



# UNHCR's Contribution to the Inter-agency Response to IDP Needs

Summary of Activities under the Supplementary Appeal  
May 2007



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Cover photo:

IDP child in Katanga Province, Democratic Republic of the Congo. *UNHCR / S. Schulman*

# Introduction

## UNHCR IDP Policy Development

UNHCR has long protected and assisted internally displaced persons (IDPs). However, as IDPs were never a formal part of UNHCR's mandate – or the mandate of any other UN agency – many situations of internal displacement did not receive the focused attention of the international community. During the 1990s, a consensus emerged within the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) that a collaborative approach was the most appropriate response to the plight of the internally displaced.

In late 2004, the collaborative approach was assessed as part of a broader review of international humanitarian efforts commissioned by the UN Emergency Relief Coordinator. This resulted in a set of initiatives that aimed for a more effective and accountable humanitarian response by improving coordination, funding and leadership.

Consequently, in December 2005, the IASC agreed to establish the “cluster leadership approach,” which ultimately organized ten critical areas of the humanitarian response into “clusters” comprised of a broad range of actors (including NGOs and non-UN inter-governmental organizations), each led by a designated “cluster lead.” Within this system, UNHCR assumed the global lead for the Protection Cluster, and co-chairs the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) and Emergency Shelter Clusters for situations of conflict-generated internal displacement. In the case of natural disasters at the country level, UNHCR, OHCHR and UNICEF jointly decide upon which agency should lead the Protection Cluster.



A family cooks in a makeshift IDP camp outside Dili, Timor-Leste. *UNHCR / N. Ng*

In early 2007, UNHCR produced two papers for Informal Consultative Meetings with its Executive Committee members: “Policy Framework and Implementation Strategy: UNHCR's Role in Support of an Enhanced Humanitarian Response to Situations of Internal Displacement” and “The Protection of Internally Displaced Persons and the Role of UNHCR.” These will continue to evolve through lessons derived from operational experience in many IDP programmes around the world, as well as through additional feedback from States. These papers have now been shared with UNHCR staff, government interlocutors and UNHCR partners engaged in protecting and assisting IDPs. Concurrent with the issuance of these two papers, the High Commissioner tasked the Regional Bureaux and Divisions to translate the objectives of both papers into measurable workplans showing what UNHCR has been doing, where, and what it plans to do in the years ahead.

## Inter-agency Developments in the Implementation of the Cluster Approach

Inter-agency policy and guidance on the implementation of the humanitarian reform process and the Cluster Approach has continued to develop. A note on the operationalization of the Cluster Approach at the field level is currently being finalised. The IASC "Guidance Note on the Implementation of the Cluster Approach at the Country Level" has been translated into French and distributed to the field. An inter-agency task team is also finalising additional operational guidance notes with practical advice on how to use the Cluster Approach in ongoing operations and new emergencies. Global clusters have also begun to use the humanitarian reform website <[www.humanitarianreform.org](http://www.humanitarianreform.org)> to share information more widely with colleagues in the field.

Following the IASC Principals' decision in December 2006 to gradually apply the Cluster Approach in all existing emergencies with Humanitarian Coordinators, Global Cluster lead agencies and a number of partners have been

discussing the impact at the field level of such a decision and there is consensus among agencies that the process should remain field driven. Thus far, the Cluster Approach is currently being formally used in the following ongoing operations: Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Ethiopia, Liberia, Somalia, and Uganda. Further consultations are underway regarding the use of the Cluster Approach in other operations with Humanitarian Coordinators. Although the Cluster Approach has also been applied in six "major new emergencies" (Yogyakarta/Indonesia, Mozambique, the Philippines, Madagascar, Pakistan, and Lebanon), UNHCR only acted as cluster lead in the latter two emergencies, given that other agencies were best placed to lead in the remaining situations. UNHCR supports the view of many actors that the Cluster Approach be evaluated, and that its formal activation should continue to be based on requests from country-based actors, who are best-placed to identify gaps in the humanitarian response.

## IDP Country Operations

UNHCR conducts a wide range of protection and assistance activities for IDPs in 24 countries with roughly 18 million IDPs. Individual programmes and protection strategies are developed for each operation within a rights- and community-based approach to reflect the results of participatory assessments and age, gender, and diversity analysis. It is important to emphasize that in each country UNHCR participates actively in inter-agency planning processes and implementation strategies.



An IDP family in Bullo Jawaanley camp, South Galkayo, Somalia. *UNHCR / B. Bannon*

UNHCR's primary activities for IDPs include:

- Development and strengthening of government capacity
- Promotion of respect and adherence to international legal standards relating to the protection of IDPs
- Protection activities (monitoring, provision of legal documentation, equal access to social services, promotion and protection of land and property rights, legal aid, IDP profiling, psycho-social support, HIV/AIDS, advocating for freedom of movement, preventing SGBV, and addressing groups with specific needs)
- Provision of essential material assistance, including emergency shelter
- Camp coordination and camp management
- Seeking durable solutions (Promoting informed and voluntary decisions, providing logistical support, livelihood activities to support sustainable solutions, ensuring access to basic services, and conducting peace building and co-existence activities)

## UNHCR-led Global Clusters

The cluster leadership approach has resulted in a number of achievements at both the global and field level. At the global level, the clusters have clarified areas of responsibility and complementarities, and reviewed standards and existing capacities. They are now in the process of strengthening capacity and preparedness in key gap areas by planning for the expansion of technical expertise, developing of operational guidelines and handbooks, strengthening responses by building up surge capacity and creating standby rosters, joint training and

stockpiles. Throughout 2007, UNHCR as the global cluster lead for the Protection Cluster, and the global co-lead for the CCCM and for the Emergency Shelter Clusters will continue to ensure the development of tools and services, particularly in the areas of staffing capacity, technical guidance, and information management to support field operations. UNHCR has also been an active participant in clusters it does not lead, including the Early Recovery and Logistics Clusters.



A woman displays her voter registration card in Mitwaba, DRC.  
UNHCR / S. Schulman

The second and final inter-agency 2007-2008 *Appeal for Building Global Humanitarian Response Capacity* was launched by the Emergency Relief Coordinator on 25 April 2007. UNHCR's total request was for USD 13.7 million, and includes funding requirements for its three cluster lead activities in the Protection, CCCM, and Emergency Shelter clusters, as well as UNHCR's activities as a cluster partner in the Logistics, Early Recovery, and Nutrition clusters. Some 42% of this requirement is for the procurement of stockpiles for the Emergency Shelter Cluster and Logistics Cluster. Within the CCCM and Emergency Shelter global clusters, UNHCR has also agreed to channel cluster partners' requirements of some USD 5.1 million through pooled funding mechanisms.

As per the *IASC Guidance Note on Using the Cluster Approach to Strengthen Humanitarian Response*, the responsibilities of global cluster leads are as follows.

### **Standards and Policy-Setting**

- Consolidation and dissemination of standards; where necessary, development of standards and policies; identification of 'best practice'

### **Building Response Capacity**

- Training and system development at the local, national, regional and international levels
- Establishing and maintaining surge capacity and standby rosters
- Establishing and maintaining material stockpiles

### **Operational Support**

- Assessment of needs for human, financial and institutional capacity
- Emergency preparedness and long term planning
- Securing access to appropriate technical expertise
- Advocacy and resource mobilisation
- Pooling resources and ensuring complementarity of efforts through enhanced partnerships.

This document consolidates and summarizes the current Supplementary Appeals for IDP country operations, and for activities to support UNHCR's leadership role at the headquarters level. Global Cluster requirements presented in this document are the same as the ones presented in the inter-agency appeal launched in April. Over and above this appeal, other costs required to boost UNHCR's support for the field in IDP operations, such as staff safety and security and the Workshop for Emergency (WEM), are included.



An IDP transit center in Los Altos de Cazuca, Ciudad Bolivar shantytown, Bogota, Colombia. A UNHCR staff member talks with IDPs about registration by the authorities and how they can get help from the state. *UNHCR / B. Heger*

# Democratic Republic of the Congo

## Executive Summary

UNHCR's involvement with IDPs in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is based on the collaborative "cluster" approach. Since January 2006, UNHCR has assumed the lead of the DRC Protection Cluster, together with the United Nations Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC). Cluster leadership involves coordination of all protection and advocacy activities for civilians, realized by various UN agencies and NGOs, and implementation of targeted assistance projects by

all cluster members. As only a small proportion of IDPs lives in camps, IDP camp management issues are integrated within the Protection Cluster. UNHCR also co-leads the Early Recovery Cluster with UNDP. This cluster focuses on return and reintegration issues, including for IDPs. In addition, UNHCR participates in several other clusters, in particular the Non-Food Items and Emergency Shelter Cluster, the Logistics Cluster, the Health Cluster and the Education Cluster.

### Programme at a glance

<b>Title</b>	Protection and assistance to IDPs in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	1.1 million IDPs
<b>Timeframe</b>	1 January - 31 December 2007
<b>Total requirements</b>	USD 15,298,563

## Main Objectives

UNHCR's overall objectives for its IDP Supplementary Programme in the DRC are as follows:

- Lead and coordinate the Protection (with MONUC) and Early Recovery (with UNDP) clusters, and strengthen protection and reintegration capacity through increased partnerships based on commonly defined priorities and strategies.
- Improve the physical safety and enjoyment of basic rights of IDPs and returnees and mitigate the negative impact of military interventions on civilians.
- Maintain early-warning and conflict-prevention mechanisms.



IDP children collect firewood in Mitwaba, Katanga Province, DRC. *UNHCR / S. Schulman*

- Support the DRC government to establish a legal framework for the return and reintegration of IDPs and refugees.
- Promote the identification of solutions to land and property disputes and support reconciliation between ethnic groups.
- Support the voluntary return and reintegration of IDPs in safety and dignity.
- Contribute to improving the well-being of displaced people through the provision of essential non-food items and basic shelter.
- Monitor and support the management of IDP camps.

## Strategy and Activities

The UNHCR programme for IDPs in the DRC will be implemented through a rights-based approach in accordance with the “Guiding Principles for Internal Displacement”. All activities will be geared towards improving the attainment of IDPs’ rights and helping government authorities to fulfil their obligations towards them. The strategy and planned activities are as follows:

- UNHCR will continue to coordinate all aspects of the Protection (with MONUC) and Early Recovery (with UNDP) clusters.
- UNHCR will reinforce its capacity to ensure that field-level early recovery work has a greater impact on the reintegration of IDP and refugee returnees.
- UNHCR will monitor the conditions at remaining IDP sites and implement adequate interventions for improved camp management.
- UNHCR will continue to expand the protection monitoring mechanisms in displacement and return areas in Ituri, the Kivus, Katanga and Equateur with a view to identify human rights violations and reintegration needs.
- Early-warning mechanisms will be expanded, so that populations at risk and local NGOs can call for help when needed.
- An emergency registration team will be on stand-by to register long-term and newly displaced populations, when registration is necessary for protection concerns.
- UNHCR, in close cooperation with cluster members, will identify key advocacy needs to improve the attainment of IDPs’ rights, based on findings of joint assessments and field monitoring.
- UNHCR, together with the Early Recovery Cluster, will provide support to the DRC Government to put in place a national strategy.

### Key Targets

- The Protection Cluster is functional, comprising 11 field-based groups and a national cluster
- The Early Recovery Cluster is functional, comprising 7 field-based groups and a national cluster
- Inter-agency analysis of the protection and return and reintegration situation in the DRC is ongoing
- If necessary, camp management assessments and interventions are carried out at 10 IDP sites
- 50,000 IDPs receive a return package with non-food items and a shelter kit
- 50,000 IDPs are transported by UNHCR back to their communities of origin
- 100,000 IDP returnees and members of receiving communities benefit from community-based assistance in return areas, including income generation projects
- A protection monitoring system is operational in the four eastern provinces to identify and deter human rights violations
- Early warning mechanisms are in place in 18 locations in Eastern DRC
- Two emergency IDP registration teams are on stand-by for immediate deployment, if needed
- Regular civil-military coordination and coordination with Government authorities exist on protection concerns
- A national strategy on return and reintegration is adopted in 2007
- House, land and property conflict-resolution projects continue in Ituri and South Kivu, and are extended to North Kivu and Katanga



- UNHCR activities to support solutions for land and property disputes will include two main components. On the one hand, an overall structural assessment of property issues in some return areas and, on the other hand, immediate targeted interventions supporting the return process.
- UNHCR will also implement targeted reconciliation projects between different ethnic groups.
- UNHCR will closely monitor returns to ensure that they are voluntary and intervene with the relevant authorities, if necessary. UNHCR will also ensure that security forces reinforce security on return axes as necessary.
- Within the Non-Food Items and Emergency Shelter Cluster, UNICEF and UNHCR agreed on a collaborative approach for the provision of non-food item packages for currently displaced and returning IDPs.

## Challenges

The main constraints for programme delivery will be access to IDP populations, due to security constraints, deteriorated road infrastructure, and the large size of the country. This will not only affect UNHCR's protection monitoring activities, but also its capability to deliver assistance items to all regions where they are needed. In some areas only few NGO implementing partners with adequate capacity are present.

## Partners

NGO implementing partners: Arche d'Alliance, Association Africaine de Défense des Droits de l'Homme, Association pour le Développement Social et la Sauvegarde de l'Environnement , ATLAS Logistique/ Handicap International, Centre for Victims of Torture, Comité de Liaison de l'Ituri, Norwegian Refugee Council, RCN Justice et Démocratie, Save the Children UK, Search for Common Ground, Solidarités, Women for Women

Others: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ)

Cluster leads: Protection (UNHCR with MONUC), Early Recovery (UNHCR and UNDP), Education (UNICEF), Non-Food Items/Emergency Shelter (UNICEF), Water and Sanitation (UNICEF), Nutrition (UNICEF), Telecoms (UNICEF), Logistics (WFP), Food Security (FAO), Health (WHO)



A UNHCR staff member talks to residents of Mitwaba camp, DRC, about their food supplies. UNHCR / S. Schulman

## Total Requirements (in USD)

DRC – Budget Requirements – 2007	
Sectors	Amount in USD
Protection, monitoring and coordination	3,597,722
Domestic needs and household support	2,000,000
Income generation	700,000
Legal assistance and protection	2,500,000
Operational support (to agencies)	1,000,000
Shelter and other infrastructure	1,500,000
Transport and logistics	3,000,000
<b>Total Operations</b>	<b>14,297,722</b>
7% Indirect Costs	1,000,841
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>15,298,563</b>

# Chad

## Executive Summary

While the inter-agency “cluster approach”, as outlined in the conclusions of the Humanitarian Response Review of 2005, has not yet been officially adopted in Chad, coordination mechanisms in eastern Chad are modelled on it. UNHCR leads the clusters relating to protection, emergency shelter and site management. As cluster lead, UNHCR’s objective is to ensure a coordinated and effective response to internal displacement, drawing on the resources of all agencies and actors. With its own resources, the Office will work towards providing adequate shelter and essential non-food items to all IDPs. It further hopes to prevent new displacement by promoting protection and community-based responses in IDP settlements. In addition, UNHCR will monitor the conditions in the communities of origin and ensure that return takes place in a safe, dignified and voluntary manner.



Displaced women walk back to a site near Goz Amir camp in Chad after retrieving their belongings from their village that had been attacked. *UNHCR / M. Conway*

## Programme at a glance

<b>Title</b>	Protection and assistance to IDPs in Chad
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	150,000 IDPs
<b>Timeframe</b>	1 January - 31 December 2007
<b>Total requirements</b>	USD 6,211,494

## Main Objectives

### Overall cluster objectives:

- Strengthen in-country coordination by ensuring the effective functioning of the Humanitarian Coordination Secretariat and the clusters.
- Ensure the development of a comprehensive strategy to address IDPs' needs and link it to the overall country humanitarian strategy.

### UNHCR's objectives:

- Support and build the capacity of local authorities to provide protection and security to their own citizens, whether displaced or not, in full respect of international law and conventions as well as national legislation.
- Build the capacity of authorities for the assessment and planning of shelter.
- Prevent further displacement.
- Promote the safe return of IDPs to their places of origin when security permits and ensure that their rights are respected.
- Promote community-based responses for the protection of IDPs with special needs (minorities, children, single female-headed households, etc.).
- Provide the necessary material support to IDPs so as to allow them to settle with a minimum standard of living.
- Build the capacities of authorities for the assessment and planning of shelter.
- Ensure coordination with the UN Country Team, NGOs, and the Government of Chad in the context of the "cluster approach" on IDPs.
- Ensure links with clusters not led by UNHCR, in particular on the cross-cutting issues such as environment, age gender and diversity, human rights and HIV/AIDS.

## Key Targets

### Protection

- Three to five UNHCR visits per week to IDP settlements.
- 100 per cent of sexual violence cases are reported and followed up.
- Seven to ten training workshops are conducted by UNHCR for 50 participants during 2007 to enable authorities to get familiarized with the Guiding Principles and boost their capacity to protect IDPs.
- All IDPs are profiled in 2007.
- 150 villages where IDPs are to return are monitored by UNHCR and IDPs have information on conditions in their areas of origin.
- 15,000 to 20,000 IDPs are transferred to the agreed IDP settlement sites.

### Emergency Shelter

- At least 90 per cent of IDP households have access to adequate shelter.
- 100 per cent of the planned community structures are constructed in time.
- 100 per cent of the planned items are procured.
- All implementing partners, local authorities and staff are trained on the guidelines.

### Site Management

- 100 per cent of the planned number of vehicles is made available. Operations run smoothly and without delays.
- 100 per cent of procured relief items are transported from N'Djamena to the IDP sites.
- 100 per cent of procured items are stored in good condition and distributed to IDPs according to UNHCR standards.
- At least 75 per cent of humanitarian personnel are able to access IDP settlements without delay.

## Strategy and Activities

The strategy to address the internal displacement situation takes into account the need to prevent new displacements; support to national structures in their response to immediate essential needs such as health and nutrition, water and sanitation, education and farming activities; and support to return and reintegration in safety and with dignity.

### Protection

UNHCR continues to work closely with partners operating in the sites around Goz Beïda and in Habile to ensure that a consistent approach to meeting IDPs' needs is adhered to and that protection issues are brought to the attention of the Protection Working Group and adequately addressed. Dissemination of the "Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement" among all actors will continue. This includes training sessions on the Guiding Principles for local authorities, NGO partners and UN staff.

A pilot family tracing programme was started in Gouroukoum site, Goz Beïda area, with a view to putting families in touch with their relatives in Um Shalaya refugee camp in Darfur, Sudan. Tracing will be extended to other IDP sites if the agency secures access to parts of West Darfur where the majority of messages are to be delivered. The ICRC is developing mandated activities regarding the reestablishment of family links. The above-mentioned pilot family tracing programme will not be duplicated. Both agencies will work in close coordination.

### Emergency Shelter

To meet shelter needs, plastic sheeting was distributed to newly displaced people in May and June 2006. Additional plastic sheeting will be distributed according to need. In both Assoungaha and Dar Sila administrative departments, irrespective of whether IDPs have settled on pre-selected sites or have been dispersed in villages, they for the most part constructed their own basic shelters with local materials. UNHCR provided assistance to ensure their protection from the elements. These activities will continue in 2007.

### Site Management

This cluster includes not only management of IDP sites, but also transport, logistics and the distribution of non-food items. UNHCR's role as Site Management Cluster lead is most prevalent at the local level, where decisions are made with the local authorities concerning the attribution of new sites and the allocation of agricultural lands. Site coordination issues are dealt with at coordination meetings held at field level. As regards site management, IDPs have formed committees comprised of village leaders as well as separate women and youth committees in some instances. The IDPs in Habile site have also formed security patrols and requested support from UNHCR in the form of badges, flashlights and other equipment. Habile is the only IDP site where such patrols have been carried out by IDPs.

On logistics, UNHCR and WFP will continue to provide support to the local authorities as they lack vehicles to access IDPs. Some trucks have been lent by UNHCR for distributions of non-food items and plastic sheeting. During the rainy season, when road access to some IDP settlements was cut off, UNHCR introduced flights from Abéché to facilitate access for partners operating in the area. This will continue in 2007.



Internally displaced women and children in Habile IDP site, Chad. / UNHCR/ H. Caux

## Agency Operational Support

In order to help its four implementing partners in their day-to-day running of operations, UNHCR will support them with the procurement of office supplies and equipment, vehicles and telecommunications equipment, as well as with training for their staff in programme management.

## Challenges

The deteriorating security caused by the presence of armed rebel groups and militias and the worsening inter-ethnic rivalry is making the access to populations of concern very difficult. The lack of passable roads during the rainy season and the remoteness of some areas where the displaced have settled also make the transport of personnel and provision of humanitarian assistance logistically complicated. As few humanitarian actors have staff or offices in areas of displacement, it is hard to ensure presence as a means of protection from violence. These challenges are exacerbated by the fact that most IDPs live scattered in villages rather than in settlements and that their numbers keep on increasing. The local authorities only have limited resources and capacity to deal with the enormous needs of displaced populations. Thus, it is crucial to better coordinate and harmonize the strategies of different partners and to share information among them.

## Partners

### Implementing partners

Government: Commission Nationale d'Accueil et de Réinsertion (CNAR)

NGOs: INTERSOS, Première Urgence (PU), Action contre la faim France (ACF-F)

Others: Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ)

### Operational partners

Government: Local authorities.

NGOs: Local human rights NGOs, Médecins sans frontières (MSF) Netherlands and France, OXFAM

Others: FAO, OCHA, UNDSS, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, WHO

### Clusters led by UNHCR and partners working in the UNHCR-led clusters

**Protection Cluster:** UNICEF, MSF-F, MSF-H, INTERSOS, PU, ACF-F, OXFAM and other local human rights NGOs

**Emergency Shelter:** UNICEF, MSF-H, MSF-F, PU, INTERSOS, GTZ

## Total Requirements (in USD)

Chad – Budget Requirements – 2007	
Sectors	Amount in USD
Protection, monitoring and coordination	1,005,135
Domestic needs and household support	1,050,000
Legal assistance and protection	840,000
Operational support (to agencies)	810,000
Shelter and other infrastructure	900,000
Transport and logistics	1,200,000
<b>Total Operations</b>	<b>5,805,135</b>
7% Indirect Costs	406,359
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>6,211,494</b>

# Uganda

## Executive Summary

The northern districts of Uganda have been severely affected by the twenty-year armed conflict between the Government of Uganda and the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). The conflict caused massive displacement. Over 1.5 million people have been forced to leave their homes and seek protection in government-run camps. The majority of the displaced populations come from the districts of Gulu, Lira, Kitgum and Pader. Long-term forced displacement and lack of access to land for cultivation have left the population destitute. The Government of Uganda has responded by creating camps in the same districts in Lira, Gulu, Pader and Kitgum as well as in Apac, Keberamaido, Katakwi, Amuria and

Soroti. There are also over 100,000 IDPs in refugee-hosting areas in Masindi and Adjumani districts. Different humanitarian actors, including UN agencies and NGOs, provide basic relief items and assistance.

As part of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) cluster approach, UNHCR will take the lead in Protection and Camp Coordination and Camp Management clusters. UNHCR will concentrate its efforts in the two major operational areas: (a) return to areas of origin, and (b) transformation of camps into viable communities.

### Programme at a glance

<b>Title</b>	Protection and assistance to IDPs in Uganda
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	1,500,000 IDPs and returnees
<b>Timeframe</b>	1 January – 31 December 2007
<b>Total requirements</b>	USD 11,307,059

## Main Objectives

The year 2006 saw the initial implementation of the 2005 IASC decision to designate UNHCR as the lead agency for the Protection and Camp Coordination and Camp Management clusters. This also included planning for return to places of origin. As peace talks make further progress, it is expected that return movements in Northern Uganda will continue. More than 300,000 people are estimated to have left IDP camps and gone back to their communities since July 2006.

The main objectives of UNHCR's operation in Uganda 2007 are to:

- Monitor and provide protection to the camp-based IDP population and those returning home.
- Improve camp management and co-ordination.
- Establish an IDP return monitoring framework.



Koch Goma IDP camp, Gulu District, northern Uganda. UNHCR / H. Coussidis

## Strategy and Activities

UNHCR's protection and camp coordination and camp management cluster responsibilities are part of a wider IDP protection and assistance framework for Uganda. UNHCR will establish an international presence in Gulu, Lira, Kitgum and Pader to ensure closer monitoring and coordination of relief activities in the IDP camps. Findings from field monitoring will be shared with concerned agencies.

The strategy and planned activities are as follows:

### Community Services

- Provide community support services including income generating activities and communal assistance.

### Domestic needs and household support (non-food items)

- Distribute soap, blankets, mosquito nets and jerry cans to returnees.

### Education

- Provide primary education.
- Rehabilitate schools.
- Provide school materials.

### Health and Nutrition

- Provide basic health care to IDPs.
- Provide drugs to health centres.
- Refer complex case to district facilities.
- Conduct HIV/AIDS awareness meetings.

### Legal Assistance & Protection

- Assess protection needs and gaps.
- Complete needs assessment of IDPs with special needs.
- Protection monitoring in camps and areas of return and establishment of reporting mechanism.
- Conduct information campaign.
- Support the police on rule of law activities.
- Training of newly recruited police force on human rights and humanitarian law.
- Provision of communication equipment and bicycles to local police personnel.
- Advocacy for freedom of movement.
- Protection monitoring in camps and return areas.
- IDP protection training to government and non-governmental partners involved in IDP operation.
- Development of common information collection and sharing system.

### Water and Sanitation

- Rehabilitate and maintain existing water sources.
- Train village water and sanitation committees.
- Construct, rehabilitate and maintain latrines and garbage pits.

### Operational Support to Agencies

- Provide support to the agencies.
- Coordinate programme and activities with humanitarian actors and government institutions.
- Camp Coordination and Camp Management Clusters to be upgraded to full-fledged clusters.

### **Key Targets**

- IDP return movements continue in 2007 to places of origin which are assessed to be safe. By the end of 2007, at least 300,000 IDPs have initiated the return process.
- Full freedom of movement from camps is in place.
- Needs of IDPs in Masindi and Adjumani assessed by 2005/6 surveys are addressed: gaps in water, shelter, health care and primary education.
- In Masindi: 8 boreholes will be operational, 5 new water sources developed, safe water coverage increased from 34% to 50%; Latrines constructed in five schools, 13 (75%) water user committees trained on good hygiene practices.
- Civil law and order institutions supported and trained in return areas especially with the conduct of human rights and SGBV trainings.
- IDP camps transformed into viable communities through improvement of facilities, establishment of social networks and protection, monitoring and reporting mechanisms.

## Challenges

Most of northern Uganda is still in the UN security phase III<sup>1</sup>, thus limiting movements of humanitarian agencies. Additional security arrangements are being made for humanitarian staff to travel outside designated areas. The major obstacle for IDPs to return home is the presence of unexploded ordnance left during conflict. Community sensitization on mine risk will be undertaken prior and during movements to areas of origin. This will also enable returning IDPs to make informed decisions whether to return or not.



IDP returnee children, Guru returnee area, Gulu district, northern Uganda. *UNHCR / H. Coussidis*

## Partners

WFP – Food assistance and Logistics  
 UNICEF – Water and Sanitation, Protection (child protection, SGBV), Education, and Nutrition  
 UNDP – Early Recovery  
 OHCHR – Human rights and rule of law  
 WHO – Health  
 UN Habitat – Shelter  
 OCHA - Coordination  
 IOM – Data collection

## Total Requirements (in USD)

Uganda – Budget Requirements – 2007	
Sectors	Amount in USD
Protection, monitoring, and coordination	3,645,830
Community services	40,000
Domestic needs and household support	2,300,000
Education	40,000
Health and nutrition	80,000
Legal assistance and protection	3,710,000
Operational support (to agencies)	298,782
Transport and logistics	292,733
Water and sanitation (non-agricultural)	160,000
<b>Total Operations</b>	<b>10,567,345</b>
7% Indirect Costs	739,714
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>11,307,059</b>

<sup>1</sup> Phase III – Relocation: Indicates a substantial deterioration in the security situation, which may result in the relocation of non-essential staff members or their eligible dependants. The determination of essential staff members for security purposes will be made by the Designated Official, and the Security Management Team.



# Liberia



Reconstruction in progress in Kombohahun Town, Kolahun district, Liberia. / UNHCR

## Executive Summary

The process of return of IDPs, which began in November 2004, ended officially in April 2006. By the end of the year, 320,990 registered IDPs had received assistance to return home. The introduction of the inter-agency “cluster approach” in January 2006 and the establishment of an IASC Country Team enabled the United Nations and its partners to improve humanitarian coordination. It also helped to forge stronger partnerships among the Government, donors, NGOs and the UN.

UNHCR was designated as lead agency for protection, camp management and emergency shelter and non-food items within the newly-adopted inter-agency “cluster approach”. Timely donor support enabled UNHCR to assume this role effectively. With close to 90 per cent of registered IDPs having received assistance to leave the camps by the time the cluster approach came into effect. Under the Protection Cluster, a comprehensive monitoring framework was established to identify and address protection issues. The cluster also focused on supporting national institutions such as the police, the judiciary and community structures to address protection issues. The Camp Management Cluster conducted a camp closure assessment which led to the rehabilitation of former IDP sites. Emergency Shelter Cluster focused on the provision of shelter to persons with special needs in areas of return, rather than invest in activities in camps. This supplementary programme, which started in 2006, has been fully funded thanks to the generous contribution of donors.

### Programme at a glance

<b>Title</b>	Protection and assistance to returned IDPs in Liberia
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	330,000 returned IDPs in areas of return, as well as receiving communities
<b>Timeframe</b>	1 January – 31 December 2007
<b>Total requirements</b>	USD 11,794,737

## Main Objectives

The objectives of UNHCR's programme of assistance to returned IDPs in Liberia are to:

- Ensure the sustainable reintegration of returning IDPs, and the viability of the peace and reconciliation process, through an approach that brings together development and humanitarian actors to deal with the problems of post-conflict Liberia.
- Expand operational areas to provide community-based reintegration assistance in districts of high IDP returns.
- Build the Government's capacity to assume primary responsibility for the protection of IDPs, as well as others of concern to the Office.

## Strategy and Activities

UNHCR's programme has been conceived within the framework of the inter-agency effort to provide assistance to IDPs. In 2007, UNHCR will

- Strengthen national protection institutions and promote self-reliance in communities of return jointly with development actors, as an auxiliary to UNHCR's exit strategy.
- Continue to coordinate the activities of the Protection Cluster, including analyzing trends and facilitating responses to identified needs and gaps. Emphasis will be laid on advocacy, and building the capacity of national institutions to identify and respond to human rights violations.
- Support community-based structures and civil society to raise awareness and influence positive behavioural change. Community support networks will be strengthened and empowered to address violence against women and children.
- Provide hands-on support to authorities and the justice system to strengthen their ability to provide effective services to citizens.
- Assist in restoring basic services in health, education, water and sanitation aimed at mitigating the pressures imposed on the communities by returning IDPs.
- Strengthen the capacity of health-care workers to provide a comprehensive response to survivors of gender-based violence.
- Promote self-reliance through activities to restore livelihoods. Community-based multi-sectoral reintegration projects will be implemented in areas of

## Key Targets

### **Protection, Monitoring and Co-ordination**

- Police, judiciary and correctional institutions are trained.
- Civil society and community organizations are trained and actively participating in monitoring and reporting of human rights violations.
- The victims of sexual abuse and exploitation have access to protection and justice mechanism.

### **Health**

- Authorities are able to identify and respond effectively to the needs of survivors of sexual and gender-based violence.
- Auxiliary health providers are able to treat effectively survivors of sexual and gender-based violence. At least 75 per cent of sexual and gender-based violence survivors receive medical attention.
- Improved coordination and information sharing between authorities and civil society actors involved in the protection and assistance to survivors of sexual and gender-based violence.
- Jointly with WHO, build capacity of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare to take over the running of health services and build community development initiatives to sustain them.

### **Shelter/other infrastructure**

- 34 former IDP camp sites rehabilitated environmentally for eventual hand-over to respective owners.
- 400 people with special needs are provided with shelter support.

### **Community services and development**

- Women are actively participating in the selection, design and implementation of projects in community level.
- Communities in areas of IDP return have improved access to water, sanitation, health and education services.
- Communities are actively involved in the decision-making process regarding the future of their communities.

### **Food security**

- Jointly with FAO, help improve food security through distribution of 2,000 MT of seeds, pest control and technical support for sustainable crop production in collaboration with FAO.

### **Employment**

- Launch income generation and capacity building programmes to benefit youth, as a follow up to the joint UNHCR-ILO study on youth employment completed in 2006.

high IDP return as part of the overall rehabilitation and reconstruction programme implemented by the international community in support of the Liberian Government's efforts.

- Continue environmental rehabilitation of former IDP sites in line with the recommendations of the camp closure strategy. This entails the improvement of community members in clean-up and waste disposal as well as in the establishment of vegetable and tree nurseries, mostly for production of economic crops for family consumption and income generation.

## Challenges

Many years of conflict and the poor management of resources have generated widespread poverty. Institutions which provided services and safeguarded people's rights have been eroded. Administrative and law enforcement structures are not yet in place throughout the country. This hampers the reintegration process of former IDPs.

The villages and communities receiving returnees live in great hardship. Reintegration assistance must be community-based, involving the rehabilitation of entire villages, the access roads network and most of the community's infrastructure. More donor support is needed in the field of reconstruction and recovery to complement the efforts of UNHCR and other actors in order to ensure a successful reintegration.

## Partners

### Government agencies

Liberia Refugee Repatriation and Resettlement Commission (LRRRC)  
Liberian National Police (LNP)  
National Human Rights Council (NHRCL)

Justice and Peace Commission (JPC)  
Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS)  
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)  
Peace Winds Japan (PWJ)  
Save the Children Fund-UK (SCF-UK)

### NGOs

Africa Concern International (ACI)  
American Refugee Committee (ARC)  
Christian Children's Fund (CCF)  
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)  
Environmental Foundation for Africa (EFA)  
Foundation for International Dignity (FIND)  
International Rescue Committee (IRC)

### Other

Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ)  
UNDP  
UNFPA  
UNICEF  
UNMIL (Human Rights, CivPol)  
WFP



Inhabitants of Boiwen, Bomi County, Liberia, have returned to rebuild their village and lives / UNHCR

## Total Requirements (in USD)

Liberia – Budget Requirements – 2007	
Sectors	Amount in USD
Protection, monitoring and coordination	1,413,681
Community Services	250,000
Crop production, livestock and forestry	1,390,550
Education	200,000
Health and nutrition	1,200,000
Income generation	750,000
Legal assistance and protection	2,110,000
Operational support (to agencies)	1,200,000
Shelter and other infrastructure	1,593,888
Transport and logistics	545,000
Water and sanitation (non-agricultural)	370,000
<b>Total Operations</b>	<b>11,023,119</b>
7% Indirect Costs	771,618
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>11,794,737</b>

# Central African Republic

## Executive Summary

The main objective of UNHCR as leader of the protection working group in the Central African Republic (CAR) is to strengthen its three-pronged protection strategy based on sensitization, monitoring at the community/village and household/individual levels, and to provide individual follow-up for victims of human rights abuses. In addition, under this Supplementary Programme, UNHCR will distribute essential non-food items and provide basic health services to IDPs.

UNHCR will coordinate its interventions with other UN agencies and local and international NGOs. The implementation of multi-faceted protection activities for IDPs is expected to contribute to an improved application of the rule of law and respect for IDPs' human rights in the CAR. This, combined with improved security conditions in the north, could help prevent further displacement



Displaced women and children from the Peul nomadic tribe in Bozoum, Central African Republic. UNHCR / J.C. Do Rego

and eventually encourage the voluntary return of IDPs to their communities of origin, as well as the eventual return of CAR refugees currently living in neighbouring Chad and Cameroon.

### Programme at a glance

<b>Title</b>	Protection and assistance to IDPs in the Central African Republic
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	70,000 IDPs
<b>Timeframe</b>	1 January – 31 December 2007
<b>Total requirements</b>	USD 2,176,184

### Main Objectives

- Improve the living conditions of affected IDP populations through protection activities and the provision of essential humanitarian assistance.
- Contribute to a reduction in the number of IDPs and prevent new population displacements.
- Facilitate the attainment of durable solutions for IDPs.

### Strategy and Activities

In partnership with the UN Country Team and other humanitarian organizations and within the framework established by the global cluster approach, UNHCR will continue to work to alleviate the suffering of IDPs through protection and humanitarian assistance activities.

#### Protection, Monitoring and Coordination/ Legal Assistance

Under its 2007 Supplementary Programme, UNHCR will continue to sensitize key authorities at the national, regional and local level, as well as members of the security and armed forces, on issues related to internal displacement and the “Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement”. It is hoped that this will help prevent and limit violations of IDPs’ human rights and further population displacements. For this purpose, the “Guiding Principles” have been translated into the national language, Sango. At this stage in order to ensure efficiency, it is crucial for UNHCR to establish a permanent presence in the North and North-West Provinces by opening two offices in Paoua and Kaga Bandoro with an adequate number of protection officers and support staff.

### Key Targets

- 500 civilian authorities and members of the security and armed forces are sensitized on the “Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement”.
- Data is collected and analyzed for 20 per cent of displaced populations in the prefectures of Ouham, Ouham-Pendé and Nana-Grébizi at the household/individual level and 80 per cent at the community/ village level.
- The protection situation and patterns of internal displacement are monitored on a real-time basis with a view to provide inputs for early warning and contingency planning purposes.
- 10,000 IDPs in the prefectures of Ouham, Ouham-Pendé and Nana-Grébizi prefectures receive essential household items.
- 20,000 IDPs are sensitized on HIV/AIDS through a network of trained humanitarian observers and information campaigns.
- 20,000 condoms are distributed to IDPs.
- 1,500 IDPs benefit from voluntary testing and counselling for HIV/AIDS.
- 1,000 survivors of violence and torture receive adequate medical assistance and psycho-social counselling through a network of UNHCR partners in the prefectures of Ouham, Ouham-Pendé and Nana-Grébizi.
- 20,000 IDPs are sensitized on sexual and gender based violence through a network of trained humanitarian observers.

### Domestic Needs/ Household Support

In addition to its three-pronged protection strategy, UNHCR will distribute plastic sheeting and other household items such as blankets, second hand clothes, mosquito nets and jerry cans to the most vulnerable displaced persons.

### **Health**

Given its lead role on HIV/AIDS and population displacement, UNHCR will train community workers on the prevention of and response to HIV/AIDS. Moreover, UNHCR will provide voluntary testing and psycho-social counselling, and distribute condoms in the prefectures of Ouham, Ouham Pendé and Nana-Grébizi.

### **Community Services**

UNHCR will work towards strengthening the protection capacity of displaced populations and host communities, for instance through information campaigns in the local media and

support to women's groups. The Office will actively promote community-based responses to improve the protection of IDPs with specific needs, such as child and single female-headed households, minority groups, elderly persons and disabled persons. Counselling will be provided to survivors of violence and torture, who will be reported and referred through a network of trained humanitarian observers.

To combat SGBV, UNHCR will carry out prevention activities involving information, education and training of community leaders, local associations, and government officials. It will also advocate with political and military actors to prevent SGBV and mitigate its effects. UNHCR's protection staff and implementing partners will identify victims of violence and provide legal, medical and psycho-social assistance to them.

## **Challenges**

The main challenge to UNHCR's protection and assistance programme for IDPs in the CAR continues to be the precarious security conditions in the north, as well as logistical challenges. Moreover, it is hard to find implementing and operational partners to work with in the conflict-affected areas and to ensure protection by having a presence. Accessing and providing protection and assistance to the IDPs is further complicated by the lack of infrastructure in the region and the fact that most IDPs are hiding in the bush off the main roads.

## **Partners**

### **Implementing partners**

Government: National Refugee Commission (Commission Nationale pour les Réfugiés, CNR) NGOs: CARITAS

### **Operational partners**

NGOs: Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), COOPI, Solidarités  
Others: FAO, UNICEF, WFP

The Ministry of Family, Social Affairs and National Solidarity has been designated as the government focal point for IDP issues, while the overall coordination of humanitarian and development assistance is placed under the Ministry of Economy, Planning and International Cooperation.

The sector leads by agency in the CAR are: Protection (UNHCR); Water and Sanitation, Shelter and NFIs, Education (UNICEF); HIV/AIDS, Gender & Development (UNFPA); Food Security (FAO); Health (WHO); Governance, Recovery (UNDP).

## Total Requirements (in USD)

Central African Republic – Budget Requirements – 2007	
Sectors	Amount in USD
Protection, monitoring and coordination	788,818
Community services	22,403
Domestic needs and household support	105,365
Health and nutrition	27,988
Legal assistance and protection	817,772
Operational support (to agencies)	77,387
Transport and logistics	165,024
<b>Total Operations</b>	<b>2,004,757</b>
7% Indirect Costs	140,333
Programme Support	38,537
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,183,627</b>

# Côte d'Ivoire

## Executive Summary

The issue of internal displacement received renewed attention in early 2006, following the missions of UN Emergency Relief Coordinator and the Special Representative of the Secretary General for the Human Rights of IDPs to Côte d'Ivoire. Thereafter, an inter-agency Protection Cluster was formed in April 2006. UNHCR's role as Protection Cluster lead is to work with partners to develop a strategy and action plan to respond to humanitarian assistance. The Protection Cluster will also coordinate identification of protection gaps; streamline assistance activities while advocating for appropriate responses to protection problems; and mobilize external support. UNHCR will advocate for the establishment of a policy-making coordination mechanism involving the Government and donors.

Although IDPs received emergency assistance immediately after the crisis in 2002, they have received very little support over the past four years. IDPs have not been able to return to their areas of origin due to prevailing insecurity or their land and houses occupied or destroyed. The prolonged situation of displacement has increased tensions in the host communities because of the deteriorating economic conditions and increased competition for



IDP women carry out their daily activities in Guiglo camp, Côte d'Ivoire. UNHCR

scarce resources and basic services. In and around Abidjan, people live in densely populated neighborhoods and have to cope with high unemployment, exploitative work conditions, poor and insufficient housing conditions, insufficient health services and an overstretched education sector. Women and girls are reportedly subjected to sexual abuse or forced to resort to prostitution to support their families. Although Côte d'Ivoire still has a functioning economy and a relatively well-developed infrastructure, the overall conditions continue to deteriorate, and there is a growing number of urban and rural poor. With the signing of the Ouagadougou Accord in March 2007, it is hoped that voluntary return of IDPs in safety and in dignity will commence. Alternative solutions such as relocation within the country or local integration will have to be explored for those IDPs who do not wish to return to their places of origin or habitual residence.

### Programme at a glance

<b>Title</b>	Protection and assistance to IDPs in Côte d'Ivoire
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	170,000 IDPs with special needs; 200,000 potential returnees of which 65,000 assisted by UNHCR
<b>Timeframe</b>	1 January – 31 December 2007
<b>Total requirements</b>	USD 7,040,170

## Main Objectives

The main objectives of the IDP programme are:

- Conduct an IDP profiling exercise to identify the needs for humanitarian assistance and protection.
- Provide legal aid services with a focus on documentation and the resolution of property disputes.
- Strengthen the capacity of national and local authorities to issue the relevant identity documents, in particular to prevent statelessness.
- Work with the government to find durable solutions for IDPs (return to places of origin, integration into host communities or relocation within the country).
- Monitor the human rights situation of IDPs as well as the return movement to ensure that IDPs return in safety and dignity.
- Implement practical protection projects and provide community services for groups with special needs, such as single-headed households, women, children and the elderly.
- Promote peaceful cohabitation through reconciliation activities and "go-and-see" visits. Reconciliation activities in the west will aim to prevent future displacement while "go-and-see" visits will help IDPs and their communities of origin to prepare for their eventual return.

## Strategy and Activities

UNHCR will focus its activities in 2007 on coordinating protection activities through the Protection Cluster; providing basic assistance to those with specific needs and assessing conditions for return in safety and dignity; as well as monitoring the human rights situation in the areas of displacement.



The strategy and main activities of the IDP programme are:

### **Protection, Monitoring and Coordination**

- Profiling of IDPs to collect information on their identities and humanitarian assistance and protection needs.
- IDP profiling includes sensitization of IDPs and host communities about the profiling exercise.
- Monitor the human rights situation of IDPs in their host communities and assess conditions in their communities of origin.
- Chair Protection Cluster working groups at national and field level.
- Develop responses to the documentation needs of IDPs in coordination with national and local authorities.
- Legal assistance for IDPs with a focus on documentation and property claims.
- Support “go-and-see” visits between IDPs and their communities of origin to prepare for the eventual return.
- Facilitate peaceful cohabitation in the conflict-divided west, in particular *Zone de Confiance*, to prevent new displacement.
- Practical protection projects to facilitate integration of IDPs in host communities and areas of return, or to prevent new displacement in *Zone de Confiance*.

### **Community Services**

- Prevention of HIV/AIDS amongst the IDP population and provision of voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) and treatment.
- Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) awareness, prevention and protection (including psycho-social counseling for SGBV survivors and health care).
- Education (literacy) and income-generation activities for women and youths.

### **Domestic needs/ household support**

- International and local procurement of non-food items.

## **Key Targets**

### **Protection, Monitoring and Coordination**

- Profiles of some 6,000 IDP households obtained and analyzed.
- Production and broadcasting of two radio and video spots and organization of journalist visits to cover IDPs in their current situation in host communities and to report on return conditions.
- 50 field monitoring missions are conducted and meetings held with IDP leaders, local authorities, host communities and communities of origin.
- Protection Cluster meetings are held on a regular basis with the active participation of partners.
- Workshop on documentation held with national authorities, awareness-raising campaign with local authorities conducted, IDP associations as well as NGOs and mass media used to inform IDPs of procedures to obtain personal identity documentation, including nationality certificates.
- Mobile and permanent legal services are provided in Abidjan, Tabou, Guiglo and Bouaké to 1,000 – 1,500 people.
- 30 “go-and-see” visits and 50 reconciliation activities are organized.
- 75 community projects, including income generating activities, are implemented in Abidjan, Tabou, Guiglo and Bouaké.

### **Community Services**

- At least 50 percent of the target population is sensitized on HIV/AIDS and 25 percent has access to VCT and antiretroviral treatment.
- At least 75 percent of identified survivors of SGBV are assisted.
- 10 training-of-trainers workshops on SGBV are conducted for about 40 local authorities, 10 NGOs and 50 IDP women associations.
- Approximately 300 single women and teenage mothers participate in literacy courses and 200 in livelihoods projects.

### **Domestic needs/ household support**

- Plastic sheets, kitchen kits, hygienic kits, mosquito nets, domestic kits are procured and distributed to needy IDP households.

### **Transport and logistics**

- Implementing partners/NGOs and government officials in Abidjan, Yamoussoukro, Bouaké, Guiglo, and Tabou will be able to visit IDP settlement and eventual return areas.
- NFIs are distributed to families with special needs.
- Improve sanitation and relocate IDPs in Guiglo camp and Mie Gou Centre in Yamoussoukro in a timely and safe manner.

### **Shelter/ Other infrastructure**

- Shelter construction kits are delivered to IDP households.
- Approximately 360 IDPs are provided with adequate shelters.
- Mie Gou Centre is renovated to resume its services for handicapped persons.

- Distribution to IDP population, through implementing partners.

### Transport and logistics

- Transport for profiling activities, monitoring, public information activities, protection and community services.
- Transportation of non-food items.

### Shelter/ Other infrastructure

- Distribution of construction kits to IDPs and returnees in precarious housing conditions.
- Housing assistance for IDPs from the Mie Gou Centre and rehabilitation of the centre.

## Challenges

The deterioration of the security situation may lead to attacks on IDPs and humanitarian staff working in the field, as occurred in Guiglo in January 2006. A renewed outbreak of fighting might lead to the forced recruitment of IDPs into the armed forces and rebel forces.

Until the Ouagadougou Accord is implemented, Côte d'Ivoire remains divided, which renders establishing programmes in the north more complicated. The protracted political crisis is likely to lead to further economic decline, particularly in the north, which will increase frustration and may lead to new outbreaks of violence.

## Partners

### Government agencies:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Ministry of Solidarity and Victims of War

### UN Agencies:

FAO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNOCHA, UNOCI, WFP, WHO, UNAIDS

### Other inter-governmental organizations:

IOM

### NGOs:

*Afrique Secours et Assistance*  
International Rescue Committee  
Norwegian Refugee Council  
Danish Refugee Council

## Total Requirements (in USD)

Côte d'Ivoire – Budget Requirements – 2007	
Sectors	Amount in USD
Protection, monitoring and coordination	1,809,163
Community services	685,074
Domestic needs and household support	640,130
Legal assistance and protection	1,499,253
Shelter and other infrastructure	567,388
Transport and logistics	872,904
<b>Total Operations</b>	<b>6,073,912</b>
7% Indirect Costs	425,174
Programme Support	541,084
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>7,040,170</b>

# Colombia

## Executive Summary

According to governmental figures, more than 200,000 newly displaced people were registered in Colombia in 2006 alone. The country has one of the largest displaced populations in the world.

Colombia has a very comprehensive legal framework and institutional structure to support the humanitarian response to internal displacement. The Government is the main provider of humanitarian assistance for displaced people and in 2005 it approved a budget of USD 2 billion to assist IDPs. In spite of this, Colombia represents the greatest humanitarian crisis in the Americas and the situation has not substantially improved.

The conflict in Colombia has spread over the last decade from central regions to more remote border areas in Chocó, Norte de Santander, Nariño and Putumayo provinces. This has badly affected Afro-Colombian and indigenous communities in these regions. Conflict has also affected regional stability and more than 500,000 Colombians of concern to UNHCR have fled to surrounding countries, particularly Ecuador, Venezuela, Panama and Costa Rica.

In some parts of Colombia, the armed conflict makes it difficult for humanitarian agencies to

reach affected communities. The presence of armed groups has increased in border areas and landmines are widespread.

UNHCR works with the state to improve its response to internal displacement and compliance with the existing legislation. UNHCR's overall objective in Colombia is to promote a collaborative and comprehensive response to the crisis of internal displacement. This entails efforts to prevent displacement, ensure protection and humanitarian assistance and to foster durable solutions.



Joint monitoring mission on Rio Atrato, Urabá, Colombia. UNHCR / R.Emblin

### Programme at a glance

<b>Title</b>	Protection and assistance to IDPs in Colombia
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Direct beneficiaries: 350,000 IDPs Indirect beneficiaries: 3,000,000*
<b>Timeframe</b>	1 January – 31 December 2007
<b>Total requirements</b>	USD 14,436,364

\* According to the Constitutional Court of Colombia, there are serious discrepancies between the real magnitude of the situation and the figures of the national registration system. In a latest Order of Compliance to the Landmark Judgment on Displacement, the Court cites the Director of the Agencia Presidencial de Acción Social y la Cooperación Internacional who acknowledged in public statements that IDP figures in Colombia are close to 3 million (Order of Compliance 218, dated 11 August 2006, related to the Landmark Judgment T-025).

## Main Objectives

UNHCR seeks to promote a collaborative and comprehensive response to internal displacement in Colombia in order to:

- Reinforce prevention of displacement
- Ensure protection and humanitarian assistance for displaced people
- Foster durable solutions

UNHCR uses a differential approach in all parts of its work, which takes into account specific needs of different gender, age and ethnicity groups.

## Strategy and Activities

In line with the Mexico Plan of Action, UNHCR promotes a comprehensive response to displacement within Colombia and the protection of Colombian asylum-seekers and refugees in the surrounding countries. The overarching goal is to promote an effective response by State and civil society groups.

The Office will continue to help build institutions responsible for the protection and assistance of IDPs, particularly in isolated areas that are at risk of displacement (e.g. Chocó, Nariño, Putumayo, Norte Santander). UNHCR will also reinforce IDP associations, as well as local organizations focusing on protection, citizens' rights and access to social services. In accordance with the High Commissioner's priorities, the Office will sensitize displaced people on issues such as gender equity, human rights, sex and reproduction, and HIV/AIDS prevention. Specific programmes will be implemented to encourage the participation of indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities in the formulation of public policies, prevention of displacement and the implementation of projects.

The IASC Country Team in Colombia activated the cluster approach in the form of Thematic Groups in September 2006 in the areas of protection, assistance and basic services, and early warning. As designated lead agency for the Protection cluster, UNHCR will coordinate the development of a comprehensive protection strategy and plan of action for 2007.

The year 2007 marks the 10<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Law 387 of 1997, a national law that outlines the rights of IDPs to protection and material assistance. UNHCR will celebrate this with a major programme to raise awareness on the rights of IDPs and call for solutions for the displacement crisis. Among other things, the Office will continue to support the draft law submitted to the Parliament, to declare 2007 as the Year for the Rights of Displaced People.

## Key Targets

- State institutions implement the orders of the Constitutional Court on minimum standards of treatment for displaced people.
- 80,000 undocumented displaced people are provided with documentation by the Special Unit for Attention to Vulnerable Populations (UDAPV) of the National Registry.
- Free legal and psychological assistance is given by Legal Aid Clinics in nine big cities, directly benefiting some 8,000 displaced families.
- 33,000 families that are either displaced or at risk of being displaced benefit from land property protection measures in seven provinces. Women and men are registered as land owners.
- Nine indigenous organizations and 58 Afro-Colombian Community Councils (*Consejos Comunitarios*) are actively participating in the formulation of public policies on the prevention and response to displacement.
- At least 1,300 families in Nariño, Bucaramanga, Putumayo and Soacha benefit from economic stabilization programmes.
- The presence and capacity of supervisory mechanisms of the State, such as the Ombudsman Office and the Procurator General's Office are strengthened, particularly the main areas affected by the conflict.
- The draft law to promote 2007 Year of IDPs is passed and public opinion sensitized on the needs of IDPs.
- Over 350,000 IDPs (an increase of 85,000 from the previous year) directly benefit from UNHCR's programmes.
- UNHCR's protection capacity strengthened, particularly in border areas, through the opening of new offices, and the designation of UNHCR as the lead agency in Protection cluster by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee.

## Challenges

In certain areas of Colombia, the internal conflict makes it difficult for humanitarian aid agencies to reach affected communities. Many displaced people live in isolated border areas where the presence of the State is very weak. The presence of armed groups has reportedly increased, making staff security a serious and persistent concern. The lack of security and public services also hinders return and causes further displacement.

The presence of landmines is another serious constraint. According to Government figures, the casualty rate from landmines in Colombia is now the highest in the world.

## Partners

**Government:** Agencia Presidencial para la Acción Social y la Cooperación Internacional, Defensoría del Pueblo (Ombudsman's Office), Procuraduría General de la Nación (Procurator's Office), Registraduría (National Registry).

**NGOs:** Centro de Investigación y Educación Popular, Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli, Consultoría de Derechos Humanos y el Desplazamiento, Fundación Compartir, Instituto Latinoamericano de Servicios Legales, Mujer y Futuro, Opción Legal, Opportunity International, Secretaría Nacional de Pastoral Social, Organización Nacional Indígena de Colombia, Liga de Mujeres Desplazadas.

**Others:** Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Universidad de Antioquía, UNV, IOM.

**Protection Thematic Group:** OHCHR, UNICEF, WHO, WFP, OCHA, IOM, UNIFEM, Project Counselling Service, OXFAM (UK), Save the Children (UK), Médecins Sans Frontières (Netherlands), Cooperazione Italiana, Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli, Médicos del Mundo (Spain), Peace Brigades International, Terres des Hommes (Italy), Diakonia, Lutheran World Federation, Catholic Relief Service, Church World Services, Norwegian Refugee Council, Secretariado Nacional de Pastoral Social, Consultoría de Derechos Humanos y el Desplazamiento, and ICRC (observer).

## Total Requirements (in USD)

Colombia – Budget Requirements – 2007	
Sectors	Amount in USD
Protection, monitoring and coordination	4,832,116
Community services	1,255,191
Crop production, livestock and forestry	379,031
Education	614,451
Income generation	281,010
Legal assistance and protection	2,407,984
Operational support (to agencies)	2,042,301
Shelter and other infrastructure	70,032
<b>Total Operations</b>	<b>11,882,116</b>
7% Indirect Costs	831,748
Programme Support	1,722,500
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>14,436,364</b>

# Global Cluster

In line with the Inter-agency Appeal for “Building Global Humanitarian Response Capacity” launched by the Emergency Relief Coordinator on 25 April 2007, the requirements in this section include activities beyond 2007.

## Protection Cluster

### Introduction

As the global lead for the Protection Cluster, UNHCR chairs the Protection Cluster Working Group (PCWG). The PCWG has the biggest participation among the ten clusters, with a total of 30 cluster partners from the UN, IOM, NGOs and other international organizations. The Working Group has proved to be a valuable coordination mechanism, providing a broad and comprehensive perspective on protection and offering protection-related technical advice and information to a variety of actors. Provision of protection in emergency situations, especially for IDP situations continues to be a major gap in humanitarian response. Strengthening the overall protection response of the humanitarian system, in terms of human resources and protection thus remains a major priority for the Protection



IDPs are registered at a makeshift camp in Thampalagama, Sri Lanka.  
*UNHCR / N. Ng*

Cluster. Given the large number of the agencies appealing under the inter-agency appeal, the Protection Cluster opted for direct funding in which each appealing agency will receive funding, as opposed to using pooled funding mechanism.

### UNHCR Target Objectives

- Development of specific tools and standards relating to protection
- Mainstream and increase awareness of age, gender, diversity concepts and principles in the work of the PCWG
- Mainstream and increase awareness of cross-cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS and mental health and psycho social support
- Ensure that protection field practice and lessons learned are shared and can benefit among the operations
- Ensure that protection learning and training programmes are coordinated and complementary, and that relevant stakeholders are targeted
- Strengthen learning and training on protection at all levels
- Build a common understanding of what constitutes a child protection system and field test it in three countries
- Respond to gaps and needs of the protection response in humanitarian emergencies
- Increase support from the global cluster to the field

- Strengthen framework for responsibility sharing, and enhance the protection response capacity of focal point agencies in the protection cluster
- Improve management and coordination of the global cluster in order to be more accessible and efficient
- Strengthen information management

## **Activities**

### **Standard and Policy Setting / Operational Support**

The Division of International Protection Services (DIPS) in UNHCR Headquarters has been coordinating an inter-agency process to produce an IDP Protection Handbook. The development of the handbook has been a truly inter-agency effort with cluster partners contributing various chapters. The handbook is a practical field oriented guide for both UN agencies and NGOs to assist with IDP protection planning and response activities. A working draft is scheduled to be printed by end-August 2007, to be followed by a formal inter-agency approval process. The final release of the Handbook is scheduled for early 2008. Complementing this process, an IDP protection-learning programme will be developed and delivered in four selected priority countries between September 2007 and January 2008.

In order to mainstream gender and child protection issues, consultancies are requested. These personnel will conduct extensive field missions in order to assist country offices. Policy guidelines on HIV/AIDS will be produced. Secondments from NGOs and UNFPA (appealed by UNFPA) are also planned in order to benefit from their specialised knowledge (age, diversity issues and gender) and skills and enhance partnerships.

### **Building Response Capacity**

IDP operations will benefit from the deployment of IRC SURGE / UNV Protection Officers. The SURGE project, which was initially established for the deployment for refugee operations, has Protection Officers equipped with skills and knowledge required for IDP protection. The SURGE project will continue to deploy qualified protection officers for (1) general protection, (2) registration and (3) AGDM/SGBV, as requested by the IDP operations. While UNV costs are normally budgeted under country budgets, when the

country offices urgently require UNVs in strategic locations but have no budgetary provisions, the cluster budget will seek to accommodate their requests.

### **Operational Support**

During 2006, the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) cluster conducted IDP profiling for both camps and non-camp situations. Given that profiling is a key protection activity, for 2007, costs required for IDP profiling for non-camp situations are budgeted under the Protection Cluster while the costs required for camp situations IDP profiling will remain under CCCM. IDP profiling exercises will enable country offices to better understand the numbers, demographics, social, political and economic information about the IDP populations to improve the provision of protection and assistance.

### **Coordination and Management of Global Cluster**

In order to fulfill the responsibilities as the cluster lead and to have a dedicated capacity within DIPS, two staff lines (international/national) are requested. The international staff will assist in chairing PCWG and the inter-agency liaison work affiliated with it. This staff will also conduct field missions to assist PCWGs on the ground.

### **Key Challenges**

A remaining challenge is how to provide and maintain protection staffing for on-going and new emergencies. There is a need to increase the availability of skilled deployable protection staff, especially at senior level. Continued efforts are required for capacity building through training at both global and field level, and to have a flexible and balanced staff deployment system for both additional and regular workforce in emergencies and other operations.

## Total Requirements

Protection Cluster	TOTAL	2007	2008
Protection and Legal Assistance	3,155,100	2,399,825	755,275
7% Indirect Costs	220,857	167,988	52,869
Programme Support	519,079	395,559	123,520
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,895,036</b>	<b>2,963,372</b>	<b>931,664</b>

## **Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster**

### Introduction

UNHCR co-leads the CCCM Cluster with IOM. UNHCR leads the Cluster for conflict-generated IDPs, while IOM leads for natural disaster situations. Prior to the introduction of the cluster approach, apart from the inter-agency Camp Management Project coordinated by the Norwegian Refugee Council, there was no established CCCM network. During 2006, the cluster attracted an increased level of participation especially by NGOs. The cluster was able to establish key concepts such as “camp

coordination”, “camp administration” and “camp management”. It should be emphasised that the cluster does not promote camps, and endeavours to end camp life through promotion of durable solutions. The CCCM Cluster will have a pooled funding mechanism to allocate funds received against the inter-agency appeal. Funding distribution will be in accordance with the prioritisation of projects jointly agreed upon by all cluster partners at the CCCM Working Group.

### UNHCR Target Objectives

- Validate policy concepts on CCCM
- Develop and disseminate appropriate standards and indicators for CCCM
- Mainstream age, gender, diversity, HIV/AIDS, human rights, environment in CCCM activities
- Develop and disseminate “best practices” for CCCM on a range of issues and from a variety of contexts to all current and potential CCCM actors
- Strengthen information management of the CCCM cluster
- Improve and further develop modules for CCCM training
- Strengthen partners’ awareness of the function of the CCCM cluster at field level
- Strengthen donor and national actors’ awareness of the CCCM concepts
- Strengthen immediate camp management response
- Maintain the secretariat function for the cluster
- Increase partnerships within the cluster. Interoperability within each of the network (UN, International Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement, NGOs) and between these three systems
- Assess human, financial needs and institutional capacity of the cluster
- Establish a network of technical experts
- Strengthen emergency response capacity of the cluster
- Ensure consistency between CCCM policies/standards and those of other clusters
- Ensure that CCCM issues are appropriately covered in inter-cluster discussions and policy documents, frameworks, etc.



## **Activities**

### **Standard Setting**

CCCM being a new concept, during 2006 the Cluster focused on advocacy to create an understanding and agreement on common standards and policy. Based on the general CCCM concept developed in 2006, outlining the roles and responsibilities for 'camp coordination', 'camp management' and 'camp administration', CCCM will continue to develop standards, policies and tools for the sector. Consultancies are sought in this endeavour, for information management and standards and policy-setting. The consultant for information management will create an inter-agency information management system for all of the three clusters which UNHCR is leading.



A UNHCR staff member distributes blankets, cooking utensils and tents to IDPs in Lafole, Somalia. *UNHCR / S. Abdulle*

### **Building Response Capacity**

CCCM will continue with a series of capacity building measures which began in 2006. These training workshops will take place at three levels – (1) *the first level* is validation workshops where a resource group of field personnel from various operations meet in a selected complex emergency to review the approach to camp management and camp coordination, document best practices and lessons-learnt; (2) *the second level* is regional training sessions which bring together personnel from countries and organizations from the same region; and (3) *the third level* is country specific training focusing on personnel from various organizations working in the same emergency operation. In addition, the CCCM cluster will support new training modules which target various stakeholders, including local authorities, humanitarian personnel and IDP leaders/committees.

### **Operational Support**

CCCM experts will be deployed to complex IDP operations to support the operations in effectively covering coordination and management of humanitarian response in camps and to enhance UNHCR's cluster lead role. These additional personnel are requested in order to complement the few UNHCR personnel available with the required skills and knowledge.

Field Information & Coordination Support Section (FICSS) will provide information management support to the field operations, covering a range of activities including GIS/mapping, IDP profiling for camps, databases for camp management NGOs and needs-assessments to identify humanitarian gaps in IDP camps to enable UNHCR and UNCT/IASC teams to better develop/enhance protection/assistance interventions in the camps. An information management project with a French NGO will be piloted in northern Uganda, and if successful replicated in other IDP operations.

## Key Challenges

There is a lack of existing personnel with required skills. Combined with the fact that the CCCM concept is relatively new, continued efforts are required to ensure that all actors involved have common understanding in order to have coherent CCCM response. Cluster leads, partners as well as governmental / local authorities require continued trainings in order to have increased capacity to take up the role as camp coordinators camp managers and camp administrators.

## Total Requirements

<b>CCCM Cluster</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
Protection and Legal Assistance	1,186,000	829,000	357,000
7% Indirect Costs	83,020	58,030	24,990
Programme Support	185,239	138,929	46,310
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,454,259</b>	<b>1,025,959</b>	<b>428,300</b>

## **Emergency Shelter Cluster**

### Introduction

UNHCR is the cluster lead for the Emergency Shelter Cluster for conflict-generated IDPs while International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) has agreed to provide a leadership role in emergency shelter for natural disaster situations. UNHCR and IFRC co-chair Emergency Shelter Global Cluster Working Group.

During 2006, establishing an inter-agency consensus on the division of labour took longer than anticipated

and there was a delay in implementing 2006 planned activities. The cluster will build upon the consensus made in the previous year and will accelerate its

activities to achieve the inter-agency objectives and goals. The Emergency Shelter Cluster will use a pooled funding mechanism for the funds received against the inter-agency appeal. Funding distribution will be in accordance with prioritisation jointly agreed upon at the Emergency Shelter Working Group.

### UNHCR Target Objectives

- Stockpile of non-food items procured and maintained to reach the capacity of cluster target of 500,000 beneficiaries
- Establish an internet-based inter-agency tracking NFIs system
- Establish overall emergency shelter strategy, guidelines for initial assessment, shelter options in the early recovery phase
- Establish impact indicators which will allow proper monitoring
- Increase number of qualified staff available for rapid development
- Cross-cutting issues such as environmental, age, gender, diversity and HIV/AIDS are incorporated and mainstreamed into all cluster activities



Lightweight emergency tents set up in Batticaloa, Sri Lanka.  
UNHCR / C. Graham

## Activities

### **Standard Setting**

Although many guidelines exist on standard shelter response during emergencies (for both conflict generated crises and natural disasters), the need remains for consolidated, practical field-oriented guidelines. The existing guidelines will be reviewed and analyzed in order to produce a set of inter-agency consolidated guidelines using Sphere project indicators.

### **Building Response Capacity**

One of the key objectives of the Cluster is to have a stockpile of shelter materials and NFIs in order to be able to respond to an emergency of up to 500,000 persons. As of the end of 2006, UNHCR managed to create a global stockpile for 418,300 persons (both for refugees but also for IDP operations). To enhance this existing stockpile, UNHCR will procure/store 25,000 light weight emergency tents and 250,000 fleece blankets as well as 30 communal tents.

At present, almost 50% of UNHCR's procurement takes place through implementing partners. Supply management training for implementing

partners in three major operations will be held as well as two training sessions for warehouse staff.

An Emergency Shelter Cluster Management Support Tool will be developed for NFI tracking. The internet system would enable monitoring of NFIs from multiple sources involving multiple agencies in complex emergency situations.

The Cluster will establish an Emergency Shelter Roster composed of (1) 20 cluster leads that can coordinate the cluster intervention in complex emergencies and (2) and 20 shelter experts with engineering background.

### **Key Challenges**

As in other clusters, the lack of skilled personnel is a main gap for the cluster intervention. There is a need to establish a reliable and flexible roster system which the operations could count on for timely deployments. As large scale complex emergency operations require multiple agencies to mobilize multiple resources, continued efforts are required to enhance the capacity for timely and effective delivery to the affected populations, as well as efficient warehousing and inventory management.

### **Total Requirements (in USD)**

<b>Emergency Shelter Cluster</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
Shelter / Other Infrastructure	6,887,400	6,581,800	305,600
7% Indirect Costs	482,118	460,726	21,392
Programme Support	185,239	138,929	46,310
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,554,757</b>	<b>7,181,455</b>	<b>373,302</b>

## **Early Recovery Cluster**

UNHCR is a cluster partner in the Early Recovery Cluster which is led by UNDP. A key gap identified by the Early Recovery Working Group is information management in IDP return areas. Adequate information and monitoring of returnee areas is crucial to ensure that conditions in these areas are conducive to legal, social and economic reintegration. Different tools and systems for this purpose have been produced, yet they are not easily interchangeable and to date neither a common standardised monitoring form nor a common database is available. The Early Recovery Working Group agreed that UNHCR will review existing tools/database available in order to develop a common UN Return and Reintegration Information Management System to be used across IDP and refugee return operations where early recovery networks are established at the field level.



Agencies jointly carry out early recovery assessments in Aloi Sub County, Lira District, Uganda. *UNHCR / H. Coussidis*

### Total Requirements (in USD)

Early Recovery Cluster	TOTAL	2007	2008
Operational Support to Agencies	290,000	217,500	72,500
7% Indirect Costs	20,300	15,225	5,075
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>310,300</b>	<b>232,725</b>	<b>77,575</b>

## Logistics Cluster

UNHCR is a cluster partner in the Logistics Cluster led by WFP. UNHCR's planned participation and contribution in the Cluster will mainly be in two areas: (1) participation in the Inter-Agency Logistics Response Team and (2) stockpiling for emergency response.

2006 cluster carry-over funds will be made available to second two UNHCR staff members (at UN staffing scale P3) to the Logistics Response Team based in Rome. The team, composed of secondees from cluster partners, work together to provide rapid assessments of logistics needs, as well as to increase the efficiency of logistics delivery the involve multiple agencies and resources. Team members are deployed as required to new or on-going emergencies to serve as surge capacity.

UNHCR will also procure and assemble a package of equipment/tools for establishing an office. The package will contain stand-alone equipment to set up an office with a kitchen, a warehouse and staff accommodation facilities in a situation where basic infrastructure is very limited. The package will be dispatched to operations when UNHCR deploys emergency response teams.



UNHCR personnel unload emergency supplies outside Dili, Timor-Leste. *UNHCR / N. Ng*

### Total Requirements (in USD)

Logistics Cluster	TOTAL	2007	2008
Transport / Logistics	433,544	433,544	0
7% Indirect Costs	30,348	30,348	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>463,892</b>	<b>463,892</b>	<b>0</b>

## Nutrition Cluster

A modest budget is requested under this Cluster as it has been agreed within the Cluster that each cluster partner should budget for funds to enable its participation in inter-agency meetings / thematic working groups / field missions including evaluations. UNHCR's experience / knowledge on nutrition matters in refugee and IDP settings will be shared and fed into Cluster planning and

activities. UNHCR's participation will enable closer coordination, standard setting and policy harmonisation across operations in this cluster and ensure coherency with refugee responses. In addition, UNHCR's participation will promote the inclusion of cross-cutting issues such as the nexus between nutrition and HIV and AIDS, and protection concerns related to nutrition activities.

### Total Requirements (in USD)

Nutrition Cluster	TOTAL	2007	2008
Health	50,000	37,500	12,500
7% Indirect Costs	3,500	2,625	875
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>53,500</b>	<b>40,125</b>	<b>13,375</b>

## IDP Advisory Team

In order to coordinate and harmonise UNHCR activities amongst the various clusters, UNHCR established an IDP Advisory Team in April 2006 at HQs. In addition to UNHCR staff, the team is complemented by a staff seconded by from OCHA and a staff member from the office of the Representative of the UN Secretary-General on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons. Since March 2007, the team has been led by the Senior Coordinator for IDP Operations. The team focuses on operational coordination, policy development, and representation and interaction with relevant stakeholders including member states. The cost of the team is shared among the three clusters that UNHCR leads or co-leads (Protection, CCCM and Emergency Shelter). As such, UNHCR project requirements

for the three clusters include a 1/3 cost-sharing of the team.

The inter-agency appeal launched in April 2007 is the second and last inter-agency appeal for additional funding to boost their capacities to respond to humanitarian emergencies. After this period, each agency is expected to mainstream cluster activities. Within this context, one of the main tasks of the IDP Advisory Team is to ensure how IDP cluster-related activities will be handled within UNHCR programming and staffing structures. This exercise should take place during the course of 2008. As such, the establishment of the team is time-limited and is expected to dissolve at the end of 2008.

### Total Requirements\* (in USD)

IDP Advisory Team	TOTAL	April 2007-March 2008*	April-December 2008
Programme Support	896,381	555,717	340,664

\* Requirements are already reflected in Protection, CCCM and Emergency Shelter Clusters under "Programme Support."

## Other UNHCR Non-cluster Requirements

### Staff Safety and Security

One of the main challenges for the field IDP operations is staff safety and security. Experience has shown that security issues, both for staff and beneficiaries, are inevitably more complex in internal displacement operations, where staff are exposed to greater risks. The Field Safety Section will produce staff and beneficiary guidelines and conduct training on the guidelines for a pool of national and international field safety professionals who can be rapidly deployed. The section plans to carry out two workshops during the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2007 / 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2008 which will train and equip Field Safety Advisers, Security Focal Points and other concerned staff

such as Protection Officers, Community Service Officers for IDP Operations.

In order to ensure MOSS compliance for IDP operations, additional funding is sought. While Minimum Operational Safety Standards (MOSS) compliance costs are normally budgeted under country budgets, for new or unforeseen needs, funds would be allocated to respective regions requiring a budget increase for opening new offices or enhancing existing MOSS compliance. Security officers will assist new IDP operations in setting standard operational procedures and in advising day to day operations. Anticipating increased requests to send Security Officers on missions, related costs are budgeted for.

### Total Requirements (in USD)

Security	TOTAL	2007	2008
Programme Support	950,000	662,500	287,500

### Workshop on Emergency Management

Every year, the Emergency Preparedness and Response Section (EPRS) organizes three Workshops on Emergency (WEM) to train UNHCR and other agencies' staff in emergency preparedness. WEM not only offers sessions on protection and assistance but also trains participants in a series of exercises including driving four-wheel drive vehicles, using GPS devices, using telecommunication equipments, conducting contingency planning and field

simulations. Given UNHCR's new role for IDP operations, WEM contents have been revised in order to incorporate IDP component, using IDP specific situations with more emphasis on inter-agency cooperation. Funding permitting, an additional two WEMs will be held in late 2007 and early 2008. Each session will accommodate 30 participants, of which five slots will be reserved for standby roster members and five for cluster partners (UN, NGOs, etc.) as well as donor representatives.

### Total Requirements (in USD)

WEM	TOTAL	2007	2008
Operational Support to Agencies	254,000	127,000	127,000
7% Indirect Costs	17,780	8,890	8,890
Programme Support	180,000	90,000	90,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>451,780</b>	<b>225,890</b>	<b>225,890</b>

## Total Budget Requirements for UNHCR's 2007 IDP Supplementary Programmes

Sector	DRC	Chad	Uganda	Liberia	CAR	Côte d'Ivoire	Colombia	Global Cluster*	Total by Sector
Protection, monitoring and coordination	3,597,722	1,005,135	3,645,830	1,413,681	788,818	1,809,163	4,832,116	0	17,092,465
Community services	0	0	40,000	250,000	22,403	685,074	1,255,191	0	2,252,668
Crop production, livestock and forestry	0	0	0	1,390,550	0	0	379,031	0	1,769,581
Domestic needs and household support	2,000,000	1,050,000	2,300,000	0	105,365	640,130	0	0	6,095,495
Education	0	0	40,000	200,000	0	0	614,451	0	854,451
Health and nutrition	0	0	80,000	1,200,000	27,988	0	0	50,000	1,357,988
Income generation	700,000	0	0	750,000	0	0	281,010	0	1,731,010
Legal assistance and protection	2,500,000	840,000	3,710,000	2,110,000	817,772	1,499,253	2,407,984	4,341,100	18,226,109
Operational support (to agencies)	1,000,000	810,000	298,782	1,200,000	77,387	0	2,042,301	544,000	5,972,470
Shelter and other infrastructure	1,500,000	900,000	0	1,593,888	0	567,388	70,032	6,887,400	11,518,708
Transport and logistics	3,000,000	1,200,000	292,733	545,000	165,024	872,904	0	433,544	6,509,205
Water and sanitation (non-agricultural)	0	0	160,000	370,000	0	0	0	0	530,000
<b>Total Operations</b>	<b>14,297,722</b>	<b>5,805,135</b>	<b>10,567,345</b>	<b>11,023,119</b>	<b>2,004,757</b>	<b>6,073,912</b>	<b>11,882,116</b>	<b>12,256,044</b>	<b>73,910,150</b>
7% Indirect Cost**	1,000,841	406,359	739,714	771,618	140,333	425,174	831,748	857,923	5,173,710
Programme Support	0	0	0	0	38537	541,084	1,722,500	2,360,221	4,662,342
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>15,298,563</b>	<b>6,211,494</b>	<b>11,307,059</b>	<b>11,794,737</b>	<b>2,183,627</b>	<b>7,040,170</b>	<b>14,436,364</b>	<b>15,474,188</b>	<b>83,746,202</b>

\* The budget includes requirements of USD 2,678,270 for 2008 and other UNHCR non-cluster requirements.

\*\* A seven per cent cost has been added to the total operational requirements to meet indirect support costs in UNHCR.

## Contributions per IDP Supplementary Programme as at May 2007

Contributions recorded as at 31 May 2007									TOTAL
	DRC	Chad	Uganda	Liberia	CAR	Côte d'Ivoire	Colombia	Global Cluster	
<b>Budget</b>	<b>15,298,563</b>	<b>6,211,494</b>	<b>11,307,059</b>	<b>11,794,737</b>	<b>2,176,184</b>	<b>7,040,170</b>	<b>14,436,364</b>	<b>15,474,188</b>	<b>83,738,759</b>
<b>CONTRIBUTIONS</b>									
Canada		172,414	172,414				2,413,793		2,758,621
Denmark				2,998,236					2,998,236
European Commission			1,973,684	430,981			2,904,040		5,308,705
France		432,339	64,851						497,190
Germany	542,134								542,134
Japan**	1,521,019								1,521,019
Monaco									-
Netherlands		197,520	469,300				1,605,000		2,271,820
New Zealand									-
Norway	1,680,672	1,008,403	2,352,941				420,168		5,462,184
Spain									-
Sweden			1,428,571				436,681		1,865,252
Switzerland							409,836		409,836
USA	1,720,000	1,550,000	1,260,000		170,000		1,600,000		6,300,000
CERF	3,465,654	1,000,000			500,000		1,393,140		6,358,794
Private sector							51,642		51,642
<b>Total contributions</b>	<b>8,929,479</b>	<b>4,360,676</b>	<b>7,721,761</b>	<b>3,429,217</b>	<b>670,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11,234,300</b>		<b>36,345,433</b>
Carry-over	1,743,802	1,318,700	3,381,335	7,584,922	-	284,960	153,265	3,429,988	17,896,972
Transfers & other income*	(430,122)	(669,507)	(540,345)	780,597	(44,610)	76,996	(748,067)		(1,575,058)
<b>Total funds available</b>	<b>10,243,159</b>	<b>5,009,869</b>	<b>10,562,751</b>	<b>11,794,736</b>	<b>625,390</b>	<b>361,956</b>	<b>10,639,498</b>	<b>3,429,988</b>	<b>52,667,347</b>
<b>% budget</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>63%</b>
<b>Shortfall</b>	<b>5,055,404</b>	<b>1,201,625</b>	<b>744,308</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,550,794</b>	<b>6,678,214</b>	<b>3,796,866</b>	<b>12,044,200</b>	<b>31,071,412</b>

\* As at 31 March 2007: includes 7 per cent support costs recovered from each contributions received for supplementary programmes to meet indirect costs in UNHCR

\*\* Japan contributed an additional USD 2.6 million for the 2008 DRC IDP and return and reintegration programmes



# DRC IDP (±1,1 million) population

As of December 2006

Field Information and Coordination  
Support Section (FICSS) in DOS  
GIS and Mapping unit Kinshasa  
Email: meijberg@unhcr.org



**LEGEND**

40,000 Number of IDPs

Symbol	Description
(UNHCR logo)	UNHCR representation
(UNHCR logo)	UNHCR sub office
(UNHCR logo)	UNHCR field office
(Green line)	International boundary
(Black line)	Province boundary

Color	Internally Displaced Persons
Dark Red	800,000 - 500,000 IDPs
Red	500,000 - 300,000 IDPs
Orange	300,000 - 150,000 IDPs
Light Orange	150,000 - 100,000 IDPs
Yellow	100,000 - 3,000 IDPs
White	less than 3,000 IDPs

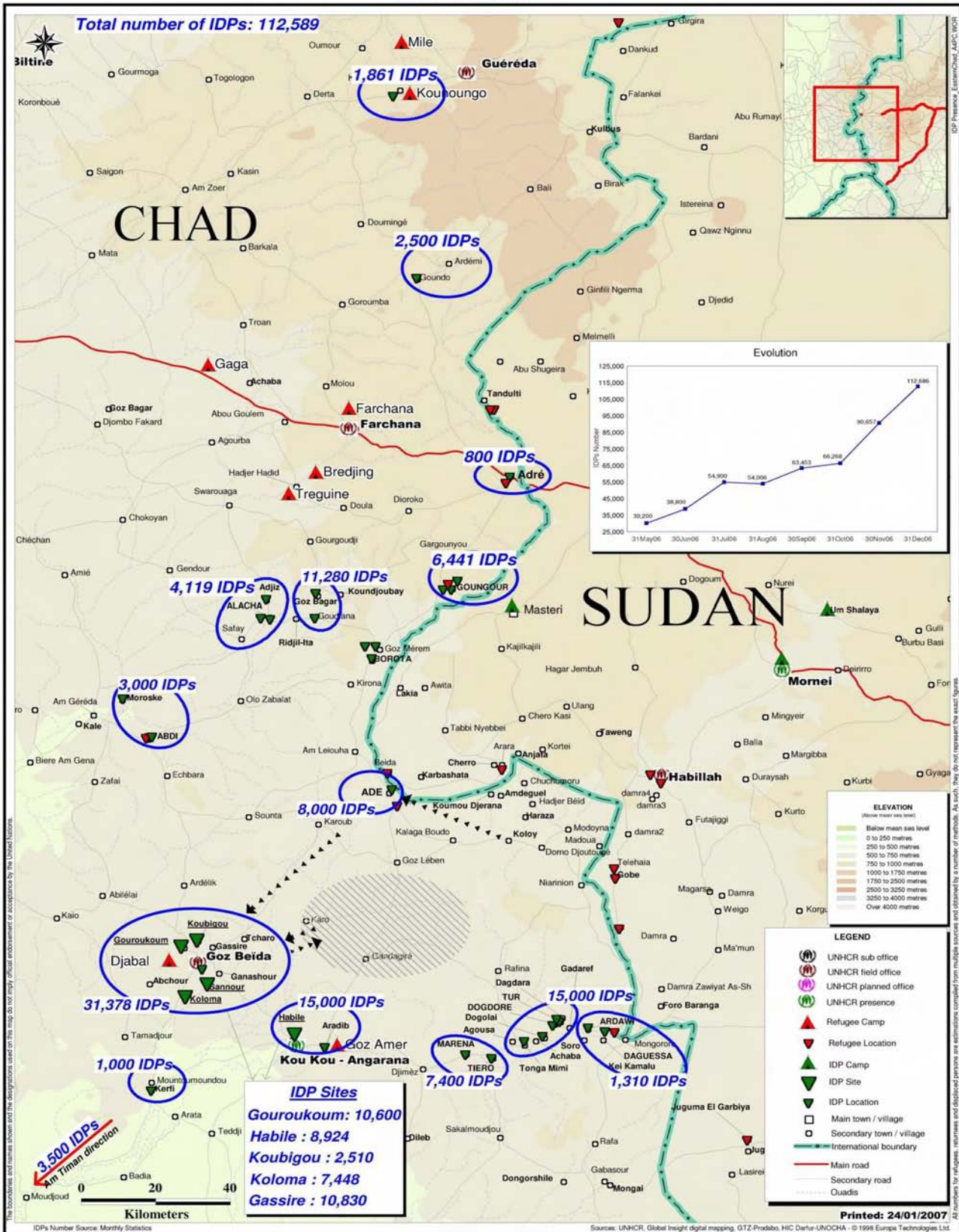
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Sources: UNHCR, Global Insight digital mapping - © 1998 Europa Technologies Ltd.

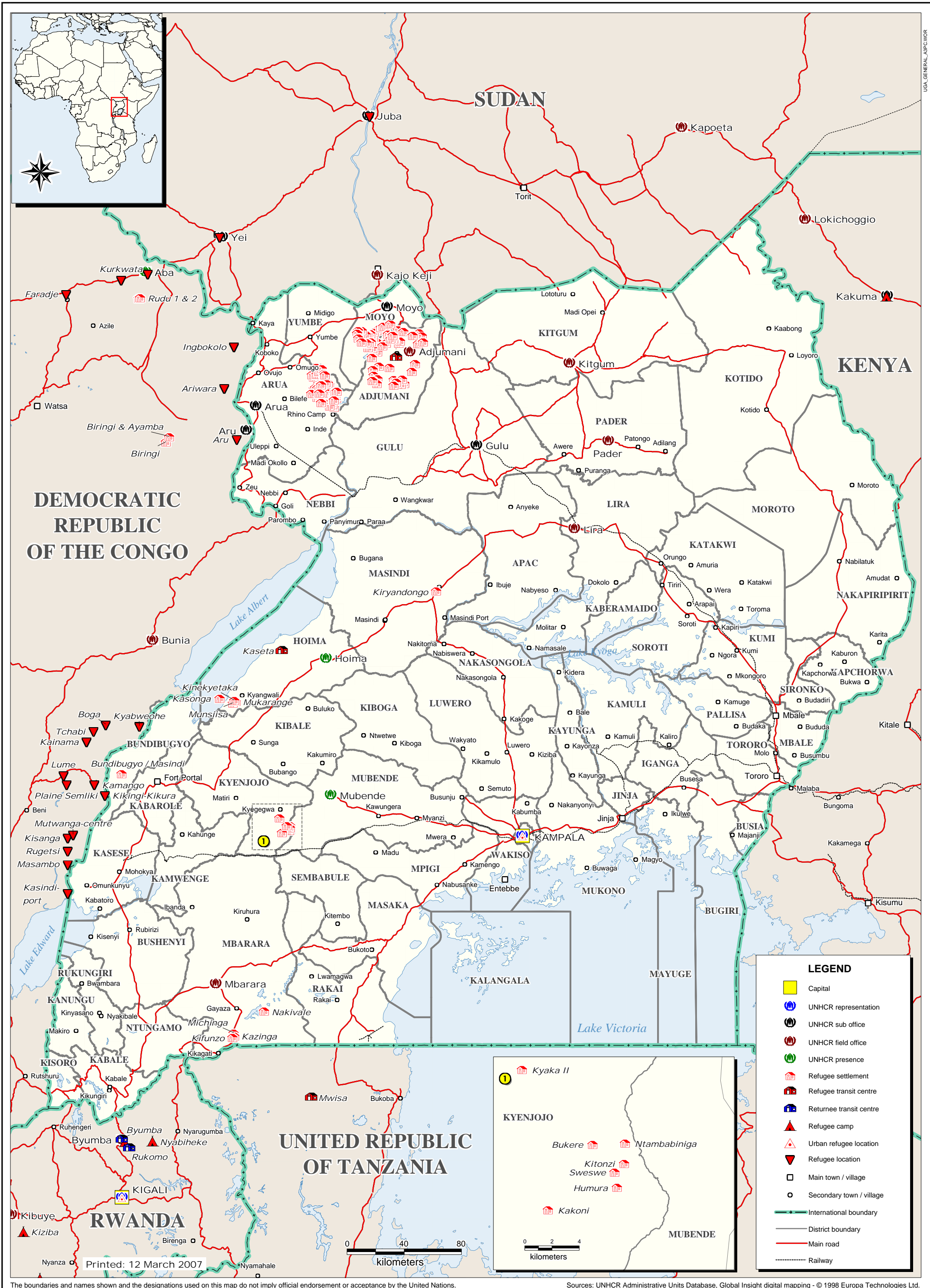
DRC\_IDP\_AUG\_2007

Printed : 6/2/2007

# IDPs Presence Eastern Chad

As of mid-January 2007





The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

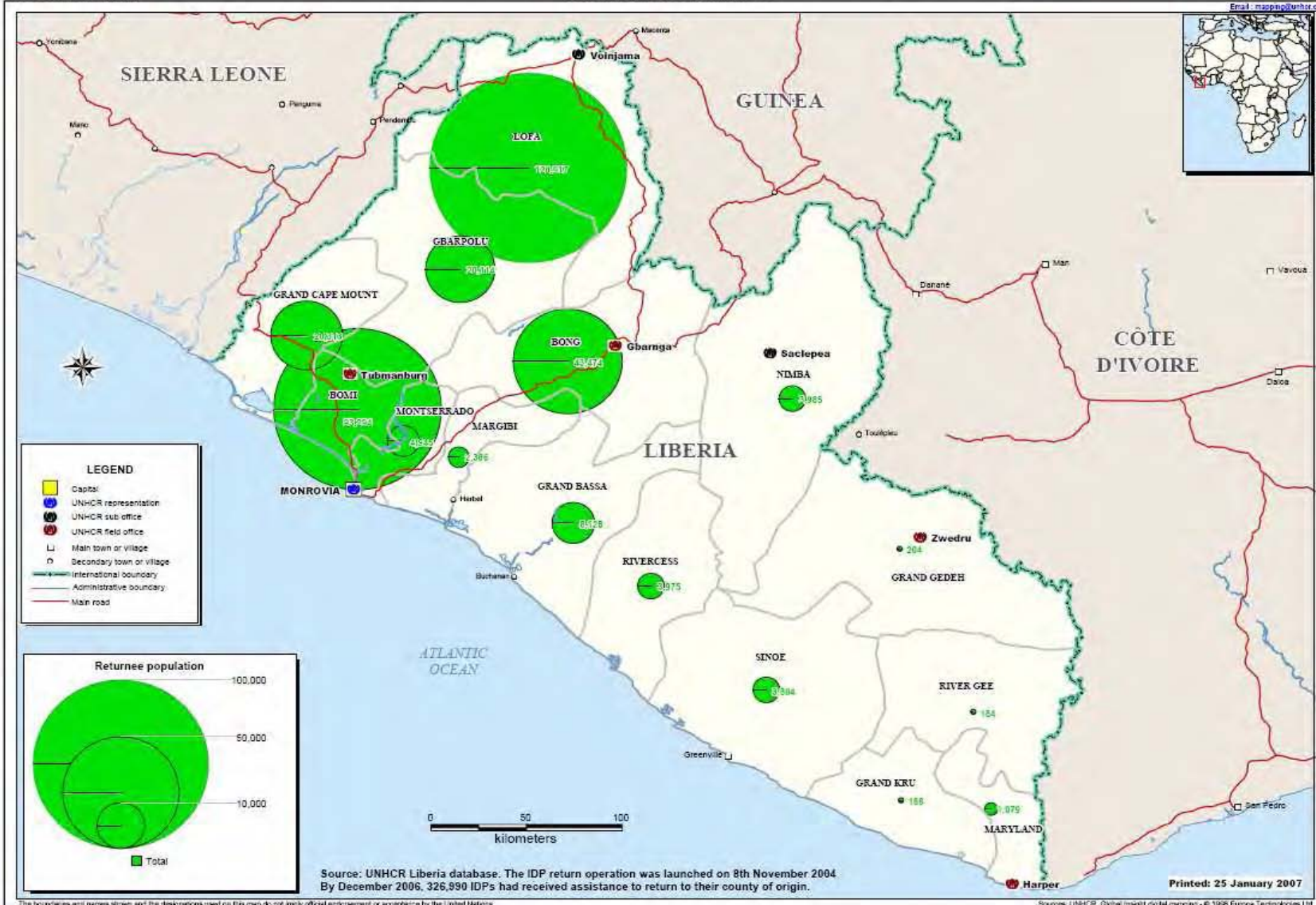
Sources: UNHCR Administrative Units Database, Global Insight digital mapping - © 1998 Europa Technologies Ltd.

# Facilitated Returns of Liberian IDPs by County

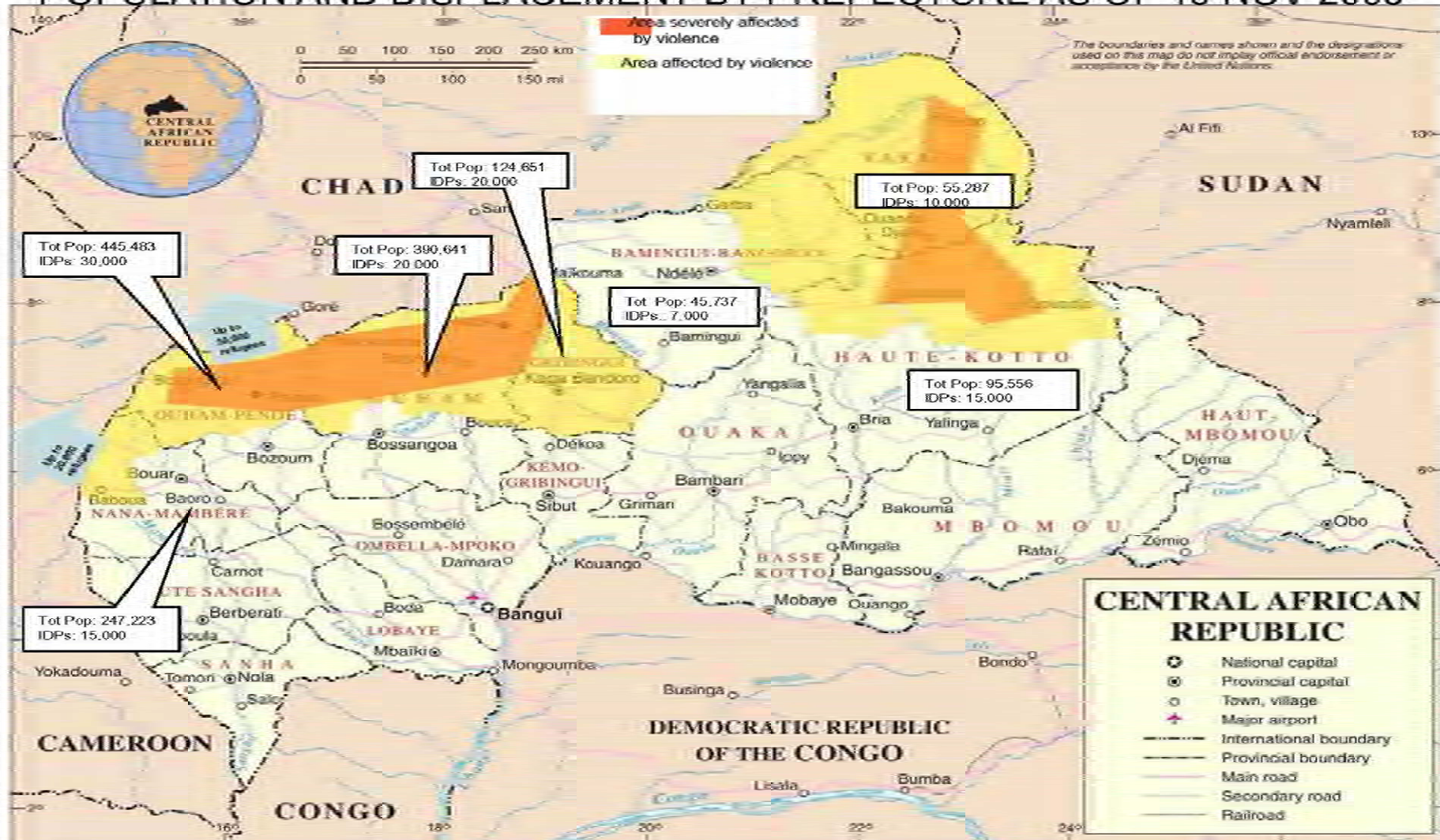
08 November 2004 - 04 December 2006

Field Information and Coordination Support Section  
Division of Operational Services

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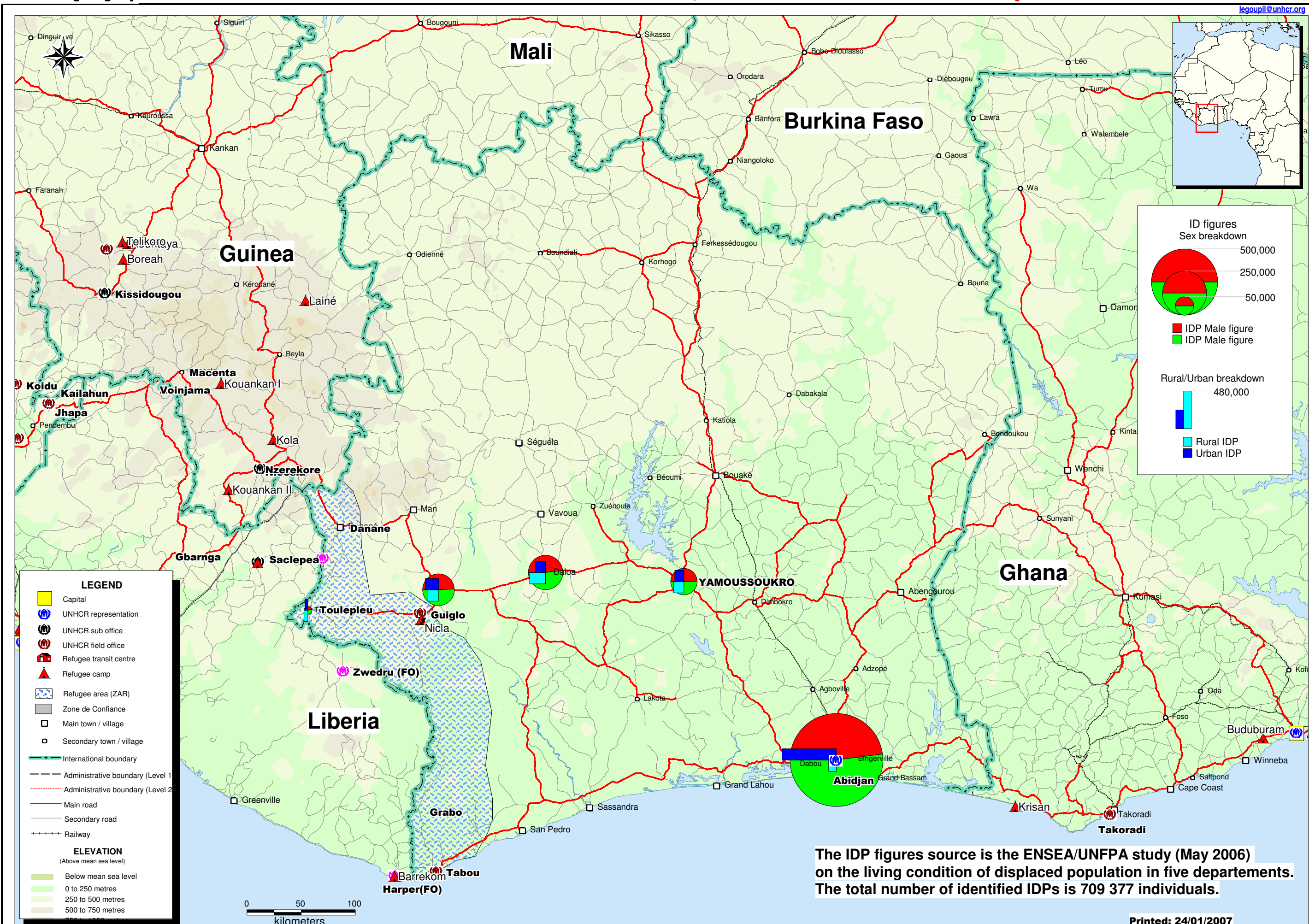


# POPULATION AND DISPLACEMENT BY PREFECTURE AS OF 15 NOV 2006



Population figures are based on UNFPA 2006 estimates.

The HCPT estimates an additional 30,000 pastoralists are displaced from their traditional routes by generalised insecurity. Total estimated number of IDPs stands at 147,000 people.





The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Sources: UNHCR, Global Insight digital mapping - © 1998 Europa Technologies Ltd.