



WORKSHOP REPORT

The national responsibility to protect internally displaced people: The Kampala Convention

8 - 10 December 2014 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

The national responsibility to protect internally displaced people: The Kampala Convention

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

8 - 10 December 2014

Background

Context

As of the end of 2014, there were 38 million people living in internal displacement as result of armed conflict, generalised violence and human rights violations worldwide, a 15% increase compared with 2013 and a record high in the last ten years. Of the global total, Africa had 11.4 million internally displaced people (IDPs) including 4.9 people newly displaced.

Disasters brought on by natural hazards forced 22 million people to flee their homes worldwide in 2013. In Africa, rainy season floods triggered five of the world's ten largest displacements in terms of population size in Chad, Mozambique, Niger, South Sudan and Sudan. Given that Africa's population is predicted to double by 2050, the number of people exposed to natural hazards that cause displacement or put them at risk of it is expected to increase much faster on the continent than in other regions in the coming decades.

Against a backdrop of major displacement crises that significantly hampered the socio-economic development of various countries and often put the stability of entire sub-regions at serious risk, the member states of the African Union (AU) decided in October 2009 to establish a common framework for responding to internal displacement. The African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa, known widely as the Kampala Convention, is the world's first continental instrument that legally binds governments to protect the rights and ensure the wellbeing of people forced to flee their homes by conflict, violence, disasters and human rights abuses.

Promoting the Kampala Convention

The Kampala Convention came into force on 6 December 2012, and as of its second anniversary 22 countries had ratified it and 20 others had signed it.



A group of students enter a classroom at the Nifasha Camp for internally displaced persons (IDPs) in North Darfur, Sudan.
Photo: UN Photo/Albert Gonzalez Farran, January 2014

The convention:

- reaffirms that national authorities have the primary responsibility to protect and assist IDPs
- comprehensively addresses different causes of displacement, covering conflict, generalised violence, disasters triggered by both natural hazards and human activity, and development projects
- recognises the critical role that civil society organisations and host communities play in assisting IDPs
- obliges governments to assess the needs and vulnerabilities of both IDPs and host communities in order to address the plight of people uprooted within the borders of their own country

Two years after coming into force, however, the Convention is still to be ratified by many AU states despite the increasing number of IDPs and continued obstacles to their achieving durable solutions. More recent crises such as those in the Central African Republic (CAR) and South Sudan have added to prolonged and complex crises that have afflicted the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Somalia and Sudan for several decades. New large-scale displacements have created enormous humanitarian needs on top of those of IDPs living in protracted displacement in many countries.

The Kampala Convention provides an excellent opportunity for member states to put in place national frameworks for the prevention of displacement and comprehensive responses when it does take place. The AU Commission and other dedicated bodies have a major role to play in supporting states in their endeavours to translate their commitments under the convention into fulfilling their responsibilities towards IDPs. Dissemination and capacity building on the contents of the convention and the domestication process are key to ensuring its comprehensive and inclusive implementation.

The workshop

In commemoration of the second year anniversary of the convention's entry into force, the AU Commission worked with the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) to organise a workshop for government authorities, key humanitarian practitioners and other stakeholders from a number of African countries.¹ The event was held at the commission's headquarters in the Ethiopian capital of Addis Ababa from 8 to 10 December 2014, with the aim of fostering coordinated efforts to ratify, domesticate and implement the convention.

¹ In the framework of the partnership agreement signed between the AU and NRC

The main objectives of the workshop were:

- To ensure that the participants familiarise themselves with the convention's content and disseminate it at the national level with a view to advocating for the ratification and the implementation in their respective countries
- To give participants an opportunity to share experiences and good practices in terms of ratification and implementation
- To formulate suggestions as to how the AU Commission can assist states in the implementation, and on the role of other international organisations and institutions in supporting such efforts, as stipulated in the convention

Participants from nine AU member states, i.e. **Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mali, Nigeria, Sudan, Uganda and Zimbabwe**, took part in the workshop, in most cases multi-stakeholder country teams made up of representatives from national authorities, international organisations and NGOs. The arrangement aimed to consolidate partnerships between different institutions and forge synergies that support the development of national plans. Participants from Côte d'Ivoire, DRC, Mali, Nigeria, Uganda and Zimbabwe shared their experiences in addressing specific aspects of displacement and in building institutional and legal frameworks to respond to the phenomenon.

The presence and contributions of international organisations such as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR); and international NGOs such as the International Refugee Rights Initiative, the All Africa Conference of Churches and the Pan African Children's Charter Project ensured that different voices from the international community were heard in relation to the convention's implementation.

Staff members and representatives of AU bodies also contributed to the discussions with useful insights on the organisation's support for national ratification processes, the AU model law and monitoring mechanisms. The division for humanitarian affairs, refugees and IDPs (HARDP), the political affairs department – one of the main organisers of the workshop – the permanent representatives committee (PRC)- Sub-committee on Refugees, Returnees and IDPs and the AU commission on international law (AUCIL) all represented the AU's standpoint and its strategy for the ratification and domestication of the convention.

IDPs and other people affected by displacement

The workshop focussed initially on the definition of an IDP, which represented an opportunity to provide an over-



view of displacement caused by both conflict and disasters in Africa, including its scale, causes and patterns. Participants agreed that deconstructing the definition as enshrined in the convention into its key elements helps to distinguish IDPs from other population groups, but that the essentially descriptive nature of the notion means that being internally displaced does not confer a new legal status. As such it does not aim to assign IDPs additional rights, but rather signals their vulnerabilities.

The discussion then focused on the operational use of the definition for profiling and registration purposes, distinguishing IDPs from other categories of people of potential concern and verifying the nexus between displacement and other forms of migration. The concept of host communities and “persons affected by displacement” as referred to in the Kampala Convention prompted observations on the need to adopt a needs-based approach in settings where IDPs’ concerns largely coincide with those of the rest of the population.

The Kampala Convention and the international legal framework

Prior to the Kampala Convention, IDPs’ protection was guaranteed through instruments of international law, the relevance of which is restated in the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement. Though non-binding, the Guiding Principles illustrate the way international norms apply in displacement situations and provide the foundation for a comprehensive framework on IDPs’ protection.

As the first legally binding instrument on internal displacement, the Kampala Convention takes a step forward, capitalising on AU countries’ policy making that predate its adoption and capturing lessons learned in addressing displacement in Africa. What is now required of states is a push to adopt it via tailor-made laws or policies that reflect the specifics of displacement in each country.

Prevention, protection and durable solutions in the Kampala Convention

The overall discussion on the response to displacement was structured around its three main phases - prevention, protection and assistance during displacement and the pursuit of durable solutions. The flow of the topics mirrored the structure of the Kampala Convention on the themes.

An analysis of the legal parameters to assess when a restriction to freedom of movement may be considered justifiable was instrumental to introduce the topic of the prohibition of arbitrary displacement. It was agreed that prevention and mitigation measures should be adopted in line with the AU’s approach of establishing continental early warning systems, and that disaster risk reduction policies may help to diminish the magnitude and ultimate consequences of forced population movements prompted by natural hazards.

Participants’ observations pointed towards the need to ensure accountability for the failure to undertake adequate measures to prevent disasters that cause displacement and that the state, non-state armed groups and private companies are all held accountable for acts of arbitrary displacement.

Karen Löhner, a legal advisor to ICRC and the AU, presented the Kampala Convention’s approach to protection and assistance. After providing the definition of protection enshrined in the global protection cluster’s handbook on IDPs, and illustrating its practical relevance in human rights-based programming, she explained how the notion relates to assistance.

Given that IDPs are often dispersed among the general population, which in the context of conflict is also in need of protection and assistance, distinguishing between the two is sometimes impossible and may result in arbitrary

exclusion of some of those in need. IDPs lie at the core of ICRC's mandate and activities, but its global operational approach targets the broader civilian population, which entails the prevention of displacement wherever possible and the provision of protection and assistance to both IDPs and host communities via a needs-based approach that prioritises the most vulnerable groups.

The pursuit of durable solutions was described as a long and complex process requiring coordinated action by different stakeholders. IDMC's presentation focused on the parameters set out by the IASC Framework for Durable Solutions in guiding the process and measuring progress towards their achievement. A comparison of lessons learned in three different scenarios in which national authorities, international agencies and human rights institutions collaborated to end displacement served to present some of the key messages.

Amara Coulibaly from the solidarity division of Côte d'Ivoire's planning ministry and Aminata Traoré, UNHCR's protection officer in Mali, described how national processes were leading to the adoption of durable solution strategies in their countries, which are valuable tools to strengthen collaboration between the humanitarian and development sectors. Rose Atim of the Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC) discussed the key role that national human rights institutions can take in ensuring that, in the aftermath of a humanitarian crisis, IDPs have their rights reinstated and do not suffer of discrimination related to their displacement.

Coordination in the Kampala Convention

Alexis Bisunkuli Huliuro, representing the OCHA liaison office to the AU, emphasised the need for better and more accountable collaboration in implementing the Kampala Convention. He highlighted the fact that coordinated interplay between AU member states, the AU itself, the UN, ICRC, other international organisations, NGOs and non-state actors, including private companies, armed groups and others, can make responses to IDPs' needs during humanitarian crises successful. Functioning coordination arrangements improve preparedness and response to displacement, increase accountability and enable better resourcing for activities planned to address commonly identified priorities. A group activity entitled "roles and responsibilities" provided participants with further confirmation of the fact that convention, by explicitly assigning tasks to a variety of stakeholders, endorses the principle of shared responsibility towards IDPs.

Ratification

The ensuing sessions concentrated on practical steps towards the ratification, domestication and implementation of the Kampala Convention.

Michel Nshimba, representing HARDP, explained the AU's role in supporting states during the different phases of the process. The AU Commission's political affairs department (DPA) is the convention's custodian, but AU advocacy is articulated through its different departments, institutions and agencies and targets a range of country-level entities and organisations. The AU considers ministries, members of parliaments, civil society organisations, national human rights institutions and the judiciary as having active roles to play in the ratification process.

To achieve its advocacy goal, the African Union Commission holds periodical meetings in member states or in regions affected by displacement. The Annual Humanitarian Symposium organised by the DPA is a forum that the AU uses to debate issues of forced displacement in the continent and to conceive solutions to this problem. The PRC is equally involved in addressing the problem and in advocating for the implementation of the Kampala Convention. The humanitarian assessment missions that the PRC conducts to countries affected by displacement constitute unique opportunities to promote the convention with the relevant authorities. Finally, the AU Peace and Security Council often makes reference in its statements to the Kampala Convention and to the need of ensuring its ratification and implementation in AU member States

Laurent Tchelu Mwenymali, representing the DRC government, recapped the process of bringing his country's legal system into line with the requirements of the Kampala Convention. He set the ratification process in context by highlighting how DRC has been affected by recurring humanitarian crises and dramatic displacement situations. The ratification process is running hand in hand with the adoption of a law on displacement, and the two processes mutually inform each other. The DRC official mentioned that the two processes were mutually reinforcing. The adoption of a national instrument on internal displacement raised interest in the ratification of the Kampala Convention whereas a regional process such as the one of ratification of the AU Convention influenced the drafting process of the IDP bill by rendering the text progressively more adherent to its provisions.

Mwenymali also put forward a number of requests for AU support, including in the development of conflict prevention mechanisms, the organisation of regular meetings between state parties to discuss issues of common interest and the drafting of a regional action plan for IDPs' protection and security.

Domestication

The Kampala Convention also requires state parties to develop or amend national legislation to bring them into line with its provisions. The topic was analysed via a panel discussion featuring representatives from ICRC, IDMC, AUCIL and Nigeria's national commission for refugees, migrants and IDPs (NCFR).

Löhner briefed the audience on ICRC's involvement in the Kampala Convention process, which dates back to the consultations that preceded the AU summit in Kampala in 2009 and the drafting and promotion of the AU model law. It continues to support the process by organising sessions on international humanitarian law (IHL) related to IDPs and by helping states incorporate IHL standards into national laws.

Rahina Zarma, NCFR's protection and legal officer, presented the development of Nigeria's draft policy on IDPs. The process followed a largely participatory format that brought together national institutions, international organisations and IDPs' representatives, among others. The active promotion of the process catalysed media attention and placed it at the centre of the public debate. The draft policy addresses IDPs' assistance and protection during all phases of displacement and underlines critical aspects such as the need for collaboration between agencies and responsible management of the resources allocated to response.

IDMC concentrated on the need to set up mechanisms for meaningful consultation during the development of national laws and policies. As stated in IDMC-Brookings' National Instruments on Internal Displacement: A Guide to their Development, there are many benefits in investing in a consultative process. It constitutes an opportunity for the government to demonstrate its approach to displacement, and for all stakeholders to develop a common understanding of the issues and general notions of IDPs' protection which, in turn, helps to pre-empt potential misunderstandings over how to address the problem in the drafting phase.

Daniel Makiese, the representative from AUCIL presented the AU model law for the Kampala Convention, a tool aiming at facilitating its incorporation into national frameworks. The model law consists of 14 chapters that detail the convention's provisions and the way all crucial aspects of responses to displacement should be regulated.

Implementation

The need for the AU to put in place adequate monitoring and compliance mechanisms – starting with the conference of state parties envisaged in the text of the convention – emerged prominently from the session on implementation. HARDP mapped out a series of areas in which governments' actions are indicative of their responsibility towards IDPs, such as the provision of resources, profiling and registration, the creation of mechanisms for property restitution and compensation, ensuring political participation and the development of durable solutions strategies. It was also highlighted that a number of AU mechanisms already exist to monitor states' commitments. The African peer review mechanisms, PRC, the coordinating committee on assistance and protection for refugees, returnees and IDPs (CCAR) and others may contribute to ensuring adherence to the convention.

A presentation by Joseph Chilengi of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) highlighted the important role the civil society played leading up to the adoption of the Kampala Convention and since. By raising public awareness about the convention and mobilising support for ratification, civil society organisations have been centre stage in the process. Following ratification, they may shift their focus to encouraging states to fulfil their obligations and monitoring their progress.

Benevolence Taguta of the Zimbabwe's national human rights commission (ZHRC) reported on the institution's role in monitoring IDPs' rights and ensuring the convention's implementation. The country's 2013 constitution mandates ZHRC to make recommendations to parliament in areas of human rights requiring particular attention and to lobby for the enactment of specific laws. This gives it the opportunity to engage in advocacy with the justice ministry, which is charged with aligning Zimbabwe's national legal system with its international commitments, including those set out in the Kampala Convention.

Future planning

Members of the different country teams, the international governmental organisation and NGO caucus and AU delegates were then encouraged to work separately to describe efforts so far to ratify, domesticate and implement the convention; establish their objectives and priorities for doing so in the future and formulate suggestions for concrete initiatives. Participants were instructed to think of activities that could run until the end of 2015 and potentially beyond. Following the group work, each reported on their discussions in plenary.

In all countries that have already ratified or adopted the Kampala Convention, steps have been taken to advance its domestication and implementation. In Uganda, efforts continue to provide IDPs with access to justice mechanisms such as the Uganda human rights commission's tribunal, which deals with violations and compensation. Among other measures, DRC has finalised a multi-sectoral framework to deal with implementation and translated the convention into four languages to enable broader dissemination. Impacts have varied, but none of the countries considered the efforts undertaken so far to be comprehensive or sufficient.

Goals for different countries in 2015 ranged from the broad, such as starting or advancing the implementation or domestication process, and improving IDPs' welfare and protection in line with the convention; to the more detailed, such as amending Zimbabwe's Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) to include displacement issues by June.

Activities planned for 2015 often involved the development or finalisation of law and policy frameworks – Mali plans to draft a national policy on displacement by the end of the year – and consultation processes with stakeholders at the regional, national and local level, including IDPs and host communities. Participants also felt that awareness raising on the Kampala Convention's provisions and on national law would help to achieve their goals.

All country teams emphasised the importance of civil society organisations' role in supporting national efforts, without detracting from the government's primary responsibility to lead the process of adopting, domesticating and implementing the convention. Participants saw governments' role primarily as law and policy making and coordination, but they also felt that civil society organisations - and to some extent national human rights institutions - play an important role in taking forward advocacy efforts, disseminating the convention, sharing information, capacity building and, in some cases, providing additional funding. Academia, media and international organisations were perceived to have complementary roles in these efforts. In the participants' perception, the extent of engagement of different stakeholders varied from country to country.

Participants identified a number of obstacles to achieving their goals, including political issues such as a lack of will to address IDPs' issues and sensitivities around internal displacement, unresolved land issues, upcoming elections and changes of government, lack of coordination,



bureaucracy and funding shortfalls. In Somalia ongoing conflict and insecurity was also an issue. In Uganda, compensation payments to IDPs issued by the courts have often been severely delayed because funding shortfalls.

To overcome these obstacles in the absence of political solutions, participants suggested that authorities and civil society organisations should lobby the AU and other partners, including international governmental organisations, for support. Civil society organisations should also focus on raising awareness on IDPs' issues with policy makers and MPs, and develop synergies and enhance coordination by engaging more strongly with media, the judiciary and the public to promote self-monitoring and regional mechanisms such as the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD).

The AU's role in supporting national processes to adopt, domesticate and implement the Kampala Convention has thus far focused mainly on training and capacity building for national stakeholders. Participants welcomed these initiatives, but also said they hoped for broader and more sustained support in both of the AU's mandated areas, policy coordination at the continental level and technical support for member states.

Participants emphasised the importance of signing and ratifying the convention, even if national frameworks on displacement already exist, in order to strengthen the monitoring of compliance.

The NGOs and humanitarian agencies present at the event emphasised the key role of African civil society in country processes, and the fact that national and regional organisations should be empowered to monitor states' compliance closely. Furthermore, civil society organisations take on an operational role, e.g. by implementing programming and durable solutions for IDPs that are in line with the Convention and contribute to advocacy and awareness raising efforts around the Convention and support the Government by providing data, research and analysis on internal displacement issues. In order to increase the impact of their work, participants expressed that collaboration with the Regional Economic Communities (RECs), the AU Peace and Security Council, AU Social Affairs, AU Political Affairs, AU Gender Directorate, Pan African Parliament (PAP) and CCAR would be particularly important. Additional suggestions went in the direction of designating a body or organisation at regional and continental level and to put in place processes to improve coordination and support for the implementation of the Convention.

The AU reaffirmed that it will continue its capacity-building efforts and the promotion of the ratification and domestication of the Kampala Convention by devoting adequate resources to this task. In particular, HARDP announced that it would carry out an assessment of the implementation of the Action Plan 2009-2013 and that, following that, it will proceed to the adoption of a new Action Plan representing its strategic approach to the promotion of the Convention for the years to come.

Conclusions

The regional workshop succeeded in creating a better knowledge of the key elements of the Kampala Convention and in fostering a general appreciation for an instrument that has the potential to bring concrete advancements to the protection and assistance of IDPs. This was done through a clarification of general notions and the identification of relevant normative and conceptual categories. In addition, the event contributed to mapping out different concerns affecting IDPs in the AU countries that participated in the initiative and, ultimately, allowed them to familiarise with the main provisions of the Kampala Convention. The sharing of experiences by different country representatives was regarded as a particularly helpful way to build internal capacity to address problems and to develop arguments in favour of the ratification or the domestication of the Kampala Convention. All in all the Convention was recognised as a valid instrument, relevant to the national contexts and requiring attention and dedication by the Governments of the AU member states.

Challenges remain both in expanding the number of State parties. Often times lack of understanding of law making processes or gaps in inter-institutional communication hinder the process; in other situations, the issue of the ratification of an international treaty does not receive sufficient attention by the relevant institutions or is deprioritised in the face of more urgent discussions in the governmental agenda. The development of a Model Law by the AUCIL represents an invaluable asset in ensuring the adoption or amendment of the national laws and policies on internal displacement that is required by the Kampala Convention. Recognising the efforts of the relevant AUC units in the promotion of the KC, the sustained effort by both the Department of Political Affairs- HARDP, supported by relevant partners will expand the technical expertise needed to support domestic law or policy making processes.



At the same time, the efforts to increase support to the Kampala Convention and to bring the national systems in line with its requirements have to be accompanied by an equally strong determination to ensure that the Convention works in practice. Since IDPs remain within the borders of their own countries they are under the jurisdiction of the authorities governing them, that ultimately bear the primary responsibility to ensure their protection and assistance. The Kampala Convention identifies a number of areas of engagement where States' commitment is crucial. The AUC is mandated to guarantee that the States are duly supported in the processes required for the States to discharge their responsibilities towards IDPs and the international community and the civil society and granted a particularly important role to play towards this same goal. Whereas the Kampala Convention confirms that sovereignty is also a synonym of national responsibility, it also enables a regional body such as the AU, the international organisations and other important stakeholders to assess the extent to which that responsibility is being exercised.

Annexes

i. Agenda

Timing	Day one	Chair / presenter
8:30 – 9:00	Registration of participants	
9:00 – 10:00	Workshop opening <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Opening remarks by AU political affairs department (DPA) ▪ Welcome remarks by NRC-AULO resident representative ▪ Opening statement by chair of PRC sub-committee on refugees, returnees and IDPs ▪ Programme overview ▪ Presentations of participants 	Chair, PRC sub-committee for refugees
10:00 – 10:30	Coffee break and group photo	
10:30 – 11:30	Introduction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Country team expectations and objectives Presentation: IDP definition and internal displacement worldwide and in Africa, by Jacopo Giorgi and Johanna Klos (IDMC) Discussion	AUC-DPA
11:30 – 12:30	Introduction (continued) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Presentation: International and regional legal frameworks on internal displacement, by Jacopo Giorgi (IDMC) Discussion	
12:30 – 13:00	Prevention of displacement in the Kampala Convention <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Presentation: Prevention and prohibition of arbitrary displacement, by Jacopo Giorgi (IDMC) 	UNHCR-AULO
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch break	
14:00 – 15:00	IPDs' protection and assistance in the Kampala Convention <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Presentation: IDPs' protection and assistance in the Kampala Convention, by Karen Löhner (ICRC) Discussion Group Work: Protection provisions in the Kampala Convention	Joseph Chilengi, ECOSOCC
15:00 – 15 :30	Coffee break	
15:30 – 17:30	Durable solutions and the Kampala Convention Presentation: What are Durable Solutions? by Jacopo Giorgi (IDMC) Panel discussion: experience sharing with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Amara Coulibaly (planning ministry, Côte d'Ivoire) ▪ Aminata Traoré (UNHCR Mali) ▪ Rose Atim (UHRC) Discussion	Joseph Chilengi, ECOSOCC
	End of day one	

Timing	Day two	Chair/presenter
8.30 – 8.45	Recap of day one	
8.45 – 10.00	<p>Coordination in the Kampala Convention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Presentation: Coordination of IDPs' protection in humanitarian crises, by Bisanukuli Huliro Alexis (OCHA-AULO) <p>Discussion</p> <p>Group Work: Roles and responsibilities in the Kampala Convention</p>	Rose Atim, Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC)
10.00 – 10.30	Coffee Break	
10.30 – 11.15	<p>Ratification of the Kampala Convention</p> <p>Presentations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ AU support for national ratification processes, by Michel Nshimba (DPA) ■ Ratification processes: the experience of the Democratic Republic of Congo, by Laurent Tchelu Mwenymali (Secretary General for Humanitarian Actions and National Solidarity) <p>Discussion: (15mins)</p>	Bohe Marius Sarr, Côte d'Ivoire National Assembly
11.15 – 12.30	<p>Domestication of the Kampala Convention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Presentation: Introduction to law and policy making on internal displacement, by Jacopo Giorgi (IDMC) <p>Panel discussion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Daniel Makiese (AUCIL): The AU model law: a tool to support the domestication of the Kampala Convention ■ Karen Löhner (ICRC): ICRC's support for the implementation of the Kampala Convention ■ Rahina Zarma (NCFR): Experience sharing: domesticating the Kampala Convention in Nigeria 	Yemisrach Kebede, NRC-AULO
12.30 – 13.30	Lunch break	
13.30- 15.00	<p>Implementation of the Kampala Convention</p> <p>Panel discussion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Michel Nshimba (DPA): Kampala Convention's compliance mechanisms ■ Joseph Chilengi (ECOSOCC): How can the civil society assist in implementing the convention and monitor compliance ■ Benevolence Taguta (ZHRC): National human rights commissions and IDPs' rights monitoring. The case of Zimbabwe 	Haja Kamara, ICRC
15:00 – 15 :30	Coffee break	
15:30 – 17 :30	<p>Law and policy development</p> <p>Group work:</p> <p>Brainstorm country strategies for the ratification, domestication and implementation of the Kampala Convention</p> <p>Brainstorm AU and IGOs' support for national processes</p>	IDMC
	End of day two	

Timing	Day three	Chair/presenter
8:30 – 11:00	Law and policy development: strategies <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Country strategies 2. IGOs' strategies 3. AU strategy 	Joseph Chilengi, ECOSOCC
11.00 – 11.30	Coffee break	
11.30 – 12.30	Conclusions and closing remarks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Summary of outcomes by AUC-HARDP ▪ Remarks by the NRC-AULO resident representative ▪ Closing remarks by DPA 	AUC-DPA
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch	

ii. List of participants

Côte d'Ivoire	Yeo Sthephanie	Assistante Programmes, Service Social Urgences Humanitaires
	Amara Coulibaly	Directeur de la Solidarité, Ministère de la Planification
	Bohé Sir Marius	Membre de l'Assemblée Nationale pour Guiglo
Democratic Republic of Congo	Laurent Tchelu Mwenyimali	Secrétaire Général aux Actions Humanitaires et à la Solidarité Nationale
	Raymond Bongole Efoya	Directeur en charge d'assistance aux victimes des catastrophes naturelles et autres calamités.
	Auguy Lukula Kiwele	Expert à la Commission Nationale pour les Réfugiés (Ministère de l'Intérieur, Sécurité, Décentralisation et Affaires Coutumières)
	Marie Mwabi Tumba	Député National et Secrétaire Rapporteur du Réseau National des Parlementaires en Prévention des Risques et Gestion des Catastrophes
	Jemimah Diane Mogwo Mambassa	Présidente de l'Association des Communicateurs en Prévention et réduction des catastrophes, et Action humanitarian
	Aimé Malonga	UNHCR, Law and policy consultant
Somalia	Omar Sheikh Omar	Deputy chair of the parliamentary committee on human rights
	Ahmed Nur	National commissioner for refugees and IDPs
	Sadia Muhammed Elmi	Executive director, CERWOD
Kenya	Kenneth Odiambo	Kenyan parliamentary human rights caucus
	Oscar Moriuki	Assistant programme officer, advocacy and policy development, Refugee Consortium of Kenya
	Patrick Boyonte	Human rights officer, Kenyan national commission on human rights (KNCHR)
	Gladys Njeri Maina	Kenyan parliamentary human rights caucus
Zimbabwe	Benevolence Taguta	Zimbabwe human rights commission (ZHRC)
	Alondolozwe Sitha	ZHRC, Bulawayo office

Uganda	Rose Atim	Regional human rights officer, UHRC Gulu
	Woboya Vincent	Principle disaster management officer, office of the prime minister
	Cosmas Wagubi Kirenda	Senior assistant secretary, office of the prime minister
	John Paul Magezi	Senior protection officer, office of the Prime Minister
	David Kigozi	Programme coordinator, International Refugee Rights Initiative Great Lakes
Mali	Idrissa Sankare	Chair of the laws and conventions commission, National Assembly
	Moussa Coulibaly	Malian Human Rights Association
	Aminata Traore	Protection officer and cluster coordinator, UNHCR Mopti region
	Kissima Sylla	Foreign Ministry representative
	Babahamane Maiga	Technical adviser, Interior Ministry
Nigeria	Rahina Zarma	Protection and legal officer, Nigerian national commission for refugees
Ethiopia	Besfat Gashaw Tebeji	Foreign Ministry representative
	Tilahun Admasu	Foreign Ministry representative
Sudan	Al-Moiz Mohammed	Foreign Ministry representative
African Union	Khabele Matlosa	Director for Political Affairs, AU Commission
	Michel Nshimba	Political officer, AU commission
	Dr Joseph Chilengi	Chair, ECOSOCC
	Beatram Okalay	Humanitarian Officer, AUC/NRC
	Eden Yohannes	Humanitarian associate, AUC/NRC
International Organisations and International NGOs	Yemisrach Kebede	Resident representative, NRC-AULO
	Jacopo Giorgi	Senior training and legal officer, IDMC
	Anais Pagot	Assistant regional analyst, IDMC
	Johanna Klos	Acting regional analyst, IDMC
	Haja Kamara	Deputy Head of delegation, ICRC
	Karen Loehner	Legal adviser, ICRC
	Bisanukuli Huliro Alexis	Deputy Head of office, AULO-OCHA
	Alistair Bremnath	Project Support Officer, IOM
	Tabitha Kentaro Sabiiti	Policy and advocacy officer, All Africa Conference of Churches
	Addis Tesfa Wolde Michael	Acting head of programmes, Africa Humanitarian Action
	Hinjat Shamil	Programme and relations officer, Africa Humanitarian Action
	Dawit Kahsay	Human rights officer, OHCHR
	Anteneh Bizuayehu	Project officer, Pan African Children's Charter Project
	Ledet Teka	Assistant liaison officer, OCHA
	Monique Ekoko	Acting representative to AU ECA-UNHCR
	Jane Okello	UNHCR


About IDMC

The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) is a world leader in the monitoring and analysis of the causes, effects and responses to internal displacement. For the millions worldwide forced to flee within their own country as a consequence of conflict, generalised violence, human rights violations, and natural hazards, IDMC advocates for better responses to internally displaced people, while promoting respect for their human rights.

IDMC is part of the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC).

Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
Norwegian Refugee Council
Chemin de Balaxert 7-9
(CH-1219 Châtelaine (Geneva)
Tel: +41 22 799 0700, Fax: +41 22 799 0701

www.internal-displacement.org

 facebook.com/InternalDisplacement

 twitter.com/idmc_geneva

Contacts

Michel Nshimba

Political Officer
Department of Political Affairs
(HARDP) African Union Commission
nshimbam@african-union.org

Yemisrach Kebede

Resident Representative
AU Liaison Office - Norwegian
Refugee Council
yemisrach.kebede@nrc.no

Eden Yohannes

Humanitarian Associate – DPA/HARDP
NRC Secondment
edenyoseph@gmail.com

Jacopo Giorgi

Senior Trainer and Legal Officer
Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
jacopo.giorgi@nrc.ch