



WORKSHOP REPORT

Kampala Convention: from ratification to domestication and operationalisation

30 November - 2 December 2015 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia



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The first rains in March 2014 produced dire conditions for people to live in, at an IDP site near Bangui. Photo: IDMC/M. Wissing, March 2014

As of the end of 2014, there were 38 million people worldwide living in internal displacement as result of armed conflict, generalised violence and human rights violations. A third of them, or 11.4 million people, were displaced in Africa. It is also estimated that disasters forced at least a further 14.8 million people to flee their homes in Africa during 2008-2014.

In an effort to address the scale of the phenomenon and the challenges associated with it, the African Union (AU) developed a common framework to prevent and respond to displacement. Adopted in 2009 and entered into force in 2012, the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa, known widely as the Kampala Convention, became the world's first legally binding regional instrument to protect the rights of those uprooted.

Introduction

To mark the third anniversary of the convention's coming into force, the African Union Commission (AUC) organised a three-day workshop at the AU's headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in partnership with the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR). The workshop took place from 30 November to 2 December 2015, and was attended by government officials, MPs, civil society representatives, legal and protection experts, practitioners from six African countries - Cameroon, Central African Republic, Mali, Nigeria, South Sudan and Zambia - and staff from UN and other international humanitarian and development agencies. The six countries were selected in view of their engagement in normative processes on internal displacement.

The meeting focused on three main objectives:

- Supporting the domestication and implementation of the Kampala Convention
- Strengthening the role of the AU and other inter-governmental and non-governmental groups in doing so
- Promoting national responsibility and the sharing of experiences between countries

Olabisi Dare, the head of the AU political affairs department's division for humanitarian affairs, refugees and displaced people (HARDP), opened the event by welcoming and thanking those present on behalf of the political affairs commissioner. He also restated the need for all AU member states to endorse and implement the Kampala Convention in order to deal with the challenges associated with internal displacement whatever its causes.

Cosmas Chanda, UNHCR's representative to AUC and the UN economic commission for Africa (ECA), gave a brief statement praising the major achievement that the convention represents as the world's first binding continental instrument on the phenomenon. He also recalled that UNHCR's involvement in efforts to prevent and respond to displacement was not new. He said the agency was currently working to improve the protection that internally displaced people (IDPs) receive by advocating for the development and promotion of normative frameworks, and supporting government and inter-agency humanitarian response mechanisms, especially in emergencies.

Yemisrach Kebede, NRC's resident representative to the AU, told the meeting that the Kampala Convention reaffirmed national authorities' responsibility to take action. She also highlighted IDMC's contribution to its development and implementation in monitoring and analysing displacement and advocating for IDPs' rights.



Jacopo Giorgi from IDMC presents a key publication on IDP law and policy making. Photo: NRC AULO/T. Famuyide, December 2015

Understanding displacement and its normative frameworks

After introducing the Kampala Convention's definition of an IDP, Jacopo Giorgi, IDMC's senior training and legal officer, gave a general overview of the causes, patterns and dynamics of displacement both in Africa and worldwide. He also said that thorough analyses of the phenomenon in given settings, based on the profiling of all population groups affected, helped to formulate appropriate responses and assist legislators in developing the normative arrangements required to support them.

Emad Aziz, UNHCR's legal officer, presented the various international and regional legal frameworks on internal displacement. The presentation included an illustration of the Kampala Convention's principles and key provisions, and an explanation of how they relate to different bodies of international law.

Preventing displacement

Karen Loehner, the legal advisor for the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)'s delegation to the AU liaison office, analysed the convention's provisions further. She dealt with the prohibition of arbitrary displacement in conflict situations, and described the elements of international humanitarian law that inspired the convention's norms.

Two further presentations focussed on the prevention of displacement, with Emebet Negussie, the disaster law programme officer at the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), covering disaster risk reduction. Negussie introduced the Kampala Convention's provisions on the issue and those of other instruments, first and foremost the UN's 2015 Sendai framework for disaster risk reduction. She also presented IFRC's disaster law programme, which has been improving the capacity of national stakeholders in the systematic analysis and management of the causes of disasters since 2002.

Dr Romola Adeola of the University of Pretoria examined the prevention of displacement associated with development projects, the prevalence of which is evident in 60 years of forced relocations to make way for dams in Africa. Article 10 of the Kampala Convention seeks to mitigate such displacement and reduce the potential for conflicts of interest by stipulating that projects should be subject to socio-economic and environmental impact assessments in full consultation with those likely to be affected.



Delegates from governments, civil society organisations and humanitarian agencies in six AU countries took part in the workshop.
Photo: NRC AULO/T. Famuyide, December 2015

Protection and durable solutions

Loehner defined protection as a rights-based notion that could be put better into practice in a number of ways, including by paying greater attention to age, gender and diversity (AGD) issues and community empowerment. In addition to the Kampala Convention, domestic legislation, international human rights law and, in times of conflict, international humanitarian law all provide a protection framework for IDPs.

Johan Grundberg, a transition and recovery expert at the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), gave a presentation on displacement dynamics and challenges in terms of durable solutions. He said the frequency, scale and causes of displacement inevitably inform the way the phenomenon should be addressed and resolved, and that lack of attention in its early phases accompanied with shrinking resources in the long run may result in displacement becoming protracted.

Grundberg placed durable solutions in the wider context of mixed migration triggered by humanitarian crises, in which various population groups, including IDPs, returnees and other affected communities should be considered. He used the Guiding Principles, the Kampala Convention and the Inter-agency Standing Committee (IASC) framework as his frame of reference, the latter setting out eight criteria against which to determine progress towards the achievement of durable solutions.

The first experience-sharing session of the workshop was dedicated to the durable solutions process in Mali. Abdoulaye Séga Traoré, the chair of the technical committee for the domestication of the Kampala Convention in the country, described the complex political and military crisis that displaced more than 500,000 people and explained how the government's durable solutions strategy was intended to contribute to post-conflict stability through socioeconomic reintegration.

To this end, a number of initiatives were undertaken with the support of different international agencies, including the establishment of a displacement tracking matrix and engagement in activities aimed at fostering community dialogue. Traoré also mapped out some of the challenges the process faced, such as improving security in return areas, building authorities' capacity and restoring basic services.

Natacha Emerson, the senior protection advisor at OCHA East Africa, said the Kampala Convention set out a multi-stakeholder approach to addressing displacement, assigning different roles to institutions and other organisations working with IDPs. She recalled the requirement to establish a focal point for IDPs set out in article 3.2 of the convention, and the broader need to clarify the "structures of governance" of a national response. She also emphasised that coordination was means of improving protection, and that institutionalising it and creating new collaborations should be understood as a way of supporting the government's response, not as a substitute for it.

Law and policy-making on internal displacement

Ensuring implementation

The Kampala Convention demands that states adopt laws and policies or amend their legislation in line with its provisions. Doing so helps them gain international credibility and serves to encourage other states to do the same. The decision to adopt an instrument on displacement is a mark of national responsibility, because it signals the government's recognition of the problem and its view on how to resolve it.

Giorgi explained that understanding displacement, raising awareness about IDPs' needs and concerns, efficient data collection with an emphasis on identifying vulnerable groups and evaluating existing legal gaps were all crucial steps in preparing the ground for the development of a law or policy. He also referred to the need to adopt a participatory approach, not only during the preparatory phase but also during the development and implementation of a new instrument.

Adewale Iyanda of the AU's office of the legal counsel discussed AUC's approach to law and policy-making using the draft AU model law, which will be presented officially in 2016. The AU is promoting the model as an essential tool to facilitate the development of national laws and policies in keeping with the Kampala Convention's provisions. Given that the model law covers all of the issues the convention regulates, it constitutes fundamental guidance. That said, it was also noted that the development of national instruments must take specific issues that the country in question faces into account.

Sani Zorro, the chair of the Nigerian house of representatives committee on IDPs, which was established in October 2015, explained his country's procedure for domesticating the Kampala Convention. When the federal executive council presents the domestication bill to the national assembly, it will be debated and voted on separately by the two chambers and, if approved, will be sent to the legislatures of Nigeria's 36 states. If the state legislatures pass it by at least a two-thirds majority it will return to the national assembly for final approval.

Zorro's committee, meantime, has been engaged on various fronts and, with UNHCR's assistance, has conducted stakeholder mapping, an analysis of existing legislation and awareness raising activities among the general population. It has also held a national assembly session on IDPs, during which the UNHCR handbook for parliamentarians on internal displacement was presented. Despite the progress so far, the process is still hampered by limited funding, lack of capacity and inadequate coordination mechanisms.

Some participants noted that there was a clear need to go beyond statements of commitment to the Kampala Convention and implement normative frameworks through concrete courses of action by states and other entities. Neddie Akello, UNHCR's legal officer seconded to the office of the special rapporteur on IDPs' human rights read a statement from the special rapporteur calling for the full implementation of the convention. She also described Kenya's process of developing a national framework on internal displacement and the challenges that remain to its implementation.

Dean Mulozi of the AU's Economic, Social and Cultural Council (ECOSOCC) discussed the critical role of civil society organisations (CSOs). Besides being engaged in promoting and raising awareness of the convention, CSOs are often involved in implementing specific activities, working closely with the government and its designated officials. They face a number of challenges, however, in fulfilling their role. These vary from country to country, but range from criminal impunity to political interference and corruption, scarce resources and the absence of effective consultation mechanisms.

Uganda was the first country to ratify the Kampala Convention, and Rose Atim of the Uganda Human Rights Commission explained the historical context that led to the adoption of the country's 2004 national policy on displacement. The policy focuses primarily on conflict and was intended as a tool to respond to the displacement caused by the war in the north of country, but it also includes provisions related to disasters.

The inclusion of provisions to facilitate IDPs' participation in consultation processes should be regarded as one of its assets, as should the creation of structures to foster coordination at the central and local level. Despite the steps Uganda has taken in establishing a normative framework and adhering to the Kampala Convention, Atim concluded that there was still room for improvement in areas such as data collection and coordination between national institutions.

Aziz introduced the global protection cluster's task team on law and policy, a new body that brings together different agencies involved in displacement issues, and which aims to provide coordinated support to governments and their partners in developing normative tools. The team provides a number of services to states engaged in domesticating the Kampala Convention, including capacity building, expert advice and legal audits of the existing legislation.

The African Union's role

The AU's advocacy role in promoting the convention is indisputable. Michel Nshimba of AUC's Humanitarian Affairs Department (HARDP) explained that following the convention's adoption, the AU produced an action plan calling for it to be translated and published in various languages, including the body's four official ones, as part of awareness-raising efforts.

It also targeted national ministries likely to be involved in displacement issues, such as those for humanitarian affairs, justice and interior, MPs, CSOs and national human rights commissions, and advocated at sub-continental level through various regional economic communities. Nshimba underlined that the AU could provide support for implementation, but that the principle of sovereignty gave states the primary responsibility for protecting and assisting IDPs.

Mike Wafula, an independent expert seconded to AUC, gave a presentation on the AU's mechanisms to monitor the Kampala Convention's implementation. He reviewed the AU's engagement in humanitarian matters, and said the convention had not been born in a vacuum. Its conception had been part of a broader process that culminated in 2015 in the adoption of the AU's humanitarian agenda, and was the fruit of the body's conscious efforts to address a crucial issue on the continent.

Wafula also provided an update on the state of the convention. He said 40 AU member states had signed it and 25 had become parties to it by means of ratification, meaning that it had come into force faster than any other AU convention. He also noted, however, that a degree of fatigue has set in in recent times, as evidenced by the fact that only one state had ratified to the convention in 2015 and those who had already done so were struggling with domestication.

He said the main challenge of the conference of state parties, the body primarily responsible for monitoring implementation and scheduled to meet for the first time in 2016, will be to provide itself with a structure and operational rules to fulfil its mandate effectively.

Country strategies

The delegations from Cameroon, Central African Republic (CAR), Mali, Nigeria, South Sudan and Zambia were invited to work separately on developing a potential country strategy to domesticate and implement the Kampala Convention. The activity resulted in work plans consisting of goals for their governments and civil societies to pursue in 2016-2017, and a series of actions to undertake to honour their commitments under the convention.

Country	Goals
Cameroon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase awareness of displacement issues, particularly by ratifying and domesticating the Kampala Convention in 2017
CAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enact the country's new law on IDPs
Mali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthen the country's normative framework by developing national legislation on displacement in accordance with its obligations under the convention
Nigeria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adopt the country's draft national policy on IDPs ▪ Domesticate the Kampala Convention ▪ Implement the country's policy and act on IDPs
South Sudan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ratify the Kampala Convention and work towards its domestication and implementation
Zambia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure that parliament approves the cabinet memorandum on domestication of the convention ▪ Advance its implementation

Conclusions

AUC, NRC, IDMC and UNHCR all restated their commitment to assist states in their efforts to domesticate and implement the Kampala Convention, and called on them to reinvigorate the process. The global protection cluster's task team on law and policy stands ready to provide technical expertise and build national capacity for the development and implementation of national frameworks on internal displacement.

The workshop reviewed the regional framework the AU has set up with the adoption of the Kampala Convention, and provided an opportunity to share experiences on the normative and operational efforts states have made in collaboration with other stakeholders to implement its provisions. The country delegates said they intended to capitalise on the lessons learned from the law and policy-making processes of other states in the region. The participants also particularly appreciated receiving explanations of the concrete implications of the domestication process and a full articulation of their obligations under the convention.

The workshop was enriched by the participation and substantive contributions of the office of the UN special rapporteur on IDPs' human rights and the African Commission on Human and People's Rights (ACHPR)'s special rapporteur on refugees, asylum seekers, migrants and IDPs. Both raised the technical level of the debate and provided additional motivation for the efforts required of all states parties to ensure IDPs' effective protection.

National governments remain the real protagonists of the Kampala Convention process. As the conference of state parties is established and begins its monitoring role, they will take on more responsibility in the form of assessing their peers' compliance and, in so doing, ensuring that IDPs are duly protected and assisted.

The process appears to be entering a new and decisive phase. After obtaining widespread support in its early years, the convention is currently struggling to win further endorsement, and the incorporation of its provisions into domestic legislation faces both political and practical challenges. The international community, the AU and the civil societies of its member states will have to follow the ongoing process carefully and advocate for further ratifications and the adoption of laws and policies coherent with it. They should also continue to provide governments with technical assistance to that end.

Communique issued at the end of a three-day capacity building workshop on the Kampala Convention entitled From Ratification to Domestication and Operationalisation, and run from 30 November to 2 December 2015 at the African Union's headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

To mark the third anniversary of the Kampala Convention's entry into force, the global protection cluster's task team on law and policy, with the support of the European Commission Humanitarian Office (ECHO) and in collaboration with the African Union Commission (AUC), organised a workshop for state authorities, MPs, civil society members, UN and international humanitarian and development agencies, experts on displacement law and policy and other stakeholders from six African countries - Cameroon, Central African Republic, Mali, Nigeria, South Sudan and Zambia. The AU's special rapporteur on refugees, asylum seekers, migrants and IDPs and the office of the UN special rapporteur on IDPs' human rights also took part.

The three-day capacity building workshop was held at the African Union (AU)'s headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 30 November to 2 December 2015 and had three main objectives: to support the domestication and implementation of the Kampala Convention; to strengthen the role of the AU and of other inter-governmental and non-governmental organisations in doing so; and to promote national responsibility and the sharing of experiences between countries.

The meeting reviewed the AU's efforts and declarations, including the declaration of 2016 as a year of human rights, and its collective resolve to speak with one voice and adopt a common African position at the World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul, Turkey in May 2016.

Following the discussions held during the course of the workshop, we, the participants, are concerned about:

- The increasing scale, frequency, complexity, cost and protracted nature of internal displacement in Africa, and its impact on IDPs and other affected communities
- The vital importance of experience-sharing to fostering African solidarity in addressing displacement issues
- The importance of the Kampala Convention in addressing the causes of displacement, improving mechanisms to prevent and respond to the phenomenon effectively, and pursuing durable solutions

We also note that the implementation of the convention faces the following challenges:

- The low level of ratification of AU instruments and the Kampala Convention in particular
- The absence or inadequacy of national normative instruments for IDPs' protection and assistance
- A lack of national and sub-national capacity and resources among state and non-state stakeholders involved in implementing the convention's provisions
- Insufficient regional, national and sub-regional coordination on IDPs' protection and assistance
- Limited recognition of the important role that IDPs, affected communities and civil society organisations can play in policy development, implementation and monitoring, and in advocating for IDPs' rights
- Limited capacity for the systematic collection of disaggregated data on IDPs and their needs

Recommendations

In view of the above, we resolve and call on

AU member states to:

- Sign, ratify and domesticate the Kampala Convention
- Use the AU's model law on internal displacement, once it is adopted, as a guide to developing national instruments
- Take advantage of the World Humanitarian Summit and other opportunities to further the protection of IDPs' rights and the full ratification of the Kampala Convention
- Declare 2016 the year for the convention's ratification
- Engage IDPs, affected communities and civil society in policy development and implementation, durable solutions planning and monitoring, and advocacy
- Support capacity-building initiatives for all stakeholders involved in responding to displacement
- Strengthen the role of national human rights institutions in monitoring respect for IDPs' rights
- Ensure the effective protection and compensation of people likely to be displaced by development projects
- Create and improve links with continental and regional early warning systems for displacement caused by conflict, inter-communal violence, development projects and disasters, including those brought on by climate change
- Invite the offices of the UN special rapporteur on IDPs' human rights and the AU's special rapporteur on refugees, asylum seekers, migrants and IDPs to conduct country missions in support of national efforts to protect and assist displaced populations

The conference of state parties to the Kampala Convention to:

- Set up credible mechanisms to monitor and verify the compliance of states' policies and practices with the convention's provisions
- Set up consultation channels with civil society organisations and NGOs involved in IDPs' protection
- Remind states of their obligation to report on implementation, indicating the legislative and other measures taken, in accordance with article 14 of the convention and article 62 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights

AU organs to:

- Reinvigorate advocacy efforts with states to sign, ratify and domesticate the Kampala Convention
- Adopt a new regional action plan for the implementation of the convention in line with the aspirations of Agenda 2063
- Engage in high-level dialogue with states, civil society organisations, UN and international humanitarian and development agencies and the office of the AU and UN special rapporteurs to encourage implementation of the convention
- The AU's special rapporteur on refugees, asylum seekers, migrants and IDPs, in accordance with the delegated mandate, to join efforts to promote the ratification, domestication and implementation of the convention
- Improve complaint mechanisms for people affected by non-compliance with the convention's provisions
- The Pan-African Parliament to support AU efforts in calling on national parliaments to undertake the required measures to ensure the convention is ratified and domesticated
- Enhanced ECOSOCC's role in support of efforts to mobilise civil society towards domesticating and implementing the convention
- Convey this report to the conference of state parties and other AU decision-making organs with a view to stimulating discussion and follow-up on the issues raised

Partners including UN agencies, international NGOs, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and civil society to:

- Reinvigorate advocacy efforts with states to sign, ratify and domesticate the Kampala Convention
- Support states in their efforts to domesticate and implement the convention
- Use the World Humanitarian Summit as an opportunity to reaffirm the commitment of humanitarians and the international community to addressing internal displacement, particularly in Africa

The diaspora, academia, media and research institutions to:

- Develop a strategy for wider dissemination of the Kampala Convention and awareness raising across all segments of African society
- Support the efforts of the AU and its member states through research and analysis to deepen understanding of the convention and the dynamics of displacement, with the aim of informing decision-making processes on the continent

Addis Ababa, 2 December 2015

Annex one: List of participants

Nigeria	Sani Zorro	Ad-hoc committee on IDPs, refugees and the north-east initiative, national assembly	Chair
	Aminu Umar	National Institute of Legislative Studies (NILS)	Research fellow, socio-political unit
	Okeke Okoro Anya	Civil Society Legislative and Advocacy Centre (CISLAC)	Senior programme officer
	Momoh Solomon	UNHCR	Senior protection assistant
Mali	Abdoulaye Séga Traoré	Ministry of solidarity, humanitarian action and reconstruction of the north	Chair of the technical committee for the domestication of the Kampala Convention in Mali (TCDKC)
	Madiou Sangho	Ministry of justice and human rights – keeper of the seals	Technical advisor and vice-chair of TCDKC
	Aissata Touré	National assembly	MP
	Amadou Bocar Teguede	National commission on human rights	Vice-president of the TCDKC)
	Hadiaratou Cissé	UNHCR	Protection associate
Zambia	Fortune Mulongo	Zambia Red Cross Society	Disaster management officer
	Abibatou Wane	IOM	Chief of mission
	Evans Kapekele	Disaster management and mitigation unit, office of the vice-president	Principle research and planning officer
	Ellen Sibanda	Office of the commissioner for refugees, under the Ministry of home affairs	Principal refugee officer
	Giulia Ricciarelli Ranawat	UNHCR	Senior protection officer
CAR	André Samba	Ministry of social affairs, gender promotion and humanitarian action	Technical advisor
	Eloi Sylvestre Betindji	Ministry of social affairs, gender promotion and humanitarian action	Director of humanitarian action and national solidarity
	Ferdila Ouattara	UNHCR Bangui	Protection officer and protection cluster coordinator
	Nadia Carine Therese Poutou Fornel	Central African Association of Women Lawyers	Secretary general
South Sudan	Lawrence Loro Kamilo Tombe	Ministry of justice	Legal counsel
	Veton Orana	UNHCR	Senior protection officer
	Edmund Yakani Berzilius	Community Empowerment for Progress Organisation	Executive director

Came- room	Amelie Seraphine Nicole Oko'o	Support framework to the human rights and democracy programme - CIPCRE Cameroon	Public relations officer – human rights expert
	Victor Sinsai	National human rights commission	Protection officer
	Georgette Kharallah	Civil protection directorate, ministry of territorial administration and decentralisation	Alternative focal point at the national observatory on risks
	Georges Afane Afane	Civil protection directorate, ministry of territorial administration and decentralisation	Senior manager
	Dr Hilaire Kamga	Study and training centre for peace in Africa	Director
Others	Emad Aziz	UNHCR	Legal officer
	Jacopo Giorgi	IDMC	Senior training and legal officer
	Emebet Negussie	IFRC	Disaster law programme officer
	Karen Loehner	ICRC/AU	Legal advisor
	Johan Grundberg	IOM	Transition and recovery expert
	Natacha Emerson	OCHA	Senior protection advisor
	Rose Atim	Uganda Human Rights Commission	Humanitarian officer
	Lisa Fergusson-Nicol	UNHCR	Senior legal officer
	Renny Mike Wafula	AU HARDP	Senior humanitarian affairs officer
	Yemisrach Kebede	NRC AU liaison office	Resident representative
	Maya Sahli-Fadel	African commission on human and peoples' rights	AU special rapporteur on refugees, asylum seekers, migrants and IDPs
	Neddy Ahiambo Akello	Office of the UN special rapporteur on IDPs' human rights	Legal advisor
	Adewale Iyanda	Office of the legal counsel	Legal officer, coordination
	Dean Sibinda Mulozi	AU ECOSOCC	Secretariat
Romola Adeola	University of Pretoria	Independent expert	

Annex two: Agenda

The Kampala Convention: from ratification to domestication and operationalisation
Developing national laws and policies on internal displacement
 Addis Ababa, 30 November to 2 December 2015

Timing	Day one	
8.00 – 9:00	Welcome and registration	
9:00 – 10:00	Opening <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening remarks: Olabisi Dare, head of division, HARDP, AUC; Cosmas Chanda, UNHCR representative to the AU and ECA; Yemisrasch Kebede, resident representative, NRC AU liaison office Presentation of participants/country teams Programme overview Group photo 	Chair: Lisa Fergusson, senior legal officer, UNHCR representation to ECA and AU
10:00 – 10:30	Introduction to internal displacement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Definition of an IDP and causes, patterns and dynamics of internal displacement in Africa and worldwide: Jacopo Giorgi, senior training and legal officer, IDMC 	Chair: Michel Nshimba, political officer, HARDP, AUC
10.30 – 11:00	Coffee break	
11.00 – 11:30	International and regional legal frameworks on internal displacement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Kampala Convention's main features: Emad Aziz, legal officer, UNHCR headquarters 	Chair: Dean Mulozi, ECOSOCC
11:30 – 13:00	Prevention of displacement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> International humanitarian law and prevention of internal displacement in the Kampala Convention: Karen Loehner, legal advisor, ICRC delegation to the AU Prevention of displacement and disaster risk reduction: Emebet Negussie, disaster law programme officer, IFRC Prevention of displacement associated with development projects: Dr Aderomola Adeola, independent expert, University of Pretoria 	
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch	
14:00 – 16:00	Response to internal displacement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IDPs' protection and assistance: Karen Loehner, legal advisor, ICRC delegation to the AU The pursuit of durable solutions: Johan Grundberg, transition and recovery expert, IOM Mali's experience in developing a durable solutions strategy: El Hadj Abdoulaye Segha Traoré, national coordinator for repatriation, ministry of solidarity, humanitarian action and reconstruction of the north, and president of the technical committee for the domestication of the Kampala Convention in Mali 	Chair: Rose Atim, Uganda Human Rights Commission
16:00 – 16:30	Coffee break	
16:30 – 17:30	Stakeholder mapping <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection and assistance coordination and the Kampala Convention: Natacha Emerson, senior protection advisor, OCHA regional office for east Africa 	Chair: Yemisrasch Kebede, resident representative, NRC AU liaison office
17:30 – 18:00	Closure	

Timing	Day two	
8:30 – 10:30	<p>Review of day one</p> <p>Law and policy development and the Kampala Convention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development and adoption of legal and policy frameworks: Jacopo Giorgi, senior training and legal officer, IDMC The AU model law: Adewale Iyanda, legal officer, AU office of the legal counsel The domestication of the Kampala Convention in Nigeria: Mohammed Sani Zorro, chair of the national assembly committee on IDPs 	Chair: Lisa Fergusson, senior legal officer, UNHCR representation to ECA and AU
10:30 – 11:00	Coffee break	
11:00 – 13:00	<p>Ensuring the implementation of the Kampala Convention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The role of the civil society in supporting the implementation of the Kampala Convention: Dean Mulozi, ECOSOCC Uganda's national policy on IDPs: Rose Atim, Uganda Human Rights Commission International support for the implementation of the Kampala Convention: Emad Aziz, legal officer, UNHCR headquarters 	Chair: Dr. Hilaire Kamga, Study and training centre for peace in Africa, Cameroon
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch break	
14:00 – 15:30	<p>Role of the AU</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AU support for domestication and implementation processes: Michel Nshimba, political officer, HARDP, AUC AU mechanisms to monitor implementation of the Kampala Convention, the conference of state parties, Mike Renni Wafula, independent expert 	Chair: Georges Afana Afana, civil protection directorate, Cameroon
15:30 – 16:00	Coffee break	
16:00 – 18:00	<p>Domestication and implementation of the Kampala Convention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country teams: group work to develop domestication and implementation strategies 	Chairs: Emad Aziz, UNHCR and Jacopo Giorgi, IDMC
Timing	Day 3	
9:00 – 11:00	<p>Domestication and implementation of the Kampala Convention (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation of country teams' strategies 	Chairs: Emad Aziz, UNHCR and Jacopo Giorgi, IDMC
11:00 – 11:30	Coffee break	
11:30 – 12:30	Presentation of the workshop's outcome statement	Olabisi Dare, head of division, HARDP, AUC
12:30 – 14:00	Lunch	
14:00-15:00	<p>Conclusions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final address: Maya Sahli-Fadel, special rapporteur on refugees, asylum seekers, migrants and IDPs, African Union Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights Closing remarks: Olabisi Dare, head of division, HARDP, AUC; Cosmas Chanda, UNHCR representative to the AU and ECA; and Yemisrasch Kebede, resident representative, NRC AU liaison office 	Chair: André Samba, Ministry of social affairs, gender promotion and humanitarian action, Central African Republic


About IDMC

The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) is the leading source of information and analysis on internal displacement worldwide. Since 1998, our role has been recognised and endorsed by United Nations General Assembly resolutions. IDMC is part of the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), an independent, non-governmental humanitarian organisation.

For more information, please contact us at:

Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
Norwegian Refugee Council
Rue de Varembé 3, CH-1202 Geneva
Tel: +41 22 799 0700, Fax: +41 22 799 0701

www.internal-displacement.org

 facebook.com/InternalDisplacement

 twitter.com/idmc_geneva

Contacts

Rita Amukhobu

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

Yemisrasch Kebede

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

Daniel Macguire

Legal Officer
United Nations High Commissioner
for Refugees
Macguire@unhcr.org

Jacopo Giorgi

Senior Strategic Advisor
Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
jacopo.giorgi@nrc.ch