



Global IDP Project

2002 Appeal and Three-year Strategy

Geneva
December 2001



The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) has, since September 1998, been active in promoting improved international protection and assistance to the internally displaced through the Global IDP Project. Comprised of three components, the Global IDP Project provides the humanitarian community with comprehensive and updated information on internal displacement around the world through its Global IDP Database. Using the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, the project's training component actively encourages national authorities as well as representatives of NGOs and IDP communities to collaborate and discuss the response to the needs of the displaced at the local level. Finally the publications component seeks to identify, analyse and raise awareness of certain themes related to internal displacement through the publication of occasional reports and articles.

Contents

INTRODUCTION	1
A CHANGING INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENT	2
<i>The Year 2001 in Review</i>	2
ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2001	4
<i>The Three Components: Database, Training & Publications</i>	4
2002 APPEAL	5
<i>Main Priorities for 2002</i>	5
The Global IDP Database	5
Improved information service	5
Support the information needs of key actors	6
Promote the Guiding Principles as a monitoring tool	6
Protection & Training	7
A Field-based National Training Programme on the Guiding Principles	7
Protection Workshops	8
Advocacy & Publications	9
The Global IDP Survey - Second Edition	9
Global IDP Occasional Papers	9
2003-2004 STRATEGY	10
<i>Future Priorities</i>	10
Global IDP Database	10
Protection & Training	10
Advocacy & Publications	11
<i>2004 and Beyond</i>	11
FUNDING	12
2002 BUDGET FOR THE GLOBAL IDP PROJECT 2002	13

Introduction

The Global IDP Project is pleased to present for the first time a combined annual appeal and multi-year strategy. This step has been taken for several reasons.

First, it became clear in 2001, following developments within the UN and increased international awareness, that the issue of internal displacement was firmly fixed on the international agenda. The Global IDP Project has become an important aspect of the international response and by all indications is likely to remain so. Based on the assumption that the Global IDP Project will continue its current role, it was therefore able to establish a clear strategy for the next three years.

Second, the project has reached a stable staffing level which is unlikely to significantly change. Since staffing costs comprise the bulk of project expenses, the Project is now better able to predict total costs. In 2002, donors will note the addition of one further post for the publications component and changes in the management structure. Managerial responsibilities have been decentralized into each component while the project itself moves under the overall supervision of the Norwegian Refugee Council's Geneva Resident Representative. The majority of staff work for the database, however all staff members participate in the various activities of the project.

The third reason for the shift to a multi-year strategy is the need to put the Project on a secure and predictable financial footing. In 2001 the Project had three multi-year funders¹ who were encouraging the Project to develop a multi-year plan. Other donors that have previously been long time supporters of the Project also indicated an interest in multi-year support. We therefore hope to encourage further multi-year funding commitments through the enclosed three-year plan of action.

Readers will note a relatively detailed action plan. While the Project has endeavoured to take account of most factors it cannot, of course, guarantee that all conditions and elements on which the plan is based will remain constant. The Project therefore intends to continue to issue annual appeals and will update the multi-year strategy annually as required.

Thank you for your consideration. We hope the combination of annual appeal and long term strategy will convince both multi-year and annual donors to continue their support for the Global IDP Project.

[1] NRC, DFID and SIDA

A Changing International Environment

The Year 2001 in review

Efforts by the UN to improve the response towards the internally displaced took an important step forward in 2001 with the proposal to create a small dedicated IDP Unit in OCHA. The creation of the unit was the result of a process in which several interested humanitarian NGOs, including the Norwegian Refugee Council/Global IDP Project, played an important supporting role.

In late 2000, following criticism from the US Ambassador to the UN, Richard Holbrooke, the UN created the Senior Network, headed by a Special Coordinator on Internal Displacement². The Senior Network, which was made up of all members of the humanitarian community including the UN, NGOs and the Red Cross Movement, was asked to assess the humanitarian response to internal displacement at the national level and provide recommendations for improvement. The Network was also asked to provide recommendations for long term improvements to UN response.

Various Senior Network missions were carried out to countries such as Eritrea/Ethiopia, Burundi, Angola and Afghanistan. An interim report of the Senior Network was presented and accepted by the UN Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) in March and later presented to the UN Secretary General, Kofi Annan. The centrepiece of the report was the creation of a dedicated six-person IDP unit within OCHA that would provide expertise, training and guidance to humanitarian agencies working with IDPs.

While the Senior Network process focused on appropriate UN response mechanisms to internal displacement, NGOs - both national and international - were recognized as the organizations often in closest proximity to the

displaced. Among NGOs, there was a clear vested interest in ensuring that the deliberations of the Network and the creation of the Unit reflected their involvement and input. NGOs were represented on the Senior Network through three umbrella groups: ICVA, (International Council for Voluntary Agencies), Interaction and the Steering Committee for Humanitarian Response. The Global IDP Project/NRC acted as the focal point for ICVA.

The Global IDP Project/NRC was the first NGO to participate in a Senior Network mission. The mission evaluated the response to IDP needs in Ethiopia and Eritrea. Based on its experience with the internally displaced and believing in the important potential of the Senior Network, it recommended and encouraged an active role by NGOs for future missions. NGOs were later represented on all the Senior Network missions and consistently played an active part in the preparation of recommendations.

Objectives for the Global IDP Project:

- To promote the use of the Guiding Principles on internal displacement.
- To make information available about IDP issues and country-specific situations.
- To support the capacity of the international community to better respond to situations of internal displacement.

[2] Dennis McNamara was replaced in the post of Special Coordinator by Kofi Asomani, formerly of The Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue and UNHCR.

A Changing International Environment

During the UNHCR Pre-EXCOM Consultations in 2000, the Global IDP Project and ICVA created a reference group on IDPs among interested NGOs. The NGO Reference Group on IDPs provided an informal forum for NGOs from all three umbrella groups to discuss their role and involvement in the work of the Senior Network. The Reference Group was also used to discuss subsequent statements by ICVA or the Global IDP Project on the Senior Network to ensure that the views represented a cross section of opinions.

The focus of the Reference Group will shift in January 2002 from the Network to the IDP Unit to provide informal NGO input towards activities and priorities. Formal communications and reporting on the work of the Unit among NGOs will continue through the regular IASC-WG channels.

The challenge for the international community and a priority for the Global IDP Project is to ensure that the IDP Unit makes a difference in changing some of the systemic problems affecting UN response to internal displacement. Protection - something sadly lacking for internally displaced persons - is one of the top priorities for the new Unit.

Aside from its role within the Senior Network, the Project also continued its support to the Representative of the Secretary General on Internal Displacement. During the Commission on Human Rights in 2001 the Project co-hosted a meeting with the RSG on the implementation of the Guiding Principles. Government representatives from Angola, Burundi and Georgia were invited to make presentations on how their respective governments had used the Guiding Principles in their response to internal displacement.

At the regional level, the Project concentrated its advocacy efforts on the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). Great efforts were made to persuade the OSCE's highest political body; the Ministerial

Council, to integrate the issue of internal displacement in the activities of the OSCE and to use the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement as a framework. This had been recommended by the supplementary human dimension meeting on internal displacement organised by the Austrian Chairmanship in Vienna in 2000 and by the annual OSCE implementation meeting in Warsaw in 2001. Even though the Ministerial Council failed to make such a decision in 2001, the efforts made by the Project provided the occasion to promote the existing protection tools and to raise awareness about displacement and its direct relevance to the OSCE.

The Project also continued its regular support and liaison with the Brookings-CUNY Project on Internal Displacement. The two Projects meet regularly to discuss plans.

The Global IDP Project is pleased to see the progress of the international response to internal displacement in 2001 and remains committed to supporting continued efforts to improve protection and assistance towards the displaced.

Achievements in 2001

The three components : Database, Training & Publications

By the end of 2001, after two years of continuous effort the Global IDP Database reached its target of covering all ongoing situations of conflict-induced internal displacement in the world. This achievement enables the database to offer comprehensive access to information on internal displacement in 47 countries. It represents a unique opportunity to undertake cross-country analysis as well as identify and track global patterns which will provide the Project with excellent analytical capacity.

Country profiles are now updated regularly and the number of users has increased continuously. A systematic user survey confirmed that people were very satisfied with the information service, but also encouraged the Project to seek new ways of presenting IDP information. During the year the Database team widened its network of information providers and negotiated improved access to the information of humanitarian actors, including OCHA field offices and the WHO. Cooperation with UNICEF and ECHO on improved information related to displaced women and children was also initiated.

On training, the Global IDP Project organized 5 workshops at the national level to promote the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement as a tool for improved assistance and protection of the internally displaced. Participants included government authorities, NGO representatives, some UN staff and leaders from the displaced communities. During the three-day workshops, participants analyzed the current state of implementation of the Guiding Principles in their country or region and discussed ways of applying the principles more systematically in their work. In Sierra Leone, Liberia and Burundi the workshops

were co-organized with the respective government agency in charge of protection and assistance to IDPs. This arrangement ensured extensive government participation as well as commitment to workshop recommendations and follow-up. In Colombia, the workshop was organized jointly with the Human Rights Ombudsman's Office and targeted recently elected Municipal Human Rights Ombudspersons charged with the protection of IDPs. In India, where the international community has very limited access to IDPs, the Project joined forces with Jadavpur University (Calcutta) and managed to introduce the Guiding Principles to practitioners in both Kashmir and the northeastern States.

In the fall of 2001 the Project released a new publication "Caught Between Borders: Response Strategies of the Internally Displaced." The book was among the first publications to examine how the internally displaced respond to the experience of displacement. It looked, for example, at how displaced communities have developed protection mechanisms and information networks and how they have developed economic survival strategies. The book also identified cross-cultural patterns and assessed which strategies have proven effective. Ten case studies were included covering displacement in Afghanistan, Angola, Burundi, Burma, Colombia, Georgia, Sri Lanka, Serbia, Sudan and Uganda. The case studies were written by teams of international and local academics with the assistance of local displaced communities. In November 2001, NRC organized a conference in Oslo to launch the book and discuss some of its conclusions. The conference was attended by approximately 100 participants from around the world including academics and practitioners.

2002 Appeal

Main priorities for 2002

For 2002, activities will focus on three areas. The main priority for the Global IDP Database will be to consolidate changes to the website and continue to improve services to users through enhanced information management. The second area of improvement will be the introduction, in selected countries where NRC is operating, of national level training programmes and IDP Affairs Officers. The final area of change in 2002 will be the expansion of the publications component of the Project to include more dynamic advocacy and analysis activities.

The Global IDP Database

Improved information service

During 2002 users of the Database will experience improved access to information through strengthened navigation facilities and new information products. Some of the innovative new features will include global and regional overview pages with maps and tables, frequent news updates as well as a monthly "country in focus" feature intended to attract attention to the most critical displacement situations and to "forgotten" conflicts. The country profiles will remain the backbone of the Database, but additional information like maps, interesting web-links and the comprehensive source lists will be more readily available through a "one-stop" country information menu.

Efforts will be made to further improve the relevance and timeliness of the country information, especially for rapidly changing situations. Between the comprehensive profile updates, users will have direct access to a temporary list of documents that is continuously updated when information is received by the Database team. Even though the Database already includes literally all publicly available electronic information on internal displacement, improvements in the

quality of information will be made in 2002. It is expected that the profiles will include even more comprehensive and balanced information in the future as efforts are made to expand the pool of sources and increase access to first-hand information.

The Database in the past two years has established networks for each country that ensure access to information that is not publicly available, e.g. nutrition surveys of IDP camps, reports from field missions etc. The project will continue its active networking approach to access a wider range of IDP related information. This will include both direct communications with actors in the field at the individual level, as well as partnerships with relevant institutions. Emphasis will be given to establish active working relationships that benefit both the information needs of the Database and our partners. This will include developing "personalized" networks for information exchange as well as

Overall objectives for the Global IDP Database:

- Maintain a reliable and publicly available system for access to comprehensive and updated information on internal displacement worldwide
- Respond actively to the information needs of core actors dealing with internal displacement, especially the Representative of the Secretary-General on Internal Displacement, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and other members of the Inter Agency Standing Committee
- Promote the use of the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement as a monitoring tool

2002 Appeal

more formalized arrangements for information sharing with UN organisations.

The information officers will also undertake occasional field visits in order to increase access to first-hand information and to explore opportunities for collaboration with local information providers.

As internal displacement has emerged as a major issue on the international agenda it has also attracted the attention of academic researchers. Public access to academic research on internal displacement however remains limited. The Research Group on Forced Migration at the University in Trondheim (NTNU) has now secured funding to develop an academic database for research into internal displacement. The database will be operated by NTNU but the Global IDP Project, as part of its partnership approach, has been invited to participate as a technical advisor. The objective of the partnership with the NTNU database is to provide access to both thematic and country specific research by the end of 2002.

The steady increase in users of the Global IDP Database is an indicator both of the relevance of this information service as well as the success of the marketing efforts undertaken thus far. It is expected that the ongoing improvements of the Database will in itself attract new users, but the Project will also intensify marketing of the Database to expand its user base.

Support the information needs of key actors.

The creation of the Global IDP Database was actively supported by the members of the Inter Agency Standing Committee Working Group (IASC-WG), in particular the Representative of the Secretary General on Internally Displaced Persons. One reason for the support was the hope that improved access to information would improve the response to internal displacement by IASC

members. In addition to making country profiles available, the Database has on numerous occasions prepared updated country briefs for the Representative, OCHA and for all the missions undertaken by the Inter Agency Senior Network on Internal Displacement during 2000-2001. As far as available resources allow, the Global IDP Project will continue such collaborations, especially with the newly established IDP Unit within OCHA. In addition, as part of our network building, the Project will explore opportunities for similar partnerships with selected UN organisations and international NGOs that actively assist internally displaced persons.

Promote the Guiding Principles as a monitoring tool

Although the Guiding Principles already provide a uniform structure to all country profiles, the Database team will use the Principles even more explicitly in 2002 as a lens to analyze IDP situations. This will improve the quality of the country profiles and the global monitoring of the implementation of the Principles by focusing more intensely on the identification of protection needs and response gaps. Furthermore, this will encourage the development of common standards for data collection, for the definition of indicators and for methodologies that give explicit attention to the Guiding Principles. An important element in the Project's networking strategy will be to encourage operational partners to produce IDP-orientated information.

2002 Appeal

Protection & Training

Since 1999, NRC has conducted ten workshops on the Guiding Principles using its unique formula which brings together local authorities, national and international NGOs and IDP communities. As always workshops focus on capacity building and improving response to the protection and assistance needs of the internally displaced at the communal level. The workshops are generally co-organized by the national government agency charged with the protection and assistance of IDPs which ensures government participation and commitment to the objectives of the workshops, as well as necessary follow-up. In addition, key international agencies are often invited to not only participate but also to facilitate appropriate sessions. In 2001, national workshops were held in Burundi, Colombia, India, Liberia and Sierra Leone.

A Field-based National Training Programme on the Guiding Principles

In order to continue the dissemination of the Guiding Principles and use them as a valuable protection dialogue mechanism, the training component of the Global IDP Project will embark on a programme to decentralize the delivery of the training to the Field Offices in 2002. Building on its training experience and reaching out to a much larger audience, the new programme should improve the level of sustainability at the field level.

Over the course of 2001, the Training Programme of the Global IDP Project in Geneva reached its operational limits of conducting five workshops per year. Demand for training on the UN Guiding Principles however continues to increase exponentially which has necessitated a review of the Project's training strategy. Furthermore NRC in 2001 concluded a strategy review which emphasized that the basis of the

organisation's activities is IDP and refugee protection.

Rather than conduct a single workshop in countries affected by internal displacement the new programme activity will develop and implement a more sustainable, countrywide training project on the content and use of the UN Guiding Principles. The training programme will focus on delivering multiple training workshops in regional areas where the displaced are living, as well as in the capitals.

The new programme will achieve wider coverage and continue to target national and international humanitarian organizations and relevant government staff.

NRC country programmes will provide the necessary logistical and administrative support, while the role of the Global IDP Project will be to support and facilitate the

The overall objectives of NRC's training activities are:

- To continue to promote and disseminate the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement.
- To strengthen local authorities, NGOs and international organizations' capacity to implement the Guiding Principles at the field level.
- To promote dialogue among local and national authorities, national and international NGOs, inter-governmental organizations and the internally displaced themselves on protection and assistance needs.

2002 Appeal

activities of the field-based IDP Affairs Officers³.

Once IDP Affairs Officers are established, the Project will for example conduct "train the trainers sessions" in order to share pedagogical skills and best practices.

Protection Workshops

To complement the national training programmes the Global IDP Project will continue its broader protection workshops organized out of the Geneva Office. It will also continue to develop and implement training activities with other partners in the humanitarian system as well as conduct protection workshops in countries where NRC is not necessarily active.

In addition to the protection activities carried out by the IDP Affairs Officers, the Protection and Training component of the Project might make strategic use of country-specific IDP protection information gathered during training workshops, field visits and follow-up visits. When appropriate, this information would be disseminated in reports separate from the workshop reports, allowing for a more critical analysis of key players' adherence to the Guiding Principles. Such reports would allow the Project to make full use of the unique access to IDPs and local organizations gained through the national training workshops. The workshop reports would remain a non-analytical tool, used to strictly document and reflect participant's opinions during the workshop.

Complementarity

With the increasing amount of training activities on issues related to internal displacement, the Global IDP Project and its partners will pay extra attention to issues of complementarity. In 2002, the IDP Unit in OCHA will start using training material on internally displaced persons developed for the IASC, under the ad hoc secretariat of UNICEF and NRC. The Brookings-CUNY Project on Internal Displacement also organizes regular seminars on displacement and the Guiding Principles.

While all three training initiatives focus on the internally displaced and the Guiding Principles each has a different audience and objectives. In a typical Global IDP Project workshop, 80-90% of participants are evenly selected from local authorities, displaced communities and NGOs, while the IDP Unit will primarily target UN staff. A principal objective for the Global IDP Project training is to improve dialogue among local actors while training programme by the IDP Unit in OCHA relates more to response of the UN Country Team.

Making efficient use of the RSG's capacity to achieve high-level political attention to the issue, the Brookings-CUNY seminars often gather ministerial-level policy makers in regional workshops. This is a unique opportunity to commit governments and regional organizations to adopt the Guiding Principles as the general framework for their IDP policies.

Once the IDP Unit in OCHA is operational training activities will be discussed in the same kind of regular coordination meetings that currently take place with the Global IDP Project and the Brookings-CUNY Project.

[3] The decentralizing of training activities to a number of NRC Field Offices is dependent on those Field Offices' consent and NRC funding of the IDP Affairs Officers (IDP AO). The cost of the country-based training carried out by the IDP AOs as well as technical support to the training/protection activities will be provided by the Global IDP Project.

2002 Appeal

Advocacy & Publications

As an advocacy project devoted to promoting greater respect for the rights of the internally displaced, enhanced emphasis will be placed in 2002 on expanding the publications component of the Global IDP Project. The increased focus on publications within the Project will maximize the advantages of achieving global coverage and will follow up on the publication of the *Global IDP Survey* in 1998 and *Caught Between Borders* in 2001.

Existing members of the Global IDP Project team, notably the information officers, are to write the bulk of the expanded publication products. From their vantage point of covering all conflict-induced displacement, information officers have a unique perspective on the international response to internal displacement and are able to identify gaps and patterns in the response as well as themes that require further attention. The increased emphasis on publications will develop this unique perspective and use information in the database to its full potential. A new post of Publications Coordinator will be added to the Project to oversee the production of publications, to identify issues requiring further research and advocacy, and to develop analysis in concert with the Database team.

The Global IDP Survey - Second Edition

The expansion of the advocacy and publications component will be achieved primarily through the production of the second edition of the Global IDP Survey⁴. While the core of the Global IDP Project will continue to be the Database website, experience suggests that the publication of the country profile summaries in the form of a global review would be an ideal complement to the Database and a valuable marketing tool. In order to test the public reaction of

such a publication, the second edition of the Global IDP Survey will be a modest publication that, if successful, will be continued on regular basis.

Global IDP Occasional Papers

The second priority of the publication component will be the production of Global IDP "Occasional Papers." The papers will develop country-based comparisons, provide in-depth analysis of IDP situations and focus on specific IDP themes such as property restitution, coping strategies, and the special needs of women and children. For 2002, three 'Occasional Papers' will be produced on the following themes:

- A gender/children information study will present analysis on the lacunae of accurate and concrete information on internally displaced women and children. The paper will endeavour to make some recommendations on how to improve information collection at the field level as well as how to systematically analyze data over the medium and long-term.
- A second paper will look at the issue of when displacement ends. Case studies may include such forgotten country situations as Guatemala or Peru.
- The subject of a third paper will be determined in early 2002.

The last priority of the Publications component will be to increase the public advocacy of the Project through the release of statements and articles on issues of importance to the protection and assistance needs of internally displaced persons.

[4] Although the idea of publishing the Profile Summaries was included in the 2001 Appeal insufficient resources has delayed production.

2003-2004 Strategy

Future priorities

The overall priorities of the project for the future will be to capitalize on previous accomplishments and continue to seek ways to improve the response to the internally displaced.

In 2003 the Global IDP Project will continue to monitor the international response and make an updated assessment as to where it might provide the most valuable contributions. The focus for 2003 will be on further developing access of the Global IDP Database to first-hand information sources, especially at the field level, and on supporting the establishment of a network of IDP correspondents. In view of the results of 2003, the emphasis of the training and publications component will shift accordingly. Emphasis will also be on maintaining synchronicity between various components of the Project so that each compliments and supports the others.

Global IDP Database

Efforts within the Global IDP Database beyond 2002 will be to further develop its access to information through a network of IDP Correspondents. Although the project will not undertake its own field-based research, it will try to encourage the development of 'IDP correspondents' in specified countries. Under the guidance of the Global IDP Database Information officers and the Project Publications Coordinator, the IDP Correspondents would conduct targeted research on the internally displaced and prepare specialized country reports on emerging or unknown situations of internal displacement. It is expected that the 'IDP Correspondents' will be identified from within national research institutions and NGOs that are already close information partners of the Global IDP Database. In terms of access to IDP information, it is also hoped that the IDP Affairs officers will be able to develop

national level information sources as part of their efforts to promote the Guiding Principles.

By 2003 it is anticipated that information officers, through improved access to information, will be able to prepare even more comprehensive and accurate country profiles and improve their updating cycle. Furthermore, after almost four years of active information management, the Project would like to be able to capitalize on its experience by encouraging operational partners such as the UN or humanitarian NGOs to undertake more active collection of field information that address pertinent IDP issues.

In terms of information dissemination in 2003, it will also be a priority to seek ways to improve specialized information support for close partners through the provision of concise and specific briefing papers on issues related to internal displacement. Other initiatives will include efforts to enhance the 'interactiveness' of the website through programmable information delivery in a variety of media. Multimedia technology may also be introduced such as the use of digital photos/ videos.

Protection & Training

Emphasis in 2003 for protection and training will continue to be on the implementation of the IDP Affairs Officers project with an assessment of the programme in existing countries. If the programme is successful, it is possible that there could be some further expansion to other countries where NRC is operating.

Regular protection workshops will also be assessed to determine if a demand still exists and to evaluate whether the workshops are having an impact in improving response to the internally displaced. It is expected that the IDP Unit within OCHA will have further developed its own training

2003-2004 Strategy

programme, possibly opening up more opportunities for collaboration.

Advocacy & Publications

As mentioned in the section on the Global IDP Database, one of the new initiatives for 2003 will be the establishment of a network of IDP Correspondents. It is envisaged that the correspondents will complete country-specific studies to be published under a joint arrangement with NRC.

In 2003, a number of Global IDP Occasional Papers, articles and press releases would be produced as in the previous year. Some assessment would also be undertaken to determine whether the Project should publish another survey of the country profile summaries once again in 2003.

2004 and Beyond

By 2004, the Global IDP Project will have been in existence for six years. At this point it is expected that the Global IDP Database will be recognized as *the* centre of information and analysis on internal displacement. Information gathering will continue to be primarily based on established information networks that have been built up in previous years. Along with its academic partners and the Publications component, the Project should be in a position to drive the research agenda forward. The Protection and Training Component of the Project by 2004 should also be recognized as a valuable tool in improving protection for the displaced through training and the implementation of the IDP Affairs Officers. Overall, the Project should also be recognized as an innovative model on NGO/UN collaboration.

Some of the possible initiatives for 2004 will involve the active collection of information through field surveys, questionnaires, and

registration programmes among the displaced. As with previous initiatives it would build on the established expertise of the Project and activities of NRC operational partners such as NGOs and the UN. A third relaunch of the Database with updated facilities will be done in 2004 with the possibility of introducing user interactive forums such as a forced displacement chat room or a bulletin board.

Given its unique perspective and access to information, the Project should be able to make new country information available between the updates by establishing emergency warnings on issues related to internal displacement.

Funding

Since the start of the Global IDP Project in 1998, the donor base has grown to include eight governments as well as ECHO in 2001. The Global IDP Project is very encouraged by this broad and generous support, as well as the general recognition of the added value of the project by our donors.

Several governments have this year announced multi-year funding to the Global IDP Project. This is a very significant and positive trend and gives the Project more liberty to launch initiatives with the knowledge that these can be followed up properly. Early funding enables NRC to implement the Global IDP Project in a cost-effective and efficient manner.

The budget for 2002 amounts to 846,500 USD, an increase of less than five percent from last year. The annual amount required for the programme until 2004 is foreseen to remain constant.

We hereby hope that donors will respond favourably to our financial requirements in 2002.

Contributions to the Global IDP Project can be sent directly to NRC to the following bank account number⁵:

240-458642.27R
IDP Project
Union des Banques Suisse
1209 Genève

Our Donors

We would like to thank all donors who have contributed or pledged support to the Global IDP Project in 2001:

Government of Canada
Government of Denmark
Government of Italy
Government of the Netherlands
Government of Norway
Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA)
Government of Switzerland
Department for International Development (DFID)– UK
ECHO
Save the Children-UK
WHO

[5] Contributions to the Global IDP Database can also be channeled through OCHA.

2002 Budget for the Global IDP Project

<u>Global IDP Database</u>	<u>USD</u>
<i>Personnel</i>	
Database Coordinator	59,000
Five Information Officers (USD 59,000 X 5)	295,000
Travel expenses	25,000
Marketing/advertizing	20,000
<i>Equipment/technical expenses</i>	
Computer & telephone equipment	10,000
Telecommunications/maintenance/hosting	25,000
Software development	10,000
<u>Sub Total Database</u>	<u>444,000</u>
<u>Protection & Training Activities</u>	
Training Coordinator and 0.5 assistant	86,000
Two protection workshops (15,000 X 2)	30,000
Three field-based National Training Programmes	45,000
<u>Sub Total Training Activities</u>	<u>161,000</u>
<u>Publications</u>	
Publications coordinator (one person)	59,000
Global IDP Survey	20,000
Research and publication of three Occasional Papers	30,000
<u>Sub Total Publications</u>	<u>109,000</u>
<u>Fixed Costs Global IDP Project⁶</u>	
Salaries:	
Administration Officer	88,500
Donor Relations Officer (.5 person)	
Travel expenses	4,000
Office costs (telephone, rent etc)	40,000
<u>Sub Total Fixed Costs</u>	<u>132,500</u>
<u>Grand Total</u>	<u>846,500</u>

[6] Fixed costs are considered the basic costs of running the project from the liaison office in Geneva.

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