

Workshop on the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement

Luanda, Angola 29-31 August 2000

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Workshop Program and Organization

The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), in close collaboration with the Angolan government, organized a workshop on the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, which was held in Luanda from August 29 to August 31, 2000. The workshop was part of a global NRC effort to disseminate and explain the Guiding Principles to representatives of governments, NGOs and the UN agencies, in order to ensure better protection and assistance to internally displaced persons. Previous workshops have been held in the Philippines, Thailand and Uganda.

The objectives of the workshop in Angola were the following:

- Disseminate and analyze the content of the the Guiding Principles
- Discuss the Angolan IDP situation in the the light of the Guiding Principles
- Identify unfulfilled protection and assistance needs and recommend solutions based on the Guiding Principles

Over forty participants, evenly representing the Angolan government, national NGOs, international NGOs and the UN agencies, listened to presentations, worked in groups and discussed the Guiding Principles in plenary sessions during three days.

Presentations were given on the background to the drafting of the Guiding Principles, their legal origin and the descriptive definition of an internally displaced persons.

In addition, participants were introduced to the principles providing protection and assistance during displacement as well as during return and resettlement. The need for community based programming when assisting IDPs was also addressed. Given the need to closely monitor conditions of return in Angola, a special session was dedicated to the Angolan government's draft

minimum standards for return and resettlement. Finally, the workshop discussed how training on the Guiding Principles could be carried out on the local level. The out-come of the workshop is summarized in this report, which also contains the full text of the conclusions and recommendations as well as a list of participants.

A Profile of the Internally Displaced in Angola

During the first session, participants were asked to discuss and reflect on the particular profile of the internally displaced in Angola. It was noted that even if the displaced is a heterogeneous group in Angola many have had similar experiences. A prolonged situation of internal conflict has resulted in large numbers of IDPs; many of them displaced more than once. Also, those who have not been displaced themselves have often had to provide shelter and support to relatives and friends forced to leave their homes.

The internal conflict and the lack of respect for the civilian population was seen as the main cause of displacement, but other causes were also mentioned (ethnic conflict, socio- economic conditions, natural disasters).

Participants noted that displacement in Angola follows a pattern of individual families or smaller groups of families fleeing on foot. Some 80% of them were said to have fled to the coastal areas and the outskirts of the larger cities.

Some participants argued that displacement starts when a person is forced to leave his/her municipality, others considered a person displaced as soon as he/she had to leave her home. That same person was considered displaced until the causes of displacement cease or the person voluntarily integrate into the recipient community.

Prevention and Protection

Guiding Principles No. 5-23 were presented and explained to participants through the lens of four themes: non-discrimination, movement-related rights, physical security and special needs of IDPs. Participants then discussed and presented the application of these principles in the Angolan context. A fundamental problem of insufficient respect for basic human rights and international humanitarian law was quickly identified. Primarily the UNITA rebel forces [1], but also the Angolan armed forces, were said to commit grave violations. Participants described a pattern of frequent indiscriminate attacks on civilian targets. Examples of prolonged indiscriminate UNITA aerial bombings of cities and villages were discussed. More recent UNITA "hit-and-run" guerrilla tactics were also said to directly target civilians and lead to new displacement from areas vulnerable to UNITA attack.

In areas recently recaptured by the Angolan armed forces, civilians who had lived under UNITA rule were reportedly treated with suspicion and insufficient respect for their human rights, leading to new displacements.

The extensive use of anti-personnel land mines by both UNITA and the Angolan armed forces have not only killed and maimed large number of civilians, but also impedes the safe return and resettlement of the internally displaced as well as the use of agricultural land and infrastructure. The workshop therefore called on both parties to abandon the practice of planting land mines and to contribute to the identification and destruction of those already in place. The Angolan government's adherence to the Convention on Anti-personnel Land Mines was heralded but concern was expressed

that the government's use of such mines has not ceased.

Forced recruitment of displaced and non-displaced children has reportedly been a common practice in Angola. UNITA control of their family members makes escape difficult. On the other hand, Angolan law prohibits the recruitment of those under 18 years of age but not enough efforts have been made to avoid that children are recruited to the government armed forces and made to participate in combat. Concern was expressed in relation to reports of forced recruitment round-ups in poor neighborhoods, so called "rusgas". It was suggested that the existence of forced recruitment, particularly in UNITA controlled areas, is a cause of forced displacement. In relation to forced recruitment and recruitment of minors, participants discussed the recently approved Additional Protocol to the UN Convention on the Right of the Child (CRC) regarding children in armed conflict and recommended that the Angolan government sign, ratify and fully implement the Additional Protocol to the CRC.

The particularly vulnerable situation of displaced women and children was discussed in working groups and in plenary. Displacement was said to effect those groups disproportionately. Concretely, displaced women often become victims of sexual abuse and violence, both in camps and in resettlement areas. Greater protection efforts therefore need to be taken. Local authorities and NGOs, as well as international relief organizations working directly with the displaced population should be aware of this issue and be prepared to channel the information to appropriate authorities and organizations.

[1] Throughout the report, the acronym "UNITA" is used to refer to the armed opposition to the Government.

Many Angolans have never had personal identification documents or have lost them during displacement. In order to ensure legal individual rights participants acknowledged the importance of making such documents available promptly and free of charge to the internally displaced. Furthermore, such effort could contribute to the establishment of improved mechanisms for establishing the whereabouts of displaced persons separated from their families.

Assistance needs

The subsistence needs of the internally displaced in Angola were discussed at length. Participants agreed that Angolan IDPs have insufficient access to food, water, housing and health care. However, it was underlined that large segments of the general population experience a similar situation and need to be included in improved basic-needs programmes. Participants cautioned that the exclusion of local residents from IDP-support efforts could lead to tensions and hostilities between IDPs and host communities. Also, some participants also noted how prolonged material support of IDPs could negatively affect their self-sufficiency and their relationship with those not receiving aid.

Therefore, host populations should not only be included in support programmes but also be consulted and involved in the design and implementation of these efforts. Such measures were also seen as a way to prevent discriminatory attitudes towards displaced persons. The workshop thereby noted that displaced persons do not only have rights, but also duties, such as the duty to actively contribute to the solution of protection and assistance needs.

The workshop acknowledged the primary responsibility of the Angolan State to ensure the rights and needs of the displaced

persons and noted the need to strengthen government structures in the areas of sanitation, health, education and justice. It was suggested that the Guiding Principles could be useful in that process. Participants noted the general economic constraints faced by the Angolan State but called on the government and the international community to prioritize and thereby ensure support to the most vulnerable groups.

The international community was also called upon to encourage both parties to the conflict to honor their obligations to international human rights and humanitarian law.

Return and Resettlement

The key concepts enshrined in the Guiding Principles on return and resettlement (No.28-30) were presented and explained to the participants. Next, the working groups were asked to analyze the Principles in the Angolan context. During the ensuing discussion, several interventions pointed out the difficulties related to return and resettlement in the current climate of conflict. It was noted that the strategy of the armed opposition is now characterized by unpredictable guerrilla attacks on military and civilian targets, which complicates the provision of long-term security for returnees or the resettled population. In addition, limited state presence in the remote areas and insufficient access to basic needs constitute major challenges to sustainable return and resettlement. Improved access to fertile and mine-cleared land was seen as an important way to promote self-sufficiency and to meet basic nutritional needs.

Furthermore, the workshop recognizes that few rural property owners have official property deeds and land title in Angola. However, large-scale displacement has increased the need for formal procedures to promote respect for property rights and facilitate durable return and resettlement. It was suggested that, in addition to formalized legal procedures, traditional authorities, familiar with local structures, could play a key role in defending the property rights of IDPs, while still respecting the rights of temporary occupants.

In addition, participants stressed the need to actively involve the displaced population in the planning and implementation of return and resettlement programmes.

In the framework of such a participatory role for the displaced, it was suggested that IDP representatives visit proposed return/resettlement sites in order to assess prospects for durable return or resettlement.

In order to ensure safe and durable return and resettlement, the Angolan government, in close collaboration with OCHA, has drafted a set of Minimum Standards for Return and Resettlement (MINOPS). These draft standards were presented to the workshop by a representative of the Ministry of Social Affairs (MINARS). According to the representative of MINARS, these standards are developed around three key themes: Voluntariness, Security and IDP Participation. The MINOPS, consisting of nine points of concern, are divided up between conditions to be fulfilled before return/resettlement can be initiated and conditions to be fulfilled after return/resettlement has been completed. They cover issues such as security, presence and functioning of relevant State institutions, the role of the humanitarian community as well as the provision of land and basic social services. (An English version is annexed to this report).

Participants analyzed and discussed these draft standards for return/resettlement and shared their concerns with the representative of MINARS. Two key issues were addressed in a number of interventions. Firstly, participants expressed concern that the security assessment is currently the sole responsibility of the Angolan armed forces. It was pointed out that determining security conditions is a very complex task, which would benefit from the participation of civilian organisations working in the area. Also, participants noted the need to go beyond a one-time assessment and rather monitor the security situation under a longer period of time.

Secondly, participants voiced their full support of the MINOPS but expressed concern regarding the actual implementation of the standards. Therefore, several participants proposed the establishment of a

special commission, charged with the verification of the MINOPS minimum conditions. Additionally, the participants, including the representative of MINARS, noted that in order to guarantee the rights of the returning or resettling population the presence of the judicial sector would be crucial.

Community Based Solutions

The main purpose of the Guiding Principles is to address the rights and the needs of the internally displaced. In addition, a number of Principles provide guidance on how to design possible solutions to the identified needs. The workshop discussed those Principles in a special session. Five main strategies were identified:

Preserving Family and Community Links

In order to minimize the vulnerability of internally displaced communities and create efficient support structures for the most needy, it is important to take all possible measures to maintain or restore family and community links. In this respect the workshop noted the need to strengthen existing mechanisms to establish the whereabouts of missing IDPs in Angola

Supporting Strategies of Self-Help

The shared experience of displacement can lead to new community structures and initiatives to address the challenges faced by the displaced. Basic needs can be addressed directly through communal efforts and/or representatives of the displaced can approach local authorities with their needs.

Empowering the Displaced in the Protection of their Rights

Guiding Principle 3(2) explicitly recognizes the right of internally displaced to organize themselves and to collectively advocate for their rights. Local and national authorities should welcome such advocacy and consider it a way to facilitate the full achievement of the rights and needs of the displaced population. Dissemination and training on the Guiding Principles could be one way to empower the displaced in the protection of their rights.

Involving the Displaced in Decision-Making

A number of Guiding Principles address the importance of involving the displaced in the design of programmes for responding to their needs. IDP participation is not primarily an issue of fairness or democracy, but rather an imperative to ensure the appropriateness and effectiveness of such programs. The workshop particularly emphasized the need for greater involvement and participation of displaced women.

Promoting Self-Reliance

The workshop discussed the risk of IDP communities becoming dependent on outside assistance and noted that greater efforts must be taken to promote increased self-sufficiency among internally displaced. It was suggested that the promotion of "self-help" or "work for food" programmes could avoid conditions of dependency.

Dissemination and Training on the Guiding Principles on the Local Level

Some workshop participants represented organizations based in the Angolan provinces, but the majority were based in the capital. However, the rights of the displaced communities are often violated on the local level, which makes the dissemination and adherence to the Guiding Principles on that level a priority. NRC therefore invited World Learning to share their experience with human rights training locally. The presentation provided advice on curriculum development and different approaches to human rights training on the local level.

During the discussion, the Representative of NRC Luanda explained that the dissemination and training on the Guiding Principles in the Angolan provinces is a priority of NRC. She therefore informed participants that NRC would consider supporting such projects.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions

Protection from and during displacement

1. The workshop noted with regret that neither the Angolan armed forces nor the UNITA fully respects the rights of the displaced population.
2. The workshop expressed the need to increase human rights training among government structures that respond to the needs of internally displaced, including the armed forces and the police, and called for the further promotion of the Guiding Principles within those structures.
3. The workshop noted that land mines cause great suffering among internally displaced and the general population and that they are an immediate barrier to promoting self-sufficiency and access to agricultural land.
4. The workshop observed with regret that both parties to the conflict are involved in forced recruitment of children under the age of 18 into the armed forces and that children are obliged to take part in hostilities.
5. Participants lamented that neither the Angolan armed forces nor the UNITA fully respect the property and possessions of the population in areas of hostility.
6. The workshop noted that for the most part freedom of movement and the ability to seek safety in government held territories is respected. Fleeing persons are generally not limited by road-blocks and movement in and out of IDP camps is reportedly unimpeded.
7. The workshop identified the need for greater efforts to be taken to protect women from sexual abuse and violence, including domestic violence and protection from sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV/AIDS.

8. The workshop agreed that the presence of the State, traditional authorities, church groups and NGOs was important in order to promote security and improved access to public services and government programs.

Assistance and durable solutions

9. Participants concluded that displaced persons' access to basic protection and assistance rights is limited in Angola. At the same time, the workshop noted that while internally displaced are particularly vulnerable, the general population's access to basic services needs to be improved.
10. The workshop noted the need to strengthen government structures that respond to the needs of internally displaced especially in the areas of sanitation, health, education and justice.
11. The workshop recognized that host communities face similar hardships to the internally displaced and therefore suggested that in order to avoid disparity or discrimination that may lead to tension host communities should be involved in decision making on assistance, protection and return/resettlement programs.
12. The workshop in the discussion of the rights of the internally displaced concluded that greater efforts must be taken to promote increased self-sufficiency among internally displaced. In order to avoid conditions of dependency "self help" or "work for food" programs should be promoted.
13. The workshop recognized the vulnerability faced by women and children and noted that displacement often has the greatest affect upon these groups. The workshop emphasized the need for greater involvement and participation of women in the planning and implementation of programs targeting internally displaced.

14. The workshop recognized that few rural property owners have official property deeds and land title in Angola. The workshop also noted that large-scale displacement has increased the need for formal procedures to promote respect for property rights. The right to housing for principal owners as well as secondary occupants was recognized.

15. The workshop concluded that existing efforts to establish the whereabouts of missing IDPs are insufficient and that technical improvements should be made to make current mechanisms more efficient.

Recommendations

Protection from and during displacement

1. The workshop urged both parties to the conflict to refrain from the use of anti-personnel mines and attacks on civilians.

2. Given the great need to protect IDPs and the civilian population in general from violations of humanitarian law, the workshop called on the Angolan Government to sign and implement Protocol II Additional to the four Geneva Conventions.

3. Participants called on the Angolan government to not only sign but also urgently implement the “Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction”.

4. The workshop recommended that the Angolan Government signs and ratifies the additional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child regarding the participation of children in armed conflict. At the same time the Government of Angola should take measures to assure that children under the age of 18 are not recruited into the armed forces.

5. The participants called for greater governmental efforts to ensure that personal identification documents are made available promptly and free of charge to the internally displaced.

6. The workshop noted the insufficient protection for some ethnic minority groups and recommended the establishment of special protection measures to avoid the forced displacement of groups of "Bushmen", whose survival is closely linked to their traditional habitat.

7. The workshop recommended that the international community should take greater efforts to encourage both parties to the conflict to honor their obligations to international human rights and humanitarian law.

Assistance and durable-solutions

8. The workshop applauded the establishment of Minimum Standards of Return and Resettlement and called on the Government to fully implement these standards in close collaboration with national and international organizations.

9. Fulfilling all the assistance needs of the entire displaced population is an enormous challenge in Angola. However, special funds should be made available by the government and international donors to satisfy the basic needs of the most vulnerable IDPs.

10. The workshop recommended that in order to promote self-sufficiency new areas of arable land should be identified and, together with old areas, cleared from landmines.

11. Greater efforts should be undertaken to benefit from professional capacity and skilled labour among the internally displaced and

that they be encouraged to act as resources in camps. It is particularly important to encourage and provide teachers the opportunity to continue education for displaced children.

12. If a population has to be temporary displaced by the State (in a public emergency or for imperative military reasons) a commission of displaced people and traditional chiefs should be involved in all aspects of the decision making process. Representatives of the displaced and their traditional leaders should participate in the determination of displacement procedures, the design of assistance efforts and eventual return or resettlement programmes.

Humanitarian access to the internally displaced

13. The workshop suggested that both parties to the conflict should seek ways to allow greater humanitarian access to IDPs in UNITA-held territories.

14. The workshop called for greater efforts to collect more information on the condition, location and numbers of internally displaced in UNITA-held territories.

Guiding Principles and the work of the Representative of the Secretary General

15. The workshop called for dissemination of the Guiding Principles among IDP communities to promote IDP's awareness of their rights.

16. Workshop participants recognized the value of the Guiding Principles and called on the Angolan government to make an explicit recognition of the usefulness of the Principles.

17. The workshop called on the Representative of the Secretary General, Mr. Francis Deng, to address the recommendations of the workshop in his consultations with the Angolan government.

Annex one

Minimum Operational Standards (MINOPS) for Resettlement and Return

Objective

To describe the minimum operational standards that must be met prior to temporary resettlement and return to points of origin and the targets that should be met at the resettlement and return sites.

Background

During the discussion that followed the presentation of the results of the Rapid Assessment of Critical Needs at the National Humanitarian Coordination Group, the members agreed on the necessity of defining minimum operational standards for resettlement and return. The standards, which have been drafted in a working group chaired by MINARS, are divided into two sections:

- Pre-conditions that should be observed before resettlement and return.
- Targets that should be met at the resettlement and return sites.

The minimum standards apply to both *temporary resettlement* of populations from displaced camps and transit centres and *return* to original communities. In the case of return, there is an additional standard on transportation. Temporary resettlement should only occur if either security, humanitarian or socio-economic conditions in camps and transit centres are unacceptable and if insecurity persists in the original community, making return unadvisable. Otherwise, the preferred solution to displacement is return back to the point of origin. If temporary resettlement occurs, this should not prejudice the right of displaced populations to voluntarily return to their areas of origin when conditions are conducive.

Minimum Operational Standards

Prior to the resettlement and return of populations, the provincial Sub-group on Displaced and Refugees will be responsible for creating the minimum conditions for the process.

Within the framework of the Humanitarian Coordination Group, this Sub-group has the following mandate:

- To identify the displaced persons who wish to be resettled or to return (current location, number, age, gender, etc.) giving particular attention to vulnerables (widows, elderly, children, disabled) who may require specialised assistance.
- To identify resettlement or return sites.
- To monitor the overall resettlement or return process ensuring adherence to the minimum operational standards.

-To verify that the resettlement or return process is voluntary, taking into consideration the presence of State authorities and the agreement of the community to be resettled or returned.

1. During identification of the resettlement and return areas, the following factors will be considered:

-Quality and quantity of agricultural land (at least one-half hectare should be provided, free of charge, to the resettled or returned populations).

-Community involvement in land identification and distribution

-Unhampered access to and availability of water (minimum of 20 litres per person per day).

-Unhampered access to the nearest market.

-Availability of sufficient space to construct shelters

2. Security of Site.

-It is important that resettlement and return sites are verified as free of mines. If necessary, a non-governmental organisation may be invited to confirm the status of the site. In resettlement and return sites, the FAA will conduct an assessment to verify the security of the site.

3. Voluntary Resettlement and Return

-Through information meetings, sensitization and public discussions, ensure that the population understands and agrees with the proposed resettlement

-The Sub-group on Displaced and Refugees must reach agreement with traditional authorities (*Sobas* and *Seculos*) representing the IDPs who are resettling or returning and traditional authorities representing the host community.

-Populations affected by the resettlement, mainly women, must be involved in the planning and management of the process.

4. Presence Civilian Administration

-The local administration must be present in the resettlement or return site.

-Within the framework of humanitarian coordination, UTCAH and the United Nations, under the auspices of the Humanitarian Coordinator, will assist local authorities to assess the viability of the resettlement sites.

5. Transportation

-The Sub-group on Displaced and Refugees must ensure that adequate transportation is provided to assist populations involved in voluntary return to points of origin.

-The Sub-group on Displaced and Refugees must take steps to ensure family unity and the safety and dignity of populations during movements to resettlement and return sites.

Targets to be met at resettlement and return sites

6. Rehabilitation of Health and Education Infrastructure

-Humanitarian agencies, in close collaboration with relevant ministries and departments of the Central and Provincial Governments, will assist with the rehabilitation of health posts and facilities as well as schools in the resettlement and return sites.

-Humanitarian agencies will help to supply of emergency education material for a period of not longer than one year.

7. Functioning of Health and Education Services

-Appropriate Government ministries will ensure that health and education personnel are supported at the resettlement and return sites. The Ministry of Health will ensure that essential medicines are supplied on a regular basis to health posts and facilities.

8. Water Supply and Sanitation

-The National Directorate for Water will work with humanitarian agencies and communities to ensure water quality through testing and chlorination. Humanitarian agencies will work with the Directorate and communities to *help provide appropriate* water points through provision of sealed points (1 for every 700 persons) or open points (1 for every 250 persons).

-Provincial authorities and humanitarian agencies will work with the community to provide latrines (1 for every 20 persons).

9. Resettlement and Reintegration Kit

-Agricultural seeds and tools (cutlass, file, traditional hoe and European hoe) will be provided to resettled and returned families by the Government and humanitarian agencies. A tool kit to assist with housing construction (shovel, hammer, trowel, hand-saw and nails) will also be provided. Food rations (food for work) for a specified period (to be decided) will be provided by humanitarian agencies.

Annex two: List of Participants

Ms. Ana Maria Canoquene	Ministry of Education
Mr. Ernesto Estevão Pedro	Ministry of Justice in the Province of Huambo
Mr. Domingos de Gusmão Airosa	Ministry of Territorial Administration
Mr. Adriano Gonçalves	Ministry of Health
Ms. Maria Alice José Silva Bento	Ministry of Justice
Mr. Damásio Dinis	Ministry of Social Affairs
Mr. Miguel Viriato Jordão Miranda	Ministry of Health
Ms. Maravilha Bartolomeu	Ministry of Family and Women Promotion
Mr. Bento A.V. Lopes "Curry Duval	Ministry of Social Affairs
Mr. Joaquim Miguel Martinho	Ministry of Defence, Military Prosecutor
Mr. Augusto António Cristovão	INAC- National Child Institute

Mr. Robert Wilkinson	UN Human Rights Division
Mr. Sérgio Guimarães	UNICEF
Ms. Blessing Ezeibe	World Food Programme
Mr. Gemmo Lodesani	World Food Programme
Mr. Robert Opp	World Food Programme
Ms. Maria Teresa Félix	UNDP
Ms. Zel Sinclair	UNHCR
Mr. Sérgio Calle Norena	UNHCR
Ms. Isabel Saraiva	UNHCR

Mr. Mário Carlos Mirandela Chaves	Norwegian Refugee Council
Ms. Fátima Zohra Pereira	Save the Children-UK
Ms. Suzana Filomena	Save the Children-Norway
Mr. Júlio Paulo Quintas	Development Workshop
Mr. Andrea Lari	Jesuit Refugee Service
Mr. Tito Gimo Mussumari	Jesuit Refugee Service in Viana
Mr. Mingiele Badi	IBIS-Angola
Mr. Oddvin Forbord	Norwegian Refugee Council
Mr. Frode Kirk	Danish Refugee Council
Ms. Berit Nordbakke	Norwegian Refugee Council
Mr. Carl von Seth	Lutheran World Federation
Ms. Fern Teodoro	World Learning
Ms. Anny Brenne Svendsen	Norwegian Refugee Council
Mr. João Roque	Norwegian Refugee Council

Mr. Adão Cabinda	Soba (Traditional authority from the Province of Huíla)
Mr. Manzinga Jacob	ACJ-Christian Youth Association
Mr. Benedito Ornela Coimbra	CAD- Support Group for Displaced People
Mr. Gabriel Agostinho	Okutiuka (National NGO)
Mr. Honório Jose Missengo	ADRA-Angolana
Ms. Maria Marcos Calunga	ADAC- Association of Development and Assistance
Community	
Ms. Maria Abel Gamboa	USODEMA- Social Union for the Development of Angolan Women
Ms. Kiaku Maria Antonia	OADEC- Organisation for Community Development Assistance

Annex three: Workshop Agenda

Day One

- 9:00-9:30 Opening Statement by the Minister of Social Assistance and Rehabilitation, Mr. Albino Malungo
- 9:30-10:30 Presentation of workshop participants, facilitators, objectives and agenda. Discussion on expectations.
- 10:30-10:45 Coffee Break
- 10:45-12:30 Introduction to the Guiding Principles –brief review of dissemination and application in Angola. General questions and comments.
- 12:30-14:00 Lunch
- 14:00-16:30 Definition of an Internally Displaced Person (Module I)
- 16:30-16:45 Coffee Break
- 16:45-18:30 Legal Origins and International Obligations (Module II)

Day Two

- 9:00-10:30 Prevention and Protection during Displacement (Module III)
- 10:30-10:45 Coffee Break
- 10:45-12:00 Prevention and Protection during Displacement (Cont.)
- 12:00-13:30 Lunch
- 13:30-15:45 Return and Resettlement (Module IV)
- 15:45-16:00 Coffee Break
- 16:00-18:00 Programme Response –Recipient as Resources: A Community Based Approach (Module V)

Day Three

- 9:00-10:30 Discussion on Minimum Standards for Return or Resettlement in Angola
- 10:30-10:45 Coffee Break
- 10:45-12:00 Discussion on Dissemination and Application of the UN Guiding Principles on the Local Level
- 12:00-14:00 Lunch
- 14:00-16:00 Conclusions, Recommendations and Follow-up
- 16:15-16:30 Coffee Break
- 16:30-17:00 Concluding Statements

Annex four: Map of Angola

Click on the following URL to access the Angola map:

<http://www.un.org/Depts/Cartographic/map/profile/angola.pdf>