

Training Workshop on the UN Guiding
Principles on Internal Displacement

Bujumbura, Burundi 29-31 October 2001

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Workshop content and organization

Following a visit to Burundi in February 2000, the Representative of the UN Secretary General on Internal Displacement, Mr. Francis Deng, encouraged the dissemination of humanitarian and human rights standards among the armed actors as well as the wider civilian population to promote the respect of these principles. The Senior Inter-Agency Network on Internal Displacement led by Dennis MacNamara then made a visit to Burundi in December 2000. One of the major recommendations of this mission was to increase the protection of IDPs in Burundi through the active dissemination and promotion of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement. In February 2001, a Framework for Consultation on the Protection of Internally Displaced Persons was established by several Ministries, the UN and NGOs to better solve protection issues in the light of the Guiding Principles. The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) workshop has been designed to support these initiatives and to bring similar information and discussions to a more local level.

On the 29-31 of October 2001, the Global IDP Project of the NRC held a training workshop on the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement for NGOs, government, UN staff and the IDPs themselves. In 2001, workshops have been held in Sierra Leone, Colombia and Liberia. The Burundi workshop was co-hosted by NRC Burundi and the Ministry of Reintegration and Resettlement of the Displaced and of Repatriated Refugees (3R), with the support of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) in Burundi. Two of the Modules (2 & 3) were delivered by the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Burundi (OHCHR).

The main objectives of the workshop were:

- To promote and disseminate the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement

- To explain and discuss basic international human rights and humanitarian law concepts as covered by the Guiding Principles
- To discuss the Burundi IDP situation in the light of the Guiding Principles
- To identify unfulfilled protection and assistance needs and recommend solutions based on the Guiding Principles

The workshop in Bujumbura was attended by a total of 60 participants, representing the Ministries of 3R, Interior, Defense, Justice, Health, External Relations, Education, as well as local authorities. In addition, the workshop counted on the participation of international NGOs (12), national NGOs and representatives of IDP communities (14), UN agencies and journalists. Participants were from the capital, but also from the provinces of Bujumbura Rural, Rutana and Makamba.

The workshop was inaugurated by the Minister of 3R, Mr. Pascal Nkuruziza, the Resident Representative of NRC in Burundi, Mr. Tormod Ravneberg, the Head of OCHA in Burundi, Ms. Denise Gordon, and the Coordinator of the Global IDP Project, Mr. Marc Vincent. The Minister of 3R emphasized that the Guiding Principles should guide all actions for the assistance, protection and resettlement of the displaced.

The other sessions of the workshop included five main topics. Each topic was explained during a presentation based on NRC's training modules on the content and use of the Guiding Principles. After each presentation, participants were divided into groups and worked on exercises applying the Guiding Principles to the Burundi context. Once back in plenary, a rapporteur from each group summarized their findings, followed by a plenary discussion on the topic addressed. The results of each session are summarized below. In the last presentation of the workshop, the Minister of Human Rights, Mr. Eugène Nindorera, addressed some possible steps to take when the Guiding Principles are not fully respected.

Who is an IDP in Burundi? (Module 1)

Displacement already occurred in 1965 and in 1972. The latest waves of displacement have been a result of the conflict. Internal displacement is not a new phenomenon in Burundi, since significant which started in 1993, when the elected President Melchior Ndadaye was assassinated. People living in IDP sites have been displaced for as long as eight years. However recent displacement movements have been temporary, such as the case of the 54,000 people displaced in Kinama (Bujumbura Rural) in February 2001.

The participants identified several situations of internal displacement:

1) *IDPs in sites*: most have been there from three to eight years. UN sources reported that 432,809 displaced were registered in 212 sites as of July 2001, mostly in the southern Provinces of Makamba, Bururi and Rutana. Other displaced found refuge in schools or health centers instead of official sites. Some participants pointed out that certain sites were close to the original homes of the displaced and allowed them to cultivate their fields, while others were too distant to allow them to access their plot of land.

2) *IDPs in host families or on their own ("dispersed")*: participants agreed that it was difficult to identify the number and location of IDPs in this situation. They regretted that host families got little or no assistance, while having to share their resources with the displaced. The UN estimates that 200,000 people may be dispersed in the countryside or live with host families.

3) *IDPs in regroupment sites*: this category includes the displaced who were placed in sites by the government to reportedly ensure

the protection of the population. While the majority of the regroupment sites were dismantled in July 2000, many IDPs spontaneously returned to the sites in the absence of any other viable option. Some participants said that the government still regroup populations on a temporary basis.

Pendular displacement

Besides the main categories described above, the participants said that some displaced found shelter in sites or on their own for the night, but returned every day to their homes to cultivate their fields. Others had a sporadic access to their land, but faced the risk of having their crops stolen.

Termination of the IDP "status"

The group underlined the difficulty to determine when one ceases to be displaced. For years, insecurity has prevented many IDPs from going back home and some have given up and have decided to resettle permanently somewhere else. Others consider their displacement as temporary even if it has lasted for years and they expect to eventually return home. In Burundi, where over 90% of the population are farmers, attachment to the land is very strong. Participants agreed that as long as IDPs did not have the choice to return to their homes, many would continue to consider themselves as displaced. The participants also deplored that on many occasions, return did not solve the situation of the displaced. They found their homes and property looted or destroyed and they were not able to become self-reliant.

Are the Guiding Principles binding law?

Legal background to the Guiding Principles (Module 2)

Participants were presented with a review of the legal background of the Guiding Principles, i.e. human rights and humanitarian law, and the rights of refugees. The presentation highlighted that the Guiding Principles are consistent with international legal norms, including African instruments, such as the African Charter of Human and People's Rights, the Organization for African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, and African traditional law applying to situations of conflict.

When necessary, the Guiding Principles have

made the provisions in international law which are particularly relevant to IDPs more explicit, thus filling the gaps in existing instruments. The convenience of including all IDP-relevant provisions in one document was illustrated through an exercise during which participants traced various Guiding Principles to their sources in binding international law.

While most participants did not have prior knowledge of the Guiding Principles, everyone seemed to have a good understanding of their content by the end of the workshop, and referred to them freely when discussing in working groups.

How do the Guiding Principles promote protection from displacement and during displacement? (Module 3)

During this session, the workshop discussed the Guiding Principles relative to the right to non-discrimination, protection against arbitrary displacement and the freedom of movement during displacement, physical security as well as specific needs of the displaced.

The question of security was discussed at length during this session. Participants reported a pattern of violations of the right not to be displaced, and of the right to protection during displacement, both by the rebel forces and by the government. They deplored that the violations committed by the rebel groups, the National Liberation Forces (FLN) and the Forces for the Defense of Democracy (FDD)¹, were often forgotten and that it was difficult to make these groups accountable.

Very often, civilians have to flee confrontations of the rebel groups and the government forces. Participants underlined that due to the volatility of the situation, it was difficult to prevent or foresee armed clashes and to take measures to protect against displacement. They said that the government had also resorted to forced displacement of civilian population, for security reasons, and still continues to do so on a temporary basis ².

The participants reported widespread violations of the right to protection during displacement. They mentioned many cases of attacks of sites by rebel groups, and violations of humanitarian law such as rape and forced enrollment of men into the rebel ranks. They also reported cases of rape and the

[1] FNL: National Liberation Forces (Forces Nationales pour la Libération). FDD: Forces for the Defense of Democracy (Forces pour la Défense de la Démocratie)

[2] In 1996-97 and in 1999-2000, the government planned the displacement of population. The government plans came to be known as the "regroupment policy". The official aim of this policy was to ensure the security of the population (mostly Hutu). It was applied in areas subject to systematic destabilization by rebel groups, through their relocation into camps guarded by government armed forces. As a result of international pressure, the regroupment camps were dismantled in July 2000.

recruitment of children into the government forces responsible for the security of the camps. Participants agreed that while it is necessary to protect the displaced, it is better if the army units can be based at a certain distance from the sites. In a number of camps with no military presence, security committees formed by displaced men have been set up.

The vulnerable situation of displaced children was highlighted during the discussion. They attend school very irregularly, due to the lack of infrastructure and of teachers. Also, few IDPs can afford the school fees and uniforms. Due to budget constraints and very strict criteria, few of them are eligible for state subsidies covering school fees.

Participants agreed that the best way to improve the respect of the rights addressed above was to finally reach a cease-fire and then to bring those responsible for the

violations to justice. Meanwhile, they argued for more support from the State, which has the primary responsibility to assist and protect the displaced, and from the international community. Also, they said that most displaced did not know their rights and that it was essential to disseminate the Guiding Principles among the displaced. The government and rebel forces should also be made more aware of the Principles.

In one of the working groups, participants also discussed protection measures to be taken during development-induced displacement. They voiced their hope that the foreseen mining of nickel in the province of Rutana (south-east) will be done in accordance with the Guiding Principles and will protect the rights of the thousands of civilians that the local administration plans to displace to implement this project.

How should return and resettlement be carried out in the framework of the Guiding Principles? (Module 4)

This session was initiated by a presentation on the return and resettlement issues addressed in the Guiding Principles. Next, participants discussed in working groups the need for a safe and voluntary return, reconciliation processes between the returnees and the communities in home areas as well as compensation issues. Two presentations, one by a representative of the Ministry of 3R and one by a member of Parliament, focused on land issues during return or resettlement in the context of Burundi.

Safe, voluntary and sustainable return of the displaced

Participants discussed the difficulty to make an informed and accurate assessment on the security in IDPs' areas of origin. They deplored that as long as there is no cease-fire between government and rebel forces, the authorities, even at the local level, could not always guarantee that security would last.

It was agreed that a set of conditions had to be met to carry out return. A first step was to conduct a joint analysis by the displaced and by the government to assess security conditions in home areas. The group said that in areas where return was possible, visits to IDPs' areas of origin had already been organized. During these visits the displaced and those who stayed in the hills (collines) could be assured that they were not a threat to each other, which will avoid attitudes of discrimination towards the returnees. Participants also mentioned the need to identify the displaced living on their own or in host families and to assist them to return when security improved. Also, support has to be provided for the reintegration into their home communities. The Guiding Principles were seen as an excellent advocacy tool to promote the rights of the returnees in a dialogue with the local administration and with the communities who stayed behind.

The important role of women in the reconciliation process between the displaced and the communities who stayed was emphasized. A member of an association of displaced women said that her organization had worked to improve the relationship between those who had stayed and those who had left after the crisis in Kinama a few years ago. For example, women from different ethnic groups worked together in building houses for returning IDPs.

Property issues and compensation

The participants seemed very interested in the question of property. Many displaced have had their property looted or destroyed and should therefore receive some assistance upon return. Unfortunately humanitarian organizations often have difficulties to obtain the necessary authorizations from the government in order to provide assistance during resettlement. International humanitarian actors mentioned the slow administrative procedures, especially at the national level. Other participants argued that due to the crisis, the administration lacked the financial means to carry out its tasks, such as the maintenance and development of public and private land registration ("cadastre").

Some participants suggested local dispute resolution mechanisms through traditional leaders (Bashingantahe) to recover looted property or to obtain compensation ("à l'amiable"). If this method does not work, judicial processes have to be pursued.

The representative of the Ministry of 3R said that when lasting insecurity prevents the displaced from going home, the government tries to provide a plot of land to the displaced. Because available land is becoming very scarce in Burundi with the overall increase of population, parcels allocated to the displaced are therefore too small to make a living on. The government also aims to offer social

services in the villages where the displaced resettle. Resettling into these planned "villages" is a new way of life for the displaced as traditionally the population has been living in houses scattered in the hills. During the discussions, participants expressed their hope that the process of "villagization", as the resettlement in villages became to be known, would be done while fully respecting the Guiding Principles.

Finally, the member of the Parliament highlighted the particular difficulty for

displaced women to get a new plot of land or to recover their land in their home area. According to the Burundian system, women do not have the right to inherit land. The situation is very problematic for displaced women who are often the head of the household and cannot count on the support of their extended family. Young women who spent their youth in the displacement sites are also discriminated against, as they do not receive a plot of government land when they reach adulthood, as young men do.

How to ensure the participation of the IDPs in the fulfillment of their protection and assistance needs? (Module 5)

Participants were introduced to the Guiding Principles emphasizing the need to promote and support the self-help and self-reliance mechanisms developed by the displaced. Then, they drew on their own experience to better take into account the aspirations and needs of the displaced in the design of humanitarian programs.

Preserving family and community links

Participants agreed that family and community links had been disrupted in the course of several waves of displacement in Burundi. They noted that many family-tracing initiatives had been undertaken during the crisis in Kinama in February, unlike in previous crises. They hoped that this trend would continue and wished for a more systematic effort to reunite families in the future.

Displacement often causes a rupture with tradition. The lack of privacy, widespread delinquency and the poor social services in the sites were described as negative consequences of displacement. Participants

said that children who grow up in the sites are often disconnected from the traditional way of life in Burundi.

On a more positive note, the participants described the solidarity between the displaced who, whether in sites or living with host families, often pool their resources to respond to their basic needs.

Including the displaced in decision making and promoting self-reliance

Displaced farmers have difficulty to cope with the disruption of their traditional way of life and often become more vulnerable than before displacement. Many cannot access their plot of land and have to work on other people's land, become servants in the towns or even beggars. Those who have access to their fields often cannot reach markets or store their harvests. To remedy the situation, humanitarian organizations have made available micro-credit projects to improve the self-reliance of the displaced. Participants mentioned projects giving the displaced

access to seeds, tools, livestock and allowing them to start income generating activities such as small trade or handicraft. They wished that education, in particular literacy programs, and training to acquire new skills would be made more accessible to the displaced.

The key role of women in decision-making was highlighted during the discussion. The burden of displaced women is very heavy, as they have often become the head of the household and have to fulfill both male and female household duties. Participants said that women in sites were very proactive in identifying self-reliance strategies responding to the needs of the family. They mentioned projects of humanitarian organizations involving women in the design of programs or seeking their advice before establishing water points. The participants seemed convinced of the need to closely associate women in the decision making process.

Women's participation in food distribution, for example, was seen as essential. Most participants recognized that the biggest obstacle to women participation in Burundi is the traditional cultural values on gender roles.

Dissemination of the Guiding Principles

There was a general agreement on the need to make the displaced in Burundi more aware of their rights, as most had not received any information about them prior to or during displacement. Participants thought it would be essential to disseminate the Guiding Principles to the displaced in the sites, primarily to the leaders of the displaced communities in the sites, but also to the displaced in general and in particular to women. For this purpose, the Principles need to be made more accessible to the displaced. The workshop discussed the possibility to translate them into Kirundi and to produce a simplified version.

What can we do when the Guiding Principles are not respected?

A review by the Minister of Human Rights, Eugène Nindorera

During the first five sessions, participants reviewed the Guiding Principles in the light of the IDP situation in Burundi. In their discussions participants illustrated the disparity between the Principles and their implementation. The Minister of Human Rights stated that most of the Guiding Principles had been violated in the recent past in Burundi, depending on the region and on the period. He mentioned arbitrary displacements and their effects in terms of health and subsistence needs. He said that during displacement, violations to the right to life, physical and moral integrity, such as

rape, torture and theft were common. Many displaced children had been forcefully recruited in or joined the army or the rebel forces³. In many cases freedom of movement was restricted.

The Minister then described the complexity of the situation due to security issues, communal divisions, conflicting priorities and the lack of means of the State:

The Minister said that in the context of the civil war, the government is trying to quell the rebellion while at the same time ensuring the

[3] Up to 14,000 children have taken part in the eight-year civil war in Burundi, according to a report from the Coalition to stop the use of child soldiers.

security and the basic subsistence needs of the population. Unfortunately, there is still a lot of distrust between the Hutu and Tutsi communities. The Minister said that the situation of the displaced is very difficult, as they often face pressure from both the government and rebel forces. Because of their ethnicity, IDPs can be viewed as supporting the rebels. Due to the presence of the security forces near or at the IDP sites, the IDPs may also be perceived as siding with the government. He added that in some cases the government views the restriction of the rights of the displaced as necessary to ensure the security of the State. Furthermore, he highlighted that the government is suspicious of humanitarian aid which might make way to the rebels.

Another constraint to full adherence to the Guiding Principles mentioned by the Minister is the current weakness of the State. The Government simply does not have the means to fulfill its responsibilities to guarantee the basic needs of the displaced.

While there is still no cease-fire, certain measures should be further promoted to improve the respect of the Guiding Principles:

Discussions must take place within the State to examine priorities and alternatives to reconcile conflicting interests at the national, but also at the local levels. Dialogue with key partners, such as the humanitarian community, must be promoted. The displaced need to be made aware of their rights and organizations representing them should be strengthened.

An important step was the creation in February 2001 of a framework of consultation between the government and the humanitarian community – local and international NGOs and the UN - to discuss issues related to the protection of the displaced and to support the implementation of the Guiding Principles. Two bodies were then established within the framework: a committee on the protection of IDPs and a technical group to follow up issues raised in the committee. This mechanism helped to find a solution to problems expressed by the population displaced in February 2001 during the crisis in Kinama. In October, the technical group, made of humanitarian organizations and Burundi military and administrative authorities, assessed the situation of the displaced in seven sites in the province of Gitega. In a reference to the situation in Kinama, the Minister regretted however that the framework was not able to prevent numerous killings, rapes, thefts and other abuses committed by the rebels, but also by the government forces supposed to protect the population.

While the Minister recognized that the framework of consultation is a great step to foster dialogue and find solutions endorsed by the government and the international community, he said it needs to become more operational and efficient. Unfortunately, it lacks the financial means to do so. Another reason for the shortcomings of the framework for consultation is that it could not involve the rebel groups, who play a major role in the violation of the Guiding Principles⁴.

[4] The Representative of the UN Secretary General in Burundi has started to exchange views with the two main armed opposition groups, including on issues related to the protection of civilians and the safety of humanitarian workers, (see OCHA-Burundi's Elements for an IDP Plan of Action in Burundi, July 2001)

Conclusions and recommendations

The conclusions and recommendations noted below are based on comments made by participants during working group and plenary sessions. They were discussed and approved by the group during the final session of the workshop.

1) *The status of the Guiding Principles in Burundi*

- Participants deplored the many violations of the Guiding Principles in reality.
- The descriptive definition of IDPs in the Guiding Principles corresponds to the situation in Burundi, whether the displaced are called "displaced", "dispersed" or "regrouped".
- While it is the primary responsibility of the government to protect and assist IDPs, the Guiding Principles apply to all the parties in Burundi. The rebel groups should not avoid their responsibilities, in particular in terms of protection from and during displacement.

2) *Protection during displacement*

- Security should remain a priority to avoid any new displacement and to insure access to all the displaced populations. The lack of security also affects the capacities of the displaced to ensure their long-term subsistence needs, by limiting access to land, markets, etc.
- In the absence of a cease-fire, the government forces should fully respect the Guiding Principles when conducting military operations. They must make every effort to inform the populations in question of the security situation, to mitigate humanitarian consequences and to ensure the return of the displaced as soon as possible.
- To ensure the security of the IDP sites while avoiding possible negative consequences of the armed presence, the government forces should be based at a certain distance from the camps.
- The administrative authorities are the main interlocutor of all the humanitarian organizations and of the associations of the displaced. Slow administrative procedures are detrimental to humanitarian action. While the lack of means of the State was mentioned to explain its inefficiencies, the State has however the obligation to make every effort to ensure the implementation of the Guiding Principles.
- Certain sectors should receive special attention:
 - Family reunification
 - Education
 - Health and hygiene
 - Income generating activities and training of adults

3) *Local Resources*

- Local communities play an essential role in the response to the assistance and protection needs of the displaced. Measures of solidarity and traditional conflict resolution mechanisms should be promoted and supported.
- Local NGOs working with the displaced should be involved in the broader humanitarian response and their structure and skills should be strengthened.
- Humanitarian assistance should not only target the displaced in sites but also the dispersed and their host families. Discrimination between former refugees (returnees) and the displaced should be avoided.
- Since the majority of the displaced are women, many of them heads of the household, it is especially important to include them in decision making processes.

4) *Long-term solutions*

- A cease-fire is essential to increased security. Durable peace is also crucial for the sustainability of return or resettlement of displaced populations.
- Return of IDPs' property is key to a long-term solution to displacement. When return is not possible, land distribution in resettlement areas should be done in a fair way. Alternative options, such as the development of other income generating activities, should also be explored since land is scarce.
- "Villagization" programs undertaken as a long-term solution for those unable to return to their homes must follow the Principles related to resettlement, such as free consent, dignity, physical and material security.

Suggested actions to improve the implementation of the Guiding Principles

- 1) *Dissemination of the Guiding Principles at all levels*
 - Translation of the Guiding Principles into Kirundi and development of a simplified version
 - Identification of dissemination channels (media, traditional means, etc)
 - Dissemination of the Guiding Principles to the sites and to other displaced communities, as well as to local administrations, etc.
- 2) *To increase training opportunities on the Guiding Principles*
 - Identify NGOs and other organizations active in training
 - Include the Guiding Principles in training programs of the armed forces
 - Provide local administration access to training programs on the Guiding Principles
- 3) *To promote the use of the Guiding Principles by the State and by the rebels*
 - To advocate the use of the Guiding Principles by national and local authorities, as well as by the rebels
 - To improve communication and information exchange between the government and all actors involved at the national, regional and local levels (including armed forces)
 - To strengthen government institutions, such as the Commission on Human Rights, relevant Ministries and other institutions such as the Permanent Framework of Consultation for the Protection of IDPs
 - To heighten the awareness of Parliamentarians on the Guiding Principles
- 4) *To promote the use of the Guiding Principles by international organizations*
 - To strengthen the role of the United Nations in regard to internal displacement in Burundi
 - To encourage the training of field staff in the use of the Guiding Principles in their daily activities
 - To promote the exchange of views and the synergy between all actors working to improve the situation of the displaced (good practices, etc.).

Annex one: List of participants

Name	Organization
Ms Dexter TRACEY	AFRICARE
Mr. Gérard MASABARAKIZA	Agence Net Press
Mr. Janvier BARIBWEGURE	AIDD HANUZA
Mr. Veit VOGEL	ARP MUYINGA
Ms Georgette MAHWERA	Association Abaniki
Ms Aline NIYUBAHWE	Association ANSS Burundi
Mr. Pierre Justin NKUNZIMANA	Association ARS
Ms Pascasie NKINAHAMIRA	Association des Femmes Jurisites
Ms Christine NTAGWIRUMUGARA	Association des Femmes Jurisites
Mr. Dieudonné JUJUTE	Association Tubane
Ms Marie NZOHABONAYO CAFOB	
Mgr. Evariste NGOYAGOYE	Catholic Bishop of Burundi
Rév. Tite NINGEJEJE	CNEB
Mr. Daniel KAGIMBI	CRB
Mr. Gabriel HAKIZIMANA	Diocese of Bujumbura
Ms Pia NDAYIRAGIJE	FAH Burundi
Ms Bernadette BIGORA	FAO Burundi
Ms Jacqueline KANKINDI	FPADEF / HCR
Ms Cecilia ROSELLI	GVC
Ms Stefania PICCINELLI	GVC
Mr. Mvuruma PASCAL	INTL Afrique Media
Ms Cécile CHARRIER	IRC
Mr; Dismas DOWERI	Journal L'Avenir
Mr. Antoine HASABUMUTIMA	Journal Ndongozi
Ms Frédiane NIMPAGARITSE	Journalist, ABP
Mr. Mamert RUKUKI	Journalist, Le Cenacle
Mr. Adolf FABREGAS	JRS
Mr. Audace NDAYISHIMIYE	Le Renouveau
Mr. Daniel NDIKUMANA	Le Renouveau

Name	Organization
Mr. Etienne NKESHIMANA	Ligue Iteka
Mr. Ildephonse NSABIMANA	Ligue Iteka
Mr. Léonidas KIROMBO	Ligue Iteka
Mr. Adrien HAZIYO	Ministry of 3 R
Mr. Appolinaire BARANKITSE	Ministry of 3 R
Mr. Fabien HARAMATEGEKO	Ministry of 3 R
Mr. Floribert NDUWAYEZU	Ministry of 3 R
Mr. Libère NKURUNZIZA	Ministry of 3 R
Mr. Zenobe NIRAGIRA	Ministry of 3 R
Mr. Ernest NZEYIMANA	Ministry of Foreign Relations
Colonel Didace NZIKORURIHO	Ministry of Interior And Of National Security
Mr. Antoine SINDAYIHEBURA	Ministry of Justice
Colonel Alexandre NDIKUMAGENGE	Ministry Of National Defence
Mr. Samuel NZOKIRANTEVYE	Ministry Of National Education
Ms Gloriose MBONIGABA	Ministry Of Public Health
Ms Clémence NTIRAPEBA	National Radio And Television
Ms Concessa BACANAMWO	National Radio And Television
Ms Esperance NDAYIZEYE	National Radio And Television
Ms Nadine NDAYISABA	National Radio And Television
Mr. Celestin HICUBURUNDI	National Radio And Television
Mr. Celestion KIYORI	National Radio And Television
Mr. Salima GAHWA	National Radio And Television
Mr; SIRYUYUMUSI	National Radio And Television
Ms Astrid Sofie ARNE	NRC Burundi
Ms Esperance SUNZU	NRC Burundi
Ms Gervais JEAN LUC	NRC Burundi
Mr. Arild STENEBERG	NRC Burundi
Mr. Constantin KARORERO	NRC Burundi
MR. Thomas QVILLER	NRC Burundi
Mr. Tormod RAVNEBERG	NRC Burundi
Ms Greta ZEENDER	NRC Geneva
Mr. Christophe BEAU	NRC Geneva
Mr. Marc Vincent	NRC Geneva
Ms Marit BACKE	NRC, Oslo
Ms Chantal NIMBONA	PANA
Mr Adelard AKINTORE	PROVINCE BUJA RURAL
Mr. Sévérin BARUMUNUNGU	PROVINCE BUJA RURAL

Name	Organization
Mr. Lin BASHIRAHISHIZE	Province of Makamba
Mr. Sylvere NDAYIZEYE	Province of Makamba
Mr. Jean Paul NDAYIZEYE	Public African Radio
Mr. Andre Josimas NDIKUMANA	Radio Bonesha FM
Mr. Saleh NZOKIRANSHAKA	Radio Bonesha FM
Mr. Alexis DUSABE	Radio CCIB FM
Mr. Tony NSABIMANA	Radio CCIB FM
Mr. Jérôme HARUSHIMANA	Representative of the Commune of Giharo, Prov. Rutana
Ms Pélagie NDUWAYO	SASB
Mr. Jean Sébastien MUNIE	Save the Children's Fund
Ms Agnès MUGOZI	Search For Common Ground
Ms Jocelyne NTIBARESHA	Search For Common Ground
Mr. Sylvestre NCABWENGE	Terre des Hommes
Ms Danielle Lusting	UN OCHA
Ms Denise GORDON	UN OCHA
Mr. Floribert KUBWAYEZU	UN OCHA
Ms Helena MAZARRO	UN OCHA
Ms Amelie NDAYISENGA	UN OHCHR
Ms Solange VASSE	UN OHCHR
Mr. Patrice NTIBANDETSE	UNESCO

Annex two: Workshop agenda

Day One

- 9:00-9:30 Opening statement by Mr. Pascal Nkuruziza, Minister of Reintegration and Resettlement of the Displaced and of Repatriated Refugees (3R) and Mr. Tormod Ravneberg, Representative Norwegian Refugee Council,
- 9:30-9:45 Coffee Break
- 9:45-10:30 Presentation of workshop participants, facilitators, objectives and agenda (NRC facilitation)
- 10:30-10:45 Introduction of the Guiding Principles (NRC facilitation)
- 10:45-12:30 Definition of an Internally Displaced Person (Module I, NRC facilitation)
- 12:30-14:00 Lunch
- 14:00-15:00 Definition of an Internally Displaced Person (Cont.)
- 15:00-15:15 Coffee Break
- 15:15-17:00 Legal Origins and International Obligations (Module II), by Ms. Solange Vasse, UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Burundi (OHCHR)

Day Two

- 9:00-10:30 Prevention and Protection during Displacement (Module III), by Ms. Marie-Amélie Ndayisenga, UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Burundi (OHCHR)
- 10:30-10:45 Coffee Break
- 10:45-12:30 Prevention and Protection during Displacement (Cont.)
- 12:30-13:30 Lunch
- 13:30-15:45 Return and Resettlement (Module IV, NRC facilitation)
- 15:45-16:00 Coffee Break
- 16:00-16:15 Status of land in Burundi and issues linked to the resettlement of the displaced, by Mr. Zénobé Niragira, Ministry of Reintegration and Resettlement of the Displaced and of Repatriated Refugees (3R)
- 16:15-16:30 Status of land in Burundi and issues linked to the resettlement of the displaced, by Ms. Pascasie Nkinahamira, Member of Parliament
- 16:30-17:00 Discussion

Day Three

- 9:00-11:00 Participation of the displaced to the elaboration of long-term solutions (Module V, NRC facilitation)
- 11:00-11:15 Coffee Break
- 11:15-12:30 What can we do when the Guiding Principles are not respected? By the Minister of Human Rights, Mr. Eugène Nindorera
- 12:30-13:30 Lunch
- 13:30-13:45 Conclusion by Ms. Denise Gordon, Head of Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
- 13:45-14:45 Conclusions and Recommendations
- 14:45 Closing statement by Mr. Zénobé Niragira, Ministry of Reintegration and Resettlement of the Displaced and of Repatriated Refugees (3R)