



Global IDP
PROJECT

WORKSHOPS
ON THE GUIDING PRINCIPLES ON INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT

Banda Aceh, 7-9 September 2005
Meulaboh, 13-15 September 2005
Aceh Province, Indonesia

REPORT

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Executive summary

CARDI – NRC organised and facilitated two training workshops on the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement as a contribution to a better protection of the people displaced by the Tsunami that hit the coastal areas of the Aceh province, Indonesia, on the 26th of December 2004, displacing up to 500,000 people. During the two workshops, 65 participants, representing key public institutions, international and local organisations, as well as displaced communities, reviewed the relevant international standards applicable to the protection of internally displaced people (IDPs), as restated in the Guiding Principles. Based on this review, participants discussed the protection and assistance needs of IDPs in Aceh province and identified adequate responses and approaches to response.

Discussions held during the workshops highlighted the considerable gaps still faced by IDPs more than eight months after the disaster. Minimum humanitarian standards have not yet been met with regard to their shelter conditions in particular, but also access to services, livelihood and security. So long as the prospect for durable solutions remains uncertain much remains to be done before the sense of normalcy in the lives of IDPs is restored. Also of concern to the participants was the information limbo in which IDPs have been kept by various relevant actors including the authorities and international organisations.

Recommendations have been compiled based on the contributions of participants made during the workshop and reviewed in plenary. The objective of the recommendations is to convey priority concerns and aspirations from displaced communities, local authorities and NGOs to all organisations and people in charge of planning and implementation of programmes and policies for the rehabilitation of the tsunami-affected areas. With regard to housing conditions and access to livelihood, two priority concerns of IDPs, participants recommended that all relevant actors ensure that these needs are given a more systematic and consistent response. Access to public services in displacement and return areas should be improved, in particular to psychosocial assistance and healthcare. Insecurity in IDP settlements, in particular as a result of military presence, should be addressed. The participation of local actors and displaced communities in the post-tsunami humanitarian response and reconstruction process should be reinforced, and more substantial efforts to inform IDPs more systematically about any decisions affecting their lives should be made.

Introduction

CARDI – NRC sponsored and organized two training workshops on the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement in Aceh province, Indonesia. The workshops targeted local actors who contribute to the protection of people displaced internally as a result of the disaster induced by the Tsunami in Aceh on the 26th of December, 2004. The workshops were held in Banda Aceh and Meulaboh.

The participants came from a broad range of organizations and institutions actively involved in the provision of assistance and protection to IDPs. They included representatives from national authorities based in West Aceh, local authorities, international organizations, international and local NGOs. Representatives of displaced communities also took part in the workshop (see annex 1 for the full lists of participants).

The objectives of the workshop were to:

- Raise awareness of international standards applying to the protection of people displaced by natural disasters, as highlighted in the Guiding Principles, among key local actors, including representatives of displaced communities;
- Discuss with local authorities, NGOs and other humanitarian actors the situation of people displaced by the Tsunami in December 2004, identify protection challenges, as well as obstacles to and conditions for durable solutions;
- Promote the use of common terminology and understanding of key standards relevant to the protection of IDPs in West Aceh and identify recommendations for an improved response to the needs of IDPs;
- Facilitate the dialogue between authorities, civil society actors and key international organisations on the protection of IDPs.

The workshops, sponsored and organized by NRC, were based on the training modules developed by the Global IDP Project of NRC and conducted by facilitators from the Global IDP Project (Christophe Beau), and from CARDI-NRC (Ema Dauyah, Mateusz Tuniewicz) (see annex 2 for the agenda). The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in Banda Aceh and Meulaboh provided valuable logistical support to the workshops' organization. CARDI-NRC also wishes to thank all experts and representatives of institutions and NGOs who gave special presentations in the course of the workshops (see annex 2).

Both workshops were officially opened by representatives of the national authorities. In his opening statement in Banda Aceh, Mr. Haniff Asmara, Provincial Director of DINSOS (Department of Social Welfare) informed the participants that BAKORNAS (National Coordination Bureau) is applying the Guiding Principles in its day-to-day service to IDPs. The Guiding Principles are helping the bureau to understand IDPs' needs and rights. In Meulaboh, Mr. Hasan Abdullah, Assistant to BUPATI (central Administrator at district level) welcomed the workshop as a timely contribution to a better information of displaced communities and local actors on the rights of IDPs and expressed his hope.

The definition of an IDP

Participants were briefed on key aspects of the definition of the internally displaced as provided in the introduction of the Guiding Principles. Two main features of the definition were highlighted: 1) Internal displacement includes involuntary movements: IDPs are people who have left their homes or communities involuntarily, as a result of circumstances or events leaving no other choice but to leave; 2) internal displacement takes place within the border of one's own country. The participants used short case studies to apply the definition to specific situations. While development projects were regarded as possible cause of displacement, economic migration was considered as not amounting to internal displacement unless resulting from a systematic pattern of discrimination and neglect by national authorities of a particular region or population.

It was noted that the IDP definition does not create a special legal regime or status of IDPs, since IDPs should enjoy the same rights as do any other citizen in the country. However, the reality is that displacement often results in human rights being denied to IDPs (such as the right to adequate housing, non-discriminatory access to public services, etc). Therefore, the purpose of the definition is to draw the attention of all relevant actors to the protection needs of a population exposed to high vulnerability risks as a result of displacement. Consequently, authorities and humanitarian actors should use displacement as an indicator of potential vulnerability when conducting assessment of humanitarian and protection needs.

Discussions during the workshop highlighted that various displaced populations remained neglected or ignored by the humanitarian actors in Aceh. In particular, villagers displaced by the Tsunami and relocated in conflict affected areas rarely receive any humanitarian assistance. It was also mentioned that IDPs living in public buildings also tended to receive less attention from the various actors compared to those living in barracks. That was also the case of IDPs living in host families, who tend to be less visible than displaced communities living in tents or other spontaneous settlements. Finally, people displaced by the armed conflict in Aceh were identified by the participants as a population in need of more attention from all relevant actors.

Participants were briefed about the IDP Settlement Monitoring and Support Project, currently conducted by CARDI-NRC in Aceh. The project aims at collecting baseline data on population displaced by the Tsunami in the Aceh province through a network of monitors channelling information to a central database. Maps showing the geographical distribution of IDPs by type of shelter, produced by the Humanitarian Information Centre on the basis of the Project's data, were shown and distributed to the participants.

The Guiding Principles

Participants were given information on the genesis and legal sources of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement. Although not binding as such, the Guiding Principles reflect existing international human rights and humanitarian law, and use refugee law by analogy. Since their presentation to the UN Human Rights Commission in 1998 the Guiding Principles have been increasingly recognized as a tool of reference for national authorities, international organisations and NGOs when addressing internal displacement. States, in particular through the UN General Assembly, have confirmed their support to the Guiding Principles and encouraged their dissemination.

In Indonesia, the Guiding Principles should be seen as a relevant document to address the various situations of internal displacement in the country. Participants were reminded that the Government of Indonesia used the Guiding Principles to form its IDP policy in 2001. Furthermore, the Guiding Principles are in line with Indonesia's obligations under international law and its constitutional framework. Participants were given the opportunity to compare the Guiding Principles with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which is widely regarded as forming part of international customary law, and the Republic of Indonesia Act No. 39 on Human Rights, 1999, and could notice the correspondences between the standards stated in these documents (see box 1).

Box 1: The protection of IDPs' rights under Indonesian national law: the example of right to an adequate standard of living

Indonesia Human Rights Law 39/1999

Article 40: Every one has the right to a place to live and the right to an **adequate standard of living**.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Article 25: Everyone has the right to a **standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family**, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

Guiding Principle on Internal Displacement

Guiding Principle 18-1. All internally displaced persons have the right to an **adequate standard of living**.

Protection

The discussions on the protection needs of people displaced by the Tsunami in Aceh were structured into three steps.

The first step consisted in listening to the voices of IDPs through a case study (as done in Banda Aceh) and to the testimonies provided by participants representing displaced communities (as an example, see box 2). Following a needs-based approach, the participants were asked to identify the needs and problems faced by IDPs according to their stories.

Box 2: A camp leader tells the story of his community

"It was Sunday, people were not working and most preferred to stay home. Suddenly, a first earthquake struck the area, and people became terribly shocked and panicked. They did not know where to go because their families did not stick together, spreading everywhere. People did not expect the tsunami. When it happened, it caused thousands of dead bodies, which were lying everywhere in the streets. It was a nightmare.

Families lost numerous members and famine began to spread. Fortunately, the first assistance arrived from the air on the third day. It was terrible and scary, as many people tried to fight each other to get some of the aid given from the plane. Many people were injured.

After one week, people had rice, but lacked stoves or plates to prepare it.

Later, authorities ordered IDPs to leave the schools where IDPs had temporarily settled and move to a camp area next to a military base. Even worse, the camps were not large enough to accommodate all the displaced families. We hardly feel protected in the camps, as our tents have not resisted the strong winds. Furthermore, we have poor water and sanitation. On July 15, our camp was flooded through rain and left many IDPs in a worse condition.

In the fifth month, the TNI (Indonesian Army) allowed us to set up a local committee to coordinate the life in the camp.

In Lehan barrack, many people cannot read nor write. Moreover, the school is far away from our camp. The social department has helped us by providing food items, such as milk and others.

Now, our main concern is to improve our shelter conditions and find jobs to live and survive."

In a second step, participants had to follow a rights-based approach by identifying the Guiding Principles addressing the needs and problems faced by IDPs. The Guiding Principles were also used as a check list to assess whether any problems or needs have not been overlooked in the discussions.

1) Living conditions in IDP settlement

Shelter and housing conditions emerged as one key concern of IDPs in Aceh. Eight months after the tsunami, thousands of IDPs continue to live in substandard shelters. Tents and makeshift huts are no longer providing adequate shelter to IDPs and should be replaced before the rainy season starts. Furthermore, IDPs complain about the lack of information concerning their return and the reconstruction of their houses. The identification of land ownerships has not been systematically conducted yet. It will take time before the process is completed so that housing reconstruction programmes can be implemented on a larger scale than currently. Access to water and sanitation facilities is inadequate in many displaced communities.

2) Livelihood and self-reliance

Access to jobs and income-generating activities was identified as another priority concern of IDPs. Most IDPs have remained unable to restart an economic activity based on their skills and background. Access to self-reliance programmes, micro-credit and professional training has remained largely insufficient. In some settlements, restrictions on the freedom of movements were identified as an obstacle to the efforts of IDPs to develop coping mechanisms. IDP camps are located far away from the home villages of the displaced, preventing the rehabilitation of economic activities there.

3) Security and safety in IDP settlements

Concerns with regard to the safety and security of IDPs, including displaced women, were raised in the discussions. The proximity of military posts or bases to the IDP settlements has created tensions and risks for the residents. IDPs also risks being recruited as informants by the Indonesian army or the GAM. Sweeping operations in the camps, during which IDPs are asked to show personal documents which they

often lack, are perceived as abusive. Domestic violence is an increasing problem among displaced families deprived of activities and dependent on external assistance.

4) Access to essential services

In many settlements, IDPs have no access to public services such as education or healthcare. Such services in host communities do not have the capacity to respond to the needs of the displaced population. Transportation to these services, where available, is also lacking.

5) Information and participation

IDPs are not sufficiently informed about the decisions affecting their lives. During the discussion several participants reported that assessment visits by NGOs to IDP settlements were rarely followed upon, and IDPs were not properly briefed by humanitarian or development organisations about the decisions taken about whether and when projects would be implemented. Local NGOs and representatives of displaced communities have very limited access to information on policy and programmes for the reconstruction of Aceh. Discussions with the representative of the Indonesian Commission for Human Rights (Komnas Ham) in Banda Aceh also highlighted the need for a more consistent involvement of Komnas Ham in the protection of IDPs.

In conclusion, it was agreed that all the needs and problems raised during the discussions were rights of IDPs protected under international human rights law. Accordingly, IDPs should receive the adequate assistance and protection in response to these needs, primarily from the national authorities, with the support of international organisations and NGOs. How protection of IDPs should be concretely provided was the focus of the final segment of the session. The outcome of the discussion Participants is reflected in the attached recommendations (see final section "conclusions and recommendations")

Box 3: Types of protection activities: the example of housing conditions

Participants in Meulaboh were introduced to a typology of modes of protection, which provides guidance to all relevant actors on the various possible protection activities which can be conducted in response to violations of human rights. The definitions and examples below illustrate several actions that can be taken in response to shelter needs of IDPs and the fulfilment of their right to adequate housing:

Responsive action: "any activity aimed at preventing the recurrence of a human rights violation, putting a stop to it, and/or alleviating its immediate effects".

- provide emergency shelter in the form of tents or barracks
- provide building materials to IDPs in spontaneous settlements
- provide assistance to local families hosting IDPs
- document land and housing property rights in areas of origin

Remedial action: "any activity aimed at restoring people's dignity and ensuring adequate living conditions, through rehabilitation, restitution, compensation, or repair"

- establish special structures and mechanisms to process IDPs' claims
- create legal aid projects to support restitution claims of IDPs, in particular from vulnerable groups
- design housing reconstruction programmes in return or resettlement areas

Environment building: "any activity aimed at creating and/or consolidating an environment (political, social, cultural, institutional, economic and legal) conducive to full respect of the rights of the individual".

- review legislative and administrative framework with regard to housing and property issues and its compliance with international standards
- strengthen the disaster preparedness of national authorities, individuals and communities
- promote disaster risk assessments into urban planning and management
- support the development and implementation of new building codes

Gender approach to displacement

The impact of displacement is different for each gender group. A special session was held to reflect on how displacement affects men and women, and what the appropriate response should be. Participants were introduced to the concept of gender defined as a set of cultural or social definitions or ideas about men and women, and boys and girls. In groups, participants reflected on the impact of displacement on men and women. Men that have lost a wife and women that have lost husbands have very different needs. A wife may have to start working for the first time in her life, a husband may need help raising or caring for his children.

Participants acknowledged the special vulnerabilities of women in the post-tsunami context, and the need to give particular attention to their needs, in line with Guiding Principle 4. The access of women to information was seen as largely insufficient. Information meetings are often held at night, or in mosques. Also humanitarian actors or local governments tend to only talk to village heads or religious leaders. Women have little understanding of their legal rights, as reported by UNIFEM during the workshop. Shared marital assets are registered in a deceased spouse's name only. Husband's family normally takes custody of children in the event of husband's death. The community does not recognize the woman's right to measure her land for re-registration. There is a lack of clarity surrounding women's inheritance rights.

Displaced women have often become the sole or primary income-provider for the family, and they lack experience and support to face this increased burden of care. It was recommended that Projects should be developed to help women adjust to their new responsibilities, by increasing skills levels amongst female groups, and supporting small scale and home-based income generation initiatives.

Durable solutions

Participants agreed that the return home would be by far the preferred solution for IDPs, although it was acknowledged that this solution would be impossible to implement, in particular where villages remain flooded. Participants were briefed about the main criteria for durable solutions, including safety (encompassing material, physical and legal safety), dignity, voluntariness (Guiding Principle 28-1) and non-discrimination (Guiding Principle 29-1). The Guiding Principles also restate the importance of IDP's participation in the planning and management of durable solutions (Guiding Principle 28-2) and in public and community affairs in general (Guiding Principle 29-2). Finally, national authorities have the responsibility to support "to the extent possible" the recovery of, or compensation for, lost properties, and to grant to all relevant actors access to IDPs during the return or resettlement process.

Several participants expressed their concerns with regard to the conditions under which some displaced communities will have to be resettled. It was recalled that land given to IDPs for compensation should be of equal value to the lost property (in particular with regard to access to services and job opportunities). In general, it was felt that displaced communities were not properly informed about the policy and programmes for their return or resettlement, and that this situation hampered the IDPs' ability to make any plans for the future. For instance, some IDPs were afraid of losing their rights for return assistance when they register as residents in their host communities, as required under law. According to Guiding Principle 7, IDPs should be consulted and informed about the modalities for their relocation. If necessary, IDPs should also have the possibility to have the authorities' decisions reviewed by the judicial system.

Conclusions and recommendations

Discussions held during the workshops highlighted the considerable gaps still faced by IDPs more than eight months after the disaster. Minimum humanitarian standards have not yet been met with regard to their shelter conditions in particular, but also access to services, livelihood and security. So long as the prospect for durable solutions remains uncertain, much remains to be done before the sense of normalcy in the lives of IDPs is restored. Also of concern to the participants was the information limbo in which IDPs have been kept by various relevant actors, including the authorities and international organisations.

The following recommendations have been compiled based on the contributions of participants made during the workshop and reviewed in the final session of the workshops. The objective of the recommendations is to convey priority concerns and aspirations from displaced communities, local authorities and NGOs to all organisations and people in charge of planning and implementation of programmes and policies for the rehabilitation of the tsunami-affected areas. The participants appeal to all the relevant actors in the reconstruction and rehabilitation process to give due attention to these recommendations, and mainstream them into their work.

Housing/Shelter/Property

- IDPs in spontaneous tent settlements should be offered in the shortest possible time period semi-permanent shelter until the completion of reconstruction or resettlement. Access to potable water should be ensured in all IDP settlements. Additional latrines should be constructed while the existing ones should be adequately maintained with special attention to the privacy and security needs of women. All female latrines/bathrooms must be sufficiently lit and enclosed, with internal safety locks in place.
- Land and property should be restored to all people who have been displaced. Where restitution is impossible, full compensation should be awarded either in cash or in land, or an equivalent value. The compensation process should meet procedural and legal standards as restated in the Guiding Principle 7 (3), in particular participation, information and right to legal review. A full record of land ownership and titling should be constructed on a fair, transparent and non-discriminatory basis. Land and property rights of displaced women should be protected. For example, land ownership certificates should be issued under the name of both husbands and wives.

- IDPs should be informed more systematically and regularly about the policies and programmes regarding housing, reconstruction and land rights. National and local authorities, international organisations and NGOs should make more consistent efforts in disseminating information on these issues, including the related rights of IDPs under international and national law, among displaced communities. This should be carried out in the form of information campaigns, radio programmes, training projects. The development of legal advice programmes, such as the creation of mobile legal clinics, should be encouraged.
- Special attention should be given to the needs of landless IDPs. In particular, the distribution of land plots to these IDPs should be envisaged.

Livelihood

- The capacity of IDPs to engage in income-generating activities and strengthen their self-reliance should be developed more systematically both during displacement and upon return and relocation. The government, supported by UN agencies and NGOs, should spearhead the distribution of seeds and tools to farmers. In addition, the government, aided by international donors, UN agencies and NGOs, should accelerate the distribution of fishing supplies such as nets, hooks, and fishing boats to fishermen. It should also encourage and finance the (re-) creation of small shipbuilding yards in order to replenish the pool of pre-tsunami fishing boats.
- The government, in coordination with humanitarian actors, such as UN agencies and NGOs, should carry out cleaning of the tsunami-impacted land, which also includes such economic facilities as fisheries.
- The government should support the extension of micro-credit programmes and revolving loans, and facilitate their access to IDPs with the support of international donors, UN agencies and NGOs for assistance in financing such a system.
- The government and NGOs should conduct a thorough assessment of existing skills in the displaced communities and support the creation of jobs in accordance with such capacities.
- All cash-for-work programmes should be designed and implemented respecting local context, traditions, and customs, without jeopardising traditional solidarity or weakening existing cultural fabric.

Security

- Concerns with regard to the physical and personal safety of IDPs in their temporary settlements should be addressed more systematically by all relevant stakeholders, primarily the national authorities. The monitoring and reporting of safety problems encountered by IDPs should be reinforced with the involvement of local NGOs and displaced communities. TNI posts located near IDP settlements should be removed. In general the role of TNI with regard to security and order in IDP camps should be transferred to civilian security forces. All restrictions to the free movement of IDPs in and out of their settlements should be ended.

- The government and other humanitarian actors should encourage the development of the “siskamling” system in displaced communities, whereby IDP communities take on a partial responsibility for their safety in their community through the creation of patrolling and vigilance committees.
- Conditions for a constructive dialogue between local NGOs and authorities with regard to protection concerns facing IDPs should be promoted. In particular, women should be able to participate in community-based discussion groups where security problems are addressed.

Access to public services

- Land should be made available for the construction of schooling facilities for displaced communities and in return areas. The government, international donors and NGOs should provide new schooling equipment. Teachers must be recruited, trained and hired from among IDPs. Education and schooling materials should be free for displaced children.
- The government, together with international actors, should conduct training in health with a special focus on needs of displaced women and children. Basic medicine must be provided, access to clinics, health posts and hospitals created, and health post constructed in temporary IDP settlements. The training and hiring of displaced people as medical assistants should be encouraged.
- National authorities, international organisations, and NGOs should pay more attention to the psychosocial needs of the displaced. Counselling and psychosocial healthcare should be developed and made accessible to displaced populations.
- Issues of registration and documentations should be addressed by the authorities. Arbitrary procedures for registration as IDPs and obstacles to the access to personal documentations such as IDs, birth/death certificates should be removed. Arbitrary control of identity documents by armed forces in IDP settlements must end.
- International organisations should enhance the government’s capacities in the areas where it lacks them, in particular in displacement and return areas.

The Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement

- Authorities at the national, provincial, district and local level should commit to the implementation of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, in particular by referring to and including the Guiding Principles in policies and programmes developed in response to the protection and assistance needs of IDPs.
- The promotion of the Guiding Principles through training should continue to encompass all relevant actors, in particular local authorities, communities, and IDPs. The Guiding Principles should also be promoted as a tool of reference for the protection of people displaced by the armed conflict in Aceh. Training programmes for armed forces on international human rights and humanitarian law and the Guiding Principles should be reinforced.

- National authorities should ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Social, Economic and Cultural Rights, as well as the two Protocols of the 1949 Geneva Conventions.
- The Guiding Principles should be fully incorporated into existing national legislation and adhered to in practice by all state organs. Customary provincial law in Aceh (“qanun”) should also be brought into line with the Guiding Principles.

Komnas Ham

- With the support of international agencies and NGOs, provincial office of Komnas Ham should be reinforced and given all necessary tools to fulfil its mandate with regard to the protection of IDPs in Aceh. In particular, the Aceh Provincial Office should be instructed by the Komnas Ham Central Office to develop and implement specific programmes and activities in response to the protection needs of IDPs in the province.
- Komnas Ham should extend its capacity to monitor IDPs’ human rights throughout the province. NGOs and UN agencies should support the mandate of Komnas Ham by providing information on the protection needs of IDPs.
- Komnas Ham should be an active participant in all relevant coordination and consultation structures for the protection of IDPs. In particular, Komnas Ham should be invited to join the Protection and Advocacy Working Group meeting in Banda Aceh.

Actors

- All stakeholders must strive to reinforce coordination in order to avoid overlaps, gaps and inconsistencies with regard to the reconstruction process and the assistance provided to IDPs. The coordination mechanisms should also cover the protection needs of IDPs. In this regard, the capacity of BRR to coordinate and initiate protection activities should be supported by all relevant actors.
- The capacity of local NGOs to perform advocacy on behalf of IDPs should be strengthened. The participation of local NGOs in existing coordination mechanisms, in particular sectoral meetings, must be advanced while solutions to overcoming the language barriers must be found. The creation of a coalition of protection-oriented local NGOs should be encouraged.
- Based on ongoing needs assessments, assistance and protection should be extended without discrimination to all victims of displacement, whatever be their cause of displacement, including the armed conflict in Aceh. Humanitarian organisations should be granted access to the tsunami victims throughout the province, including the areas affected by the conflict.
- The needs of IDPs living in host communities must not be overlooked. Authorities and humanitarian actors should ensure that adequate assistance is provided to these populations. Attention should also be paid to the needs of local communities hosting displaced populations.

- Within a month a protection working group assembling all relevant actors in West Aceh should be put in place including the representatives from TNI. The working group should serve as a forum for information sharing, constructive dialogue and coordination with regard to the protection of IDPs during their displacement and upon return or relocation. The working group should be under the joint coordination of the relevant national authorities (BRR) and UN OCHA.

Participation and mobilisation of displaced communities

- All humanitarian actors and the government must strengthen their efforts to ensure the participation of IDPs in planning and implementation of policies and programmes of direct concern to them, as well as in the monitoring and evaluation of such policies and programmes.
- IDPs must be properly and consistently informed about the purpose of visits, evaluations, surveys conducted in their communities in order to diminish the likelihood of misunderstanding, false promises and hopes. Operational organisations should endeavour to systematically inform displaced communities about the follow-up to assessment visits.
- Community mobilisation programmes should be developed more systematically among displaced populations and returnees. The government and other relevant actors should contribute to the restoration and creation of community centres, be it in mosques or other free-standing facilities. The participation of displaced women in community affairs should be promoted. Such efforts should be done with due respect to the traditional culture of displaced communities. Existing consultation and monitoring mechanisms, such as the “Bawasda”, should be reinforced.

Annex 1 – lists of participants

Participants - Banda Aceh

Mr. Haniff Asmara	DINSOS
Mr. Fuadi S. Pd	SATKORLAK
Mr. T Darmawan	DINAS INFOKOM
Mr. Fuad Mardatillah	BRR
Mr. Sepriadi Utama	KOMNAS HAM
Mr. Victor Bottini	WORLD BANK
Mr. Samsudin Berlian	UN OCHA
Mrs. Nichola Rounce	UNIFEM
Mrs. Anna Hassett	UNHCR
Mr. Roberto Benes	UNICEF
Mr. Fawaaz	ECHO
Mr. Machfud	OXFAM
Mr. Paul Zuccola	CARDI-IRC
Mr. Robin Bovey	ICRC
Mr Ahmad Sobirin	JRS
Mr. Aksel Tomte	PBI
Mr. David Shield	CRS
Mrs. Kerstin Fransson	SAVE THE CHILDREN
Ms. Rina	PEREMPUAN MERBEKA
Mr. Hendra Fadli	PP HAM
Mr. Tarmizi	LBH
Mr. Kamaruzzman	RPUK
Mr. Mulyadi	CARe ACEH
Mr. Asnawi	ARC
Ms. Lini	KONTRAS
Mr. Hendra Fadli	PCC
Mr. Sutar Iswanto	SEFA
Mr. Andi Firdaus	CHSE
Mr. Sulaiman	POSKO KRUNCUT
Mr. Ikhwan	POSKO LAMPULO
Mr. Sulaiman HM	POSKO LAMKRUET
Mr. M. Rian Suryadi	POSKO COT GUE LAMKAWE

Participants - Meulaboh

Mr. M Irvan	BRR
Mr. Nasir Harun/Yanis Wardi	Camat Arongan
Mr. Chairizal	Camat Johan Pahlawan
Mr. Hasan Basri	Camat Kuala
Mr. Helmizar, SH	DINSOS
Mr. Hasan Abdullah	Satlak Aceh Barat (Meulaboh)
Mr. Hizbul Watan	Satlak Nagan Raya
Dinas Kesehatan	Dinas Kesehatan
Mr. Zulkifli Ar.	Dinas Sosial
Mr. Samsudin Berlian	UN OCHA
Mr. Samuel Clark	World Bank
Dr. Yulia Widiati	UNICEF
Mr. Alam Syah	IFRC
Mr. Sudarman	IFRC
Ms. Dewi Elyana	UN OCHA
Ms. Takako Izumi	UN OCHA
Dr. A. Isse	WHO
Mr. Zul Fikar Fauzi	WHO
Mr. Ferdy Handaya	CARDI IRC
Mr. Muchlis	CARDI IRC
Ms. Dominique de Juriew	ACF
Ms. Chau Lai	CRS
Mr. Danang Listyo Pramono	JRS
Ms. Nichola Krey	Austcare
Ms. Maila Rahiem	MSF
Mr. Sh Adnan	BUPATI
Ms. Erlinda	MCC
Mr. Ambar	JRK
Mr. Anta Rumpak	JRK
Mr. Hengky Irawan	JRK
Ms. Nashriyah	IAIN
Mr. Heri Kasrizal	Posko Sombep
Mr. M. Yunus	Posko Muhammadiyah
Mr. Husni	KKSP
Ms. Dasni	Yayasan Annisa
Mr. Jufri, SE	Perak
Mr. Muffriadi	Perak
Mr. Azwan	Tenda Lapang I
Drs. Anis Karim	Tenda Lapang I
Mr. Masir	TLC Leuhan
Mr. Jaka Rasyid	Waspada

Annex 2 – agenda

BANDA ACEH

DAY 1 (Wednesday, 7 September 2005)

9.00 – 9.45 Introduction

- Opening statements
 - Mr. Haniff Asmara, Director DINSOS
 - Mr. Hervé de Baillénx, Director CARDI
- Presentation of participants and facilitators
- Review of objectives and agenda

Facilitator/Fasilitator: Mr. Christophe Beau

9.45 – 10.15 *Break*

10.15- 12.15 Who is an IDP?

- Review of the IDP definition in the Guiding Principles (presentation in plenary)
- Mapping IDPs in your area (group exercise)
- The IDP Settlement Monitoring and Support Project (briefing)

Facilitator/Fasilitator: Ms. Ema Dauyah

12.15-13.30 *Lunch break*

13.30-14.45 The Guiding Principles (1)

- Background and legal sources (in plenary)
- Tracking the legal origins of the GP (exercise in plenary)

Facilitator/Fasilitator: Mr. Christophe Beau

14.45 – 15.15 *Break*

15.15 – 17.15 Protection from and during displacement (1)

- Identifying needs and rights of IDPs (case study)
- Mapping the actors (group work)

Facilitator/Fasilitator: Ms. Ema Dauyah

17.15 – 17.30 The Guiding Principles (2)

MEULABOH

DAY 1 (Tuesday, 13 September 2005)

9.00 – 9.45 Introduction

- Opening statements
 - Office of BUPATI
 - Mr. Jon Erik Nygaard, Head of Mission, CARDI-NRC
- Presentation of participants and facilitators
- Review of objectives and agenda

Facilitator/Fasilitator: Mr. Christophe Beau

10.15 – 10.30 *Break*

10.30- 12.30 Who is an IDP?

- Review of the IDP definition in the Guiding Principles (presentation in plenary)
- The IDP Settlement Monitoring and Support Project (briefing)

Facilitator/Fasilitator: Ms. Ema Dauyah

12.30-13.45 *Lunch break*

13.45-14.45 The Guiding Principles (1)

- Background and legal sources (in plenary)
- Tracking the legal origins of the GP (exercise in plenary)

Facilitator/Fasilitator: Mr. Christophe Beau

14.45 – 15.15 *Break*

15.15 – 17.15 Protection from and during displacement (1)

- Identifying needs and rights of IDPs (case study)
- Mapping the actors (group work)

Facilitator/Fasilitator: Ms. Ema Dauyah

17.15 – 17.30 The Guiding Principles (2)

- What to do with the Guiding Principles (group work)

Facilitator/Fasilitator: Christophe Beau

DAY 2 (Thursday, 8 September 2005)

9.00 – 10.15 Protection from and during displacement (2)

- Protection in practice (group work)

Facilitator/Fasilitator: Mr. Christophe Beau

10.15 – 11.00 Gender approach to displacement

- Impact of displacement: a gender analysis (discussion in plenary)
- The protection of displaced women in the Guiding Principles

*Facilitator/Fasilitator: Ms. Ema Dauyah
Guest Speaker/ Ms. Nicky Rounce, UNIFEM
Pembicara Tamu:*

11.00 – 11.30 *Break*

11.30 – 12.30 Actors (1)

- Komnas Ham (presentation and discussion in plenary)

*Guest Facilitator/Fasilitator: Mr. Sepriadi Utama
Head of Office, Komnas Ham, Banda Aceh*

12.30 – 13.45 *Lunch break*

13.45 – 15.45 Durable solutions (1)

- Standards for durable solutions in the Guiding Principles (presentation in plenary)

Facilitator/Fasilitator: Mr. Christophe Beau

15.45-16.15 *Break*

16.15 – 17.30 Durable solutions (2)

- Durable solutions in Banda Aceh (discussion with the participants, in plenary or in small groups)

- What to do with the Guiding Principles (group work)

Facilitator/Fasilitator: Christophe Beau

DAY 2 (Wednesday, 14 September 2005)

9.00 – 11.00 Protection from and during displacement (2)

- Protection in practice (group work)

Facilitator/Fasilitator: Mr. Christophe Beau

10.00 – 10.15 *Break*

10.15 – 11.00 Protection from and during displacement (3)

- Protection in practice (group work)

Facilitator/Fasilitator: Mr. Christophe Beau

11.00 – 12:30 Gender approach to displacement

- Impact of displacement: a gender analysis (discussion in plenary)
- The protection of displaced women in the Guiding Principles

*Facilitator/Fasilitator: Ms. Ema Dauyah
Guest Speaker/ Mrs. Dasni, Yayasan Annisa
Pembicara Tamu: Ms. Nicky Rounce, UNIFEM*

12.30 – 13.45 *Lunch break*

13.45 – 15.45 Durable solutions (1)

- Standards for durable solutions in the Guiding Principles (presentation in plenary)

Facilitator/Fasilitator: Mr. Christophe Beau

15.45-16.15 *Break*

16.15 – 17.30 Durable solutions (2)

- Durable solutions on the west coast of Aceh

(discussion with the participants, in plenary or in small groups)

Facilitator/Fasilitator: Mr. Christophe Beau
Guest Speakers/ Mr. Hendra Fadli, PP Ham,
Pembicara Tamu : Mr. Tarmizi, LBH

Facilitator/Fasilitator: Mr. Christophe Beau
Guest Speakers/
Pembicara Tamu: Maman Natawijaya, KKSP

DAY 3 (Friday, 9 September 2005)

- 9.00-10.30 Actors (2)
Panel discussion with representatives from the following institutions
- BRR
 - OCHA
 - World Bank

Facilitator/Fasilitator: Mateusz Tuniewicz
Guest Panellists/ Mr. J. Victor Bottini, World Bank
Pembanding: Mr. Fuad Mardhatillah, BRR
Mr. Samsudin Berlian, UNOCHA

10.30 – 11.00 *Break*

- 11.00-12.30 Conclusion of the workshop
- Conclusions and recommendations
 - Evaluation

Facilitator/Fasilitator: Ms. Ema Dauyah

12.30 END OF WORKSHOP

DAY 3 (Thursday, 15 September 2005)

- 8.30-10.30 Actors (2)
Panel discussion with representatives from the following institutions
- BRR
 - OCHA
 - World Bank

Facilitator/Fasilitator: Mateusz Tuniewicz
Guest Panellists/ Mr. Samuel Clark, World Bank
Pembanding: Mr. Muhamad Irfan, BRR
Mr. Samsudin Berlian, UNOCHA

10.30 – 10.45 *Break*

- 10.45-12.15 Conclusion of the workshop
- Conclusions and recommendations
 - Evaluation

Facilitator/Fasilitator: Ms. Ema Dauyah

12.30 END OF WORKSHOP

