDPs

IDMC will:

- Support inter-agency capacity to collect and process IDP data disaggregated by location, sex and age
- Make resources on profiling available to those responding to displacement situations

Important steps have recently been taken to guarantee that information on displaced populations, broken down by sex, age and other criteria is available to enable targeted responses to IDPs' specific needs.

In 2010, IDMC supported the establishment and the work of the Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS) hosted by UNHCR, to provide guidance to country teams and national governments on approaches and methodologies for profiling internally displaced populations in different contexts. IDMC recruited a full-time profiling advisor and provided JIPS with technical guidance.

In 2011, IDMC will continue to second to JIPS a full-time profiling advisor specialised in data management and will contribute to the development of an online resource kit to complement its 2008 profiling guidance. It will support JIPS in its efforts to advocate for better disaggregated data through the organisation of conferences and participation in relevant events and forums.

In collaboration with IDMC, JIPS will analyse situations in which profiling may be required and engage with country teams and national authorities to advocate for a collaborative and consultative process. The inter-agency team will respond to requests from the country to help in profiling exercises and feed the results into IDMC's monitoring and reporting processes.

Meeting the objective – ensuring that IDPs' specific needs are identified

Outcomes

- Disaggregated data on IDPs is collected systematically
- Decision-makers are influenced to address IDPs' specific needs, including those of children, pastoralists and other vulnerable groups
- A gender lens is made integral to policies related to internal displacement
- Humanitarian organisations improve their responses in urban areas

Outputs

- Newly collected disaggregated data is available for at least 3 countries
- Three reports/briefing papers on gender and internally displaced children's rights
- A report on displaced pastoralists' rights
- Two urban case studies

Age, gender and diversity issues

IDMC will:

- Support policies on internal displacement that incorporate a gender lens
- Raise awareness of the specific needs and risks of displaced children
- Advocate for responses to the needs of displaced pastoralist communities

IDMC and the IASC Sub-Working Group on Gender (SWG) will publish a joint discussion paper that reviews the gender lens in humanitarian responses to recent internal displacement crises, and puts forward recommendations for gender-focused policies.

IDMC will also continue to influence responses in support of displaced children. In 2011, IDMC's children's rights advisor will focus on the right to education in protracted displacement situations in Georgia, India, Uganda and elsewhere. IDMC will continue to cover internally displaced children's rights in conflict-related emergencies (including through the release of a joint report on the Central African Republic with the Watchlist on Children and Armed Conflict) and in the context of natural disasters.

A checklist to identify the special needs and vulnerabilities of internally displaced children remains a priority, along with IDMC's participation in the setting of standards through the leadership of the global Child Protection Working Group.

In collaboration with the South African Institute for Security Studies (ISS), IDMC will research the overlapping roles of customary and formal institutions in conflict and disaster management in the Horn of Africa, in order to promote a better understanding of the links between conflict, pastoralism and displacement, and recommend policies and interventions in support of durable solutions for internally displaced pastoralists.

IDPs in urban settings

IDMC aims to:

- Better understand the situation of displaced people in urban settings
- Inform humanitarian responses in urban areas

In 2011, IDMC intends to have a full-time urban displacement advisor tasked with improving humanitarian organisations' understanding of the needs and risks of displaced people in urban settings. The advisor will carry out research with ODI and ICRC, focusing – security permitting – on Monrovia in Liberia and Kabul in Afghanistan. This will complement work carried out in Nairobi, Kenya, and Yei, Southern Sudan in 2010, to form the basis of a comprehensive study to inform humanitarian responses in urban settings. Recommendations will be presented to humanitarian organisations and government representatives at a seminar.

Relevant findings from this work will also inform IDMC's ongoing advocacy work in support of durable solutions, with a focus on situations of protracted displacement in urban settings.

Protracted displacement and durable solutions

IDMC aims to:

- Increase decision makers' understanding of local integration as a settlement option for IDPs in protracted situations
- Encourage UN bodies, governments and other stakeholders to consider all durable solutions, not only return

IDMC will co-organise the second expert seminar on protracted internal displacement with the Brookings-Bern Project on Internal Displacement, UNHCR and UNDP. The seminar will focus on local integration as a potential settlement option for IDPs in protracted displacement and brings together experts from governments of countries with IDPs, national and international NGOs, UN agencies, research organisations and human rights practitioners. A seminar report by one of the co-organisers will disseminate key messages and recommendations.

IDMC will research the situation of returned IDPs in several countries. Its findings will be brought together in a report delivered to governments of countries with IDPs, national human rights institutions, national and international humanitarian and development organisations.

IDMC will also advocate that UN human rights bodies take a more comprehensive approach in line with the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions, rather than the focus solely on return.

In addition, under the auspices of the global protection and early recovery clusters, IDMC and NRC will work with agencies including UNDP, UNHCR and the Special Rapporteur for IDPs, to analyse and document good practice in the search for durable solutions and to develop generic recommendations on durable solution processes.

Housing, land and property rights

IDMC aims to:

- Strengthen in-country capacity to promote HLP rights
- Ensure the continuity of HLP-related activities through the humanitarian, early recovery and development phases

In 2011, IDMC's HLP advisor will contribute to training modules and provide training to strengthen in-country capacity to protect IDPs' HLP rights and to design adequate responses to violations.

Continuing the work which it started in 2010, IDMC will develop two training modules in cooperation with NRC, one on HLP and durable solutions and the other on HLP issues and displacement. It will also support the efforts of the Global Protection Cluster' HLP sub-group to develop a global training programme. IDMC will deliver HLP training courses to national and local authorities and humanitarian stakeholders, most probably in DRC, Switzerland and Burundi.

In order to fill information gaps on HLP issues, IDMC will publish two reports, including one on Burundi. The focus of HLP activities is usually on return, but the Burundi report will highlight their significance in achieving local integration.

IDMC will continue to address HLP disputes in informal tenure settings and the HLP advisor will promote guidance and good practice during conferences

such as the one planned by the University of Law of San Sebastian in Spain.

IDMC will also continue to foster links with development organisations such as UNDP and the World Bank on HLP issues in the context of durable solutions.

Meeting the objective – supporting durable solutions

Outcomes

- Governments consider local integration as a solution for IDPs
- Support is given to IDPs' settlement choices
- Stakeholders strengthen their capacity and knowledge to address HLP issues

Outputs

- Expert seminar on local integration
- Conferences, articles and presentations on protracted internal displacement
- Two HLP reports

Populations displaced by natural disasters

Meeting the objective

Outcomes

- Increased awareness of the global scale and trends related to natural-disaster-induced displacement
- Increased understanding of the ways in which disaster-induced displacement impacts IDPs' human rights
- Enhanced collaboration with strategic partners at global, regional and national levels

Outputs

- Figures for the global scale of displacement caused by sudden-onset natural disasters during 2009 and 2010
- Stronger quantitative methodology and data for global monitoring
- Information and analysis for three focus countries, highlighting the nature of displacement and shortfalls in protection
- Training and guidance materials on the protection of people affected by disasters
- Findings promoted through publications and participation in events

Objective 3

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

In 2011, it will take forward its pilot programme for monitoring natural-disaster-induced displacement in collaboration with national and international partners in affected countries. The broad framework for action is laid out in the diagram on the right.

Monitoring the impact of natural hazards and disasters on populations displaced by conflict will be gradually integrated into IDMC's existing work and made visible on its website.

IDMC will:

- Continue to develop methodologies to monitor disaster-induced displacement
- Provide figures and analysis on people displaced by sudden-onset disasters
- Increase awareness and understanding of disaster-induced displacement

Data and methodology

In 2011, IDMC's quantitative and qualitative monitoring and analysis of forced displacement caused by natural disasters will continue to focus on sudden-onset events. IDMC will monitor and report on disasters induced by both climate-related hazards (hydro-meteorological and climatological), and geophysical hazards.

IDMC will seek to further understand the nature and phases of displacement induced by different types of sudden-onset disaster, as they affect both IDPs and host communities, and the vulnerability of different people within these populations.

It will focus particularly on the thematic areas set out in section two above, namely HLP, child protection, urban displacement and AGD with an emphasis on preventing and resolving situations of protracted displacement.

Global figures for the scale of displacement in 2009 and 2010 will be produced using the quantitative methodology from the 2008 study *Monitoring Disaster Displacement in the Context of Climate Change*. A single report will be published in 2011 which provides a breakdown between climate-related and geophysical natural disasters and analysis by region and country for both years.

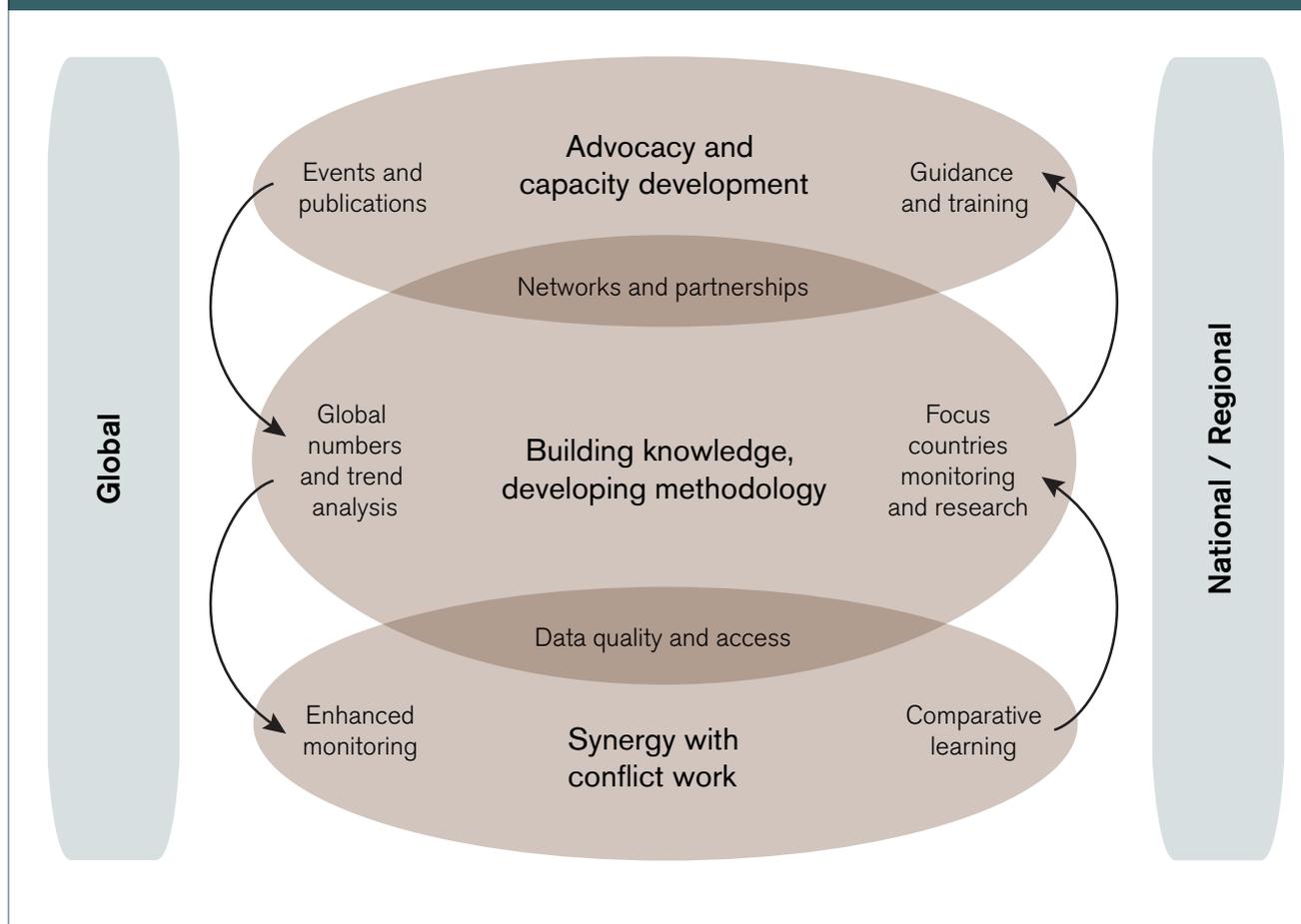
Focus countries

IDMC's work in this field will focus initially on three countries, and will involve ongoing monitoring of disaster-induced displacement alongside case studies exploring how these situations evolve over time. The scope of the work will be extended over the next couple of years in line with the resources available, with consideration given to the frequency and scale of disasters in selected countries.

IDMC will seek a balance between conflict-affected countries where IDMC or NRC operations have previously established knowledge and relationships, and new countries where conflict is not a consideration. It will be weighted towards countries with a high risk of sudden-onset natural disasters. Work has already started on the displacement caused by the 2010 floods in Pakistan. Other countries being considered for selection in 2011 include Colombia, Haiti and the Pacific island nations.

Information will be disseminated via the IDMC website, IFRC, ISDR and publications such as FMR. It will also be presented at two international gatherings, most likely the Nansen Conference on Climate Change and Displacement (6

Framework for action on disaster-induced displacement



to 7 June in Oslo) and the UN Climate Change Conference (COP17) in Durban, South Africa (28 November to 9 December).

Developing strategic partnerships

IDMC will build partnerships with governments, the global protection cluster (GPC), IASC, UNHCR and other UN agencies, IFRC, NGOs and research institutions working in the humanitarian, disaster risk reduction, human rights and development fields. IDMC contributes to the GPC's Task Force on Natural Disasters and works in support of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on IDPs, in particular by promoting awareness of IASC's Operational Guidelines on the Protection of Persons in Situations of Natural Disasters.

To develop its monitoring methodology further, IDMC will consult JIPS, the Assessment Capacities Project (ACAPS), ISDR, IFRC, the EM-DAT international

disaster database and other key data providers. At the national level, IDMC will engage with national disaster-response agencies and coordination organisations such as the Multi-Cluster Rapid Assessment Mechanism in Pakistan.

A reference group will be established during the first half of 2011 to provide a platform where stakeholders can contribute to steering the priorities and agenda of IDMC's research, share their own work and identify areas of potential collaboration.

Raising awareness of internal displacement

Meeting the objective

Outcomes

- Web users have timely user-friendly access to analysis and recommendations
- An increasing number of non-English-speaking people have access to IDMC's publications
- A wide range of media outlets worldwide use IDMC as a source on internal displacement

Outputs

- 16 country profile overviews and six reports translated from English
- The Global Overview in Arabic
- Fortnightly news alerts
- Ten press releases and one press conference
- More country pages in new format
- Annual corporate publications: Activity Report, Appeal

Objective 4

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

IDMC aims to broaden awareness of internal displacement and ensure that its expertise and products reach appropriate stakeholders.

To this end, IDMC will:

- Improve the website's user friendliness and the timeliness of information
- Increase the publication of information in languages other than English
- Strengthen communication through news media

IDMC's website, www.internal-displacement.org, is the leading source of information on internal displacement caused by conflict and violence. In addition to IDMC's reports, over 30,000 documents from more than 4,000 sources are accessible on the website. IDMC ensures that the latest developments, policy and practice in relation to internal displacement are reflected in its online content. The continued roll-out of the new format for country pages introduced in 2009 will provide users with accessible analytical information structured according to the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement. Specific recommendations are included in the analysis.

IDMC will translate as many of its publications as possible, including country profile overviews and thematic and country-specific reports. The 2010 *Global Overview* will be translated into Arabic. Most translations are currently into Spanish, French, Russian or Arabic.

With the aim of broadening public awareness of internal displacement, IDMC will increase its engagement with news media on selected topics. It will, for example, work with journalists in Africa to promote the Kampala Convention, and will target international news media for the launch of the *Global Overview*.

IDMC will also maintain a dialogue with stakeholders on its strategic vision and plans, to ensure their relevance and the organisation's financial security. Corporate publications such as the annual Appeal and the Activity Report will continue to promote IDMC's work.

Achieving our aims

IDMC staff in 2011

A team of 32 will ensure that IDMC continues to provide reliable and valuable information and analysis, and can respond to specific requests for information, recommendations and training. This diverse team of highly competent professionals is the core of IDMC's value and expertise.

In order to meet its objectives, IDMC plans to recruit for the following positions in 2011:

- **An urban displacement advisor** to lead and support research, and to influence policy and practice in relation to humanitarian assistance to displaced populations in urban areas
- **A researcher/analyst** on protection issues for populations displaced by natural disasters
- **A senior manager** with responsibility for financial management, human resources and administration
- **A trainer (50 per cent position)** to support IDMC's work to promote the Kampala Convention
- **A media officer (30 per cent position)** to improve IDMC's engagement with news media and train journalists to raise public awareness of the Kampala Convention.

Evaluation of outputs

IDMC monitors and reviews its outputs throughout the year to ensure that activities are implemented in a timely fashion. A financial overview is prepared every month. A financial statement is published with an audit in the annual activity report, which is distributed to donors and partners.

Access to the database on IDPs is reviewed on a quarterly basis to monitor the number of pages viewed and documents downloaded. IDMC also attempts to monitor and collate information on media coverage of displacement issues in the countries covered by the website. Users are able to give feedback on IDMC's information and analysis via the website.

Areas of work

NRC Geneva representative

Head of IDMC

Monitoring internal displacement

12 positions Research
Analysis
Recommendations

Strengthening in-country capacities

4 positions Training
Legal expertise
Kampala Convention

Contributing to policies and standards

4.5 positions Baseline disaggregated data and profiling
Displaced children and women
Displaced in urban settings
Housing, land and property
Durable solutions

Improving responses to disaster-induced displacement

3 positions Research
Analysis
Recommendations

Reaching the target audience

4.5 positions Editing and publication
External relations
Web and IT

Finance / administration

3 positions Finance
Administration

Support us in 2011

IDMC's budget for 2011, for the activities described above, is \$4,230,000. A breakdown is provided at the end of this section.

IDMC is entirely dependent on financial contributions, and both the UN General Assembly and the UN Human Rights Commission have repeatedly called on governments to support and help finance it.

IDMC strives to maintain a diverse funding base to preserve its independence and to manage risk. It seeks to develop long-term partnerships with its donors and encourages commitments to funding over periods longer than a year as they increase IDMC's stability and ability to plan ahead.

Donations, no matter the size, are crucial as they also visibly support greater respect for the rights of IDPs. With its donor partners, IDMC aims to continue to shape policy on internal displacement and contribute to improving the lives of millions of the world's most disadvantaged and vulnerable people.

Donor visibility and reporting

IDMC acknowledges donors and their financial contributions in its annual publications and on its website, including links to donors' websites. In order to preserve IDMC's essential reputation as an independent reporter, specific donors are not however mentioned in country reports, thematic reports, training workshops or briefing documents.

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

More information

For more information, please contact IDMC's external relations officer, Ms Véronique de Crouy, by phone on +41-22- 795 07 33 or by e-mail at 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

Budget for 2011

	Total costs (US\$)	Costs requested in 2010	Increase from 2010 to 2011
Monitoring and Advocacy	1,550,000	1,440,000	110,000
Staff and consultants	1,350,000	1,270,000	80,000
Research and editorial support	50,000	50,000	-
Country missions	50,000	50,000	-
Publications	35,000	35,000	-
Information and advocacy events	65,000	35,000	30,000
In-country capacity strengthening	570,000	460,000	110,000
Staff	420,000	350,000	70,000
Workshops on IDP protection	40,000	60,000	-
Training of trainers workshops	40,000	20,000	-
Kampala Convention	70,000	30,000	40,000
Thematic expertise	530,000	400,000	130,000
Housing, land and property (HLP)	120,000	120,000	-
Urban displacement	135,000	65,000	70,000
Age, gender and diversity	245,000	185,000	60,000
Durable solutions	30,000	30,000	-
Disaster-induced displacement	370,000	230,000	140,000
Staff	270,000	200,000	70,000
Research and editorial support	65,000	5,000	60,000
Country missions	15,000	15,000	-
Reports, conferences and advocacy	20,000	10,000	10,000
Communications	550,000	500,000	50,000
Staff	430,000	380,000	50,000
IT costs	30,000	30,000	-
Corporate publications	10,000	10,000	-
Communications (telephone, internet)	40,000	40,000	-
Translations	35,000	35,000	-
Travel	5,000	5,000	-
Finance and administration	660,000	510,000	150,000
Staff	430,000	340,000	90,000
Travel	10,000	10,000	-
Organisational and HR management	60,000	30,000	30,000
Office rent and utilities	140,000	110,000	30,000
Office equipment and supplies	10,000	10,000	-
Audit and legal assistance	10,000	10,000	-
Financial exp/income	-	-	-
Total budget	4,230,000	3,540,000	690,000

Note: The budget is based on an annual average exchange rate of 1 CHF = 1 US\$. Staff costs represent approximately 75 per cent of IDMC's budget. As a result, variations in exchange rates have a significant impact on IDMC's budget. In 2011, an additional \$200,000 is required compared to 2010 to cover these variations. The remaining \$490,000 of additional requirements are to cover the costs of extra human resources to strengthen the current structure (\$100,000), and to cover the costs of additional activities (\$390,000).



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