



ACTIVITY REPORT 2003

Global IDP Project

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NORWEGIAN
REFUGEE COUNCIL

Global IDP
PROJECT

ACTIVITY REPORT₂₀₀₃

Mission statement

The Global IDP Project is an international non-governmental body working for better protection and assistance of people who have been displaced within their own country by conflict or because of human rights violations. It aims to help improve the response to the needs of, and increase respect for, the rights of millions of the world's most disadvantaged and vulnerable people. It seeks to find solutions that ultimately lead to their safe return or resettlement and integration.

In pursuit of this goal, the Project monitors internal displacement worldwide, as mandated by the United Nations, and makes relevant information and analysis available to decision-makers, humanitarian practitioners and the general public. In doing so, the Project seeks to enable key actors at the international, nation-

al and local levels to make timely and informed decisions on responses to the needs and rights of internally displaced people (IDPs), in line with international standards such as the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement.

Through its work, the Global IDP Project strives to raise awareness of the plight of internally displaced people and advocate, on their behalf, for durable solutions based on the Guiding Principles. It aims at strengthening local capacity to effectively address internal displacement by organising training workshops which bring together local authorities, security forces, aid workers and IDP communities.

Cover illustration: The photo shows Fariba buying bread in a market in Herat, Afghanistan (Åshild Helene Eliassen, NRC).

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The Global IDP Project

The Global IDP Project, established by the Norwegian Refugee Council in 1996, was requested by the United Nations Inter-Agency Standing Committee to set up an IDP database in 1998.

The Geneva-based Project has since evolved into the leading international body monitoring internal displacement in over 50 countries worldwide.

The Global IDP Project focuses on three main activities:

- maintaining the Project's IDP database
- providing training on the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement
- advocating for the rights of IDPs

Contents

Key achievements in 2003	2
Database	5
Training and Protection	7
Advocacy and Public Information	10
Financial report	12

Key achievements in 2003

The Global IDP Project in 2003 continued to strengthen its role as the leading international NGO monitoring conflict-induced internal displacement worldwide and working for better protection of IDPs.

Database at the core

The IDP database, set up in 1998 at the request of the United Nations, remained at the core of the Project. By the end of the year, the database monitored 52 countries, covering all situations of conflict-induced internal displacement around the globe. The wealth of information and analysis included in the database was used by an ever-growing number of policy-makers and field practitioners to shape national and international responses to internal displacement and to concretely address the specific needs of IDPs. The volume of data downloaded in 2003 increased significantly compared to the previous year.

Among the database's users were governments, UN agencies and other international organisations, as well as universities and the media. Feedback from users confirmed the relevance of the country profiles which were used for a multitude of purposes, including the

- development of IDP policies by national or international actors;
- preparation of field missions;
- planning of humanitarian assistance;
- advocacy on behalf of IDPs; and
- academic studies or news reporting on internal displacement issues.

With its methodology combining timeliness and user-friendliness with high academic research standards, the Project remained an important link between operational actors on the ground and the research community.

Crucial international actor

The expertise accumulated through the database also formed the basis for the Project's own prominent role in advocating for and contributing to an improved capacity of the international community to adequately react to the challenge of internal displacement. During 2003, the Project provided advice to governments on IDP policy issues and solidified its role as an important partner of the United Nations, entrusted with significant functions within the international IDP protection system currently taking shape, particularly as regards information services and training. At the same time, the Project assumed a more pronounced "watchdog" function, pointing to weaknesses and gaps in the national and international responses to internal displacement.

Key UN partner

As a focal point for IDP issues within the NGO network ICVA, the Project participated in the UN Inter-Agency Standing Committee Working Group when IDP issues were discussed. The Project worked in numerous forums to ensure that the capacity of NGOs to contribute to addressing the needs of IDPs is taken into account in the development of the UN's policies on internal displacement.

The Project also promoted the translation of the "collaborative approach" into concrete action on the ground. The Project's analysis of the response of the international community to internal displacement situations showed that there were serious shortcomings in the functioning of this cooperation system, which was set up to ensure that UN agencies work together to address the protection and assistance needs of IDPs in the absence of a single agency in charge of internal displacement. Two comprehensive studies published by the UN in autumn 2003,



Like many other field-based training activities organised by the Project, the workshop held in Uganda in November 2003 included role plays and other interactive elements (photo: Andreas Danevad, Global IDP Project)

the "Protection Survey" and the "IDP Response Matrix", confirmed these findings. In this context, the Project participated in the evaluation of the IDP Unit which was established in 2002 within the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs to improve the UN's response to internal displacement. It played an active role in revitalising the Senior Network on Internal Displacement, a working level forum used to prepare decisions by the heads of the agencies represented in the Inter-Agency Standing Committee. During the NGO meeting preceding the yearly gathering of the UNHCR Executive Committee, the Project chaired a panel discussion on how to make the "collaborative approach" work.

The Project also continued its close partnership with the Representative of the UN Secretary-General on Internally Displaced Persons, Dr. Francis Deng. It provided information and analysis on situations of internal displacement in preparation for country visits of the Representative and

promoted the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement developed by the Representative.

Expansion of training activities

The Project significantly expanded its training activities in 2003. Fifteen workshops on the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and their implementation were held in eight countries. During the year, a clearer division of labour emerged between the Project and the IDP Unit, the second major provider of training on internal displacement issues. While the Unit started to focus more on strategy development within UN Country Teams, the Project became the leading provider of training on the Guiding Principles, often at the request of the UN. Target groups included national authorities, UN agencies, NGOs as well as IDP communities. Increasingly, the Project worked with local partners in the field to ensure that training workshops are followed up properly.

Advocate for IDP rights

During the past year, the Project has become a more pronounced advocate for respect for the rights of IDPs. Based on the information and analysis included in the database and training workshops organised in the field, the Project was more vocal in pointing to gaps in the response of governments and the international community vis-à-vis the plight of the world's 25 million IDPs, and in reminding those responsible of their obligations under international law. The Project has contributed, for example, to creating a momentum which led to the formal recognition of the Guiding Principles by the member states of the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) in December 2003. It also raised awareness of the situation of IDPs in general, as well as in individual countries, including by more actively targeting the media.

A knowledge-based project

Since its creation in 1996, the Global IDP Project has established itself as a renowned knowledge-based source of information and advice. Starting with only three staff members eight years ago, the Project team now includes 12 professionals. A horizontal management approach has contributed towards a team culture nurturing dedication and creativity. Part-time arrangements have further led to a cost-efficient use of the resources made available by the Project's donors. The main asset of the Project is the high concentration of relevant knowledge within the team, including inter-disciplinary academic backgrounds, field experiences as well as special competences on research, information management, training methodologies and advocacy tools. While capitalising on this knowledge base, the success of the project also hinges on its continuously growing network of humanitarian actors, researchers, advocacy groups, and civil society organisations directly representing displaced people.

Database

Further developing the global IDP database as the leading information tool on internal displacement worldwide remained at the core of the Global IDP Project's activities in 2003. The number of countries monitored reached 52 by the end of last year, as new profiles had to be added on the internal displacement situations in the Central African Republic, Nepal and Turkmenistan. Besides the country profile summaries, the database provided direct access to about 7,500 sources and other documents, and included some 2,500 archived documents.

The Project's country researchers regularly updated the country profiles included in the database. Some 2,700 new documents were reviewed and included in the database during the course of the year.

Expanding information network

A number of activities carried out in 2003 aimed at further increasing the database's relevance and usefulness for policy-makers, humanitarian field workers and other

The database in 2003

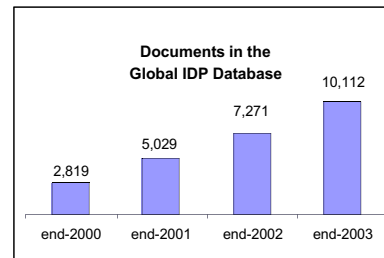
- 52 country profiles
- 10,000 documents
- 60% increase in documents downloaded

ticularly among field-based organisations operating in conflict areas. In addition, country researchers conducted several field missions which enabled them to get first-hand information on internal displacement situations in countries such as Afghanistan, Iraq, Nepal, Nigeria, Uganda, Sudan and Zimbabwe. These missions enhanced the Project's capacity to get access to unpublished information, to better understand the conflict dynamics, and to widen its information networks. This places the Project in a better position to assess the reliability of available information and to analyse national strategies for IDP protection and the politics of the humanitarian community.

The six-month assignment of a member of the project team to the NRC's office in the eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) established important information channels and made the IDP project a leading analyst of the displacement situation in that area.

Regional and global analysis

In addition to its country-level focus, the Project also analysed regional and global developments with regard to internal displacement and brought these to the attention of international policy-makers. In September, the Project made a presentation of the IDP situation in the East African region at an expert meeting preceding a ministerial conference of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD). During the yearly human rights conference of the Organisation for Security and



key target groups. The existing network of information sources was continuously expanded during the year, par-

Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) in October, the Project presented a report on internal displacement in Europe. In February 2003, the Project published its yearly report on global and regional developments and concerns with regard to internal displacement.

Academic standards

Closer networking with the academic community led to a further refinement of the Project's research methodology. An international research conference on internal displacement which took place in Trondheim, Norway in February, provided an opportunity for the Project to receive feedback on its research approach from renowned international scholars. This initiated an internal review of the Project's methodology, reflecting the need to publish timely information while, at the same time, being recognised as a credible information source adhering to academic standards.

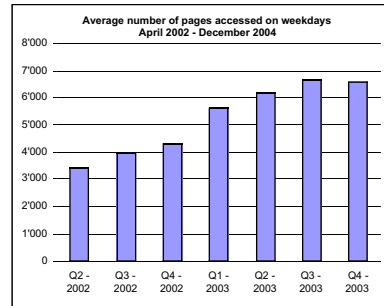
Increasing workload

The human resources available to the Project were just sufficient to achieve the main objectives, but provided limited opportunities to initiate new information activities. The planned development of thematic maps illustrating displacement situations, for example, could not be realised due to financial and personnel restraints. The continuously growing flow of IDP-related information, which can be related to better access to electronic communica-

tions in the field, greatly facilitated the work of the Project, but also significantly increased its workload. The process of reviewing documents and identifying the most reliable information closest to the primary sources required considerably more time than in previous years.

Positive feedback

Feedback from users indicates that by making the information flow more manageable, the Project succeeded in drawing the attention of policy-makers to the protection and assistance needs of IDPs and easing the workload of humanitarian field workers. This positive feedback was also reflected in the statistics: the volume of information retrieved from the database increased by about 60 per cent compared to the previous year.



WEBSITE PROVES A USEFUL TOOL FOR DOCUMENTATION

"The Global IDP Project's database is a very useful tool. The analysis, made with a focus on the legal framework...gives a valuable contribution to the comprehension of the phenomena of internal displacement in Colombia. Furthermore, the frequent updates permit a good follow-up. Within the Colombian Commission of Jurists, the database is mainly used in the area of documentation and analysis. Through the webpage we consult the analysis and public documents from the United Nations and other international organisations."

Gustavo Gallón, Director of the Colombian Commission of Jurists

Training and Protection

In 2003, the Global IDP Project significantly expanded its training activities. The training was aimed at improving the protection of internally displaced people through enhancing participants' knowledge of IDP rights at the field level and strengthening the capacity of local actors to address the needs of IDPs.

Training in 2003

- 15 training workshops in 8 countries
- 800 participants
- New focus on field-based training

Towards field-based training

The Project remained one of the most active providers of training on the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement within the humanitarian community. A total of 15 workshops were held during 2003, five times more than during the previous year. This increase was to a large extent the result of the Project's efforts to offer more field-based training in cooperation with local partners ensuring proper follow-up. This new format was first put into practice in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) where one of the Project's trainers who had been seconded to NRC's Goma office for six-months, planned, organised and conducted a series of six workshops in eastern DRC and the capital Kinshasa. The reports of all workshops can be found on the Project's website at www.idpproject.org.

Collaborative response

The Project's training activities in 2003 demonstrate the need to continue using a training format based on a collaborative approach, which involves working with governments, UN agencies, NGOs as well as IDP representatives. In order to continually improve the impact of training, and further develop training techniques, the Project devoted more attention to coordination with various actors, both at the international and at the local level.

Partnership: benefits and challenges

The increase in training activities was also made possible by strengthened cooperation with partners in the field, in particular with NRC field offices. In eastern Uganda, for example, the Project's training workshops were supported by the local NRC office, as well as by OXFAM. Similar

Date	Location	Number of participants
17-19 February	Jos, Nigeria	60
5-6 March	Dhulikhel, Nepal	55
April-September	Democratic Republic of Congo (6 workshops)	400
10-11 June	Bujumbura, Burundi	35
10-12 November	Amman, Jordan	45
26 November-2 December	Gulu and Kitgum, Uganda (3 workshops)	150
27-28 November	Baku, Azerbaijan	40
7-8 December	Kabul, Afghanistan	20

partnerships with NRC at the field level enabled the Project to hold training workshops in Afghanistan and in Azerbaijan.

The Government of Nigeria has adopted the recommendations of the [Global IDP Project training workshop held in February 2003], and is currently working on including the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement in the national legislation and on developing strategies for their implementation."

Professor I.I. Gabriel, Hon. Federal Commissioner for Refugees, Nigeria

The Project also actively cooperated with national authorities which bear the primary responsibility for the provision of protection and assistance to IDPs. This was the case in Nigeria, where a training workshop was held jointly with the National Commission for Refugees. In Nepal, the Project conducted a workshop in cooperation with the National Human Rights Commission. Before the workshop, the Project collaborated with other NGOs and UN agencies in Nepal in trying to assess the scope of displacement in the country. A report – the first ever attempt to comprehensively analyse conflict-induced displacement in Nepal – was issued at the workshop.

The workshops in Uganda and the DRC were closely coordinated with the Internal Displacement Unit of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. This ensured complementarity with regard to training locations, target groups and funding. The Internal Displacement Unit provided funds to the Project for three of the workshops or-

ganised in the DRC. Other partners included UNHCR, UNOPS, IOM and NGOs.

Partnership with field-based actors also proved very efficient in ensuring follow-up to training workshops, which remained a crucial element of the Project's training approach. NRC field offices were instrumental in keeping the momentum going after the workshops by continuing training efforts at the local level; disseminating the workshops' recommendations among relevant actors in the country; and promoting inter-agency cooperation on protection and assistance for IDPs.

COMMENT FROM A TRAINING PARTICIPANT:

"In Bunia, I was the head of an NGO called the Center for Conflict Resolution. I had to flee the town with thousands of others when the Hema militia UPC (Union of the Congolese Patriots) fought to take over Bunia in May 2003. I walked through forests, and to towns such as Komanda and Mambasa, to finally reach Beni, where I live today. I was weak, and it took me two weeks to reach Beni, while the strongest amongst us arrived after a week. Some people never made it. I saw neighbours dying due to the heat, while others, ethnic Hema, were killed by Lendu militias on the way. What sustained me on the way was the assistance and moral support that villagers and local organisations offered me. This was very precious to me.

Today, I have started an antenna of the Center for Conflict Resolution in Beni, while still hoping to return to Bunia one day. Meanwhile, I want to integrate what I learned during the workshop on the Guiding Principles in Beni in the programmes of the Center."

Gilbert Tandia Bakonzi, Beni, DRC, September 2003

Reaching out to local actors

The Project aimed to directly reach people who were immediately affected by internal displacement, either because they were displaced themselves or because they were in charge of protecting and assisting IDPs locally. This objective was at the core of the training programme implemented in the DRC, where workshops held at the provincial level benefited local authorities, NGOs and community leaders. In northern Uganda, the Project delivered training to over 150 camp leaders and representatives of women's associations and local authorities. Other training events also targeted relevant actors at the national level, including national authorities, international agencies and NGOs.

A major challenge faced by the training team in 2003 concerned the training methodology. With an increased focus on field-based actors, it became necessary to innovate and develop other training formats, in particular involving more interaction with the participants, without compromising our key messages. For example, trainers developed role plays with the participants, sometimes with the support of local theatre groups. Dissemination of the Guiding Principles was also undertaken outside workshops, for example through the development of radio programmes.



The Global IDP Project trained UN and NGO staff working in Iraq at a workshop on the Guiding Principles held in Jordan in November (photo: Greta Zeender, Global IDP Project)

Advocacy and Public Information

In 2003, the Global IDP Project developed and started to implement its new communications strategy. In this context, the Project carried out various advocacy and public outreach activities. These were aimed at raising awareness of internal displacement as a serious humanitarian, human rights and security problem; pointing to gaps in responses to internal displacement; advocating for durable solutions in line with the Guiding Principles; and establishing the Global IDP Project as a credible voice and information source on the issue.

Country-level advocacy

At the country level, the Project increased its advocacy efforts by using the information and analysis on IDP situations contained in the IDP database more actively. The country profile summaries were further improved in terms of structure, style and format to make them more reader-friendly. More attention was paid to the formulation of advocacy messages directed at key actors involved in the protection of, and assistance to, IDPs. The Project also began to issue press releases with most of the country profile updates in order to summarise the key findings and messages contained in the profile in a media-friendly way. This proved to be successful in that it drew increasing attention, among the media and beyond, to IDP-related concerns as well as to the Project and its database.

Targeting regional organisations

At the regional level, the Project focused on advocating for a stronger role for the Organisation for Security and Cooperation (OSCE) on IDPs. A report on the internal displacement situation in the OSCE region was prepared and presented at a side meeting organised by the Project

and the Brookings Institution at the OSCE's yearly human rights conference in Warsaw. The report received considerable media attention. As part of the campaign, the Project also sent an open letter to all OSCE delegations and prepared an article for a journal covering OSCE affairs. The campaign was successful in that it helped in creating a momentum that led to the landmark decision by the OSCE Ministerial Council in December 2003 to acknowledge the Guiding Principles, thus clearing the way for the more systematic involvement of the Organisation in addressing internal displacement. In September, the Project made a presentation of the IDP situation in East Africa at an expert meeting which preceded a ministerial conference of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD).

Global trends and developments

At the global level, in 2003 the Project started preparing its yearly Global Overview of trends of developments in the field of internal displacement. The report was successfully launched in February 2004. During the 2003 UN Commission on Human Rights in April, the Project organised a side event to mark the 10th anniversary of the appointment of Dr. Francis Deng as UN Representative on Internally Displaced Persons. The panel discussion, which featured the UN Representative, the UN Emergency Relief Coordinator as well as a number of other experts dealing with IDP issues, was attended by more than 100 people.

Increased outreach

The intensification of the Project's outreach activities contributed to a clear increase in the number of hits on its website and a 60 per cent increase in the number of doc-

EXCERPTS OF MEDIA COVERAGE OF THE GLOBAL IDP PROJECT

"Some 3 million Europeans who fled armed conflict remain refugees in their own countries as their plight slips from public attention, an international watchdog said Friday. In 13 countries, so-called 'internally displaced people' are living in squalid conditions with little access to food and water and no opportunity to find work, the Geneva-based IDP Project said in a report produced for the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe." (Associated Press, 10 October 2003)

"The Global IDP Project is a leading watchdog group monitoring the situation of IDPs in more than 50 countries." (Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Newslines, 10 October 2003)

"Sudan is unprepared for the expected return of half a million refugees and one million displaced people once a comprehensive peace deal has been signed, according to a new report. 'The challenges of mass return are overwhelming and local administrations appear still unprepared,' says the report from the Norwegian think-tank, Global IDP Project." (IRIN News, 6 October 2003)

uments downloaded. It also was reflected in better media coverage of the Project's country profile updates and other reports. However, the process of establishing the Project as a key source of information for the media and a well-known voice on IDP issues was still in its infancy in 2003 and it was clear that, by the end of the year, the Project had not nearly reached its potential in this area.

The Project participated in the editorial board of Forced Migration Review (FMR) and continued to contribute articles to this quarterly journal which is read by hundreds of practitioners and academics working in the field of internal displacement. With four articles, the Project made a particularly significant contribution to the May issue on the "End of Displacement".

Through the IDP News Alert, a bi-weekly news service prepared by the Brookings-SAIS Project on Internal Displacement, the Project provided hundreds of subscribers with the latest information in the field of internal displacement.

Financial report

Funding

During 2003, the Global IDP Project received contributions from ten governments (ministries of foreign affairs or governmental development agencies), as well as from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Norwegian University for Science and Technology*. The Project's donor base was expanded with two new donors, Australian Aid and Luxembourg.

Despite the overwhelmingly positive appreciation of the Project's work by all its stakeholders including users and donors, the Project closed the year without being fully funded. Due to the limited resources available, the Project was forced to revise the budget at the middle of the year and was not able to carry out some of its planned activities, like development of thematic maps for the database. The present level of funding is leaving the Project limited room for new initiatives to further improve the quality of its services.

The shortfall for the 2003 budget, which was covered by the Norwegian Refugee Council headquarters, totalled over 110,000 USD, representing 13.4 per cent of total expenses. Thus the funding situation remained serious as the lack of financial stability and predictability continued to threaten the Project's ability to fulfil its mandate received from the UN Inter-Agency Standing Committee. Timely receipt of funding is also crucial for the efficient running of the Project. Several contributions pledged for 2003 were received very late in the year or even in 2004.

REGULAR REPORTING TO DONORS

Throughout the year, the Global IDP Project kept donors and other interested partners regularly informed of the development of the Projects' activities and needs. Besides meetings and phone contacts, the Project sent out Quarterly Donor Updates and other information material to its donors and made these reports available on its website.

Contributions to the Global IDP Project in 2003

<i>Donors</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Income USD*</i>
Norway MFA	25.36%	180,993.00
United Kingdom DFID	14.27%	101,883.00
Sweden SIDA	12.65%	90,268.00
Denmark MFA	11.90%	85,000.00
Australia AusAID	8.14%	58,095.00
Canada DFAIT**	6.89%	49,162.00
Italy MFA	6.38%	45,581.00
Netherlands MFA	6.16%	44,000.00
Switzerland MFA	4.20%	30,000.00
Luxembourg MFA	2.33%	16,654.00
Norwegian Univ. of Science and Technology	1.00%	7,104.00
UNHCR NGO Liaison Unit	0.70%	5,000.00
Total income 2003	100%	713,740.00
Shortfall covered by the Norwegian Refugee Council		110,421.94

*Contributions recorded at the exchange rate of the day received.

** Of this amount 13,521 USD (exchange rate of 31/12/2003) are pledged and will be received by March 2004

* The Global IDP Project also received a contribution of USD 30,000 for training workshops in the Democratic Republic of Congo from the IDP Unit of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). This contribution was forwarded to, and spent by, the NRC office in the DRC, which jointly organised the training with the Project.

Expenditure

Expenses 2003	Expenses USD* 01.01.03 - 31.12.03
Global IDP Database	
Personnel:	
Database Coordinator	76,479.10
Five Information Officers	363,681.34
Travel expenses	12,191.79
Marketing/Advertising/Misc.	5,032.84
Computer and telephone equipment	25,286.57
Telecomm./maintenance/hosting	37,255.97
Software development	722.39
Sub Total Database	520,650.00
Protection and Training Activities	
Training Coordinator	60,055.22
Protection workshops	21,829.85
Field-based National Training Programmes	2,623.13
SubTotal Training activities	84,508.21
Publications and Advocacy	
Publications Coordinator	61,311.19
Research, publications on IDP's/Misc.	3,955.22
Travel expenses	2,729.10
Sub Total Publications	67,995.52
Fixed Costs Global IDP Project	
Admin. Officer & Donor Relations Officer (0.5)	99,722.39
Travel expenses	1,848.51
Office equipment/furniture	4,636.57
Office cost (rent, tel.,office supplies, mail)	44,800.75
Sub Total Fixed Costs	151,008.21
GRAND TOTAL	824,161.94

* Average exchange rate for expenses based on the contributions: USD/CHF : 1.34
Initial budget exchange rate: USD/CHF : 1.50



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Medlemmer av Den norske Revisorforening

Auditor's report for Global IDP project 2003

We have audited the financial report 2003 concerning The Norwegian Refugee Council's (NRC) activities related to the Global IDP project located in Geneva. The financial report 2003 comprises contributions and expenses for the period 1 January – 31 December 2003. The financial report shows the following:

Total IDP Activities Expenses 2003	USD 824 161
Contributions received 2003	700 219
Pledged contributions not received as of 31 December 2003	13 521
Shortfall contribution covered by NRC	110 421
Total contribution	824 161

This statement is the responsibility of NRC's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report 2003 as required by the Norwegian Act on Auditing and Auditors.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Norwegian Act on Auditing and Auditors and generally accepted auditing principles. These principles require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis and evidence supporting the amounts in the financial report. To the extent required by law and generally accepted auditing principles, an audit also comprises a review of the management of the Company's financial affairs and its accounting and internal control systems. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

The NRC's policy is to prepare the accompanying financial report on the cash disbursements basis. On this basis expenses are recognized when paid rather than when incurred. All pledged contributions are recorded as revenues.

In our opinion,

- the financial report 2003 present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Global IDP project as of 31 December, 2003, and the results of its operations for the year then ended, in accordance with the accounting policy described above
- the NRC's management fulfilled its duty to properly register and document the accounting information as required by Norwegian law and regulations.

12 March 2004

ERNST & YOUNG AS

Bjorn Lie

Bjorn Lie
State Authorised Public Accountant (Norway)

Elisabeth K. Rasmussen

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■ Arndal, Bergen, Bi, Drammen, Fosen, Fredrikstad, Halden, Hønefoss, Høylandet, Kongsberg, Kjøpmann, Kviteseid, Larvik, Levanger, Lillehammer, Molde, Mjøndalen, Sandnessjøen, Steinkjer, Trondheim, Tvedestrand, Vadsø, Vanylven, Ålesund