

PROGRESS ON MAINSTREAMING IDP ISSUES IN UNHCR AND
GLOBAL WORK PLAN FOR IDP OPERATIONS

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Two-and-a-half years have elapsed since the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) embarked on the humanitarian reform process and adopted the cluster approach to improve the predictability and quality of humanitarian response. UNHCR has successfully assumed new leadership roles and responsibilities under the approach. The Office seeks to be a reliable partner within this inter-agency collaborative effort, which is built around the operational strengths and comparative advantages of the respective agencies and is held together by mutual commitments. Today, UNHCR conducts a wide range of protection and assistance activities for internally displaced persons (IDPs) in 28 countries, involving approximately 20 million IDPs. The attached annex provides a summary of UNHCR's IDP workplan activities for the period 2008-2009. This plan will continue to evolve in the years to come.

2. It should be recalled that when UNHCR agreed to enhance its engagement with IDPs under the cluster approach at the beginning of 2006, the High Commissioner informed the Executive Committee (ExCom) that these new responsibilities would not lead to parallel structures at Headquarters or in the Field. The High Commissioner instructed senior management to ensure that IDP issues were mainstreamed into the work of the organization by 2008.

3. Nevertheless, in light of these new commitments, which required substantial external and internal coordination as well as enhanced operational response, the High Commissioner authorized the temporary establishment of an IDP Advisory Team to coordinate IDP and cluster-related issues, and to represent UNHCR both internally and externally on IDP issues. The Senior Coordinator for IDP Operations has been working in close consultation with and reporting to the Assistant High Commissioner for Operations and the Assistant High Commissioner for Protection. In its two-and-a-half years of existence, the IDP Advisory Team has contributed to policy development; facilitated consultations with ExCom members on UNHCR's role in IDP situations; led real-time evaluations of five key IDP operations; and provided advice and guidance to UNHCR's regional bureaux, support divisions and IDP field operations. In addition, an inter-departmental task force known as the IDP Support Team (IST), has strengthened the sharing of knowledge on IDP issues within the organization. An intranet site has been created where key policy documents on IDP issues are shared with

colleagues at Headquarters and in the Field. Standard briefing kits, including information on the four pillars of the humanitarian reform process, are also routinely given to staff deployed to IDP operations, and core training courses have been modified to include IDP matters.

4. In keeping with the need to mainstream IDP issues in UNHCR, in January 2008 the IDP Advisory Team embarked on a process of internal and external consultations aimed at clarifying where the organization stood in relation to this, and at identifying what additional work had to be carried out to integrate IDP activities into the structures, policies and programmes of the Office.

5. The present report, which is the result of those consultations, defines the concept of mainstreaming and its relevance to UNHCR's enhanced engagement with IDPs. It also summarizes the roles of the Division of Operational Services (DOS) and the Division of International Protection Services (DIPS) - since these divisions house UNHCR's cluster lead responsibilities¹ and provide support for field operations. The report also surveys IDP and cluster-related functions, which have implications for other divisions and regional bureaux. Finally, the report discusses the remaining challenges of IDP mainstreaming.

II. MAINSTREAMING OF UNHCR'S ENHANCED ROLE WITH IDPS AND GLOBAL CLUSTER LEAD RESPONSIBILITIES

6. UNHCR has defined the mainstreaming of IDP issues as: "the actions, activities and steps that are taken to introduce and incorporate IDP protection and assistance at all levels and in all areas of the organization, so that these become an integral part of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Office's programmes".

A. Division of International Protection Services

7. In order to mainstream UNHCR's enhanced responsibilities for the protection of IDPs and, in particular, its commitment as the lead agency for the global Protection Cluster Working Group (PCWG), a specific unit is being established within the newly created Protection Delivery Support Section (PDSS), staffed by two senior protection officers. One post, which is already within the current structure, will focus on general IDP protection issues. The second posting, for which funding requirements are included in UNHCR's Supplementary Appeal for IDP Programmes 2008, will support the work of the Protection Cluster, including cluster-related needs and support for field operations and protection coordination structures in countries, regardless of whether the cluster approach has been activated. The unit will work closely with the Protection Capacity and Training Unit of PDSS, which is an important contributor to various PCWG bodies such as the Taskforce on Learning and the Taskforce on Protection Staffing. The unit will also engage other sections involved in protection cluster-related issues, including the Protection Policy and Legal Advice Section (PPLAS) which has designated a focal point for IDP protection issues. The Community Development, Gender Equality and Children Section (CDGECS) has focal points for preventing or responding to sexual and gender-based violence and for child protection,

¹ For more information, please see: *IASC Guidance Note on Using the Cluster Approach to Strengthen Humanitarian Response*, 24 November 2006.

who are actively involved in the work of the PCWG. The Status Determination and Protection Information Section (SDPIS) provides the guidance and technology required for the development of an electronic resource library for the PCWG and field operations.

8. Global cluster lead responsibilities related to the chairing and running of the global protection cluster are carried out by the office of the Director. Additional activities related to standards and policy-setting, such as consolidation and dissemination of operational guidelines, identification of best practices, reviewing tools developed in other sectors/clusters, and technical support to field operations – including support for needs assessment, strategy formulation, planning and operational review are already being covered by existing capacity within the division and its relevant sections.

B. Division of Operational Services

9. Within the Division of Operational Services (DOS), a senior policy officer is handling the day-to-day management of the global Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster, in close consultation with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the global cluster co-lead. In addition, two posts of senior operations officers were reconfigured: one will focus on the global Emergency Shelter Cluster to lead UNHCR's work on global emergency shelter issues in partnership with the International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC). The other will work on the Early Recovery Cluster, in which UNHCR has a particular interest, given the potential impact on durable solutions for IDPs, and which it co-leads with UNDP in some field operations. Considering UNHCR's strategic interest and its active role in other technical clusters pertaining to global health issues such as the cluster on health, nutrition, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), as well as ensuring that HIV is included as a cross-cutting issue in all clusters, DOS has reconfigured one of its existing posts to address these issues. UNHCR's active contribution to the clusters which it does not lead ranges from development of tools, to training of cluster managerial and technical staff as well as joint missions, technical support and involvement in coordination mechanisms. Logistics, telecommunication, staff safety and security matters in IDP settings have also been fully integrated into the work of the Supply Management Service and the Emergency and Security Services within DOS.

C. Training and staff development

10. In addition to staff resources, an important component of UNHCR's mainstreaming activities has been the introduction of training programmes carried out by the global cluster leads, involving the participation of many UNHCR staff and cluster partners working in IDP operations. DIPS is developing a self-study programme "induction to IDP protection" which will be mandatory for all UNHCR staff by the end of 2008. The global CCCM Cluster drew up a training strategy which is managed jointly by UNHCR, IOM and the Norwegian Refugee Council. Under this strategy, over 300 inter-agency personnel serving in complex IDP operations have been trained in various aspects of camp coordination and camp management. Each global cluster lead has developed tools and reference materials which are routinely provided to UNHCR staff and cluster partners in IDP situations. These include: the IDP Key Resources CD Rom produced jointly by the three global clusters which UNHCR leads; the inter-agency Handbook for the Protection of Internally Displaced Persons, Protection of

Conflict-Induced IDPs: Assessment for Action; and the CCCM and Emergency Shelter and Camp Management Tool Kits.² A significant training exercise is being carried out in the context of the Emergency Shelter Cluster, which targets warehouse management staff.

11. In the area of staff development, a learning programme on IDP responses is being developed to form a pool of senior managers equipped with the necessary knowledge and skills to operate effectively in IDP situations and to fulfil cluster responsibilities. Meanwhile a number of UNHCR training courses, such as the Operations Management Learning Programme, the Protection Learning Programme, the Management Learning Programme and the Workshops on Emergency Management, have been adjusted to include UNHCR's responsibilities on IDP issues.

12. The global cluster leads are also in the process of identifying and collecting good practices and will post them on their respective websites.

D. Staff deployment

13. One part of UNHCR's mainstreaming plans envisions the deployment of regional experts in a number of locations to support the field clusters at the regional level. For the Emergency Shelter Cluster, a regional senior technical officer post to cover Africa has been established through a standby partner: the Swiss Development Cooperation. UNHCR has also made progress in developing coordination capacities at the regional level by organizing workshops in a number of different countries to reinforce leadership capacity in field operations. In addition to providing direct support to each operation, the short term deployment of cluster experts to UNHCR's IDP operations has resulted in the strengthening of in-country capacity at the field level. Shelter and coordination experts were deployed to Kenya, Lebanon, Pakistan and Somalia. In Lebanon, the emergency shelter response led to the adoption of common policies and strategies for the rehabilitation process. In Somalia, the Shelter Cluster was conceptualized and jointly established by UNHCR and UN-Habitat.

14. UNHCR also deployed CCCM experts to Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Georgia, Kenya, Somalia and the Sudanese region of West Darfur. Given the complex nature of CCCM as a new sector for IDP camps, these deployments were for longer periods of time, ranging from 2-8 months. The experts established coordination mechanisms for CCCM in field operations and strengthened protection and assistance delivery for IDPs hosted in camps. Two senior protection staff were deployed to DRC to work with the Protection Cluster in the Kivus and the National Protection Cluster in Kinshasa, respectively, to support the development of protection strategies. In Kenya, the deployment of a senior protection officer helped establish and strengthen the Protection Cluster. In some operations, these deployments lead to the establishment of posts under fast-track procedures to ensure continuity in the IDP response. Internal staff deployment were complemented by Surge and ProCap deployments, notably to the Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Côte d' Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia, and Somalia. Other examples of such support include the Strengthening Protection Capacity Project which has been expanded to cover IDP operations in Azerbaijan and Georgia.

² All tools and guidelines developed by the Global Clusters can be found on <http://www.humanitarianreform.org>

E. Information management

15. Considerable progress has been made in the area of information management - in particular with regard to the establishment of tools and databases to facilitate analysis, policy papers and capacity building. In order to enable IASC teams to enhance protection and assistance interventions, UNHCR continues to provide information management support to field operations covering a range of activities, including geographic information, systems/mapping, IDP profiling, databases for camp management and needs assessments. In addition to support missions to IDP operations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq and Somalia, the global CCCM Cluster supported a successful information management pilot project in Somalia and Uganda. Increased attention is being paid to information management both in inter-agency fora and in discussions with donors and governments. As part of its mainstreaming of information management, UNHCR is seeking private sector funding to build a new data system containing several sub-systems in order to fulfil all operational needs in IDP situations.

F. External relations

16. UNHCR's Secretariat and Inter-Agency Service (SIAS) is becoming increasingly engaged, assuming some of the external representation functions previously carried out by the IDP Advisory Team. SIAS is also ensuring that IDP issues are included when needed in UNHCR's annual consultations with NGOs. Based on developments in the external bodies, SIAS should also become more involved in communicating to the regional bureaux, support divisions and field offices, the most recent developments that pertain in relation to the impact of the humanitarian reform initiative.

G. Policy development and evaluation

17. Central policy development falls under the purview of the Executive Office, and its Policy Development and Evaluation Service (PDES). As far as future evaluation and review of UNHCR's experience with the cluster approach is concerned, in 2007, with the support of PDES and the regional bureaux, the IDP Advisory Team conducted real-time evaluations of five IDP operations where the cluster approach has been rolled out. The findings of these evaluations were shared with ExCom members in September 2007.³ In addition, UNHCR contributed to the first phase of the Inter-Agency Cluster Evaluation and will continue to be proactively engaged in the follow-up on its findings and in the proposed second phase. PDES will assume primary responsibility as far as any further internal evaluations are concerned, and will take the lead in participating in external reviews.

H. Budget structure

18. In March 2008, the Standing Committee adopted the proposal for the redesign of UNHCR's budget structure. The IDP-related component of the budget structure allows the Office to present a comprehensive picture of the financial requirements of the IDP operations, facilitating the monitoring of the implementation of UNHCR programmes in this area.

³ Real -time evaluations of UNHCR's involvement in operations for internally displaced persons and the cluster approach: Analysis of findings, EC/58/SC/CRP.23

III. REMAINING CHALLENGES OF IDP MAINSTREAMING

19. UNHCR has come a long way in implementing and integrating cluster policies and strategies both at Headquarters and in the Field. However, it should be noted that UNHCR's role in support of an enhanced humanitarian response to IDP situations has been challenging, in particular due to the operational consequences of its new responsibilities and an increased number of beneficiaries. Some key challenges remain in relation to fully integrating IDP activities in the work of the Office. These include notably:

(a). *Maintaining a Headquarters focus without dedicated resources for IDP issues:* In keeping with a zero growth policy at Headquarters, UNHCR's enhanced responsibilities were assumed within existing resources at Headquarters. The situation is expected to improve steadily through the greater assumption of roles and responsibilities for IDP matters within the divisions continuing to support regional bureaux which have exercised full operational responsibilities for IDP programmes in the Field.

(b). *Keeping the process light:* As with any other reform process, the introduction of enhanced roles within UNHCR under the humanitarian reform initiative and its cluster approach has led to a significant increase in the number of consultations, meetings and discussions - both within and outside the Office, at Headquarters and at all levels in the Field. There is clearly a continuing challenge between fulfilling the increased coordination roles and avoiding overly bureaucratic procedures. Better information management is needed to enable staff to keep pace with the outcomes of meetings, and to ensure that the decisions arising from these fora are disseminated widely within UNHCR. At Headquarters, future meetings of the IST, which will be co-chaired by DOS and DIPS once the IDP Advisory team is disbanded, will remain a key mechanism for internal coordination on IDP issues.

(c). *Recurrent costs:* UNHCR has so far enjoyed considerable support from some donors for its global cluster roles and responsibilities, funded under the Global IDP Cluster Budget Appeal. This report has indicated some of the one-time and recurrent contributions UNHCR is making in playing an active part in strengthening the international community's humanitarian emergency response capacity. Continued, albeit reduced, donor support will remain essential to sustain progress to date. UNHCR, together with its cluster partners, will continue to engage in dialogue with donors to strengthen the resource management and mobilization strategies not only for the clusters that it leads, but also for programmatic interventions for IDPs within other areas pertaining to the clusters which UNHCR does not lead.

Annex

**Global work plan on UNHCR IDP Operations
42nd meeting of the Standing Committee 24-26 June 2008**

IDP figures countrywide**	UNHCR key interventions	IDP Budget*			Clusters, sectors, working groups and key partnerships
		2006 Budget USD	2007 Budget USD	2008 Budget USD	
Afghanistan***					
150,000 (Mapping exercise is underway and may confirm a higher number)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building capacity of the Government in finding durable solutions • Coordination of the Protection and Emergency Shelter Clusters • Protection monitoring • Provision of limited assistance (health) at larger settlements • Facilitation of return to place of origin (advocacy, logistics, NFIs) and integration activities 	<u>AB</u> 60,978,721 IDP budget in AB	<u>AB</u> 52,270,958 IDP budget in AB	<u>AB</u> 49,871,900 IDP budget in AB	On 2 March 2008, the UN Humanitarian Country Team decided to adopt the cluster approach for Afghanistan. UNHCR agreed to take cluster leadership role in Protection and Shelter.

2006-2007 Update

- Joint mapping of the IDP situation by the provincial authorities, UNAMA and UNHCR commenced at the end of 2007, to be finalized in 2008 together with the compilation of an IDP Action Plan.
- Limited assistance targeting vulnerable groups and facilitation of return to place of origin continued throughout 2007.
- Contingency planning for possible further displacement in the south was completed in May 2007.
- In a press statement from his visit in August 2007, the RSG on the human rights of IDPs pointed out that there is potential for a significant increase in the number of IDPs if the conflict continues at the present pace, and if returning refugees are unable to find durable solutions by returning to their homes or settling and integrating elsewhere.

2008-2009 Projections and Situational Analysis

- UNHCR has assumed the overall cluster responsibility for the National Protection Cluster with UNAMA as deputy, UN agencies will assume responsibility and accountability for the following protection areas: (a) IDPs, Deportees, Returnees – UNHCR; (b) Protection of Civilians - UNAMA, Humanitarian Unit; (c) Human Rights, Access to Justice, Rule of Law - UNAMA, Human Rights Unit; (d) Child Protection – UNICEF; and (e) SGBV & other violence against women – UNIFEM
- New displacement by the ongoing military actions in the south, and new displacement in the north due to drought and crop failure.
- No reliable data available on numbers and location due to the nature of displacement and the security situation not allowing UNHCR to verify. “Battle” displacement will remain mostly short-term and the majority of the displaced seeking temporary refuge with relatives and friends in neighbouring locations. UNHCR favours one-time assistance in order not to perpetuate displacement. Food is priority.
- A study on Kuchi IDPs in the South argues that the livelihood strategies of IDPs in southern Afghanistan can be helped through relatively small investments.
- Most areas affected by the conflict are not accessible to humanitarian organisations for security reasons which are hindering the delivery of urgently needed humanitarian assistance, monitoring, protection interventions and other activities of the international humanitarian community and, in some cases, the Afghan government.

* Unless otherwise indicated, the final total country budgets including operation/administration/staffing costs are presented in this matrix. In many countries, AB budgets have been covering both refugee and IDP operations. In most cases, it would not be possible to calculate exactly how much is dedicated for IDP operations, as many costs are shared (for example Protection Officers working for both refugees and IDPs). Thus in this matrix, budgets of the last three years are shown to demonstrate the overall budgetary trend of UNHCR operations with IDP components.

** Unless otherwise indicated, IDP figures are from the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, March 2008

*** Cluster Roll-out countries

AB: Annual Budget SB: Supplementary Budget (the budgets are reflected in US dollar)

IDP figures countrywide	UNHCR key interventions	2006 Budget USD	2007 Budget USD	2008 Budget USD	Clusters, sectors, working groups and key partnerships
Azerbaijan					
686,586 (Official Government figure)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy • Durable solutions for displaced communities • Limited intervention for rehabilitation of collective centres and schools in the capital city of Baku and Sumgayit • Vocational training and provision of micro-credits for IDPs • SGBV empowerment of IDP women • HIV/AIDS awareness • Sports and education for IDP girls 	<u>AB</u> 3,564,813 IDP budget in AB 500,000	<u>AB</u> 3,023,063 IDP budget in AB 425,000	<u>AB</u> 2,962,902 IDP budget in AB 250,000	Key partnerships include: UNCT, EU and international and national NGOs such as NRC, DRC, IRC UMID and HAYAT.
2006-2007 Update					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Even though real progress was made in protecting the political, civil, social and economic rights of IDPs, the main challenge continues to be the creation of livelihood opportunities for displaced populations. • UNHCR has been conducting an age, gender, and diversity mainstreaming analysis for IDPs in preparation for the IDP Gaps Analysis funded under the TACIS Strengthening Protection Capacity Project Southern Caucasus. The national consultations on the IDP Gaps Analysis, the organizing of workshops and the formulation of project proposals are further outputs of the TACIS project in 2007-2008. • The economic growth of Azerbaijan allows increasing governmental intervention to benefit the displaced population, and hence the decrease in UNHCR's financial support. UNHCR has, however, reinforced its advocacy and advisory role, and extended its support to initial preparations of a return plan to Nagorno Karabakh if peace agreements under the auspices of the OSCE Minsk Group materialize. 					
2008-2009 Projections and Situational Analysis					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNHCR plans to expand its advocacy role for IDPs by providing information, counseling and legal aid to IDPs by taking over a project from NRC. • UNHCR is hopeful that further progress will be recorded in the conflict resolution process over Nagorno Karabakh, which should include talks about the return of the displaced population. • With the agreement of all parties, UNHCR stands ready to undertake a series of assessment missions to Nagorno Karabakh and the surrounding territories in order to assist in the planning of eventual returns to the region in the future. • Once return is possible, considerable additional staff and material resources will be needed. 					

IDP figures countrywide	UNHCR key interventions	2006 Budget USD	2007 Budget USD	2008 Budget USD	Clusters, sectors, working groups and key partnerships
Bosnia & Herzegovina (BiH)					
125,600	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy and support for durable solutions (essentially voluntary returns and reintegration) • Targeted assistance (including shelter) for vulnerable IDPs in collective accommodation • Legal advice, self-reliance and community-based projects • Supporting the BiH Government in the process of the revision of the <i>Strategy for Implementation of Annex VII of the Dayton Peace Agreement</i> • Support in sustainability of return, as well as integration solutions for the most vulnerable IDPs 	<u>AB</u> 10,688,257 IDP budget in AB	<u>AB</u> 6,702,164 IDP budget in AB	<u>AB</u> 5,615,204 IDP budget in AB	<p>UNHCR was given the mandate to coordinate relief assistance and facilitate the return of IDPs and refugees in Annex VII within the General Framework Agreement for Peace (Dayton Peace Agreement).</p> <p>Main partnerships with the EC, UNCT and the Council of Europe Development Bank, the Sarajevo Process (UNHCR, EU and OSCE together with Serbia, BiH, Croatia Governments).</p>
<p>2006-2007 Update</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of IDPs in BiH was 518,000 in the year 2000 and decreased to 188,000 by 2005. At the end of 2006, as a result of a re-registration and a verification exercise, the number decreased further to 135,000. • After his visit, the RSG on the Human Rights of IDPs, Dr. Kálin issued a public report to the UN Human Rights Council, supporting UNHCR's endeavours over the years. <p>2008-2009 Projections and Situational Analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue advocacy and partnerships to foster durable solutions for the remaining 125,000 IDPs (as at 31 March 2008). • Increased efforts, within the limited resources, in targeted assistance for the most vulnerable IDPs (particularly 7,000 still in collective accommodation) including return, reconstruction, sustainability, but also integration which becomes a preferred durable solution option for many IDPs. • The RSG for Human Rights of IDPs, Dr. Kálin is planning to visit Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2008. 					

IDP figures countrywide	UNHCR key interventions	Budgetary Trend			Clusters, sectors, working groups and key partnerships
		2006 Budget USD	2007 Budget USD	2008 Budget USD	
Burundi					
100,000					The cluster approach has not yet been adopted and the Country Team has requested further guidance and information regarding the approach.
2008-2009 Projections and Situational Analysis					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Burundian Government takes responsibility for IDPs and has not requested assistance for this group. During the course of 2007, the newly appointed Minister of National Solidarity, Repatriation, National Reconstruction, Human Rights and Gender encouraged UNHCR to play a catalytic role in the search for durable solutions for the IDPs in Burundi within a broader and still to be defined UNCT approach. • In the context of voluntary return, a limited number of IDPs have benefited from UNHCR assistance in the form of monitoring, legal assistance and shelter assistance. A pilot project is foreseen to provide shelter assistance to a mixed group of some 50 IDP and some 50 landless returnee families to settle on a site that has been made available by the authorities. 					

IDP figures countrywide	UNHCR key interventions	2006 Budget USD	2007 Budget USD	2008 Budget USD	Clusters, sectors, working groups and key partnerships
Central African Republic (CAR)***					
197,000 (UNHCR appeal cites 212,000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization • Protection monitoring • Distribution of NFIs • Basic health services to IDPs • Support of interagency IDP profiling exercise 		<u>SB</u> 679,205	<u>SB</u> 2,997,916	The cluster approach has been activated and UNHCR leads the Protection Cluster.
<p>2006-2007 Update</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before the establishment of the Protection Cluster, the Protection Group for IDPs had agreed on common analysis, defined priorities and a strategy. Yet the lack of protection partners in the country remains a challenge. • The UNCT's engagement with IDPs started with a pilot project spearheaded by UNHCR in March-May 2006, implemented through the Italian Cooperation (COOPI) and MSF (H/S). • In June 2006, with CERF funding, UNHCR implemented a three-pronged protection strategy, based on sensitization, monitoring and follow-up at the community/village and household level. In this context, UNHCR established a protection monitoring system, which is continuously being improved. • The Protection Cluster was adopted in August 2007, and UNHCR requested, in line with IASC guidance, the designation of sub-clusters with their respective leads on human rights and rule of law. • UNHCR organized awareness-raising seminars on the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and on IDP rights for civil and military authorities. • In September 2007, a Security Council resolution established UN Forces- MINURCAT (with an initial deployment of 300 police and 50 military liaison officers) for a period of one year, with a mandate focusing on the security and protection of civilians – particularly refugees, IDPs and civilians in danger – and on human rights and the rule of law in eastern Chad and north-eastern CAR. In October 2007, EU Foreign Affairs Council Conclusions approved the deployment of EUFOR as a contribution to the provision of security of MINURCAT. The deployment of the MINURCAT has not yet taken place in CAR. • In 2007 individual counselling and medical support was provided to more than 1,000 survivors of human rights violations. <p>2008-2009 Projections and Situational Analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main protection concerns in 2008: violations of freedom of movement and freedom to choose residence; instability related to checkpoints; non-state armed actors administering justice; continued occupation of school structures by APRD; reluctance to send children to school due to fears of clashes between the APRD and FOMUC; low percentage of girls in initial enrolment process for school re-opening; continued expression of interest in respecting IHL; and continued incidents of sexual violence. • In 2008, UNHCR plans to expand IDP protection activities, and strengthen UNHCR's presence in northern CAR. Thus far, UNHCR has a presence in Paoua and Kada Bandoro covering the two prefectures of Ouham and Ouham-Pendé. 					

IDP figures countrywide	UNHCR key interventions	2006 Budget USD	2007 Budget USD	2008 Budget USD	Clusters, sectors, working groups and key partnerships
Chad***					
178,918 (UNHCR appeal cites 180,000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of community based response mechanisms for IDPs with special needs • Provision of shelter and NFIs • IDP profiling • IDP camp coordination / management • Piloting of reporting system on protection incidents • Inter-communal dialogue • Village Assessment Project 	<u>SB</u> 2,866, 763 2006 SB was established for IDP programmes	<u>SB</u> 6,211,494 2007 SB was extended for IDP programmes	<u>SB</u> 15,871,200	The cluster approach was adopted in July 2007 and UNHCR is the lead in four clusters at the local level namely: CCCM, Emergency Shelter, Protection, and Emergency Telecommunication.
<p>2006-2007 Update</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As cluster lead for camp management and coordination, UNHCR worked primarily at the local level with IDP committees and local leaders to promote integration of IDPs into local communities rather than setting up camps. • Emergency shelter cluster members provided plastic sheeting, water family kits, and mosquito nets as needs arose. • In July 2007, a UNHCR real-time evaluation on its involvement in the cluster approach was carried out. • UNHCR in collaboration with UNFPA, IFORD, WFP, OCHA and a number of partner organizations carried out a profiling exercise which report was published in August 2007. The protection profiling was accompanied by GPS mapping of the major IDP sites. • In September 2007, the Security Council resolution established UN Forces- MINURCAT (with an initial deployment of 300 police and 50 military liaison officers) for a period of one year, with a mandate focusing on the security and protection of civilians – particularly refugees, IDPs and civilians in danger – and on human rights and the rule of law in eastern Chad and north-eastern CAR. In October 2007, EU Foreign Affairs Council Conclusions approved the deployment of EUFOR as a contribution to the provision of security of MINURCAT. The deployment of the EUFOR did not begin until February 2008 and is still not completed, and MINURCAT has not yet been deployed. <p>2008-2009 Projections and Situational Analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of IDPs has dramatically increased in the last year. Initially, there were 55,000 IDPs and now there are some 180,000. • Situation is worsening given ongoing clashes between government and rebel groups, as well as cross border raids from Darfur. • A key concern is humanitarian access. • Priorities for the protection cluster include protection monitoring, training on the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, tracing dispersed families, and developing a protection strategy that includes national NGOs. • The capacity of the agencies to engage with IDPs is already stretched due to their refugee programmes. • With the deployment of MINURCAT and EUFOR, there are prospects that conditions may become conducive to enable some of the 180,000 IDPs to return in 2008. • Using data collected in 2007 from hundreds of village assessments, an inter-active WEBGIS project has been established: webgis-tchad.intersos.org. • Maintenance of a sophisticated telecommunications network throughout the eastern and southern regions. 					

IDP figures countrywide	UNHCR key interventions	Budgetary Trend			Clusters, sectors, working groups and key partnerships
		2006 Budget USD	2007 Budget USD	2008 Budget USD	
Colombia***					
3 million ^(Note)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consolidate the legal and public policy framework and strengthen institutional capacity Strengthen the capacity of IDP and community groups Reinforce the State's supervisory and compliance mechanisms. 	<u>AB</u> 8,443,625 <u>SB</u> 4,400,000	<u>AB</u> 353,362 <u>SB</u> 14,436,360 All IDP operations under SB	<u>AB</u> 376,679 <u>SB</u> 18,719,715	The IASC Country Team in Colombia activated the cluster approach in the form of thematic groups in September 2006. UNHCR is the lead the Protection Cluster.
<p>^(Note) According to the Constitutional Court of Colombia, there is a serious discrepancy between the figures of displaced persons given by the national registration system and the real situation. The Court cites the Director of the "Agencia Presidencial de Acción Social y la Cooperación internacional" who acknowledged that the numbers of IDPs in Colombia is close to 3 million (Order of Compliance 218, of 11 August 2006, related to the landmark Judgment T-025).</p> <p>2006-2007 Update</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Colombia has one of the largest displaced populations in the world with over 200,000 newly registered IDPs in 2007. The enactment of a law to declare 2008 as the Year of the Rights of IDPs in supporting victims to rebuild their lives was a major achievement to increase visibility and support for IDPs. UNHCR's protection capacity was strengthened through the opening of new offices and the designation of UNHCR as the lead agency for the IASC protection cluster. Six regional IASC protection groups have been activated in the main departments affected by displacement. <p>2008-2009 Projections and Situational Analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rate of displacement in Colombia has continued in recent years at an average of 200,000 new cases registered annually. UNHCR's main challenge for 2008 is to support the State's efforts to improve its response to displacement, while maintaining humanitarian issues at the top of the political agenda. The consolidation of IASC mechanisms is fundamental for the effectiveness of a collaborative inter-agency response. 					

IDP figures countrywide	UNHCR key interventions	Budgetary Trend			Clusters, sectors, working groups and key partnerships
		2006 Budget USD	2007 Budget USD	2008 Budget USD	
Côte d'Ivoire***					
709,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of national actors • Advocacy • Legal and physical protection of IDPs • Preventing statelessness • Facilitating return • Monitoring and reconciliation efforts both in areas of return and displacement • IDP profiling 	IDP budget in AB	<u>SB</u> 7,040,170 IDP operations Revised CAP: 2,514,219	<u>SB</u> 1,070,000	<p>UNHCR accepted the lead of the Protection Cluster in April 2006, although the cluster was only formally adopted through IASC procedures in August 2006.</p> <p>Following a meeting between the Director of the Africa Bureau and the Ivorian Permanent Representative in Geneva, the Ivorian Government contributed 80,000 USD in support of UNHCR's interventions.</p> <p>In February 2008, the Country Team agreed to revise the existing ToRs for the sector groups on the basis of the IASC Generic ToRs for Sector/ Cluster leads.</p>
<p>2006-2007 Update</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A profiling exercise of IDPs in Abidjan was completed in early 2007. • At the suggestion of the HC in the context of the mid year CAP review, the Branch Office revised the CAP to focus exclusively on legal and physical protection of IDPs, monitoring and reconciliation efforts. The budget was cut from 7,040,170 to 2,514,219. • Establishment of information, counselling and legal assistance centres in Abidjan, Boaké, Guiglo and Tabou/San-Pedro. • UNHCR organized a protection cluster retreat with participation of the Humanitarian Coordinator. Key documents such as a matrix of protection related activities in Côte d'Ivoire, draft benchmarks for return of IDPs (following Ouagadougou agreement) as well as a draft report on the results of UNHCR's profiling exercise were discussed for endorsement. <p>2008-2009 Projections and Situational Analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In anticipating of continuing progress in the implementation of the Ouagadougou Peace Accord, UNHCR is advocating for the return of IDPs to take place in safety and dignity in a manner which promotes social cohesion. • Support to legal advice centres where UNHCR provides IDPs with access to legal counselling to assist in obtaining documents and to address property issues. 					

IDP figures countrywide	UNHCR key interventions	Budgetary Trend			Clusters, sectors, working groups and key partnerships
		2006 Budget USD	2007 Budget USD	2008 Budget USD	
Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)***					
1,4 million (over half of them in North Kivu) UNHCR is aiming to assist 400,000 beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of IDPs, particular focus on SGBV via monitoring, advocacy and interventions • Land and property dispute resolution and peaceful coexistence activities • Support return and reintegration of IDPs including monitoring voluntariness, village assessment, mapping exercises and income generating support • Non-food item distribution • Assist the Government in developing national framework for return and reintegration • Improve conditions of living in sites ensuring their civilian character • Help address environmental concern linked to displacement 	SB 14,707,251 IDP operations	SB 15,298,563 IDP operations	SB 23,596,400 IDP Operations	<p>In early 2006, the Protection and Early Recovery clusters were activated. The Protection Cluster is co-led with MONUC and the Early Recovery Cluster with UNDP.</p> <p>In late 2007, a CCCM mechanism was established to respond to the increasing spontaneous settlements.</p>
2006-2007 Update					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As protection cluster lead, UNHCR established seven protection working groups in major areas of displacement and a national protection working group. Improved coordination among humanitarian actors and with MONUC increased the focus on human rights abuses committed by armed groups and the national army. This led to concrete measures which improved the security of IDPs and others affected by the conflict. Such measures included targeted MONUC deployments to protect civilian populations, the establishment of safe areas and the identification and removal of officers accused of human rights violations. • Joint assessments and strategic planning helped to address needs, such as activities to promote reconciliation, with housing, land and property issues and strengthening the judicial system. • UNHCR increased its presence in various areas of eastern DRC to assume its protection cluster lead role. • The early recovery clusters were established at national and provincial level. Their role has so far been to identify gaps in reintegration and early recovery as well as alerting sectoral clusters, which are in charge of implementing activities to address the gaps. Through the Early Recovery cluster, a joint UNHCR/UNDP mission was carried out in October 2007. • A real-time Evaluation on the cluster approach and UNHCR's role was completed in August 2007. • Due to volatile security in North Kivu, displacement continues to occur. In September 2007, thousands of people were displaced with high levels of sexual violence cases reported. It is estimated that over 370,000 IDPs (as of Sept 2007) have been displaced in North Kivu since December 2006. 					

2008-2009 Projections and Situational Analysis

- Return is already taking place in some locations. The Goma Peace Conference has enhanced the prospects for peace. However, major reintegration challenges need to be dealt with to ensure sustainable return.
- Following an HIV inter-agency mission in April 2007, funding has been secured for HIV projects for IDPs.
- More will be done in 2008 to strengthen the clusters, build effective relationships with provincial authorities, and to develop strong links with development programmes. In the context of reintegration of returnees (ex-IDPs), UNHCR plans to contribute by expanding the shelter and income-generating activities currently implemented for returnees (ex-refugees).
- A new and worrying pattern has emerged: displacement is increasingly taking place along ethnic lines. The increase in victims of sexual and gender-based violence is also reason for concern.

IDP figures countrywide	UNHCR key interventions	Budgetary Trend			Clusters, sectors, working groups and key partnerships
		2006 Budget USD	2007 Budget USD	2008 Budget USD	
Eritrea					
12, 600 (UNHCR March 2008)					The Country Team in Eritrea is using the cluster approach in its contingency planning.
2008-2009 Projections and Situational Analysis					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNHCR, although part of the UN joint and expanded programme (composed of UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR and UNFPA), does not implement any activity on behalf of IDPs. The shelter component under the current joint and expanded programme is under the responsibility of UNDP and ICRC. The camp management and camp coordination is undertaken by the Eritrean Government. There is an understanding among the UNCT members that in case of a new emergency (which would result in internal displacement); UNHCR will assume its lead roles under the cluster approach, i.e. protection, emergency shelter and camp management, if the situation warrants it. 					

IDP figures countrywide	UNHCR key interventions	Budgetary Trend			Clusters, sectors, working groups and key partnerships
		2006 Budget USD	2007 Budget USD	2008 Budget USD	
Ethiopia***					
100,000-250,000 (rough estimate) No reliable figures available.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal UNCT discussions are being conducted concerning capacity building of local government authorities and local NGOs in terms of support of the IDP situation Support to UNCT with NFIs 				The cluster approach was adopted in April 2007 in principle by the UNCT, but the modalities with the Government remain to be clarified. UNHCR and IOM are co-chairing the CCCM Cluster. UNHCR also contributes to the UNCT with NFIs under the auspices of the emergency shelter cluster.
2008-2009 Projections and Situational Analysis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> With the adoption of the cluster approach in April 2007, there is a need to agree upon the definition of IDPs and the scale and causes of displacement. The translation of relevant documents including the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement in local languages is planned to be carried out in 2008. 					

IDP figures countrywide	UNHCR key interventions	2006 Budget USD	2007 Budget USD	2008 Budget USD	Clusters, sectors, working groups and key partnerships
Georgia					
220,000- 247,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy • Durable solutions for displaced communities • Small scale humanitarian interventions 	<u>AB</u> 4,304,911 IDP budget in AB of 350,000	<u>AB</u> 4,462,858 IDP budget in AB of 793,629	<u>AB</u> 4,680,510 IDP budget in AB of 811,859	UNHCR has a formal role in the conflict resolution process between the Government of Georgia, and the breakaway regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia on issues related to IDPs and return. Key partnerships include UNOMIG, UNCT, OSCE, SDC, NRC and DRC.
<p>2006-2007 Update</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The RSG on the Human Rights of IDPs recommended UNHCR to assist the Government in drafting a national IDP strategy to overcome the obstacles to return, notably the lack of regional political solutions, discrimination and security concerns. UNHCR supported the preparation of the national IDP strategy, which the Government adopted in February 2007. • A gap between relief and recovery activities persists, which cannot be filled without increased resources. • The main obstacle for this protracted situation of internal displacement remains the elusive resolution of a territorial conflict over Abkhazia and South-Ossetia. <p>2008-2009 Projections and Situational Analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government is working to elaborate an action plan to translate the goals of the national strategy for IDPs into concrete activities and ensure that the implementation is inclusive, involving representatives from Government, civil society and the international community. • More resources are also needed within the disputed territories of Abkhazia and South-Ossetia in order to improve the living conditions of many destitute people and returnees in the Gali district of Abkhazia, Georgia. 					

IDP figures countrywide	UNHCR key interventions	Budgetary Trend			Clusters, sectors, working groups and key partnerships
		2006 Budget USD	2007 Budget USD	2008 Budget USD	
Guinea***					
Latest figure 19,000 (IDMC report in 2005)					The cluster approach was formally introduced in February 2008 but on the advice of the ERC and the IASC, only in 5 sectors. None of the UNHCR-lead global clusters were activated.
2006-2007 Update No engagement with IDPs					

IDP figures countrywide	UNHCR key interventions	2006 Budget USD	2007 Budget USD	2008 Budget USD	Clusters, sectors, working groups and key partnerships
Iraq					
2,778,305 (of whom more than 1 million were displaced after February 2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection monitoring and interventions; coordination, advocacy and standard-setting; expanded network of Protection and Assistance Centres (PACs)/Mobile Teams • Meeting humanitarian emergency shelter and household support needs • Capacity-building of national authorities at central and local level in emergency response • Emergency preparedness for 100,000 persons (inside Iraq) • Assisting displacement-impacted communities to enhance their absorption capacity (wat/san, education, health, infrastructure) 	<u>SB</u> 20.900.000	<u>SB</u> 26.700.000 of which 60% was dedicated to IDPs.	<u>SB</u> 44.500.000 for operations inside Iraq out of a regional <u>SB</u> budget of 261 million; activities targeting 350,000 vulnerable IDPs and 60,000 returnees out of a total 2.77 million IDPs and an estimated 110,000 returnees; programme also assists 42,094 non-Iraqi refugees inside Iraq. 70% of the budget is for IDPs/returnees.	Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 1770, the UN Country Team Cluster system, which was linked to the Iraq Trust Fund/Int. Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq as a funding mechanism (not to be confused with the IASC cluster approach) was in December 2007 replaced by a new coordination structure based on Sector Outcome Teams (SOTs) in Amman and a Policy Group in Baghdad. UNHCR leads the Protection SOT and co-leads the Shelter/NFI SOT with UN-Habitat. It also leads the Protection component in Bagdad's Policy Group. The SOTs also include NGOs and other actors as observers (ICRC). UNHCR continues to chair the IDP Working Group and participates in the OCHA-chaired Humanitarian Working Group.
<p>2006-2007 Update</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of post-Samarra displaced persons in Iraq increased significantly from 24,942 in March 2006 to 1,268,873 in December 2007. From mid-May to the end of 2007, there was an increase of nearly 450,000 displaced in the Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MoDM) and Kurdistan Regional Government records. The increase is a result of a combination of new displacement, improved access of IDPs to registration, increased capacity of MoDM to register IDPs and transfer of data from the governorates to the central office in Baghdad. The majority of IDPs cannot return due to lack of security, occupation of property and destruction of houses. • Substantive returns started to take place in the second half of 2007 due to a combination of improved security in some areas of central Iraq and the erosion of coping mechanisms of displaced populations in the governorates of displacement inside Iraq and in neighbouring countries. • In 2007, UNHCR distributed NFIs to 181,172 IDPs and returnees, helping them to meet basic survival needs across 18 governorates. 80,063 IDPs/returnees and their host communities had access to clean safe water as a result of rehabilitation and tanking projects. 166,724 had access to health care centres. • The Kerbala pilot project on <i>Strengthening Local Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacities</i> was successfully completed. It served to familiarize MoDM and other local governorate staff with international protection standards and to equip them with techniques and tools for humanitarian emergency responses including camp management issues. The Kerbala project was successfully replicated in Wassit, Thi Qar and Missan towards the end of 2007. • Access within Iraq remained greatly constrained by security, particularly in the Centre and the South. • UNHCR continued to assist the MoDM with the development of the National Policy on Internal Displacement in close coordination with the KRG. 					

2008-2009 Projections and Situational Analysis

- As at March 2008, there are some 2.77 million IDPs inside Iraq, out of whom more than 1.5 million were displaced after March 2006. UNHCR estimates returns during the second half of 2007 and first three months of 2008 to stand at 50,000 refugee returns and 60,000 IDP returns. UNHCR estimates the following further population movements may take place in 2008: 100,000 newly displaced; 100,000 refugee returnees and 120,000 IDP returnees. In 2009, UNHCR projects for a total of 450,000 returnees (200,000 refugee returnees and 250,000 IDP returnees) and 50,000 new IDPs.
- The SOTs which were established in December 2007, merge humanitarian and rehabilitation agendas under their ToRs, with however a more marked orientation towards humanitarian responses than the previous “alphabetical” cluster system. Through this new coordination structure, a CAP was launched in February 2008 for a total of USD 265 million; of which USD 40.7 million cover UNHCR projects.
- In 2008, the target beneficiary population is 350,000 IDPs and 60,000 returnees. UNHCR will provide for: a) shelter and household support through emergency distributions of shelter kits and NFI package; b) protection of legal and physical safety of IDPs and returnees including access to safety, registration, documentation and basic services; c) promote IDP subsistence through upgrading communal infrastructure, facilities and services in IDP-affected areas to increase the absorption capacity of host communities (community-based projects in water/sanitation, health and education); and d) establish country-wide monitoring with information management for collection, analysis and dissemination of data on IDP numbers, trends and needs.
- In 2009, the programme will witness a substantial shift towards assistance to returnees with persistent humanitarian needs and vulnerabilities resulting from ongoing fresh displacement and secondary displacement.
- The project *Strengthening Local Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacities* continues in the Governorates Missan, Thi Qar and Wassit, and has been expanded in 2008 to cover the three northern Governorates.
- The Iraq Government is expected to adopt the National Policy on Internal Displacement. MoDM has issued a draft national policy document for further discussions and adoption in the Council of Ministers. The national conference for launching the policy is scheduled to take place in Baghdad in June 2008.

IDP figures countrywide	UNHCR key interventions	Budgetary Trend			Clusters, sectors, working groups and key partnerships
		2006 Budget USD	2007 Budget USD	2008 Budget USD	
Kenya***					
300 000-350 000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection monitoring and advocacy, & legal aid/information centres • Distribution of NFIs, tents, and transitional shelter kits • Training and support to Government, Kenya Red Cross and partners on CCCM • Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS in response • Cluster coordination 	N/A	N/A	<u>SB</u> : 19.2 million	The cluster approach was adopted in early January 2008. UNHCR took the lead for Protection, CCCM, and Shelter and NFIs clusters. UNHCR is working with the Kenya Red Cross Society, national and international NGOs and faith-based groups.
2008-2009 Projections and Situational Analysis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In early January 2008, violence erupted after a contested presidential election. • National and international observers claimed that the vote had been seriously flawed by serious irregularities. Rioting and looting broke out in urban centres across the country. There is a clear ethnic dimension to the violence, with members of specific ethnic groups targeted. • The violence peaked after a week, having affected some 500,000 persons, with 300,000 internally displaced and some 6,000 Kenyans seeking refuge in Uganda. More than 1 500 people were killed. Homes and businesses were destroyed; people have fled or been evicted from their houses and land, and found shelter wherever they could, often in public buildings, such as schools, or in churches. Public services, especially health, have been disrupted through lack of staff and reduced stocks of medical supplies. • In late February 2008, the Kenyan President Mwai Kibaki and opposition leader Raila Odinga signed an agreement to end the country's post-election crisis brokered by ex-UN head Kofi Annan. A coalition government comprising members of the current ruling party and opposition has been formed. • In March 2008, the Government published its “National Reconciliation and Emergency Social and Economic Recovery Strategy,” which included plans and an appeal to address, among other issues, the areas of national reconciliation, peacebuilding, security, and the resettlement of IDPs. As of May 2008, spontaneous returns had already begun in some areas of the country, while thousands of others living in both IDP camps or with host families continued to require ongoing humanitarian assistance. In other instances, the Government and the Kenya Red Cross had begun promoting returns in some areas of the country, particularly targeting IDPs who were agricultural workers. • With the assumption that the violence will not resume, UNHCR assistance and cluster strategies will focus on working with the Government and the Kenya Red Cross Society to address transitional issues associated with finding voluntary durable solutions for the IDPs, ongoing management and closure of camps, and providing shelter and NFIs in return or relocation areas. Pending a durable solution, UNHCR will also continue to address the humanitarian needs for IDPs in their area of displacement 					

IDP figures countrywide	UNHCR key interventions	Budgetary Trend			Clusters, sectors, working groups and key partnerships
		2006 Budget USD	2007 Budget USD	2008 Budget USD	
Lebanon					
As of November 2006, 200,000 Lebanese were displaced by the July-August 2006 conflict. Prior to July 2006, it was estimated that some 68,000 to 600,000 Lebanese were displaced as a result of the 1975-1990 civil war and Israeli invasions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection monitoring • Mine action/awareness • NFIs • Community projects 	<u>SB</u> 4,538,716 Regional SB of 17 million, out of which 4.5 million spent on behalf of IDPs in Lebanon	<u>AB</u> 2,353,557		Chaired the protection and the shelter/NFI cluster between August – October 2006. The leadership responsibilities of the shelter/ NFI cluster were handed over to UN-Habitat. UNHCR is currently co-chairing the Protection Working Group.
2006-2007 Update <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNHCR chairs protection working group • Conduct protection monitoring and mapping out of organizational capacity. • Feed in the result of protection monitoring to the agencies implementing assistance projects. • Capacity building project for the social development centres of the Ministry of Social Affairs in the areas of major displacement. • Alert participants of IDP general coordination, mental health, shelter and livelihood sector working groups to consider the protection needs of the vulnerable in their projects. • General disengagement of UNHCR in 2007 in relation to IDP issues. 					

IDP figures countrywide	UNHCR key interventions	Budgetary Trend			Clusters, sectors, working groups and key partnerships
		2006 Budget USD	2007 Budget USD	2008 Budget USD	
Liberia***					
7 000- 23 000 In 2008 UNHCR aims to assist 325,000 IDP returnees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNHCR is consolidating efforts over the last few years aiming to complete interventions made to make return sustainable with a focus on restoration of basic services, self-reliance, and comprehensive responses to protection incidents Build capacity of and strengthen partnership with key national and international stakeholders to ensure sustainability of humanitarian interventions 	<u>SB</u> 13,754,660	<u>SB</u> 10,774,094 (comprising carry-over from 2006 of 7.3 million and fresh contributions of 3.4 million)	<u>SB</u> 1,973,052 (fully funded with carry over from 2007 and concerns only the first six months of 2008)	<p>The cluster approach was implemented in January 2006 with UNHCR as the lead for the camp management, protection and emergency shelter clusters.</p> <p>IDP Consultative Forum oversees all issues related to IDPs and is co-chaired by the Government and the Humanitarian Coordinator.</p>
<p>2006-2007 Update</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> With 90% of the IDPs having returned, a main focus of the programme was providing protection and assistance to IDP returnees and receiving communities and environmental rehabilitation in former IDP sites. Protection core groups established in 11 out of 15 counties. Protection priorities include SGBV, sexual exploitation and abuse, child protection, protection of persons with special needs, and human rights. Community-based activities were initiated in districts of high IDP return. Activities included provision of permanent shelter, pilot solar power project targeting schools, clinics and administration buildings, multi-sectoral community-based reintegration activities, reintegration projects in districts areas of high IDP return; and support to health clinics serving communities in former IDP sites. In 2007, the UNHCR-led multi-agency camp closure assessment was completed and its recommendations endorsed by the IDP Consultative Forum ultimately leading to the closure of camps. A real-time evaluation of the UNHCR's involvement in the cluster approach in Liberia was completed in May 2007. Handover to the Government has started; the Government is already co-chairing the Protection Cluster with UNCHR. <p>2008-2009 Projections and Situational Analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNHCR operations are scaling down. UNHCR focuses on disengagement and handover to local authorities and development actors. UNHCR aims to implement joint activities in order to strengthen national protection institutions and promote self-reliance in communities of return, as part of its exit strategy. In September 2007, discussions intensified on how the monitoring network in the future could be linked to UNDP activities in support of the Government's decentralization policy, specifically the County Support Teams. The Government will continue to chair the Protection Cluster meetings. 					

IDP figures countrywide	UNHCR key interventions	2006 Budget USD	2007 Budget USD	2008 Budget USD	Clusters, sectors, working groups and key partnerships
Myanmar					
503,000 (Relates to the eastern border areas only and does not include IDPs in the rest of the country)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist communities affected by population movement Assist communities in increasing absorption capacities for eventual return of refugees from Thailand and/or IDPs 	<u>AB</u> 4,845,122 (of which 763,200 for IDPs)	<u>AB</u> 5,716,110 (Increase from the original ExCom budget of 4,304,946 thanks to additional funding. For IDPs: 1,242,520)	<u>AB</u> 6,175,264 (of which 1,160,000 for IDPs, This was increased from 920,000 due to additional funding)	UNHCR holds quarterly consultation meetings in Yangon with its implementing and operational partners. UNHCR also chairs the population movement working group of the UNCT. UNHCR works with the Government and a number of NGOs.
2006-2007 Update					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In April 2006, UNHCR signed a Letter of Understanding (LoU) with a new government counterpart, Ministry for Progress of Border Areas and National Races and Development Affairs. The LoU was renewed in August 2007. A field unit was established in Mawlamyine and UNHCR has permanent national staff presence in Myeik, Thandaung and Mawmyine (2007). In 2007, a southeast intervention strategy was drafted outlining short, medium and long term objectives, based on an understanding of the situation as can be currently assessed and taking into account different operational scenarios. The strategy also includes a categorization of displacement types, and a description of the areas where displacement is likely to occur. UNHCR increased the number of community-based quick impact projects and its presence when access permitted. 					
2008-2009 Projections and Situational Analysis					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNHCR will continue to emphasize the strictly humanitarian dimension of its concerns for the communities affected by population movement and advocate for the humanitarian access to them. UNHCR is negotiating a new Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Health that could enhance the community based approach based on the main policies, increase the implementing partners and foster UNHCR presence in more remote IDP areas. Increase, systematize and categorize data collection according to the typology of IDP situation. Accordingly, an IDP profiling exercise will be implemented if the conditions permit. UNHCR will strengthen the coordination mechanism at all levels, in order to have more comprehensive activities and increase implementation capacity. 					

IDP figures countrywide	UNHCR key interventions	2006 Budget USD	2007 Budget USD	2008 Budget USD	Clusters, sectors, working groups and key partnerships
Nepal					
50,000-70,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection monitoring • Guidance on registration • Advocacy for durable solutions • Support on national IDP policy • HIV/ AIDS interventions (awareness and condom distribution) for conflict affected populations 	<u>AB</u> 6,865,442	<u>AB</u> 6,975,643	<u>AB</u> 8,816,251 No IDP component in 2008 budget Why include the budget then?	<p>The UNCT has set up 8 clusters for contingency planning mainly for disaster purposes with only one for conflict related displacement. IDP issues have been streamlined within the protection cluster which is led by OHCHR.</p> <p>UNHCR works closely with other concerned UN agencies, a large number of NGOs and the Ministry of Home Affairs.</p> <p>UNHCR and OHCHR have co- chaired the IDP subprotection Working Group until March 2008 when IDP issues were streamlined within the Protection Working Group.</p>
2006-2007 Update					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following the peace agreement with the Communist Party of Nepal-Maoists (CPN-M), the Government of Nepal (GoN) presented a budget of 330 million Nepali Rupees for Internally Displaced Persons Management. • The displacement due to the internal conflict from 1996 onwards was in 2006 initially estimated at 100,000 – 200,000 people. However, in the summer 2007, the UN Thematic Group agreed on the number of 50,000 – 70,000 IDPs as more realistic estimate. • In 2006-2007, UNHCR participated in an inter-agency assessment and contributed to support of Government efforts. • In 2006, UNHCR advocated for the adoption of a new IDP policy more in line with the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and international law standards than the policy adopted in March 2006. In February 2007, such a revised IDP policy was adopted. • Between August and October 2006, UNHCR established two offices in eastern and mid-western region. • It is difficult to identify and locate IDPs in Nepal. No IDP or settlement camps were established. The IDP returns which has taken place since the ceasefire of April/May 2006 increased after the signing of a Comprehensive Peace Agreement in November 2006. These returns did not face significant obstacles, although some categories (representing however a minority) still face serious challenges. These categories include the IDPs with known political affiliations or owners of significant amounts of land and property. • An HIV inter-agency mission took place in November 2006 and, with funding provided by DFID, programmes on behalf of IDP populations- referred to as ‘conflict affected populations’ -were implemented in selected districts in mid-western and eastern Nepal. • Improved information-sharing and protection in the areas of return was identified by UNHCR as a significant need of IDP returnees. As a response, between February-December 2007, UNHCR conducted a series of 20 district-level workshops in eastern and mid western regions covering over 25% of the country to facilitate dialogue and mutual understanding between the formerly fighting faction with a view to promote reconciliation; create an environment conducive to a sustainable return; and raise awareness on the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and on IDP rights in accordance to the National IDP Policy. 					
2008-2009 Projections and Situational Analysis					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between November 2007 and January 2008, a UNHCR supported assessment showed that approximately 80% of the registered IDPs had already returned to their place of origin (with a peak of 90% in the western region) and the majority of those who were still displaced had already decided not to return. • Given the sharp decline in the rate of new displacements together with a large majority of IDPs returning (85% in mid west, 90% in west and 75% in the east) or opting for other durable solutions, UNHCR’s IDP operation in Nepal was discontinued and there is no budgetary component for IDP projects in 2008. 					

IDP figures countrywide	UNHCR key interventions	Budgetary Trend			Clusters, sectors, working groups and key partnerships
		2006 Budget USD	2007 Budget USD	2008 Budget USD	
Pakistan***					
<p>4000 IDPs remain displaced from the earthquake in 2005</p> <p>A total of 2,5 million were made homeless by the flooding in 2007; an estimated 300,000 were displaced but are now believed to have returned</p> <p>Large scale displacement due to tribal and sectarian conflict as well as militant insurgency has reportedly taken place in many areas of NWFP and Balochistan, but no reliable data exist.</p>	<p>UNHCR led the CCCM cluster during the earthquake operation 10 October 2005- 30 June 2007 and gave support to all camps with more than 200,000 persons.</p> <p>In 2007 UNHCR responded to the flooding in Balochistan with distribution of shelter materials and NFIs to 150,000 persons.</p> <p>As for the displacement in NWFP and Balochistan, the GoP through the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), has not requested UN assistance thus far.</p>	<p>UNHCR received contributions of a total of 33,632,030 for the earthquake. Assistance programme from 2005-2007.</p>	<p>UNHCR received contributions of 2,473,407 to assist the victims of the floods of 2007</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Clusters linked to the earthquake relief, were disbanded in May 2006. Meetings were maintained as GoP/UN coordination mechanism with RCO/UNHCR participation until mid 2007.</p> <p>The partnership with the GoP Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority, the Pakistan Army, the local authorities and NRC were key in UNHCR's phase-out by 31 December 2006.</p> <p>The Emergency shelter, CCCM and Protection cluster were activated due to the flooding in 2007. UNHCR participated in the clusters which were led by IFRC, IOM and UNICEF.</p>
<p>2006-2007 Update</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the earthquake emergency response phase, responsibilities for reintegration of the IDPs were placed under the umbrella of the Resident Coordinator's office. • An estimated 2.5 million people in Sindh and Balochistan provinces in southern Pakistan were initially affected by the June 2007 cyclone and floods. Some estimated 300,000 were displaced, and have been assisted and are believed to have returned. • The Government indicated that no UN assistance is required for reported displacements in NWFP and Balochistan. However, the UN country team stands ready to assist if requested. IDPs found refuge with extended families. <p>2008-2009 Projections and Situational Analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4,000 mostly landless people remain displaced and live in relief camps resulting from the earthquake; the GOP/ERRA Transitional Relief Cell hopes to implement durable solutions during the summer 2008. • The new Government of Pakistan has declared the negotiated and peaceful resolution of the conflicts and insurgencies in affected areas in NWFP and Balochistan a priority and has begun negotiations. This approach should permit IDPs to return to their homes. 					

IDP figures countrywide	UNHCR key interventions	2006 Budget USD	2007 Budget USD	2008 Budget USD	Clusters, sectors, working groups and key partnerships
Russian Federation					
18,759 - 159,000 (UNHCR 159,000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNHCR is the lead agency for protection and shelter sectors in the framework of the Inter-Agency Transitional Work plan for the Northern Caucasus. 	<u>AB</u> 15,609,817 IDP budget in AB of 4,000,001	<u>AB</u> 13,415,656 IDP budget in AB of 3,325,502	<u>AB</u> 12,515,585 IDP budget in AB of 2,830,197	Key partnerships: UNCT, ECHO, SDC, and participants in the Inter-Agency Transitional Work plan for the northern Caucasus.
<p>2006-2007 Update</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As of January 2006, an Inter-Agency Transitional Work plan for the northern Caucasus has replaced the former Consolidated Appeal process for Chechnya and neighbouring republics. The new mechanism addresses a wider range of issues and focuses more on recovery and development programmes in the region. UNHCR is the lead agency for shelter and protection activities. While humanitarian interventions remain necessary, the focus of UNHCR's operation in the northern Caucasus has increasingly shifted towards advocacy, building the capacity of the local judiciary and authorities, and efforts to integrate the residual IDP population from Chechnya in Ingushetia, who are unwilling or unable to return. The priorities were to protect and assist IDPs and returnees, work with development actors on reintegration and recovery, and build partnerships with stakeholders specialising in the protection of human rights. As of July 2006, the downgrade of the UN security phase from level V to IV in Chechnya was implemented. A UN permanent presence in Grozny was nevertheless not established although it could improve coordination and monitoring of a wide range of activities to the benefit of IDPs and returnees inside Chechnya. <p>2008-2009 Projections and Situational Analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In March 2008, the ERC on the advice of the UNCT decided to abolish the position of Humanitarian Coordinator in the country. If the establishment of a permanent UNHCR presence is authorized in Chechnya, and more returns from abroad become possible depending on the evolution of the situation, UNHCR may require additional staff and resources to expand activities. In 2008-2009, the activities will shift further in focus from humanitarian assistance to protection including legal counselling and capacity building. 					

IDP figures countrywide	UNHCR key interventions	2006 Budget USD	2007 Budget USD	2008 Budget USD	Clusters, sectors, working groups and key partnerships
Serbia, incl. Kosovo (and Montenegro until Dec. 2006)					
247,500 (including 206,000 registered IDPs in Serbia plus an estimated 20,000 un-registered Roma displaced in Serbia and 21,000 IDPs in Kosovo)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitation of IDP voluntary returns to Kosovo and other durable solutions Basic humanitarian assistance to most vulnerable IDPs in collective accommodation Self-reliance projects, psychosocial support and SGBV referrals Provision of legal advice and personal documentation that facilitates access to rights and reduces the risk of statelessness Enhancing emergency preparedness 	<u>AB</u> 25,000,000 IDP budget in AB	<u>AB</u> 20,956,649 (excluding Montenegro) IDP budget in AB	<u>AB</u> 19,054,388 IDP budget in AB	<p>UNHCR's role with current Kosovo IDPs in the subregion stems from a request by the United Nations Secretary-General.</p> <p>Key partnerships established with the EC, BPRM, DFID and UNDP as well as with all the authorities at the municipal and local level.</p>
2006-2007 Update					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The situation in Kosovo was not conducive to large-scale returns owing to the precarious situation of minorities, security concerns and uncertainties related to its status. UNHCR facilitated returns to Kosovo on a strictly voluntary basis only: after a peak in minority returns in 2003 (3,800), the rate decreased in the wake of the March 2004 violent events. Special focus in the status discussion on the situation of displaced and the difficulties for their return. Lack of clarity on the status issue constrains the identification and implementation of durable solutions for IDPs. A socioeconomic survey on Kosovo IDPs in Serbia was conducted in cooperation with DFID, UNDP and the Republican Statistics Office. The RSG on the Human Rights of IDPs, Dr. Walter Kälin, visited the sub-region on a mission facilitated by UNHCR in mid 2005, and issued a public report to the UN Human Rights Council, supporting UNHCR's endeavours in this field over the years. Advocacy efforts and legal assistance related to the registration and provision of documentation to the Roma and associated IDP minority groups have been enhanced to allow for their access to and exercise of the basic human rights and to prevent statelessness. 					
2008-2009 Projections and Situational Analysis					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 17 February 2008, Kosovo declared independence. Some countries have since recognized Kosovo, including several EU member countries. The UN Security Council has not recognized its independence. Enhanced collaborative approach has been discussed in case of renewed population movements from Kosovo; contingency preparedness was enhanced and its adequate level is to be maintained in accordance with the political developments in Serbia/Kosovo . IDP return to Kosovo will possibly remain at a low level; local integration option will take over returns. Minorities groups and extremely vulnerable individuals among IDP population will still be in need of both protection and varied material assistance to enable their (re)-integration and access to rights. 					

IDP figures countrywide	UNHCR key interventions	Budgetary Trend			Clusters, sectors, working groups and key partnerships
		2006 Budget USD	2007 Budget USD	2008 Budget USD	
Somalia***					
1,000,000 (UNHCR assists some 438,000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist the newly displaced population with emergency relief items, including shelter materials and NFIs Enhance the protection situation and improve the current living conditions Promote and search for durable solutions Population movement monitoring, IDP profiling and agency operational support Capacity building of national partners 	<u>SB</u> 4,712, 603	<u>SB</u> The activities from July 2007 are included in the July 2007-December 2008 SB, see 2008 Budget	<u>SB</u> July 2007-December 2008 22,558,652	<p>The cluster approach has been activated. UNHCR co-leads the Protection Cluster with OCHA.</p> <p>UNHCR and UN Habitat jointly lead the Shelter Cluster with UNHCR being the lead for emergency / temporary shelter while Habitat assuming responsibility for permanent shelter solutions.</p>
<p>2006-2007 Update</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As shelter cluster lead, UNHCR distributed NFIs to IDPs. UNHCR also initiated quick impact projects for construction of a girls' hostel, community markets and education centre, sanitation, advocacy, SGBV and human rights. A shelter project was started in Bossasso. UNHCR implemented a population movement tracking system through local partners and cluster members. UNHCR participated in the protection monitoring system initiated by IASC. A framework was developed for community/social mobilisation in the IDP settlements throughout Somalia. In May 2007, IDP Profiling exercises and reports were completed for Baidoa, Bossasso, Burco, Galkayo and Mogadishu. Given the limited humanitarian access, security constraints, and the constant movements of IDP communities, UNHCR worked with protection cluster partners to assist the Country Team's early warning and strategic planning exercise. A real-time evaluation of UNHCR's involvement in the cluster approach was undertaken in July 2007. <p>2008-2009 Projections and Situational Analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dire humanitarian needs that are unmet due to the volatile security and political environment. Type and delivery of assistance is dictated by security conditions. Prospects for peace are increasing with the recent appointment of a new Prime Minister of the Transitional Federal Government (TFG), expressions of willingness to engage in peace talks by both the TFG and opposition along with the active engagement of the UN and the African Union (AU). Discussions are ongoing at the UN Security Council level on deployment of a UN Peace Keeping Mission versus additional support to the AU Peace Keeping Mission, currently on the ground but with inadequate resources. UNHCR is continuing to strengthen the protection monitoring network and corresponding advocacy efforts, carry out the profiling exercise of the IDP population and seeking to reinforce strategic partnerships and achieve complementarities between UNHCR, UN agencies and NGOs. 					

IDP figures countrywide	UNHCR key interventions	2006 Budget USD	2007 Budget USD	2008 Budget USD	Clusters, sectors, working groups and key partnerships
Sri Lanka					
460,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection monitoring • Human rights advocacy, protection of conflict affected IDPs (old and new displacement) and returnees • Development and implementation of durable solutions for IDPs • Response to the emergency needs, including shelter, to mitigate further displacement. 	<u>AB</u> 8,827,990	<u>AB</u> 22,502,698 Increased from the ExCom budget of 7,331,779	<u>AB</u> 18,689,342	UNHCR is the lead agency for the IDP Working Group and works through coordination mechanisms established under the framework of the UNCT and UN Focal Points/OCHA at district level. UNHCR created a shelter coordination cell and is a member of the Consultative Committee on Humanitarian Affairs and works with partners at national and district governmental levels and NGOs.
2006-2007 Update					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was dramatic upsurge in violence and displacement during 2006. UNHCR responded by scaling up its humanitarian programmes, its field presence and its protection monitoring network. As a result, UNHCR led the advocacy campaign against forced return and displacement, provided emergency shelters and NFIs to over 300,000 IDPs who fled the fighting, particularly in eastern and northern parts of Sri Lanka. • Large protection risks and human rights abuses have been identified, documented, reported and raised with the relevant national authorities. In 2006 and 2007, an increasing number of security incidents, including killings, abductions and sexual harassment by security forces, continued to emerge from recently resettled villages. • In March 2007, UNHCR rolled out Age Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming in Sri Lanka, resulting in that gender and age perspectives as well as the capacities of IDP communities are systematically incorporated into the strategic planning, protection and assistance interventions for IDPs and refugees in Sri Lanka. • UNHCR in Sri Lanka pursues a three-pronged IDP strategy: 1) Protection of conflict IDPs and returnees; 2) Emergency response and; 3) Development and implementation of durable solutions for IDPs. • The access to national protection was improved and human rights violations, including restrictions on movement, were redressed by supporting the Government in the registration of IDPs, by assisting IDPs in applying for civil documents and by providing legal aid to IDPs. Guidance was given to the Government on the treatment of displaced people and on preserving the civilian character of IDP sites. UNHCR also provided policy guidelines to the military to prevent premature return. 					
2008-2009 Projections and Situational Analysis					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government terminated the 2002 cease fire agreement in January 2008 and after taking the control of the east, it is concentrating military activities in the north. • The primary challenges are humanitarian access, a moving population, security, and secure livelihoods for returnees. • As the confrontation continues, the security and human rights situation across the north and in certain areas of the eastern part of Sri Lanka remains poor and is deteriorating. • The situation in the east is becoming stable, returns are taking place, municipal elections in Batticaloa were held in March 2008 for the first time in 14 years and provincial elections are planned for 10 May 2008. However, the numbers of reports of violations of human rights are not decreasing. 					

IDP figures countrywide	UNHCR key interventions	Budgetary Trend			Clusters, sectors, working groups and key partnerships
		2006 Budget USD	2007 Budget USD	2008 Budget USD	
Sudan- Southern Sudan and Blue Nile State					
5, 355 000 (total in Sudan including Darfur and Khartoum) 165,000- Blue Nile State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist on ad hoc basis as requested in the process of organized return of IDPs from the north and within Southern Sudan. Monitoring the return and reintegration processes as well as protection concerns. Create conditions conducive for return and include IDPs as part of the communities in areas of return benefiting from UNHCR interventions to support early reintegration (protection monitoring, community-based reintegration projects, basic services improvement) Strengthen advocacy with authorities and build capacities and mechanisms to address issues of concern 	<u>SB (KRT/Kassala)</u> 2,659,546	<u>SB (KRT/Kassala/ Blue Nile)</u> 3,180,000 as part of the SB for Southern Sudan	<u>SB Southern Sudan</u> Return and reintegration of Sudanese refugees and IDPs 63,091,714	<p>In Southern Sudan and Blue Nile State UNHCR engagement with IDPs stems from the request and the exchanges between UNHCR, the HC/RC and the Government of Southern Sudan, which assigned overall responsibilities (protection, return and reintegration of IDPs and returning refugees) in Western Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria and Blue Nile. However, the major focus for UNHCR has been on refugee returns; IDP situations have been considered to the extent when they coincide with areas of high refugee return and they do not impact on resource availability.</p> <p>In the Blue Nile UNHCR chairs the Protection Working Group and is the regional focal point for the Protection and Human Rights sector of the work plan. In the South, UNHCR's either chairs or co-chairs (normally with UNMIS) the protection working groups present in the various States. Overall regional responsibility in Southern Sudan is assigned to UNMIS, with UNHCR as a co-chair.</p>
2006-2007 Update <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressing the plight of IDPs when called upon by the Resident Coordinator to do so i.e. (Bor Dinkas IDP return movement 2005-2006) or according to the responsibilities assigned by the RC/HC (e.g. support to the return of 2,903 IDPs within Blue Nile in 2007). IDP registration (Blue Nile and Bor Dinkas); technical support to registration elsewhere except in Khartoum and in the South. Enhancing informed decision making for IDPs through "go-and-see/come-and-tell" visits, support to information campaigns and sharing return area profile assessments. 					
2008-2009 Projections and Situational Analysis Southern Sudan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, an estimated 1.8 million IDPs have returned along with more than 280,000 refugees (almost 133,000 returning 					

refugees assisted by UNHCR as of mid-May 2008). Most of these returns have occurred spontaneously, while some 75,000 IDPs have returned to Southern Sudan through an organized return process supported by the authorities (HAC/SSRRC), by UN agencies and IOM. These returns have been assessed as voluntary but the continued absence of basic services in rural areas is negatively influencing the current pace of return. There have also been secondary movements back to Khartoum and concentration of returnees in the major developing urban areas in Southern Sudan. During the first part of 2008, state authorities and the GoSS have openly promoted the return to the south, in line with the benchmark census and electoral processes. Despite the resources mobilized by these authorities to support the return process (transport), adequate attention has not always been devoted to the absorption capacity in the areas of return. The international community has been asked to fill assistance gaps. Moreover, localized inter-ethnic clashes, tensions over scarce resources or disputes over land further challenge the sustainable return to the south. Women and children are more exposed to the consequences of lack of basic services (particularly health and education) in areas of return. State institutions, particularly the judiciary, the law enforcement structures and land authorities need to be reinforced to provide protection, assistance and access to legal remedies to the returning population.

- Protection and assistance activities are indirectly provided to returning IDPs— as part of the population in areas of high return where UNHCR early reintegration activities are concentrated - or on an ad hoc basis. Returning IDPs are included in protection returnee/monitoring, community protection awareness activities and in community-based reintegration projects in areas of high refugee returns.
- UNHCR is working to build partnership with development actors in Southern Sudan to facilitate the transition from relief to recovery, particularly in the field of land policy. Yet, more coordinated efforts are needed to integrate and increase longer-term development projects in crucial sectors such as infrastructure, education, housing, livelihood and employment and institution-building.

Blue Nile

- From 2008, IDP returns within Blue Nile fall under the direct responsibility of the authorities but in the frame of the assigned responsibilities UNHCR may support the return of specific groups that have requested assistance to return (e.g. Mabaan IDPs from Blue Nile to Upper Nile State)
- Protection monitoring and participatory assessment in areas of displacement as well as in areas of high return (refugees and IDPs) remain a priority, also as an assessment and advocacy tool to attract the attention on the reintegration challenges and increase the presence of actors and projects supporting the efforts of the local authorities in those areas. Returning IDPs in the State will continue to be assisted as part of the community-based approach adopted to direct UNHCR early reintegration activities in areas of high return, particularly in the southern part of the State.

IDP figures countrywide	UNHCR key interventions	Budgetary Trend			Clusters, sectors, working groups and key partnerships
		2006 Budget USD	2007 Budget USD	2008 Budget USD	
Sudan- Khartoum					
Estimated as many as 1.2 million Khartoum (UNCT estimation March 2008)	<p>As part of a collaborative intervention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a more protection-responsive environment by building capacity of the local communities and authorities to identify/respond to protection risks; • Contribute towards durable solutions, particularly in supporting the principle of voluntary choice to return • Support groups with specific needs, esp. women at risk and children, also through limited livelihood opportunities to decrease protection risks. • Ensure protection coordination activities in the frame of the PWG and sectoral leadership in the UN work plan 	See above	See above	See above	<p>In Khartoum UNHCR's engagement was initially portrayed as an exclusive action in connection to the return of IDPs to Southern Sudan, as per request of the HC/RC and of the GoSS. During 2005, however, the ERC had requested a higher involvement of UNHCR in the displacement situation in Khartoum. The strategy has become more comprehensive and not only focussed on the return process, where the coordination role of UNMIS and the logistic (registration and transport) role of IOM prevail. Since 2006, UNHCR chairs the Khartoum Protection Working Group and became the regional sector focal point for the Protection and Human Rights sector of the work plan (region Khartoum/North). At the national level, UNHCR is a member of the Key Protection Strategy Group (KPSG) chaired by UNMIS.</p>
<p>2006-2007 Update</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interventions and assistance in Khartoum IDP sites and lead of the Protection Sector and the Protection Working Group. <p>2008-2009 Projections and Situational Analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNHCR's role with IDPs looks more holistically at protection during displacement and durable solutions, with a particular focus on women and children at risk. • The situation in Khartoum remains an atypical urban and protracted situation, where some humanitarian dimensions coexist with growing developmental challenges requiring an increase attention to comprehensive poverty reduction strategies targeting the displaced population as well as the urban poor. Lack of hard data (1.2 million IDPs last UNCT estimations), fluid movements and mixed population of concern for various protection actors (IDPs, economic migrants, local poor) increase the complexity of intervention. UNHCR with its three partners is active in 7 major areas of IDP concentration (covering more than 800,000 individuals) • Several challenges for IDPs are linked to the comprehensive urban development of Khartoum (land policy and forced relocations) as well as to the serious gaps in basic services in areas of high concentration of IDPs and local poor (particularly public housing, health, education and other public infrastructures). The lack of livelihood opportunities determines a resort to negative coping mechanisms and increases protection risks, particularly for women (harassment, exploitation, detention due to illegal activities) and children (neglect, abandonment, phenomenon of street children). Other protection challenges are linked to the rule of law system and in access to justice. • In light of decreasing attention and funding, as well as due to the perception of the increasing developmental nature of the challenges faced in Khartoum, the number of humanitarian operational actors is diminishing and not adequately compensated by a presence and attention from development agencies. 					

IDP figures countrywide	UNHCR key interventions	Budgetary Trend			Clusters, sectors, working groups and key partnerships
		2006 Budget USD	2007 Budget USD	2008 Budget USD	
Sudan- Darfur					
1.8 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to a safer environment in IDP sites Strengthen protection mechanisms and increase capacity to respond to the needs of people with specific needs in camp settings and rural areas. Support the creation of an environment conducive to voluntary return in conditions of safety and dignity which reduces the risks of further displacement. Support the Government through capacity development activities aimed at strengthening humanitarian assistance. 	<u>SB Darfur</u> 18,536,425 (also includes refugee assistance budget)	<u>SB Darfur</u> 19,739,131 (also includes refugee assistance budget)	<u>SB Darfur</u> 40,307,298 (also includes refugee assistance budget)	UNHCR's responsibilities in Darfur were limited to West Darfur but it is in the process of scaling up activities in North and South Darfur. In West Darfur, UNHCR is the chair of the Protection Working Group in El Geneina and Zalingei. UNHCR also co-chairs the Gender-based Violence Working Group with UNFPA and is the sector focal point for the protection and human rights sector of the Darfur work plan. UNHCR is chairing the CCCM in West Darfur. In North and South Darfur, UNHCR is taking over the leadership of the protection sector from UNMIS. This endeavour stems from the Secretary-General's request made in October 2004.
2006-2007 Update <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection by presence, protection monitoring in West Darfur and community based rehabilitation projects in IDP return areas. 					
2008-2009 Projections and Situational Analysis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNHCR will take over protection sector lead from UNMIS and gradually incorporate camp coordination issues from OCHA in North and South Darfur. This requires the support of all stakeholders, including government counterparts. Despite the signature of the Darfur Peace Agreement, the conflict continues along side an escalating conflict between Chad and Sudan. As a result, there is continuing new and secondary internal population displacement. With UN Security Council Resolution 1769, an AU/UN Hybrid Force (UNAMID) was approved for Darfur but which is still insufficiently equipped both in human and material resources to effectively discharge its mandate. Volatile security conditions have severely restricted humanitarian access in Darfur. In this setting, UNHCR is coordinating protection and camp management efforts and maintaining a regular dialogue with national authorities and UNAMID. Field visits are made when possible, assessing the humanitarian conditions of people of concern and monitoring movements. Material assistance and community based rehabilitation projects (water, health, education and shelter) are also implemented. 					

IDP figures countrywide	UNHCR key interventions	Budgetary Trend			Clusters, sectors, working groups and key partnerships
		2006 Budget USD	2007 Budget USD	2008 Budget USD	
Uganda***					
Total 1.3 Million (UNHCR appeal) remain displaced; some 409,000 in transit camps; more than 900,000 live in 187 camps incl. 300,000 displaced due to floods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection monitoring • Facilitate returns • Improve conditions & services in camps, and expanding CCCM activities to all camps. • Return monitoring • Advocacy and training • Building infrastructure to facilitate returns 	<u>SB</u> 8,386,699 IDP Operations	<u>SB</u> 10,993,835	<u>SB</u> 15,443,000	The cluster approach was formally adopted in January 2006. UNHCR is the lead for the protection cluster, which initially also included CCCM. Since early 2007, the CCCM cluster is a separate cluster under the leadership of UNHCR.
2006-2007 Update					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of four offices, increased protection staffing at field and Kampala level. • Cessation of hostilities reached between the Government of Uganda and the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) encouraged the return of some 986,000 IDPs. These returns were assisted by implementation of 67 quick impact projects along side provisions of shelter material to extremely vulnerable households. • Main priorities: advocacy for freedom of movement; establishment of inter-agency protection teams in the field; protection monitoring in camps and areas of return; training of newly recruited police force on human rights and humanitarian law; provision of communication equipment and bicycles to local police personnel; improvement of primary and secondary access roads in districts; and development of common information collection and sharing system. • In August 2007, UNHCR organised a Camp Closure, Rehabilitation and Phase out Training Workshop with the purpose to draft and finalize a detailed strategy of camp phase out (including lessons learned, camp closing forms, etc). This resulted in a Camp Closure Plan. By end of 2007, 96 camps had functioning CCCM clusters. • A real-time evaluation of UNHCR's involvement in the cluster approach in Uganda was completed in August 2007. • Unusually heavy rainfall in 2007 led to flooding and water logging across a number of districts in eastern and northern Uganda. The IASC planning for the humanitarian response was based on 300 000 people affected by the rainfall and associated flooding. The Uganda Floods Flash Appeal amounted 41 million and UNHCR accepted the lead for the protection cluster to avoid creation of 2 protection clusters: one for conflict induced IDPs and another for those displaced by natural disaster as displacement was in the same location. 					
2008-2009 Projections and Situational Analysis					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prospects for resolving the long standing conflict in the north of Uganda continue to hold promise with ongoing peace talks between the Government and the LRA. • Conditions in sites, both transit and camps, continue to be below sub-standard condition with lack of adequate food, shelter, and social services. • Protection monitoring in camps and return areas will continue to be carried out to improve delivery of humanitarian assistance as well as identification of durable solutions. It is planned to launch a geographic information system and a monitoring database to facilitate the compilation and analysis of data. One key use of this will be for mass information campaigns. Additionally legal aid clinics will be established along with other community based projects to enable sustainable return. • With improving security conditions, it is expected for 500,000 IDPs to return to their places of origin. UNHCR's is focusing on IDP protection training to government and non-governmental partners involved in IDP operation with a particular aim to provide the police with the skills to deter and respond to unlawful activities. • As returns materialize, transformation of camps with remaining IDPs into viable communities is vital, involving hut demolition, latrine filling, rehabilitation of land etc. • Focus on anchoring return through opening community roads, rehabilitation of communities, WATSAN interventions, and support for livelihoods. • The 2008-2009 strategy has been developed on the Framework for Durable Solutions (Brookings Institute). 					

IDP figures countrywide	UNHCR key interventions	2006 Budget USD	2007 Budget USD	2008 Budget USD	Clusters, sectors, working groups and key partnerships
Yemen					
30 000-35 000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection, monitoring and coordination • UNHCR is the lead of the protection working group • Providing updated information on concerned IDPs • Legal services. • IDP profiling • Capacity building of government officials • NFI distribution and emergency and semi- temporary shelter. • Community services including HIV activities 	<u>AB</u> 5,168,295 IDP budget in AB	<u>AB</u> 4,755,782 IDP budget in AB	<u>AB</u> 6,713,913 <u>SB</u> 7,631,132	UNHCR is leading the Protection Working Group. In May 2007, under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator, a joint Needs Assessment Missions together with UNICEF, WFP and WHO was undertaken. The mission resulted in a CERF application of 3.1 million. (2.2 million for WFP and 900,000 for UNHCR).
2006-2007 Update					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In October 2007, the situation became more volatile which resulted in the displacement of thousands of people. While discussions are expected to resume between the two parties in early 2008, it still remains uncertain when the Qatar delegation will resume its participation. • The vast majority of IDPs found shelter in the homes of relatives and friends within Sa'ada governorate including Sa'ada city, and another 10 % fled to established IDP camps in and around the governorates capital town, Sa'ada. • The Government of Yemen called upon all humanitarian actors to assist the IDPs in terms of food aid, shelter, household assistance and delivery of public health services. In response, UNHCR, in coordination with the members of the UNCT and the Yemeni Red Crescent Society (YRC), undertook the following steps: a) Opening of an office in Sa'ada in October 2007; b) Participation in surveys together with WFP highlighting needs and gaps in the area of protection, emergency/ temporary shelters and camp management. Several gaps were identified in the areas of documentation, security in camp and at place of origin, safe and voluntary return, landless people, access to school and health care; c) Provision of support to YRC in camp management; d) Distribution of tents to IDPs on an emergency basis for shelter, as well as classrooms for girls; and e) Conducting of awareness raising workshops on field protection to raise awareness amongst authorities and national NGOs. • In 2007, UNHCR signed a national framework agreement with YRC for support and capacity-building. 					
2008-2009 Projections and Situational Analysis					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A joint UN assessment identified food, shelter and protection as the most urgent concerns, while also noting education and health needs required a quick response. • The authorities have appointed one of their staff to work closely with UNHCR and have established coordination meetings once every two weeks. • UNHCR will monitor all activities, and rely on YRC information for activities and assistance in areas outside of the UN security granted area. • UNHCR will continue to pursue discussions with the UNCT in order to develop a strategy to work with all parties involved in the conflict. • Protection, field programme and shelter expert staff will be deployed to support activities and develop a detailed plan of action. 					

IDP figures countrywide	UNHCR key interventions	Budgetary Trend			Clusters, sectors, working groups and key partnerships
		2006 Budget USD	2007 Budget USD	2008 Budget USD	
Zimbabwe***					
570,000					The cluster approach was formally introduced in March 2008. The Protection, CCCM and Emergency Shelter clusters were not activated. A Protection Working Group was established in the 2 nd half of 2007 with a rotating chair.
2006-2007 Update					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 570 000 is the UN estimate for the number of people who were made homeless by Operation Murambatsvina in 2005. Very few of these people have since found durable solutions. The number does not include former farm workers who were displaced as a result of the fast-track land reform programme; mine workers who were made homeless by Operation Chikorokoza Chapera in late 2006 - early 2007; people who originally benefited from land distribution under the fast-track land reform programme but who have since been evicted again from the land on which they were resettled; and people who have been displaced as a result of direct targeting on political grounds. 					
2008-2009 Projections and Situational Analysis					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The economic, political and security situation is quite tense, particularly following the elections. The way forward remains unclear. UNHCR is closely monitoring the situation and collaborating with the UNCT. 					

Global Cluster Support Structure 2008

Cluster and Other Technical Support	Cluster Activation (for clusters which UNHCR has global lead responsibilities)	1 January 2008- 31 December 2008 ¹ Budget in USD?????	2008 Planned Activities
Protection	CAR, Chad, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, Ethiopia, Kenya, Liberia, Somalia and Uganda	4,544,158 ²	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Field-testing of the Handbook for the Protection of IDPs ➤ Development and implementation of IDP protection tools and standards ➤ Dissemination of good practices and make them available to the field ➤ Age and Gender Diversity Mainstreaming Review/Advice to Field Ops ➤ IDP Profiling ➤ SURGE / ProCap Deployments to the field ➤ Production of HIV and AIDS Policy Guidelines ➤ Improve information management through review and updating of the PCWG website ➤ Develop and deliver Protection Learning Programmes
Emergency Shelter	Chad, DRC, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Mozambique, Pakistan, Philippines, Somalia and Yogyakarta/Indonesia	1,640,634	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Stockpile and maintain emergency shelter materials and NFIs for up to 500,000 beneficiaries ➤ Establish NFI tracking system ➤ Development and dissemination of standards and indicators ➤ Dissemination of best practices ➤ Roster development / training for cluster leads and technical specialists ➤ Incorporate cross-cutting issues in all cluster activities
Camp Coordination and Camp Management	Chad, Kenya, Liberia, DRC and Uganda	2,021,026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ IDP profiling ➤ Information Management systems for IDP camps ➤ Development and dissemination of tools and standards for IDP camps ➤ Dissemination of best practices ➤ Training and development of training materials ➤ Field support for complex IDP operations and new emergencies ➤ Incorporate cross-cutting issues in all cluster activities
Staff Safety and Security		287,500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ MOSS compliance for UNHCR IDP Operations ➤ Security officers' missions to establish standard operation procedures for security issues ➤ Two security trainings for Field Security Advisors and Security Focal Points

1. A large part of the 2008 budget presented above is carry-over from 2007 and relates to activities already pledged for. UNHCR's appeal phase, which covers the period 1 January – 31 December, is also different from the one of the Global Appeal, which covers the period 1 April 2007- 31 March 2008. The budget thus covers activities originally planned for 2007, but which were delayed due to funding shortfalls, as well as new activities planned for 1 April- 31 December.
2. The 2008 requirements for the IDP Advisory Team are reflected in the budgets for Protection, CCCM, and Emergency Shelter Cluster.

Logistics		(463,892 in 2007 Supplementary Appeal).	➤ Increase the logistics staffing, training and support equipment for an efficient logistics response for UNHCR in its global cluster lead roles
Early Recovery		244,575	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Shift in cluster focus from the development of tools to direct field support ➤ Promote NGO participation in ER planning and response ➤ Finalize the development of tools, and initiate the development of a common UN Return and Reintegration Information Management System ➤ Continue working with joint fund-raising activities
Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)		30,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Member of the capacity-building steering committee which is developing a cluster coordinators roster and a technical experts training programme ➤ Leads a sub-project to strengthen technical advice and support to field operations ➤ Support to the development of guidance tools to facilitate coherence between the WASH, CCCM emergency shelter, nutrition and health cluster
Health		30,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure that policies and guidelines address displacement-related issues ➤ Participate in all sub-working groups ➤ Co-chair the Steering Committee of the Health Nutrition Tracking System ➤ Participate in creating cluster assessment tools
Nutrition		12,500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Participates in the working groups for Capacity Building and Assessment ➤ Work closely with all stakeholder to contribute to improved nutrition and food security for IDPs ➤ Participate in the development of tools and guidelines; and ensure its wide dissemination ➤ Lead of the revision of the “ Selective Feeding Guidelines Programme in Emergencies”
Emergency Telecommunication		1,569,450	➤ Support the establishment of an effective and reliable inter-agency telecommunication network for security purposes which includes training activities, materials and coordination
Education		30,000	➤ Participate in the Education Cluster meetings and the Sub- Cluster Groups on Assessment & Monitoring Tools and the Capacity

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			<p>Mapping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Take part of joint assessment and evaluation cluster missions ➤ Deployment of technical experts to emergency situations and capacity-building
Workshop on Emergency (WEM)		451,780	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Given UNHCR's expanded role for IDP Operations the number of Workshops on Emergency (WEM) have been increased to four from three. The WEM modules have been revised to incorporate IDPs, humanitarian reform and the cluster approach and using simulation scenarios of IDP specific situations