



Global IDP
PROJECT

2003 Appeal and Future Strategy

Geneva – December 2002

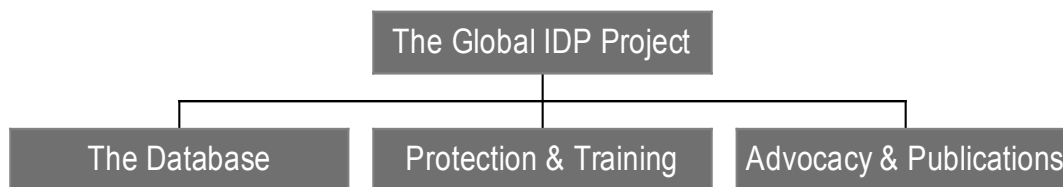


NORWEGIAN
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The Global IDP Project

The Global IDP Project provides public information on conflict-induced displacement, training on the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and advocacy for displaced people. The Project is the leading information source and a centre of unique expertise on Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), after six years of comprehensive and continuous monitoring of conflict-induced internal displacement worldwide.

The project was initiated by the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC,) an organization that has actively promoted improved protection and humanitarian assistance to IDPs for over a decade. When the United Nations Emergency Relief Coordinator took greater responsibility for IDPs in 1998, he was also charged with promotion of information gathering and dissemination on IDPs. To support this function the UN Inter-Agency Standing Committee formally asked the Norwegian Refugee Council to develop and maintain the Global IDP Database.



The Project is comprised of three components:

- *The **Database** provides comprehensive and updated information on internal displacement around the world.*
- *The **Protection & Training** programme offers training to government staff, NGOs and UN agencies in the content and use of the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement.*
- *The **Advocacy and Publications** component communicates in-house expertise to defined audiences in order to raise awareness about the plight of IDPs.*

Please visit our web page on <http://www.idpproject.org>

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Introduction

The Global IDP Project is pleased to present a combined annual appeal for 2003 and a multi-year strategy. This document gives an overview of our plans, activities and budgets until end 2005.

During its six years of existence, the Project has become a reliable partner in the international response to internal displacement. All indicators show that need for the Project's high quality services will remain. Based on this, the Project has developed a multi-year strategy.

In 2002 the Project was strengthened with the addition of a full time Advocacy and Publications officer. The Project currently has 10 employees. Although the majority works for the Database, all staff members participate in the various activities of the project.

The Project has now reached an adequate capacity to fulfill its mandate. No major changes are foreseen in this regard. The current staffing level must, however, be sustained to avoid any reduction in activities. Since staffing costs are the main expenses, the Project can predict total costs for the coming three years.

Managerial responsibilities have been decentralized into each of the three components, while the Project itself works under the overall supervision of the Norwegian Refugee Council's Resident Representative in Geneva. NRC Oslo covers the cost of this position.

A principal aim for the Project now is to achieve a secure and predictable financial basis. For this reason, the appeal for 2003 includes our strategy for 2004-2005. In 2002, we were grateful to receive multi-

year funding from three donors¹. Other long-time supporters of the Project have also indicated an interest in multi-year support. We hope to encourage further multi-year commitments through the three-year strategy.

This appeal includes a relatively detailed action plan for 2003 and a strategy for 2004-2005. While the Project has endeavored to take most factors into consideration, it retains the flexibility to adapt to a changing environment. The Project therefore intends to continue issuing annual appeals and annually updating its multi-year strategy as required.

Overall objectives for the Global IDP Project:

- To make information available about IDPs, raising general awareness of their plight.
- To promote use of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement.
- To support the international community in responding to internal displacement problems.

“There remains an urgent need to take the crisis of internally displacement very seriously and to respond commensurately”

Dr. Francis Deng
Representative of the UN Secretary-General on Internally Displaced People

¹ DFAIT/Canada (2002-2005), DFID/UK (2000-2002) and SIDA (2001-2002)

IDPs in 2002

IDP situation remains alarming

The number of internally displaced people in the world is alarmingly high, and may be increasing. Some 25 million IDPs are currently struggling to survive amid internal conflicts that have forced them out of their homes all over the world. Internally displaced people now outnumber conventional refugees by about two-to-one, and IDPs nearly always receive less aid and less protection. With few prospects of return, life looks set to get worse for many IDPs stuck in poor conditions.

Despite increased international attention in recent years, the overall response to IDPs' urgent protection and assistance needs remains largely inadequate. National governments have the prime responsibility to protect and assist IDPs, but in practice, they are often unwilling or unable to do so. Even when governments are dedicated to assisting and protecting displaced people, limited resources or difficult access often complicates the task.

The international community has an obligation to actively address this problem and support solutions for IDPs across the globe. Clearly, more needs to be done.

Increased international attention to security, since 11 September 2001, has not improved protection for IDPs. Displaced people remain victims of widespread abuses: murder, torture, sexual abuse and forced labour. Most IDPs are women, children and old people forced to flee their homes, and abandoned by their own governments. Often no authority will protect them.

In 2002 for example, many thousands of people have been displaced inside Sudan, Uganda, Liberia, Burundi, both Congos, Colombia, Afghanistan, Côte d'Ivoire, Nepal and Zimbabwe. With fighters denying aid workers access, the displaced have faced worsening disease and malnutrition. Many more people, meanwhile, have struggled to survive in protracted situations, even where fighting has subsided: in Azerbaijan, Georgia, Burma, parts of India, the Philippines, and Lebanon. The African continent continues to have more IDPs than the rest of the world put together.

Estimated number of IDPs (as of mid- 2002)		
	# Countries	(Millions)
Europe	11	3.2
Africa	19	12.8
Middle East	5	1.5
Asia and Pacific	10	4.6
Americas	4	2.9
Global total	50	25

Response slowly takes shape

Internally displaced people are high on the United Nations agenda, receiving more international attention than ever before. Improvements in protection for IDPs are taking shape against a backdrop of states worrying about sovereignty and UN disputes over institutional mandates. But, within the UN Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) there is a stronger commitment to responding more effectively to IDP problems through a "collaborative approach".

The UN commitment has been enhanced by the recent creation of an IDP Unit within the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). The Unit, established in 2001, became operational in

2002. Its main role is to assist the UN Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) in his function to coordinate operational response to the needs of IDPs worldwide. The IDP Unit, a non-operational seven-member team, provides expertise aimed at supporting field responses by IASC member agencies in IDP crises.

The Global IDP Project has actively supported the IDP Unit from its beginning. During 2002, the Project established close cooperation and signed a Letter of Understanding (LOU) with the Unit. This agreement commits both parties to proactively share information, and to coordinate closely on training and publications, to ensure their work is complementary and mutually reinforcing.

The Project continues its long-term cooperation with the Representative of the UN Secretary General on Internally Displaced Persons (SRSG), Dr Francis Deng, and with the Brookings Institution SAIS Project on Internal Displacement. The SRSG, has during the last ten years achieved impressive results in developing the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, disseminating them world wide, and advocating for their implementation. He has also contributed to raising greater international, regional, and national awareness of the problems related to IDPs.

The Project remains committed to supporting the SRSG and coordinating activities in areas of mutual interest in particular with regard to his country missions and in coordination with the Brookings – SAIS Project. In September, the Project co-organized a meeting on *When Internal Displacement Ends*, with Brookings-SAIS Project on Internal Displacement and Georgetown University- (ISIM). Dr. Deng chaired the meeting.

The Global IDP Project has established itself as an important part of the

international response to IDP problems. All actors need reliable information sources if they are to act effectively. The Project, the main body monitoring international conflict-induced displacement, provides essential information for all the key players. Requested to carry out this task by the UN in 1998, the Project also remains a successful example of effective UN/NGO cooperation sustained at a low cost.

Achievements in 2002

Leading NGO

Important achievements have been made with regard to the Global IDP Project's objectives defined for 2002.

Through the permanent and comprehensive monitoring of internal displacement the Project has further developed its unique expertise on IDP issues.

The Global IDP Project has raised its profile in international fora by participating in key events and processes related to humanitarian assistance and IDP protection during 2002.

The NRC has positioned itself as a leading NGO on IDPs and related questions and is widely seen as an important partner working to help IDPs. The Project serves as the focal point for the NGO umbrella (ICVA) on IDP issues, and this year, it initiated and chaired the IDP session during Pre-EXCOM.

The Global IDP Project's outputs are highly appreciated by all the main actors dealing with international displacement; they have unanimously supported its continuation.

The Database

During 2002 the Global IDP Database took full advantage of its global coverage and offered its users analyses of internal displacement at the regional and global levels in addition to its Country Profiles. The Profiles remain the backbone of the Database.

A new design of the web site was launched in January, which made it easier to locate

country information. New country menus were introduced, which improved access to additional information, maps and country-specific web links. The country menus also include a "recent reports" service that gives access to new information between the comprehensive Country Profile updates.

The analysis and active monitoring of the various IDP situations have continuously improved. One reason for this is the high level of staff continuity in the Database team (presently six information officers), and the specific competence that has been developed on each country.

The Database team invested substantial energy in the preparation of the second edition of the "Global Survey" that was published in autumn 2002. This book is entirely based on information collected from the online Database and its preparation included a major review of all Country Profiles. An added value from the preparation of the Survey has been a general enhancement of the country analysis and improved capacity for cross-country analysis.

The Database has continuously improved its access to first-hand information from the field. Major efforts were made during the year to broaden and increase global and country specific networks. During the year, external partners responded very positively to information requests from the Project and have regularly sent unsolicited information to the Database. This demonstrates how the Database has established itself as a reputable information actor.

After three years of operation, it has become clear that the information service of the Database is appreciated by a wide selection of actors both at the international and local levels. The number of Database users has also climbed steadily. In addition to visits from regular users, the Database

has also received increased attention from new user groups (e.g. journalists). By the end of 2002, close to 700 people sought information from the Database each day.

The number of countries monitored by the Project increased from 10 in December 1999 to 50 by the end of 2002. And as a result of the continuous monitoring of new conflicts, the Database published timely new profiles of unfolding displacement crises in Zimbabwe and Côte d'Ivoire.

Protection & Training

During the last four years, the Global IDP Project has conducted thirteen national-level training workshops on the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement. Uniquely, these workshops bring together local authorities, national and international NGOs and IDP communities.

Training workshops completed:

LOCATION	DATE
BURUNDI	1-3 October 2002
COLOMBIA	1-2 July 2002
INDONESIA	28-1 March 2002
INDIA	28-30 November 2001
BURUNDI	29-31 October 2001
LIBERIA	23-25 October 2001
COLOMBIA	15-17 May 2001
SIERRA LEONE	12-14 March 2001
GEORGIA	13-15 November 2000
ANGOLA	29-31 August 2000
THAILAND	28-30 March 2000
PHILIPPINES	22-24 November 1999
UGANDA	29-31 March 1999

The workshops focus on capacity building and improving responses to the protection and assistance needs of IDPs at the local 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.

The workshops are conducted by the Project, but participating key organizations are often invited to facilitate appropriate sessions.

Field-based training

As announced last year, the Global IDP Project is convinced that field-based training activities, closely supported by our Protection & Training component, will reach a larger audience, create enhanced local capacity and enjoy a higher degree of sustainability. Therefore, the Project continues to support the development of protection and training programmes in NRC Field Offices and elsewhere.

In cooperation with the NRC field office, the Project developed such a training programme in Burundi in 2002. The activities included one 'Training of Trainers' (ToT) workshop conducted by the Project, followed by eight provincial training workshops delivered by NRC Burundi. This country-based training project, which enjoys the support of the UN country team in Burundi, has reached a large number of provincial authorities and NGOs in a way that a strictly Geneva-based project could not.

Workshops out of Geneva

In addition to the emphasis and support provided to country-based training, the Project has continued to organize training workshops from Geneva. In 2002, training sessions were held in Indonesia, Colombia and Burundi.

The workshop in Indonesia discussed the Guiding Principles but also protection as a

concept. Participants were introduced to different ways of pursuing protection and reflected on their capacity to include more protection activities in their programmes.

In Colombia, the Project was asked to improve the University of Valle's post-graduate course on internal displacement by training professors and staff in the Guiding Principles.

The Burundi ToT workshop provided NRC's country-based training programme with a cadre of Guiding Principle promoters, ready to take the training out to the provinces.

Advocacy & Publications

The Advocacy and Publications component was formally established in 2002 and initially supported by a coordinator working half time. Overall, it has produced and distributed several significant publications on displaced people and contributed to advocacy processes.

Working with the Database team, a main task this year has been to produce and distribute *Internally Displaced People: A Global Survey (2002)*. The book reviews the plight of conflict-induced IDPs in 48 countries, providing regional analyses and maps.

Within the first month of publication, over one thousand books had already been distributed to universities, libraries, UN agencies, NGOs and others. Its launch in September was attended by around 70 guests, including key international decision-makers, and was covered by international media (BBC, AP, IRIN, One World/Yahoo). The Project will continue to distribute the Survey and its other main publications.

The second tier of work has been to produce and distribute discussion papers. The first, "*European Donor Policies toward Internally Displaced Persons*," was produced with the Brookings-CUNY Project on Internal Displacement and the United States Committee for Refugees. The Project sent out over 400 copies to key European policy makers and UN representatives, thereby expanding its networks.

Working with the Human Security Commission in New York, the Project also produced a background paper on *Forced Displacement as Policy*, and continues to work on this.

The two other planned papers: *Internal Displacement in Europe* and *Displaced and Forgotten: When IDPs become Urban Poor* are still in the planning stage. Due to lack of funding, their production has been postponed.

The Global IDP Project continues to contribute articles and information to external publications. It has contributed especially to the Forced Migration Review; a quarterly aimed at professionals working with refugees and displaced people, and it participates in the publication's editorial board.

Besides, the Project has been building its external contact list, developing key advocacy messages and enhancing its regular publications: Country Profile Summaries and Weekly News.

2003 Appeal

Main priorities for 2003

During 2003 the Global IDP Database will continue to provide high quality advice and improved access to information on IDPs. The Protection and Training component will focus more on field-based training and continue its endeavor to promote use of the UN Guiding Principles. The Advocacy and Publication component will work to take full advantage of the information made available through the Database. By strengthening its advocacy capacity, the Project aims to improve the protection of IDPs and their rights.

The Project will continue its close and active collaboration with its main users, through regular reporting and dialogue. Apart from serving the objectives of the Project, these close contacts with IASC members function as a quality assurance for the Project. The Project is also committed to coordinating relevant activities with key partners, in particular the SRSG. The Project will help to prepare and follow-up on his country missions.

The Global IDP Database

The Database will during 2003 further consolidate its position as a reliable information system widely appreciated and used by the humanitarian community. All new activities planned for 2003 remain focused on the overall objective of ensuring better protection of IDPs and improving responses to the problem of internal displacement by providing updated reliable information and advice to humanitarian actors on issues that relate to all aspects of short- and long-term needs of IDPs.

Although the main focus will remain on regularly updating and distributing the Country Profiles, increased efforts will at the same time be made to respond to the particular information needs of different user groups – both internationally and nationally. At the global level, the Database will also explicitly draw attention to issues where international actors can have an impact.

For humanitarian workers in the field the Country Profiles of the Database are often the only information source to offer a comprehensive cross-sectorial and historical picture of the displacement situation in their countries of operation. Efforts to reach this user group will thus be intensified. However, there is no intention to change the policy of complementing, rather than supplementing, daily updated information sources like Relief Web.

Objectives for the Global IDP Database:

- To maintain a publicly available system for access to comprehensive, reliable and updated information on internal displacement worldwide.
- To respond actively to the information needs of core actors dealing with internal displacement.
- To promote the use of the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement as a monitoring tool.

Remaining a leading information source

During 2003 the Database will capitalize on the achievements made during the previous years and further improve its

information collection, its situation analysis and its active distribution of the processed IDP information. Particular emphasis will be given to strengthening networks with collaborators in countries that tend to be overlooked by other humanitarian actors and human rights observers. Efforts will also be made to respond quickly to new conflicts that cause displacement and to major changes on existing IDP situations (i.e. new displacement or return movements).

The increasingly active dialogue with field actors enables continuous improvements with regard to relevance, reliability and validity of the country analysis. Feedback from users gives no reason to change the current approach with regard to length, thematic and historic perspective of the Country Profiles, but efforts will be made to further improve the profile summaries (2-3 pages). The summaries will be used more explicitly to highlight most urgent needs and gaps in national and international response towards the displaced populations.

A new activity during 2003 will be to identify the necessary skills and software required for the Project to produce thematic IDP maps. It is expected that a first prototype set of maps will be produced before the end of the year, and thereafter develop capacity within the project to create and regularly update thematic IDP maps for each country covered by the Database.

Although a stable user base has been established, the Database will continue taking advantage of the global expansion of the use of the internet. Even more systematic efforts will be made during 2003 to maintain marketing efforts and continuously increase the number of users.

Although internet will remain the major distribution tool, the Project will also continue to distribute country information

through e-mail and distribution of paper copies at major country specific events (e.g. UN conferences and donor meetings).

Pro-active information sharing

During 2002 the Project developed close dialogues with several international humanitarian actors about how the Database could better serve their information needs. This included the Representative of the UN Secretary General on Internally Displaced Persons, members of the Inter Agency Standing Committee Working Group (IASC-WG) as well as non-governmental organizations (e.g. AI, MSF and SCF).

The Database team will, during 2003, use the signals received from these consultations to further improve the information service offered to these core humanitarian actors. The Project will continue offering selected partners specially prepared country briefs for major field missions, international conferences etc.

Formal information exchange agreements have been negotiated with some partners (e.g. OCHA's IDP Unit and WHO). However, experience has shown that the most effective approach to improve information flows is to establish working relationships on a more informal basis where both parties recognize the mutual benefits of effective cooperation.

A priority will remain to increase access to first-hand information from local information sources, and information officers will undertake occasional field visits to this end. Cooperation with the Research Group on Forced Migration at the University in Trondheim (NTNU) has continued, and it is expected that the NTNU academic database on IDP related research will become a reliable source for

both thematic and country specific research.

The Guiding Principles as a monitoring tool

The UN Guiding Principles function as an analytical tool for the Database, which also monitors the implementation of the Guiding Principles in the affected countries.

The Database will even more actively follow up on the request from the Representative of the UN Secretary General to monitor how the Guiding Principles are being disseminated at the national level and to what extent they are being translated into national policies and laws. More explicit reference to the Guiding Principles will also be included in the analysis of protection needs and response gaps.

As the partnerships with local partners mature, the Project will more actively encourage field actors to produce information on internal displacement that uses the Guiding Principles as an analytical tool similar to the approach used by the Database.

Protection & Training

Field-based training programmes

The Protection & Training component of the Project will continue to pursue new field-based training programmes, while continuing to directly organize strategic training workshops from Geneva. The Project is already working with NRC Congo (DRC) in developing a similar training program to the one implemented by NRC in Burundi.

As in Burundi, the Project will participate in the design of the programme in DRC and offer a similar ToT. Also, NRC

Azerbaijan is supporting future training efforts on the Guiding Principles, which will be carried out by a network of local NGOs. The Project has been asked to provide the necessary ToT for this NGO network. Additionally, the support of the country-based training programme in Burundi will continue throughout 2003.

Objectives for Protection & Training activities:

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

National workshops

At least three training workshops will be organized from Geneva. During the last couple of months of 2002, close collaboration has been established with key counterparts in both Nepal and Nigeria. Planning missions have already been carried out and training workshops are scheduled for the first half of 2003.

Since November 2001, the internal conflict in Nepal has drastically intensified, leading to increased flows of IDPs. At the same time, the absence of IDP camps or settlements has contributed to the hidden character of the displacement situation in the country.

The Project has therefore entered into a partnership with the Nepal National Human Rights Commission and will jointly build national awareness of the displacement problem by organizing a training workshop on assessment of the IDP situation and a translation of the Guiding Principles into Nepalese.

Nigeria has a long history of internal displacement caused by a large number of different, but related, internal conflicts. Such conflicts have not ceased since the establishment of democracy in the country. The Nigerian National Commission for Refugees has therefore asked the Project to provide training of its staff.

The Project has accepted this request but has at the same time suggested that the training should also target national and international NGOs. In our experience, bringing together authorities and NGOs provides for a frank and constructive dialogue on concrete solutions to the challenges posed by internal displacement.

In addition to the training activities, the Protection & Training component strives to provide conceptual clarity on issues of protection and to further incorporate them into the activities of humanitarian organizations, including NRC. This is achieved through the development of training materials, the delivery of specific protection training services and the participation in inter-agency protection activities.

Advocacy & Publications

The Global IDP Project will take new steps in 2003 to strengthen its advocacy capacity, coordinate campaigns, and develop media relations. Overall, work in this area aims to strengthen the Project's voice, secure its credibility and work strategically where it can make a

difference. Working closely with the Database, it hopes to fully exploit the Project's knowledge and research to influence targeted decision-makers.

Advocacy in this context means putting across clear messages to people who can protect IDPs, especially decision-makers in governments, agencies and policy-making bodies. Advocacy is a means of achieving the greater objective of protecting IDPs and their rights under the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement.

Objectives for Advocacy and Publications:

- To strengthen the Projects voice and get clear messages to defined audiences.
- To coordinate campaigns and raise key IDP concerns for decision makers.
- To develop media relations to increase coverage of IDP problems.

Strengthening capacity

Advocacy work will focus firstly on developing the Project's existing advocacy capacity through its publications, in particular the Country Profile summaries. A main aspect of this work will be to develop and incorporate recommendations and analysis of IDP situations, and then work to get these messages to key decision-makers so they can be most effective. Drawing on all expertise in the Project, these recommendations and analyses will also help to constantly improve our global messages on IDPs. The capacity to react quickly to cover specific situation will also be strengthened.

The Advocacy worker will coordinate external publications. This will involve editing responsibilities, supporting colleagues in writing for external audiences and distribution work. The Project will work hard to build relations with key groups of external constituents: policy makers, governments, international agencies and supporters of the Project. Today over 1,300 individuals are linked to the Project.

Campaigns

The Global IDP Project will coordinate advocacy campaigns aimed at bringing its recommendations to key decision-makers who can improve protection for IDPs. These decision-makers may include human rights and humanitarian workers, security experts, development agencies or global corporations. Each campaign will begin with careful planning of advocacy work, stating what messages the Project expects to get across to which people, in what way.

The Project expects to produce four Special Reports with related advocacy products to reach key decision-makers and constituents, get media coverage and strengthen IDP input for future work. Analysis of the global problem, responses and recommendations will be published in a Special Report of 10-15 pages, supported by testimonies from displaced people collected on field trips and written in an engaging style. Recommendations will be advocated through various channels. A short written evaluation will be made to learn lessons from each campaign.

Media work

The Global IDP Project will develop its media relations to increase media recognition and coverage, and thereby strengthen the Project's public voice. Efforts will be made to contact selected

news outlets, offering the Project's expert opinions and information to help news reporters, and opinion makers to cover IDP questions. Summaries of Country Profiles and Special Reports will be offered to relevant media when published in a way that they can use, and researchers will be available for interviews.

Media training and support will enable researchers to respond effectively to journalists' questions for print, radio or TV. The Project will carry on preparing its successful weekly news summary based on its monitoring of IDP news.

2004-2005 Strategy

Priorities for 2004 and beyond

The 2004-2005 strategy of the Global IDP Project is to capitalize on previous achievements and continue to develop new ways to further improve responses to internal displacement problems.

The Database will focus on improving its services for users. The Protection and Training component will continue to undertake more field-based training in order to raise awareness of the UN Guiding Principles. These two core activities will be enhanced through increased emphasis from the Advocacy and Publication component.

There are today still global discussions ongoing about fundamental issues related to internal displacement, for example, when displacement ends. It is expected that some of these discussions should have reached a concluding stage by 2004. Through active participation in these processes as well as additional thematic research, the Project will become better able to offer informed advice on the various aspects of internal displacement.

The Database

In 2004, after five years of operation, the Database will be a mature information actor in a position to undertake more demanding information activities and further improve the services offered its users.

Information collection networks will have become well established and the Database should be in a position to offer both more

detailed and more accurate analysis of the various displacement situations, as well as, further improve the timeliness of the updates.

The in-depth knowledge about internal displacement will make the Database not only an authoritative source of objective information but also an institution that humanitarian actors will seek advice from on issues related to identification of the most urgent needs and how best to assist internally displaced people.

The Database will even more actively monitor emerging conflicts and endeavor to function as an early warning mechanism with regard to the potential displacement that new conflict can cause.

The capacity of the Database by 2004 should enable timely assessments of new displacement situations and initiation of advocacy activities without delay.

It is expected that the Database will gradually widen its coverage beyond the present focus on displacement caused mainly by armed conflicts. This expansion will primarily include situations where the causes behind displacement include gross and systematic violations of Human Rights.

It is expected that the general quality of humanitarian information will continue to improve during the years ahead. While the country analysis of the database so far has mainly been of a qualitative nature, it is expected that the availability of more accurate IDP information will enable the development of more quantitative indicators to be used in the country profiles and for cross-country analysis.

The database has so far with success proved its ability to take advantage of new tools for improved navigation and information dissemination offered by the Internet.

Overall, the increasing ongoing global investments in humanitarian information and the permanent growth in electronic communication imply that the database will systematically adjust to this changing working environment.

A major reason for the establishment of the Database in 1998 was to make the increased information flows more manageable for the humanitarian community. The information overload facing humanitarian actors today makes this *raison d'être* more relevant than ever.

Protection & Training

The need for a greater understanding of IDP rights is likely to continue to increase, thereby creating a greater need for training on the UN Guiding Principles.

The Global IDP Project will respond to this increased demand by working with NRC Field Offices and others on the gradual development of increased field-based training programs, rather than expanding the training activities organized out of Geneva.

However, in response to direct requests or particular opportunities, there will continue to be a great need for strategic training initiatives organized directly by the Project.

Advocacy & Publications

In future, Advocacy and Publications will develop along lines similar to 2003. The Project will strengthen its advocacy and build relationships with people who can improve protection for IDPs.

The Global IDP Project will continue to develop its messages for external audiences, adding advocacy to its information with analysis and recommendations. Advocacy work will

continue to centre on Country Analysis, Special Reports and Global Surveys. Information officers will be supported to exploit their considerable expertise and information for advocacy.

Aimed at getting results, advocacy will be rooted in the quality of its Database information, protection expertise, presentation skills and the ability to pull these into an overall picture of IDP situations. The Project's presentation and usability will be constantly reviewed, writing and media skills enhanced, and IDPs increasingly involved in output.

The Project will continue to expand external networks to build closer relationships with key decision-makers and supporters.

Financing

Funding

The Global IDP Project is encouraged by donors' support and general recognition of the Project's added value.

The Project, however, is financially vulnerable and encounters difficulties when a donor steps back or is delayed with its agreed contribution. Early funding enables the Project to carry out its activities in a more cost-effective and efficient manner. Adequate and multi-year-funding will be a priority and a major challenge for the Project during 2003-2005. Another priority is to broaden its donor base.

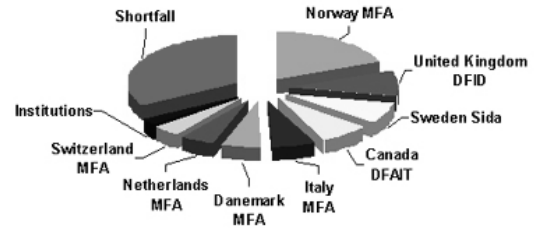
To increase donor recognition and the visibility of our supporters, the Project's web homepage includes a direct link to its donors. The budget for 2003 amounts to 847,000 USD, an increase of ca 10 per cent from last year. The annual amount required for the Project until 2005 is foreseen to remain constant.

Our donors in 2002

The Global IDP Project would like to give special thanks to all donors for their contributions during 2002. This support has made us a leading resource for the main actors providing assistance to displaced people. Currently, the Project receives funding from two main sources, governments and institutions².

² UNHCR, WHO, and Norwegian Research Council (Norwegian University of Science and Technology)

Contribution by supporter (including shortfall)
for the year 2002



Your contribution will help the Global IDP Project to fulfill its commitment to work on behalf of internally displaced people around the world. The Project accepts donations of any size for its general budget or for a specific programme.

You can donate by bank transfer:

Bank:	UBS SA Agence Petit-Saconnex 1209 Geneva - Switzerland
Account No.	240-458642.27 R
Account name:	Project IDP - Norwegian Refugee Council
Swift code:	WCHZH 12 A

Reporting

After six months, supporters can monitor the progress of the Project through the *Donor Update*, published in July. The Project also produces a yearly *Activity Report* in which all developments and achievements are presented together with an audited financial statement.

More information

If you need more information or have any questions about the appeal or how to make a donation, please contact our Donor Relation Officer, Ms. Anne-Sophie Lois by phone: +41-22-799 07 06 or by e-mail: anne-sophie.lois@nrc.ch

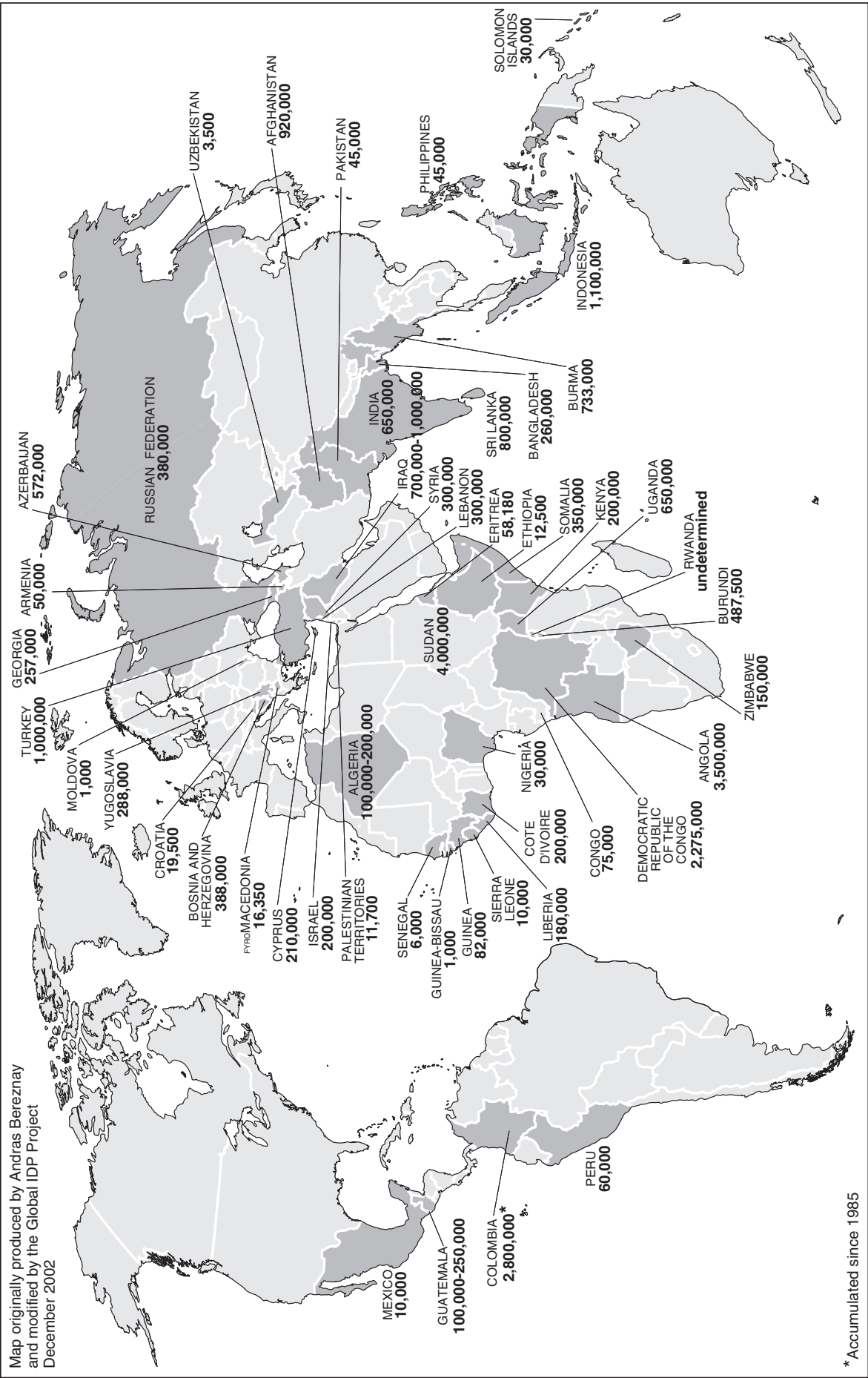
2003 Budget for the Global IDP Project

Expenses 2003	Budget US\$ ³
Global IDP Database	
Personnel:	
Database coordinator	64,000.00
Five Information Officers	298,000.00
Travel expenses	21,000.00
Marketing/advertising	15,000.00
Computer & tel. equip.	20,000.00
Telecomm/maintenance/hosting	30,000.00
Software development	10,000.00
Sub Total Database	458,000.00
Protection and Training	
Training Coordinator	61,000.00
Three protection workshops (\$12,000x3)	36,000.00
2 Field-based Nat. Training Programs	40,000.00
Sub Total Protection and Training	137,000.00
Publications	
Publications and Advocacy coordinator	63,000.00
Research and publications on IDPs	20,000.00
Travel expenses	20,000.00
Sub Total Publications	103,000.00
Fixed Costs Global IDP Project	
Admin.officer and Donor Relations off.	91,000.00
Travel expenses	6,000.00
Office equipment/furniture	5,000.00
Office cost (rent, tel., off. supplies, mail)	47,000.00
Sub Total Fixed Costs	149,000.00
Grand Total 2003 Budget US\$	847,000.00

³ Where nothing else is indicated: Exchange rate CHF/USD = 1.50

2004-2005 Budget estimation for the Global IDP Project

Estimation budget 2004 - 2005	2004 - US\$	2005 - US\$
The Database		
Personnel:		
Database coordinator	65,700.00	67,014.00
Five Information officers	303,800.00	309,876.00
Travel expenses	22,000.00	22,000.00
Marketing/advertising/printing/miscel.	13,000.00	12,000.00
Computer & telephone equipment	10,000.00	12,000.00
Telecomm/maintenance/hosting	33,000.00	35,000.00
Software development	25,000.00	10,000.00
Sub Total Database	472,500.00	467,890.00
Protection and Training Activities		
Training Coordinator	62,500.00	63,750.00
Three protection workshops (\$12,000x3)	36,000.00	36,000.00
3 Field-based National Training Progr.	45,000.00	45,000.00
Sub Total Protection & Training activities	143,500.00	144,750.00
Advocacy & Publications		
Publications and Advocacy coordinator	64,500.00	65,790.00
Research and publications on IDPs	40,000.00	40,000.00
Travel expenses	20,000.00	20,000.00
Sub Total Advocacy & Publications	124,500.00	125,790.00
Fixed Costs Global IDP Project		
Admin.officer and Donor Relations officer	93,500.00	95,600.00
Travel expenses	2,000.00	2,000.00
Office equipment and furniture	2,000.00	2,000.00
Office cost (rent, tel., off supplies, mail)	50,000.00	52,000.00
Sub Total Fixed Costs	147,500.00	151,600.00
Global IDP Project Total Budget US\$	888,000.00	890,030.00



www.idpproject.org

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