



# Quarterly Update

April - June 2010

This Quarterly Update covers the activities of the Geneva-based Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) between 1 April and 30 June 2010. It is also available to be read online or downloaded at [www.internal-displacement.org](http://www.internal-displacement.org).

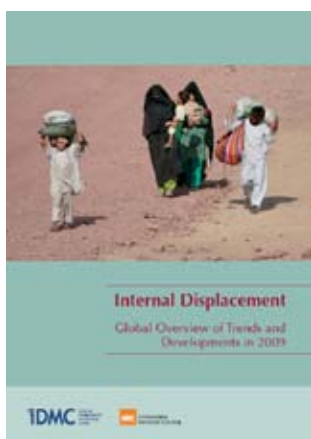
IDMC, established by the Norwegian Refugee Council, is the leading non-governmental body monitoring conflict-induced internal displacement worldwide.

## IDPs high on the Agenda

### Global overview on internal displacement

IDMC's flagship annual publication, *Internal Displacement: Global Overview of Trends and Developments in 2009*, was launched on 17 May 2010 at Chatham House in London by NRC's Secretary-General Elisabeth Rasmussen and the UN Emergency Relief Coordinator John Holmes. Presentations were followed by an hour of questions from over 100 participants from Chatham House's membership, governments, NGOs, UN, academia and the media.

According to the *Global Overview*, an estimated 27.1 million people were displaced within their own countries at the end of 2009 as a result of conflict and violence, the highest number recorded since 1994. At least 6.8 million people in 23 countries were newly internally displaced during 2009, with displacement in eight countries, namely Pakistan, DRC, Sudan, Somalia, the Philippines, Colombia, Sri Lanka and Ethiopia, accounting for 90 per cent of all new displacement.



Asia and South East Asia, where there were 4.3 million IDPs, was the region with the largest year-on-year increase in the number of IDPs with a 23 per cent increase from 2008. 34 countries had a significant proportion of IDPs living in protracted displacement, with 21 countries where people had been born and had grown to adulthood in displacement.

The Global Overview is available at:

<http://www.internal-displacement.org/GO>



John Holmes and Elisabeth Rasmussen launched the annual *Global Overview* (IDMC, May 2010).

## Monitoring disaster-induced displacement

Between April and June, IDMC conducted desk research, prepared a concept note and then carried out field research for a paper on disaster-induced internal displacement to be included in the forthcoming UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction's *Global Assessment Report*. The project focuses on disaster-induced displacement in Colombia.

In June, IDMC went to Colombia to gather data for the paper. IDMC met managers of DESINVENTAR, a database of natural disasters, officials at the National System for Attention and Planning in Natural Disasters, UN OCHA and others. In Nariño department, IDMC interviewed local government officials, NGOs and people affected by the last flood season.



The town of Tumaco in the Pacific Coast, highly exposed to natural disasters, Colombia (IDMC, June 2010)

In May, IDMC co-facilitated a session on monitoring disaster-related displacement at the ProCap Technical Workshop for Senior Protection Officers. Senior Protection Officers discussed how they might contribute most effectively to disaster preparedness and response, and how best to establish the scale and patterns of resulting displacement.

## UNHCR NGO annual consultation

In June, IDMC, the Danish Refugee Council and UNHCR organised a thematic session at UNHCR's annual NGO Consultations on displacement outside camps settings. The session brought together experts from South Africa, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Somalia and the Russian Federation to discuss the challenges of identifying IDPs outside camps and providing effective protection and assistance to them.

They underlined the importance of responding to groups with special vulnerabilities and needs, and of partnerships, especially between international and national organisations or between UN agencies and NGOs/CBOs, in designing responses.

A session presented the challenges in ensuring IDPs' participation in decisions relating to them, and case studies from Kenya, the Central African Republic and the South Caucasus. Three working groups identified challenges in responding in emergency and protracted displacement situations to IDPs dispersed in rural, semi-rural and urban areas. Participants agreed recommendations on linking humanitarian assistance to longer-term programming, and developing area-based approaches.

## Internally displaced children in Pakistan

IDMC published a new report focusing on the rights of children internally displaced in Pakistan in 2008 and 2009. The report, entitled *Still at Risk: Internally Displaced Children's Rights in north-west Pakistan*, found that:

- Internally displaced children in Pakistan are particularly vulnerable to family separation, recruitment, lack of education, trauma of conflict and displacement, and issues stemming from increased poverty of displacement, including child labour and forced marriage.
- Displaced children in host communities in Pakistan were better off than children in camps but reaching them for assistance or monitoring was more difficult.
- Protection monitoring was underfunded and inadequate.
- More than a million children lost access to education for many months. 4,500 school buildings served as shelters for IDPs, while armed attacks on schools damaged or destroyed another 600. Emergency education was underfunded.



IDMC disseminated the report widely, releasing the report to the press, and targeting specific children's rights networks including CRIN (Child Rights Information Network) and the global Child Protection Working Group.

IDMC went to New York and Washington in June to promote the findings of the report and raise awareness on the issues of child recruitment and attacks on schools, in the lead-up to the UN Security Council's annual Open Debate on Children and Armed Conflict. IDMC met a wide variety of influential actors, including the diplomatic missions to the UN, American bodies, UN agencies and NGOs.

In addition, IDMC presented the report to the NGO Working Group on Pakistan, a Washington group that focuses on humanitarian policy, and to the global meetings of the Child Protection Working Group in Geneva.

Outcomes of this period included increased awareness on displaced children needs in the Open Debate and increased interest in funding education in emergencies.

The report is available at:

[http://www.internal-displacement.org/publications/children\\_pakistan](http://www.internal-displacement.org/publications/children_pakistan)

## Monitoring of Kyrgyzstan

IDMC initiated monitoring of displacement in Kyrgyzstan after Central Asia's worst ethnic violence in decades. The UN estimated on 30 June that there were 375,000 (mostly Uzbek) IDPs and returnees. Most IDPs were with host families. Water, electricity and health care services are among the most urgent needs in return areas but the destruction of up to 95 per cent of houses in some areas has also left people without a home and so barred their return.

On 27 June, a referendum confirmed the interim government until the end of 2011 and raised hopes of stability and peace. However, the conflict-ridden south has no functional government and the UN reports that entire communities have been left embittered by the violence; people still fear for their safety. The government has called for an international intervention to prevent war crimes and ethnic cleansing, but so far the response has been limited.

## Policy guidance

### Profiling of internally displaced populations

IDMC continued to provide advisory and technical support to the Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS) established in November 2009 and hosted by UNHCR. During May and June, JIPS provided support to the humanitarian country team in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which has led to the finalisation of a methodology and questionnaires for a profiling exercise in Lubero area.

JIPS has also been instrumental in kick-starting a large-scale profiling exercise in five conflict-affected governorates in northern Yemen. In June, IDMC started the recruitment of a data management specialist to be seconded to JIPS. This new position will provide valuable technical support for JIPS.

JIPS provided support ... which has led to the finalisation of a methodology and questionnaires for a profiling exercise

IDMC is part of JIPS' Steering Committee alongside UNHCR, the Danish Refugee Council, OCHA and IOM, who recently joined the group.

## Housing, land and property

### World Bank conference on land policy and administration

IDMC participated in April in the World Bank's annual conference on land policy and administration in Washington. The conference covered three main themes: land governance, large scale agricultural investments and research and capacity-building. It gathered UN agencies, government officials, researchers and professionals with different fields of expertise (economy, anthropology, land tenure), donors and some NGOs, most of them focusing on development and agricultural issues. The various presentations highlighted the need for continued IDMC advocacy for the inclusion of a human rights-based approach to the land debate and for a better reflection of specific land issues in post-conflict situations.

### Promoting displacement issues in land titling programmes

In Washington, IDMC met the World Bank's senior displacement specialist to present the findings of its report on land issues in post-conflict Côte d'Ivoire and discuss the inclusion of displacement considerations into the Bank's land programmes.

The Côte d'Ivoire report illustrates the need for adapt land titling programmes in post-conflict situations to the specific situations of displaced people. In Côte d'Ivoire, due to the informal nature of land ownership, restitution mechanisms were considered too difficult and so were replaced by a land titling programme. It is essential that such processes do not discriminate against IDPs and are accessible to them. IDMC highlighted that the World Bank, as one of the major donors supporting land titling, should include such considerations in their programmes.

IDMC repeated the message in a presentation to USAID in Washington, and at OCHA in New York as a discussant at the launch of the Overseas Development Institute's publication *Uncharted territory: land, conflict and humanitarian action*.

#### San Remo IDP course

In June, IDMC made a presentation on housing, land and property issues at the IDP course organised by Walter Kaelin and Brookings Bern displacement project at the International Institute of Humanitarian Law. The training was attended by some 30 officials in charge of IDP issues in their respective countries in Africa, Europe and Asia.

#### Meeting with the Special Rapporteur on the right to adequate housing

IDMC participated in a meeting on development-based evictions and displacement convened by the Special Rapporteur on the right to adequate housing. IDMC is following the issue to explore the links between large-scale agricultural investment and displacement of people without land titles. Further to the meeting, and on the occasion of the Special Rapporteur's visit to Croatia, IDMC shared its latest report on Croatia which highlighted that the non-respect of housing rights remained one of the most serious obstacles to durable solutions in the country.

#### HLP course in Washington

In June IDMC participated in a housing, land and property (HLP) course in Washington organised by the International Peace Institute and IOM. The course was designed to promote further mainstreaming of HLP work into the analysis of IDP protection and durable solution.

## Urban displacement

IDMC continued to contribute to the work of the IASC Task Force on Meeting Humanitarian Challenges in Urban Areas, led by UN-HABITAT. Together with NRC's Shelter Advisor, IDMC provided feedback on existing guidance tools for humanitarian response in urban areas and informed the content of the Task Force's case study in Nairobi, based on its experience in case studies on urban displacement.

On 30 June, IDMC co-organised the IDP Session at UNHCR's Annual Consultations with NGOs together with the DRC, which is described above.

## Children's rights

IDMC carried out joint advocacy with the Watchlist on Children and Armed Conflict, of which NRC/IDMC is a steering committee member. The Watchlist released a report at the same time, entitled *Setting the Right Priorities: Protecting Children Affected by Armed Conflict in Afghanistan*. By working together with Watchlist, IDMC was able to reach a greater audience for its message.

IDMC presented the report, in conjunction with Watchlist, to the UN's Inter-Agency Standing Committee and to the Group of Friends, which includes donor government representatives.

IDMC became a member of the Global Coalition for Protecting Education from Attack, with a focus particularly on the research group, to contribute to a better understanding of the links between displacement, education, and conflict. Through the Coalition, IDMC contributed to UNESCO's upcoming monitoring report on education for all.

## Website and Media

### Website statistics April-June 2010

- 134,178 visits in the trimester
- 79,625 visitors in the trimester
- 111,582 downloads in the trimester

### Country profile updates

- |                                    |          |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| • Afghanistan                      | 15 April |
| • Lao People's Democratic Republic | 7 May    |
| • Zimbabwe*                        | 21 May   |
| • Sudan*                           | 27 May   |
| • Kenya                            | 10 June  |
| • Senegal                          | 18 June  |
| • Philippines*                     | 28 June  |

\* Denotes new format for country profiles

### News alerts and press releases

Four news alerts including 17 stories were published between April and June. IDMC also published two press releases on the annual *Global Overview* and on children displaced in north-west Pakistan. 5,900 subscribers access alerts and are notified of new reports on countries of their choice, after subscribing at:

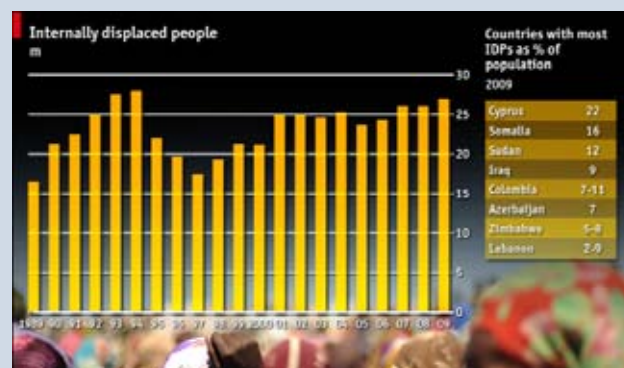
<http://www.internal-displacement.org/subscribe>

### Examples of IDMC in the media

#### The Economist, 18 May 2010

##### "Uprooted: the number of internally displaced people grows"

A new report from the Norwegian Refugee Council notes a steady increase in the global population of IDPs, to 27.1m in 2009. Almost 5m people are displaced in Sudan, more than any other country, although the number of IDPs in Colombia is estimated to be nearly as high. Over 1m are also displaced in Congo, Iraq, Somalia and Pakistan (...) Cyprus, which was split after a Turkish invasion in 1974, has the largest share of its population living elsewhere.



#### BBC News, 18 May 2010

##### Far from home: the millions trapped by conflict

UN Emergency Relief Coordinator John Holmes gives an insight to the difficulties and challenges behind internal displacement, based on IDMC figures. View the video:

[http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/programmes/the\\_hub/8689742.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/programmes/the_hub/8689742.stm)



# Monitoring and Advocacy

## AFRICA

### African Union convention on IDPs

From 1 to 5 June IDMC attended a meeting of experts and ministers responsible for responding to forced displacement, organised by the African Union Commission. IDMC met some of the delegates from AU Member States to lobby for the signing and ratification of the African Union Convention on IDPs (Kampala Convention). *See section on training p.7 for further information on the Kampala Convention.*



IDMC with Uganda's Minister of State for Disaster Preparedness and Head, Humanitarian Affairs, Refugees and Displaced Persons Division of Political Affairs Department. (IDMC, June 2010)

### Burundi

In May IDMC went to Burundi to research durable solutions for long-term IDPs. IDMC met government representatives, NGOs and donors, and accompanied an NRC team to interview IDPs. While the government would prefer IDPs to return to their places of origin, most of those interviewed wanted to remain where they were despite their lack of secure tenure. The head of UNHCR in Burundi commended the study for its timeliness, as the government is likely to focus on IDPs after upcoming elections.

In June IDMC presented its findings at a meeting of the Central Africa Policy Forum in New York on IDP/refugee reintegration in Burundi and community efforts to monitor and prevent election violence, attended by Belgium, Switzerland, the UN Department of Political Affairs and NGOs.

### Kenya

In June, IDMC published an overview of internal displacement in Kenya detailing the continuing displacement as a result of violence in pastoralist areas and human rights violations by security forces, and also the cases of forced return and embezzlement of IDP monies by government officials following post-election violence in 2008. In the light of the ongoing constitutional debate, the overview called on the government to implement reforms to address past injustices, limit impunity and discourage future displacement.

IDMC has also facilitated processes to raise awareness of the Kampala Convention in Kenya – see the above section on Policy Guidance.

### Mali and Niger

In June, IDMC briefed a donor mission on the link between conflict-induced displacement and the drought currently affecting Mali and Niger. IDMC provided an analysis of the current displacement situation in northern Niger and highlighted the impact and causes of inter-communal conflicts along the border between the two countries. IDMC has not published a full profile on internal displacement in Mali but monitors developments in connection with the situation in neighbouring Niger.

IDMC highlighted the impact and causes of inter-communal conflicts along the border between Mali and Niger

### Senegal

In June, IDMC published an update of its profile on the internal displacement situation in the Casamance region of Senegal. The overall number of IDPs in Casamance remains undetermined, and while large return movements have been witnessed since 2008, there has been no survey of the IDPs' intentions nor data on how many have successfully locally integrated or settled nearby or elsewhere in the country. At the same time, new clashes between the Senegalese army and members of the separatist Movement of Democratic Forces in the Casamance (MFDC) have caused new displacements since 2009 and hindered durable solutions for long-term IDPs.

### Zimbabwe

In May IDMC published a country update on Zimbabwe in the new format. Hundreds of thousands of people in Zimbabwe remain internally displaced as a result of government policies and actions. The two largest groups of IDPs are farm workers and their families who have been displaced as a result of the ongoing fast-track land reform programme, and people displaced as a result of arbitrary evictions in Zimbabwe's towns and cities. Others have been displaced by government campaigns against informal mine workers, and by politically-motivated violence.

In Zimbabwe, there have been a number of encouraging changes in the government's position on internal displacement.

Since the formation of the Government of National Unity in February 2009, there have been a number of encouraging changes in the government's position on internal displacement. In August 2009 the government participated in a joint rapid IDP assessment with the UN. The government has called for a more comprehensive and nationwide IDP assessment to be conducted in 2010. In October 2009, President Mugabe signed the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of IDPs in Africa.

## Sudan

In May, IDMC published an update of the Sudan country profile. The update highlighted that the number of newly displaced has increased: in 2009 over 390,000 were newly displaced and in the first half of 2010 the number of newly displaced has been around 120,000. New displacement has followed intensified inter-tribal conflicts and Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) attacks. The living conditions and livelihood opportunities of IDPs as well as non-displaced people are aggravated by food shortages and shifting drought and floods.

The update pointed to the weak international and national response to internal displacement. There has been some progress since then: on 21 June 2010 the South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission has been taken over by the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management. In July 2010 the protection cluster is being rolled out on Southern Sudan, enabling a more comprehensive approach to the protection of vulnerable groups including IDPs.

In June and July, IDMC carried out a field mission to Southern Sudan focusing on local integration and resettlement elsewhere in the country.

The update pointed to the weak international and national response to internal displacement in Sudan



Elderly IDPs watch over their grandchildren while the mother cultivates the field, Kirikwa, Sudan (IDMC, June 2010).

## THE AMERICAS

### Colombia

In June, IDMC conducted a field mission to Colombia to gather first-hand information for the next country profile update and for an upcoming special country report on housing, land, and property rights of displaced Colombians. During the field mission, IDMC interviewed government and non-governmental agencies and researchers in Bogotá working on the land restitution process. Afterwards, IDMC interviewed IDPs and leaders of IDP organisations in Tumaco in the south-western department of Nariño. In the locality of Pasto, IDMC interviewed the Ombudsman's office, the manager of the Early Warning System, and the Peace Commissioner of the Nariño Governor's Office.

## ASIA PACIFIC

### Afghanistan

In April IDMC published a country overview on Afghanistan. The focus was on people displaced by the armed conflict between pro-government forces on the one side and armed opposition groups on the other. The government and UN estimate that 240,000 people are currently internally displaced; 161,000 have been displaced since 2003.

Internal displacement in Afghanistan is difficult to monitor due to security and logistical constraints in accessing conflict, rapid changes in the situation on the ground, the temporary nature of some displacements and by methodological difficulties in distinguishing between forced internal displacement and economic migration, particularly in urban settings. However, the number of new displacements is increasing and displacement is becoming more protracted as the number of returns decreases.

... displacement in Afghanistan is becoming more protracted as the number of returns decreases

IDMC started work with the Overseas Development Institute (ODI) and ICRC to assess the situation of IDPs in urban areas in Afghanistan. The first phase of a field study in Kabul started in June 2010.

### Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR)

In May, IDMC published a new country profile on Lao PDR. The report focused on the situation of ethnic Hmong people reported to be hiding in small groups in the jungle in fear of government attacks, as well the estimated 7,700 people who have been forcibly repatriated from Thailand since 2006. They had claimed persecution by the Lao government but were considered illegal migrants by both countries.

The majority of those who have come out of hiding and those who have been repatriated from Thailand have been resettled in existing or new villages. As the report points out, while there are serious doubts about the voluntary character of their return and resettlement, there are also serious concerns about the lack of independent access to the resettled Hmong groups, which makes it difficult to assess whether they will be able to achieve durable solutions.

## EUROPE

IDMC presented its paper *"Long Overdue: Making Solutions Durable for Internally Displaced People in Europe"* at the May 2010 conference of the Canadian Association for Refugee and Forced Migration Studies in Hamilton, Canada. The conference focused on challenges and changes in addressing forced migration; participants included academics and representatives of NGOs from various countries.

The paper is available at:

[http://www.internal-displacement.org/europe/long\\_overdue](http://www.internal-displacement.org/europe/long_overdue)

The paper focused on the challenges in securing durable solutions for IDPs in Europe, where obstacles have included a prolonged focus on return, continued legal, administrative and financial obstacles and diminished international assistance. The paper lists outstanding challenges for IDPs in the region including inadequate housing, lack of remedies for lost property, lack of regular income, limited access to documents, inadequate psychosocial assistance, poor quality of education, continued discrimination, and lack of transitional justice and reparations. The paper argues that to make solutions durable there is a need to monitor the situation of IDPs after they have chosen a settlement option, ensuring their access to jobs, housing and benefits, and increased international coordination and support, as well as political will. In addition to highlighting the plight of IDPs in Europe, IDMC raised its profile among the academic and NGO community and made valuable contacts with researchers on internal displacement in several countries.

... to make solutions durable in Europe there is a need to monitor the situation of IDPs after they have chosen a settlement option ...

## Russian Federation

IDMC made a written submission to the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on the situation of IDPs in the Russian Federation. The main issues raised were discrimination against IDPs and the difficulties they face in accessing their rights to work, old-age pensions, housing, remedies for lost property, health and education. Following this submission, the Committee included questions on access of IDPs to their pension benefits and access to remedies for property lost as a result of the conflict in Chechnya in its list of issues to the Government of the Russian Federation for its review in 2011. The Committee also inquired about unemployment in the North Caucasus, poverty, social housing programmes and non-attendance at school as they relate to marginalised groups.

For the Russian Federation, the main issues raised were discrimination against IDPs and the difficulties they face in accessing their rights to work

The submission is available at:

[http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cescr/docs/ngos/IDMC\\_NRC\\_RussiaWG44.pdf](http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cescr/docs/ngos/IDMC_NRC_RussiaWG44.pdf)

## THE MIDDLE EAST

### Occupied Palestinian Territories

In May, IDMC attended two events in Istanbul organised by the UN Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People. IDMC participated in the International Meeting in Support of the Israeli Peace Process, and the Public Forum in Support of the Palestinian People. IDMC is not a member of the NGO network but has the status of observer. IDMC gained familiarity with the UN Committee, widened its network, and raised awareness of its work on internal displacement in the OPT. The forum was also an opportunity for advocacy on questions of displacement in OPT with international, regional and national agencies and experts.

### Yemen

IDMC briefed the Office of the Representative of the Secretary-General on the human rights of IDPs on the situation of displacement, prior to his visit to Yemen from 4th to 10th of April 2010. The briefing focused on the situation of IDPs during the latest round of hostilities and on the situation following the ceasefire of February 2010. The latest round of fighting displaced 275,000 to 350,000 IDPs while more than 800,000 had been affected by the conflict. The governorate of Sa'ada, Amran, Hajjah and Al Jawf were particularly affected. Only about 15 per cent of IDPs were gathered in formal camps or identified informal sites. The majority of IDPs are finding refuge in host communities.

## Training activities

### Yemen

Title	Training Workshop on the Protection of IDPs
Location	Sana'a, Yemen
Dates	4-5 April 2010
Participants	35 people. Senior official of the national Executive Committee of IDPs and its branch offices in displacement affected governorates, representatives from other ministries (Social Affairs and Labor; Human Rights), members of national NGOs and the Yemeni Red Crescent Society, and staff members of international organisations.
With the assistance and support of: UNHCR in Yemen	



The Representative of the UN Secretary General on the Human Rights of IDPs, Walter Kälin, with the participants of the workshop in Yemen (IDMC, April 2010).



In response to a request from UNHCR, IDMC trained representatives of Yemeni authorities and civil society organisations on the protection of IDPs. During the two-day workshop, participants reviewed the definition of an IDP, the prohibition of arbitrary displacement, protection needs and rights of IDPs during displacement, including through a gender/age lens, standards for durable solutions, as well as actors and responsibilities. While on a working visit in Yemen, the Representative of the Secretary-General on the human rights of IDPs joined one session of the workshop and discussed with the participants possible approaches to protection concerns facing IDPs.

Feedback from the participants confirmed a high level of satisfaction with the training. Participants also appreciated the availability of training materials and documents in Arabic.

## Workshops on the Kampala Convention

Title	Civil society workshop on the Kampala Convention
Location	Nairobi (Kenya)
Dates	23-24 June 2010
Participants	30 participants coming from representatives of the Ministry of State for Special Programmes (MoSSP), Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Kenya National Commission on Human Rights, UNHCR, DRC, IDP representatives, donor embassies and Civil Society Organisations
Partners	Kituo Cha Sheria, a Kenyan NGO

In collaboration with Kituo Cha Sheria, a Kenyan NGO, IDMC organised a workshop for civil society organisations on the Kampala Convention. The objective of the workshop was to enable Kenyan civil society organisations to lobby the government and members of parliament for the ratification and implementation of the Convention.

Speakers at the workshop included representatives of the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights, Law Society of Kenya, former MPs, the Ministry of State for Special Programmes (MoSSP), IDP representatives, Independent legal experts, UNHCR, Kituo Cha Sheria and IDMC. The participants benefited from presentations on the Convention and how the CSO can use it to lobby for its adoption in national law. CSOs also benefited from a presentation by MoSSP on the draft National IDP Policy.

The media was invited to the opening session of the workshop, which resulted in strong media coverage by Kenyan TV stations as well as national newspapers.



Participants at a workshop on the AU Convention on IDPs, organised by IDMC and the Kenyan NGO Kituo Cha Sheria in Nairobi (IDMC, June 2010).

At the end of the workshop, a draft communiqué was prepared. Participating organisations will be asked to endorse the final version, which will be sent to the media. A proposal was made to share the proceedings of the workshop with the relevant ministries and the protection working group in Kenya.

## Training on IDP protection in Southern Sudan

Title	Training Workshop on the Protection of IDPs
Location	Juba, Southern Sudan
Dates	8-10 June 2010
Participants	Total 30 participants from the Southern Sudan Human Rights Commission (SSHRC), the Southern Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (SSHRC), non-governmental organisations and OCHA
Partners	With the assistance and support of: NRC Southern Sudan; UNMIS Human Rights, UN OCHA and UN High Commissioner for Refugees



Participants using the UN Guiding Principles in one of the workshop exercises, Juba, Southern Sudan (IDMC, June 2010).

Within the context of the IDMC-Brookings partnership, IDMC conducted a 3-day training workshop on the protection of the human rights of IDPs. Using the UN Guiding Principles, the training concentrated on prevention of arbitrary displacement and the protection of IDPs during and immediately after displacement, with special attention given to women, children and other extremely vulnerable individuals. A session on durable solutions was also conducted with an emphasis on local integration as well as land issues. The workshop concluded with a strategy session that looked at the ways and means to incorporate the learning of the participants into the programmes of work of the two commissions, including how they can work together at state level.

# IDMC's Financial situation

## Financial situation as of 30 June

Funds received	\$1,700,000
Funds received and funds pledged	\$3,000,000
Expenditure	\$1,410,000
2010 budget	\$3,540,000
% 2010 budget pledged/received	85%

## Thanks to our donors!

We would like to thank our donors for their support in 2010: the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), the UK's DFID, the Australia's AusAID, the USA's USAID, the Sweden's SIDA, the Swiss FDFA, the Canadian DFAIT, Stichting Vluchteling, the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO), The Tides Foundation and other supporters.

For further information, please contact  
**Véronique de Crouy, External Relations Officer**  
 Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre  
 Chemin de Balexert 7-9, CH-1219 Châtelaine  
 Geneva, Switzerland

## Funds pledged or received as of 30 June

