

NORWEGIAN  
REFUGEE COUNCIL



**Training Manual  
for Civil Society  
Organisations  
on the Kampala  
Convention and  
its Model Law**



## Disclaimer

This publication was produced under the Consolidating Civil Society's Role in the Translation from African Human Rights Standards to Practice project, implemented in partnership with the African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies (ACDHRS), the International Commission of Jurist –European Institutions (ICJ-EI), International Commission of Jurist – Kenya Section (ICJ-Kenya) and the Norwegian Refugee Council - (NRC)

It was produced with the financial support of the European Union. Its contents are the sole responsibility of the Norwegian Refugee Council and do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Union.



# **Training Manual for Civil Society Organisations on the Kampala Convention and its Model Law**

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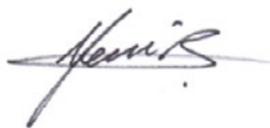
## Foreword

The Kampala Convention, the first legally binding instrument for the assistance and protection of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Africa, places the primary responsibility on governments in protecting, providing assistance and in facilitating durable solutions to IDPs. The instrument also pays particular attention to the strategic role of CSOs in complementing the efforts by governments. CSOs are considered key actors in early warning and prevention, response, as well as management of displaced populations. CSOs can and should play a significant role in popularizing the instrument and in advocating for strengthened protection and assistance of IDP rights.

The Training Manual on the Kampala Convention and its Model Law- will equip CSOs in Africa with the knowledge and understanding of the Kampala Convention and practical skills to effectively apply the instrument for advocacy and monitoring purposes. It defines key terminologies and outlines the mechanisms which CSOs can utilize to advance IDP rights at national and regional level. The manual is a practical and comprehensive tool for CSOs operating in countries that are at different levels of ratification and implementation of the Convention. This manual was developed based on a training organized by NRC AULO for 21 CSOs from 16 African countries. The experience sharing exercise of various countries has enhanced the practicality and well positioned the manual into national contexts.

This manual is a contribution to the ongoing Norwegian Refugee Council's partnership with the AU in supporting regional mechanisms for a strengthened protection of displaced persons and the realization of the Kampala Convention's aspirations. Through its African Union Liaison Office (AULO), NRC engages with the premier continental political institution and has contributed in shaping various continental humanitarian policies and promoted the rights of refugees and IDPs based on field evidence. Currently, NRC AULO is implementing a three year (2017-2020), European Union (DEVCO) funded project entitled: "Consolidating Civil Society's Role in the transition from African Human Rights Standards to Practice", in consortia with the African Center for Democracy and Human Rights Studies (ACDHRS), International Commission of Jurists (ICJ) EI and ICJ Kenya section.

Through this project, NRC AULO aims at building the capacity of CSOs towards strengthened domestication and implementation of the Kampala Convention, as well as contributing towards the central objective of mobilizing their efforts to translate regional commitments into national policies and practices.



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## Introduction



### Why a training manual on the Kampala Convention for CSOs?

The Convention on the protection and assistance of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Africa, known as the Kampala Convention was adopted in 2009. As the first legally binding instrument on internal displacement it confirms the African legal leadership on forced displacement.

In 2019, the continent is celebrating the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the adoption of the Kampala Convention and the 50 years of the African Union Convention Governing the Specific aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa. This is a unique opportunity to revitalize the political will and leadership that led to the adoption of the Kampala Convention and to call for its ratification and implementation. The African civil society has already played a considerable role in advocating for the protection of the human rights of IDPs under the Kampala Convention and should be supported to intensify its efforts.

This training manual was developed with a view to reinforce the capacities of African Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to better contribute to the protection of the human rights of IDPs. It is expected that a better understanding of the main provisions of the Kampala Convention and of the role that CSOs can play in promoting its ratification, domestication and implementation will help enhance the prevention and response to displacement. In addition, the lack of a robust monitoring body, makes CSOs role particularly important in ensuring accountability. The close proximity of CSOs to IDPs and host communities, their knowledge of the context and their long standing involvement with displacement affected communities and political actors in the field make them key actors of sustainable advocacy for the Kampala Convention.

Existing training material on Internal Displacement such as IDMC's training packages on Law and Policy and Durable Solutions<sup>1</sup> addresses some aspects of the content of the Kampala Convention but are not specific to the Convention on Internal Displacement in Africa and do not specifically target CSOs. Likewise, many publications on the Kampala Convention recently published, including those targeting CSOs, are useful to learn more about its provisions and its implementation but are not user friendly enough to be directly used as training material. With this manual, CSOs members or members of international organisations have a user friendly, modular training tool at their disposal to organize and facilitate training events on the Kampala Convention.

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1 Capacity-building on Law and Policy-making on Internal displacement, IDMC, January 2016, accessible at: <https://goo.gl/WcnAxS>

Durable Solutions for IDPs/ challenges and ways forward, IDMC, October 2015, accessible at: <https://goo.gl/QJo6M8>

Here are some recent publication on the Kampala Convention:

Translating the Kampala Convention into Practice, a stocktaking exercise, ICRC, October 2016

The Kampala Convention, Make it work for women, NRC, 2015;

Making the Kampala Convention work for IDPs, Guide for civil society on supporting the ratification and implementation of the Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa; IDMC-NRC, 2010

## 1. Internal Displacement in Africa and the Kampala Convention

The magnitude of internal displacement in Africa, its protracted nature and its deleterious impact on economic growth and development requires an urgent, sustainable and strong mobilization of national and international actors under the leadership of national authorities. The Kampala Convention provides an Africa-specific comprehensive framework for action and partnership that could – if implemented efficiently– make a concrete contribution to improving the lot of IDPs in Africa.

### a) Displacement in Africa in figures

There were at least 12.6 million people living in internal displacement in Africa as of the end of 2016, and 3.9 million new displacements were recorded during the same year. This means that more than 10,000 people were forced to flee their homes every day. Conflict caused 70 per cent of Africa's new displacements in 2016. The continent also accounted for 40 per cent of displacement caused by conflict globally, more than any other. The scale and persistent nature of the phenomenon are beyond the scope of humanitarian action<sup>2</sup>. As set out in the Kampala Convention, sustained efforts are required of a wide range of actors and institutions, including development actors and CSOs to address its causes and consequences.

### b) The main causes, triggers and features of internal displacement in Africa

Conflicts, often taking regional dimensions, and increasing violence against civilians are the first causes of displacement in Africa. Combined with limited return and few other options for durable solutions, internal displacement tends to be protracted and the number of IDPs in Africa continues to rise. This shows the limits of focusing only on immediate causes and humanitarian responses. Conflicts and violence are frequently the results of a combination of complex development related factors such as poor governance, inequality, poverty and environmental degradation. In turn, conflicts, violence and ensuing displacement have a detrimental impact on development by disrupting markets and livelihoods, undermining access to socioeconomic opportunities, putting stress on available resources and weakening the resilience of those affected. A better understanding of these triggers and a stronger focus on prevention and reduction of the risk of new displacement is needed to tackle the drivers of conflict and violence. This requires taking early action on conflict prevention and emerging crises, and reducing the impact on civilians by improving respect for the laws of war<sup>3</sup>.

Displacement caused by both rapid and slow onset disasters, such as floods and drought also accounted for significant levels of displacement in Africa these last years. Disaster displacement is also both a symptom and cause of development challenges. Developing countries are disproportionately affected by disasters related to climate change which in turn undermines their potential for growth<sup>4</sup>.

.....  
2 2017 Africa Report on Internal Displacement, IDMC, Dec. 2017

3 Ibid.

4 Ibid.

The Kampala Convention captures the development aspect of internal displacement and the need to act upon the root causes (or drivers) of displacement. It calls, in its preamble, for the adoption of “measures aimed at preventing and putting an end to internal displacement by eradicating the root causes, especially persistent and recurrent conflicts as well as addressing displacement caused by natural disasters, which have devastating impact on human life, peace, stability, security and development”.

c) The Kampala convention, a unique opportunity yet to be implemented;

The Kampala Convention is the world's first legally binding instrument that requires governments to tackle the causes of the internal displacement; to protect the rights and wellbeing of those forced to flee due to conflict, violence, disasters and human rights abuses; and to take steps toward the achievement of durable solutions.

It is an innovative instrument addressing increasingly significant causes of displacement such as disasters and development projects and important new actors in displacement contexts, such as multinational corporations and private security forces. The Convention strengthens the prohibition on arbitrary displacement, and the right to a remedy for those affected by displacement.

Ten years after its adoption, Twenty-seven African states are parties to the convention Another 17 have signed but not yet ratified. The first ministerial conference of state parties was held in Harare in April 2017, with the primary objective of establishing the body as a mechanism for fostering cooperation and solidarity in implementing the convention. If significant steps have been taken so far by States Parties to implement the treaty through the development of policies on internal displacement or the designation of coordination mechanisms, relatively little has been achieved on the ground, leaving millions of Africans to lead uprooted and traumatised lives.

## 2. The role of CSOs in promoting the ratification and implementation of the Kampala Convention

The African civil society and the Kampala Convention already have a long common history. CSOs has been meaningfully involved in the Convention's drafting, active in advocating for its ratification and still have a critical role to play in promoting and supporting its implementation and monitoring.

a) The CSOs and the Kampala Convention, a long standing partnership

The approach for drafting the Kampala Convention was based on the principles of participation, inclusiveness, partnership and ownership. In this regard, it recognised the need for inputs from all stakeholders, including CSOs. Inter-ministerial committees and thematic experts from member states played a key role in the drafting process, with critical input from CSOs including human rights and humanitarian NGOs, trade unions, women and youth groups. “Inclusion of civil society in the drafting process provided useful criticism and expertise that helped capture disparate causes of displacement and contextual challenges to effective response. CSOs also helped refine the drafts by pointing out factual errors, aligning the Convention's obligations with provisions of the Guiding Principles and

making suggestions on the language such as on obligations of armed groups” . Therefore, African CSOs have been involved in the Kampala Convention process from the beginning and have a long experience of promoting the human rights of IDPs and the ratification and implementation of the Convention.

## b) African NGOs as key partners for the implementation of the Kampala Convention

Often called the “hidden NGOs”, host communities and civil society organizations are regularly at the forefront of efforts to provide protection and assistance to IDPs and to advocate for their rights. They have a meaningful and sustainable access to displaced women, men, girls and boys in terms of security, proximity, and cultural affinity. It is therefore crucial to work on strengthening the capacities of national and local CSOs with good knowledge of the displacement context to ensure sustainability of actions promoting the human rights of IDPs.

Also, reinforcing the capacities of local CSOs is an essential component of localized, context specific approaches that proved to be more durable and successful in responding to the long-term needs of displaced persons and host communities.

The Kampala Convention calls on State Parties to cooperate with civil society organizations in providing protection and assistance to IDPs, and to enable and facilitate the role of civil society organizations to provide such protection and assistance.

This training manual aims at reinforcing the capacities of African CSOs as key partners of national authorities in the prevention and response to displacement. It was developed with a view to support Civil Society’s efforts to protect the human rights of IDPs through a better knowledge of the Kampala Convention and a good understanding of their role in advocating for its implementation.



## Who is this manual meant for?

This manual is intended for:

1. Members of Civil Society Organizations who want to train their staff and /or partners;
2. Members of International Organizations, United Nations, and international NGOs who would like to train CSO partners on the Kampala Convention and on their role to promote its ratification and implementation.

It targets all types of CSOs be they human right defenders, advocacy based or service providers working with or on IDP related issues.

Participants don’t need to have long years of experience working with IDPs to participate to the training but as the curriculum is practical, mainly based on experience sharing and meant to support advocacy strategic thinking, it is recommended to select persons who are or will be working on IDP related issues.



## What is the methodology used in this manual?

This training manual is cut out for African CSO members and based on a participatory methodology and adult learning principles. It offers a wide range of practical, problem solving exercises and activities as well as training tools catering for different learning styles.

### 1. Participatory

The methodology used for this workshop is participatory and based on the active involvement of participants throughout the workshop and afterward if follow-up activities are planned. Adult learners and professionals have a wealth of experience to share and are eager to hearing from other CSOs members, especially regarding challenging and sometime sensitive issues, such as the protection of IDPs in Africa. The facilitators shall before all facilitate discussions, debates and experience sharing. The presentations provided in this manual are training supports and starting points for discussions and participatory sessions. The training guide provides recommendations and tips on how to trigger participation and experience sharing throughout the workshop.

### 2. Based on adult learning principles;

Adult, especially professionals have specific learning requirements. The adult learning theory developed by Malcolm Knowles<sup>5</sup> who was one of the pioneers in this field identifies five main characteristics to take into account when facilitating an adult learning event:

**Adults need to be involved in the planning and evaluation of their training:** This manual recommends to either undertake a learning need assessment or to thoroughly assess the national/regional context and the main challenges faced by CSOs prior to the workshop and to adapt the content accordingly (see Additional Resources 1). Another way to ensure that the participants' goal are well understood is to ask for their expectations in session 0 and to try and incorporate some of their requests into the discussions and debates;

**Experience (including mistakes) provides the basis for the learning activities:** Under this approach facilitators should encourage learners to connect their experiences with the training curriculum and activities. The participatory and experience sharing approach adopted for this curriculum is meant to meet this requirement. The manual offers various activities and opportunities for experience sharing and discussions.

**Adults are most interested in learning subjects that have immediate relevance and impact to their job or personal life.** A large part of the curriculum is dedicated to activities based on concrete situations to ensure that the learnings introduced can be put into practice and easily used afterwards. Moreover, this curriculum is designed in such a way that the participants will have started working on a national/regional/organizational strategy plan throughout the workshop and will leave it with a tangible takeaway.

.....  
5 Malcolm Shepherd Knowles (1913 – 1997) was an American educator well known for the use of the term Andragogy as synonymous to adult education. According to Malcolm Knowles, andragogy is the art and science of adult learning, thus andragogy refers to any form of adult learning n



**Adult learning is problem-centered rather than content-oriented.** Most of the activities in this training package are based on problem solving exercises.

**Adult learning encourages collaboration.** Adults thrive in collaborative relationships with facilitators. When participants are considered by their instructors as colleagues, they become more productive. When their contributions are acknowledged, then they are willing to put out their best work. This manual provides for experience sharing activities that encourage and value the participants' contributions and relate the content of the learnings to their experiences.

### 3. Context specific (centered on Africa);

The material developed for this workshop is based on the African context and on the African experience of forced displacement. This does not prevent the facilitator from coming up with examples of other continents if relevant.

### 4. A user-friendly and catering for all learning types

The manual was designed for members of CSOs in Africa and focuses on their role in making the Kampala Convention work for IDPs. It is user-friendly with easily identifiable sessions, useful recommendations and tips on how to facilitate each session and various learning tools (visuals, videos, problem solving exercises, case studies etc.) to tackle all learning styles and make it lively and pleasant.

### 5. Outcome oriented

The structure of the proposed training workshop is based on the progressive development, by the participants, of a Kampala Convention advocacy strategy that is expected to be further elaborated and implemented at the country, regional or organizational level. The last session of the workshop is dedicated to the formulation of the strategy based on the learnings, exchanges of experiences, case studies and results of the precedent activities.

### 6. Modularity and flexibility:

The training manual is designed in a way that allows for modularity and flexibility. Depending on the need and on the context, one can use it to organize either a full two to three-day training workshop with a specific outcome or only a few hours event focusing on one or two sessions. The manual is divided into seven sessions plus an introductory mini session but can easily be tweaked to accommodate different learning needs. Alternative configurations are suggested for each session under the "modularity" item, depending on the timeframe of the workshop and on the level of participants' knowledge of the subject matter.



## When using this manual?

This manual can be used to organize and facilitate a two-to-three-day participatory workshop on the Kampala Convention for African CSOs or for occasional short training sessions on the Kampala Convention and on the role of CSOs to make it work.

## 1. When planning for a training on the Kampala Convention for CSO partner organizations? Finding a momentum;

Ideally and with a view to maximize its impact, it is recommended to plan for a training workshop at least three months in advance and to find a tangible momentum for CSOs members. Having a momentum to prepare for provides additional motivation and makes the progressive strategic planning exercise even more relevant.

2019 is the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Kampala Convention and is a perfect advocacy year for CSOs and for the Convention. Planning for a Kampala Convention 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary advocacy strategy can easily be the goal of the workshop.

Other suggested momentums (this list in with no means exhaustive):

- Upcoming or recent elections;
- Appointment of new relevant ministers;
- Risks of displacement by disaster, conflict or violence or development project;
- Upcoming AU summit
- ACHPR sessions or NGO summit;
- Regional Economic Community (REC) summit or relevant event or momentum;
- Commemorations and anniversaries of national/regional displacement event or legal instruments;

## 2. Training as an advocacy tool;

A training workshop or shorter training sessions on internal displacement, IDPs and the Kampala Convention can also be used as awareness raising activities and considered as advocacy tools. Don't hesitate to use part of this manual to organize advocacy sessions/ events targeting CSOs.



### Preparing for a training workshop on the Kampala Convention

Once the decision of carrying out a training workshop with members of CSOs has been made, the preparatory phase can start. It can take up to three months, from the selection of the participants to the last minute details.

#### 1. Audience

Make sure that you select the “right participants” who have a strong interest in the subject matter and will have the capacities to take an active part to the discussions and to put the learnings into practice. This might require a CSO mapping followed by direct contact with each selected organization to select the best candidates for the workshop. A first short interview with the selected participants over the phone might be a good way to check on their motivation/availability and capacity to follow up on the outcome of the workshop. It might not always be possible but try to ensure gender balance among the participants.

## 2. Learning needs or context assessment

A light learning need assessment on the form of a short questionnaire on the main issues that the participants would like to be discussed during the workshop will ensure that the content is adapted to their needs. Another good way to learn more about the learning needs or expectations of the audience is to send a questionnaire on the IDP situation and the Kampala Convention in their country/region (see Additional Resources 1).

## 3. Time frame

From a one-hour session up to three full days of training, you will have to opt for the best option depending on the main goal of the event, the expected outcome, the level of exposure of the participants to the subject matter, the budget etc. The learning need assessment will provide you with hints and information that can help you opt for a short or a long training event. In any case, the training tools of the manual can be used for a stand-alone session or a three-day event. An indicative agenda for a two and a half day workshop can be found in Additional Resources 2.

## 4. Tangible outcome:

Depending on the momentum, on the results of the learning/context assessment and on the goal of the workshop, think early enough about a relevant and tangible outcome for the workshop and start reflecting on potential follow up. It will inform the preparation of the content of the session(s). The development of a Kampala Convention advocacy strategy is the standard takeaway proposed in this manual but it can, of course be adapted to the environment.

## 5. Preparing, preparing, and preparing

Whereas the sessions are already predesigned in the manual, it does not preclude preparatory work to adapt the content to the context, to the learning needs of the participants and to the identified goal of the training event. This is also the right time to select the documents to be printed for each session as well as the training material to be purchased or made available. Tweaking training content takes time. Make sure to save enough time, at least two weeks, for this preparatory work that will also entail updating certain information provided in the manual that might be dated by the time you organize the workshop. Guidance is provided to this effect in the training guide.

## 6. Evaluation of the training workshop

Evaluating the workshop is key to report on it and to improve the content / organization / facilitation/ logistics / activities / training tools. It is also the first step of the evaluation of the impact of the training event that can be further measured by follow up questionnaires or activities.

Distribute an evaluation form (a sample is available in the Conclusion section of the manual) at the end of the last session and ask the participants to complete it before leaving

the training facilities. Ideally, the results of this evaluation should be compiled and analyzed soon after the workshop and included to the training report.

If you intend to carry out a pre and post workshop test to assess the learning progression of the participants, multiple choices questions are available under the “questions” item in each session. You can pick 10 to 15 questions from there and distribute the same questionnaire at the beginning and at the end of the workshop. This is only relevant for two and a half to three days workshop covering the whole curriculum.



## How to use this training manual?

The training manual is divided into two parts:

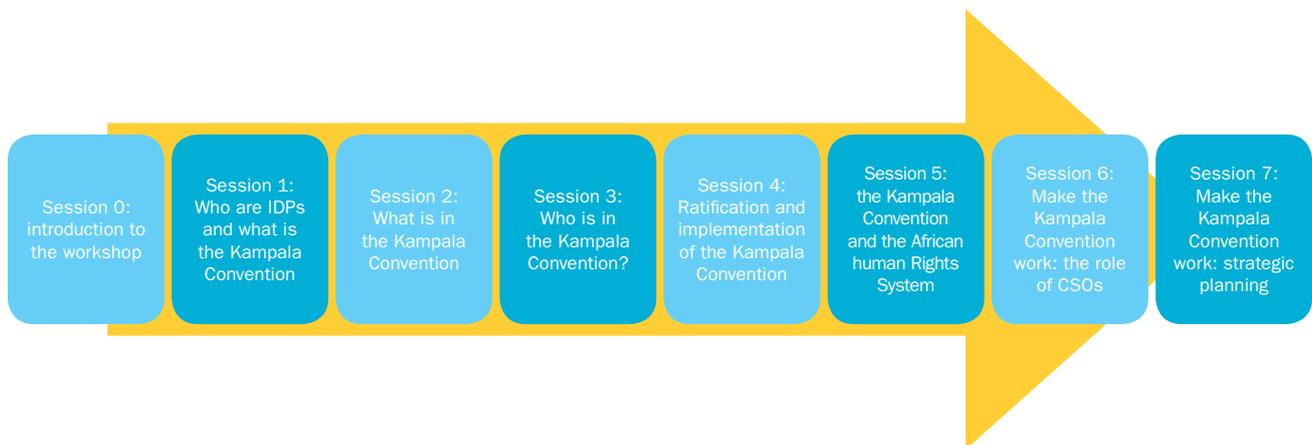
- The training guide on how to prepare and facilitate the seven sessions. It is easy to flip through and navigate. Each session has a specific color and all the sessions have the same structure and items materialized by “easy to catch” icons.
- The training presentations composed of PowerPoint presentations (a presentation per session).

### 1. The training guide

The training guide is structured around eight training sessions from the introduction to the workshop up to the last session dedicated to the Kampala Convention advocacy strategic planning exercise.

#### a) Around 8 modular training sessions (one color for each session)

Each session has a color and can be used independently of one another depending of the training format that you opted for. They are all modular and modularity options are suggested for each session. One to three different activities and a set of four to five multiple choices questions are proposed at the end of each session. It is up to the facilitating team to opt for the best suited option. The multiple choices questions can also be used for a pre/post workshop questionnaire or warm up quizzes to recap the learning of the previous days.



b) The same structure and items for each session:

Each session is explained and detailed following the same structure:



The training recommendations, tips, timing and activities are indicative and the organizers and facilitators can easily change the proposed design.

## 2. The training presentations:

For each session a PowerPoint presentation to be tweaked/completed/shortened is provided in Additional Resources. Complementary training guidance and notes on the content of each slide are available in the note box (bottom of the slide).



### Example of agenda

This agenda (available in Additional Resources 2.) is based on a two and a half training workshop and is indicative. The length of the workshop will be determined according to the training needs, the main goal identified and available funding.



### Icebreakers and energizers

Make sure to allot time for short icebreaker or energizer exercises after lunch breaks. Here are good examples of icebreakers and energizers: <http://www.wilderdom.com/games/icebreakers.html>

If you don't have time to organize proper icebreakers and energizers, opt for easy stretching exercises!

## Acronyms:

<b>ACHPR</b>	African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights
<b>AU</b>	African Union
<b>CSO</b>	Civil society organisation
<b>EAC</b>	East African Community
<b>ECCAS</b>	Economic Community of Central African States
<b>ECOSOCC</b>	Economic, Social and Cultural Council
<b>ECOWAS</b>	Economic Community of West African States
<b>HARDP</b>	Humanitarian Affairs, Refugees and Displaced Persons Division
<b>ICGLR</b>	International Conference on the Great Lakes Region
<b>IDMC</b>	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
<b>IDP</b>	Internally displaced person
<b>IGAD</b>	Intergovernmental Authority for Development
<b>IPU</b>	Inter-Parliamentary Union
<b>NGO</b>	Non-governmental organisation
<b>NHRI</b>	National human rights institution
<b>OAU</b>	Organization of African Unity
<b>REC</b>	Regional Economic Community
<b>RSG on IDPs</b>	Rapporteur of the UN Secretary-General on the human rights of IDPs
<b>SADC</b>	Southern African Development Community
<b>UMA</b>	Arab Maghreb Union (Union du Maghreb Arabe)
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

## Additional Resources 1: example of context assessment questionnaire

1. Are there Internally Displaced Persons in your country/the country you work in?
2. Who are they: Where do they come from? Where did they take refuge?
3. How many are they?
4. How long have they been displaced?
5. What caused their displacement (conflict, violence, natural disaster, development project, slow onset disaster such as drought)?
6. Have you been confronted with violations of the human rights of IDPs? If yes, what type of violation?
7. Did your organisation report violations of the human rights of IDPs at the national/ regional and/ or continental level? If yes, could you describe the type of report?
8. Has your organisation carried out joint advocacy with the AU human rights special mechanisms to address particular human rights violations against displaced persons
9. What are the main issues faced by IDPs in your country or the country you work in?
10. What are the main obstacles they face in their search for durable solutions to their displacement?
11. Has your country or the country you work in ratified the Kampala Convention?
12. If no, do you know why?
13. Has your organisation been active in advocating for the ratification of the Kampala Convention?
14. What type of actions/activities were carried out or are planned to be carried out in favour of the ratification of the Kampala Convention?
15. Has your country or the country you are working in adopted a national instrument on internal displacement? If yes, what type of instrument (law, policy, strategy)?
16. Has your organisation been involved in pushing for the development and enactment of a law, a policy or a strategy on Internal Displacement?
17. Is there a body in charge of leading and coordinating the prevention and response to internal displacement at the national/local level in your country? If yes, what type of body?
18. Does this body has an adequate budget to prevent and respond to internal displacement effectively?

## Additional Resources 2: example of agenda

Time	Session	Facilitator
Day 1		
8.15 -8.30	Arrival and registration of participants	
8.30 – 8.45	Welcome remarks	
8.45 – 9.30	Session 1 : Introduction to the Workshop	
9.30 – 11.00	Session 2: Who are IDPs and what is the Kampala Convention?	
11.00 – 11.30	Coffee break	
11.30 - 13.00	Session 3: What is in the Kampala Convention?	
13.00 – 14.00	Lunch break	
14.00 – 15.00	Session 3: What is in the Kampala Convention? (activity)	
15.30 – 16.00	Coffee break	
16.00 – 17.00	Session 4: Who is in the Kampala Convention?	
17.00- 17.15	Wrap up	
Day 2		
8.30 – 8.45	Arrival and registration of participants	
8.45 – 9.00	Summary of day 1	
9.00 – 10.30	Session 5: ratification and implementation of the Kampala Convention	
10.30– 11.00	Coffee Break	
11.00 – 12.30	Session 6: Engaging with the African Human Rights System for IDPs	
12.30 – 13.30	Lunch break	
13.30 – 15.30	Session 7: How to make the Kampala Convention work? CSOs role	
15.30 – 15.45	Wrap up	
Day 3		
8.45 - 9.00	Recap of day 2	
9.00 – 11.00	Session 8: national/regional plans: preparing for the 10 <sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Kampala Convention	
11.00 – 11.30	Conclusions and evaluations	

# Training Guide

This training guide is comprised of eight guidance notes corresponding to the eight training sessions proposed by this manual. These notes are meant to help the organisers and facilitators prepare and facilitate the sessions. Each guidance note has a specific color and all the notes are structure in the same way.

	Summary
	Objectives
	Timing
	Key messages
	Training advice
	Experience sharing
	Modularity
	Activity
	Training material
	Questionnaire
	References

**Session**

**Introduction to the  
workshop**

**1**

## Session 1: Introduction to the workshop



### Summary

This session is key as it sets the tone of the workshop. It introduces the organizers, the main goals and objectives of the workshop, the facilitators and the agenda. It is also the opportunity for the participants to introduce themselves and to, together, establish ground rules that will ensure the smooth running of the workshop.

### Objectives:

- Participants have a good understanding of the objectives of the workshop;
- Participants know each other better and are ready to participate actively in the discussions and activities proposed to make the workshop an opportunity for experience sharing;
- Participants commit to trying their best to develop a national Kampala Convention plan for CSOs at the outcome of the workshop.

### Timing:

Presentation	25 minutes
Introduction of participants	15 minutes
House rules	5 minutes
Expectations (optional)	15 minutes
Total	40 to 60 minutes

### Key messages

- ✓ CSOs have a key role to play in the implementation of the Kampala Convention and in contributing to a better response to internal displacement in Africa;
- ✓ The goal of the workshop is to ensure that they are better equipped to play this key role;
- ✓ The workshop is participatory: exchange of experiences, discussions and active participation in activities are crucial to its success;
- ✓ The workshop is designed in a way that will make the participants slowly progress toward the development of a national KC CSO strategy.

## Training advice

- This session is key to set the tone of the workshop and to make the participants feel comfortable and ready to be actors of the event. Don't neglect it and take enough time to make sure that the participants are clear about what it is expected from them;
- Be clear about what the objectives' of the workshop are; they are provided for in the PowerPoint presentations but can be adjusted to the context.
- Possibility to ask for the participants' expectations;
- Unpack the agenda and relate it to the expectations of the participants if you had time to ask and list them;
- Take enough time for each participant to introduce himself/herself and say something about himself/herself;



Welcome address



Participants introducing themselves.

## Experience sharing

- › The facilitator can easily talk about previous workshops and their outcomes (strategic plans, implementation of strategic plans etc.);
- › Insist on the fact that the workshop is a great opportunity for experience sharing and that there will some time dedicated for sharing country, organization and personal experiences. In addition, participants are also welcome to share their experience throughout the workshop, whenever they feel that it is relevant and in line with the discussions.

## Modularity

- › Possibility to add a short activity in plenary on the expectations of the participants before introducing the agenda (Slides 5 and 6). Then you can show how the different sessions will respond to the expectation of the participants. Don't hesitate to tell the participants when expectations are outside the scope of the workshop so that they are not disappointed.

## Activity

- **What are your expectations?** (optional): Before introducing the agenda (slides 5 and 6), ask the participants to write down two main expectations on post-its. Give them 5 minutes to think and write down their expectations. Collect the post-it papers and read them aloud before sticking and clustering them on a flip chart paper. Tell the

participants that you'll try to ensure that most of the expectations will be met and present the agenda relating each session to the corresponding expectations whenever possible.

- **What about you?**

Show the pictures Slide 8 and ask each participant to introduce him/herself, and to choose one the six pictures and explain how it relates to his/her experience with IDPs.



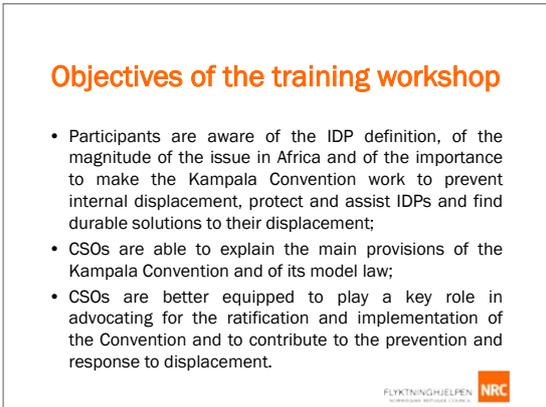
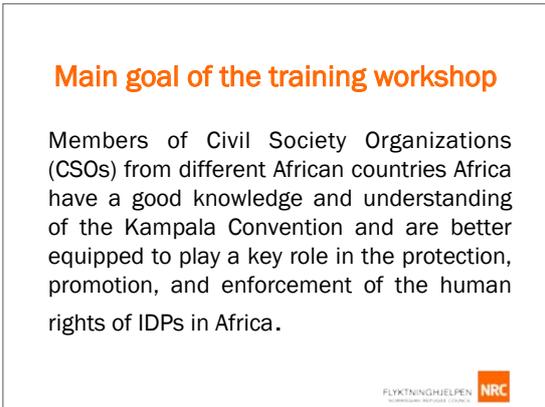
## Training material

- Latest version of the agenda
- List of facilitators
- Pictures of IDPs (optional)
- Flip charts
- Markers
- Blue Tack
- Post-its



## References

- ✓ The six adult learning principles accessible on Youtube (video): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vLJ7cRwKI-I>



## Agenda Day 1

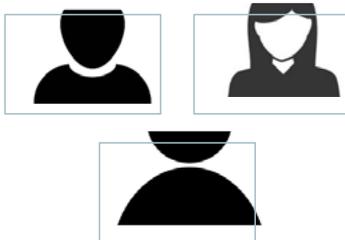
8.45 – 9.30	Session 0 : Introduction to the Workshop
9.30 –	

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## Agenda Day 2


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## Facilitators



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## What about you?



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## This workshop is participatory!

- Experience sharing;
- Open discussions;
- Activities;
- Outcome: a national / regional plan to.....



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# HOUSE RULES

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**Session**

**Who are IDPs and  
what is the Kampala  
Convention?**

**2**

## Session 2: Who are IDPs and what is the Kampala Convention?

1. Introduction to the workshop

2. Who are IDPs and what is the  
Kampala Convention?



### Summary:

This session examines the IDP definition as set out in the Kampala Convention and the main drivers and causes of displacement. This is also the opportunity to discuss the main displacement related risks that justify specific protective measures and the adoption of a Convention at the continental level. The Kampala Convention is introduced as the first ever binding instrument on internal displacement. With its adoption in 2009, African states showed global leadership in establishing human rights and protection standards for IDPs, and committed to prevent and respond to displacement in their countries. Africa is nonetheless the region the most affected by internal displacement in the world and, despite some steps taken to implement the convention, relatively little has been achieved on the ground, leaving millions of Africans to lead uprooted and traumatised lives<sup>1</sup>.

### Objectives:

- Participants are able to explain who IDPs are and what are their specific needs;
- Participants are able to describe the magnitude and the main causes of displacement in Africa;
- Participants are able to introduce the Kampala Conventions, its main features and advancements;

1 .....  
2017 Africa Report on Internal Displacement, IDMC, Dec. 2017

## Timing:

Option 1 (one session):	
Presentation: Who is an IDP and what is the KC?	50 minutes
Activity : Market place	30 minutes
Questionnaire (optional)	10 minutes
Total	90 minutes
Option 2 (two sessions):	
Presentation 1: who are IDPs?	40 minutes
Activity on IDPs specific protection needs	20 minutes
Presentation 2: What is the Kampala Convention	20 minutes
Activity 2: Market place	30 minutes
Total	110 minutes

## Key messages:

- ✓ The definition of IDP describes persons in a situation of potential vulnerability and specific needs;
- ✓ Citizens or foreign nationals in a given country may be IDPs as a result of conflict, human rights violations, natural disasters and development project.
- ✓ Both International Human Right Law and International Humanitarian Law apply to internal displacement;
- ✓ The African Union established the first internationally binding instrument on IDPs;
- ✓ The Kampala Convention is a comprehensive instrument adapted to the reality of displacement in Africa;

## Modularity

- Possibility to cut this session into two depending on the training needs of the participants. If their experience with IDPs is limited or if you feel that there is a need to insist on the IDP definition and on displacement related protection risks and issues, don't hesitate to plan for two sessions:
- Who are IDPs and what are their specific protections issues? Spend more time on the definition of an IDP and on displacement specific protection needs with an extra activity (see paragraph on activities)
- What is the Kampala Convention (introduction to the Kampala Convention)?

## Training advice:

- Spend some time on the IDP definition to ensure that there is no confusion at this stage. Don't hesitate to ask participants about the difference between IDPs and refugees in plenary. Likewise, you can ask participants more delicate questions on whether homeless people or nomads can be IDPs. This is also a good way to better assess the participants' level of understanding of the subject matter and to set the tone of the participatory workshop.

- Make sure to update IDP figures on slides 6, 7, 8 and 9. IDMC’s new figures on internal displacement are published once a year, in May, in the Global Report on Internal Displacement (GRID). The Center also publishes the African Report on Internal Displacement (ARID) every year, in December. So, regularly check on IDMC’s website (<http://www.internal-displacement.org>) to change the figures and copy and paste the new visuals available.
- Likewise, upload and update the ratification map regularly, the number of ratifications may increase between two workshops. New maps are usually available in the ARID published by IDMC every year, in December (<http://www.internal-displacement.org>). Likewise an up to date list is available on the African Union website (<https://au.int/en/treaties/african-union-convention-protection-and-assistance-internally-displaced-persons-africa>).
- Slide 18 on the upcoming momentums should be updated and adapted to the context. Make sure that the outcome of the workshop (i.e. the strategic planning exercise) is linked to one of these momentums.
- A way to end this session with a “positive and clever” note is to show the video of Francis Deng, the former Special rapporteur on the Human Rights of IDPs and main drafter of the guiding principles on internal displacement speaking about his concept of “Sovereignty as responsibility”. It is also a good transition with the following session on the actors of the Kampala Convention and a concept that you will be able to present as an advocacy argument throughout the workshop. The video is available on YouTube: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DQzH4q0ggHo>



## Experience sharing

- › When presenting on internal displacement and development (Slide 12), you can mention the case of Somalia where response to IDPs crisis and durable solutions were included into the National Development Plan;
- › If the workshop gathers participants from different countries, ask whose country has ratified the Convention before showing the ratification map.

After the activity (market place), select one or two participants and ask them in plenary:

- › Has your country signed/ratified the Kampala Convention? If no, why?
- › If yes, is it implemented and what has been done to implement it?
- › What was done by your organization to promote the ratification and implementation of the KC?
- › What is your organization doing to enhance IDPs Rights? What are the main obstacles faced by your organization?



## Activity

- › **Activity 1: IDPs specific protection risks and issues;**

This activity in plenary is optional but highly recommended as it is short, easy to facilitate and cuts this rather long session with a stress-free exercise. It should be ran before while showing Slide 11. Start the activity after having shown the title of the slide. You will only reveal the content of the slide after the activity, as a recap.

Prior to the session draw the following “square of rights” on a flip chart paper (it should be big enough to stick about 30 post-it papers on it). You can also stick four flip chart papers on the wall to make the square bigger.

A. Protection of civil and political rights related to people’s lives, safety and physical well-being, and to family unity.	B. Protection of economic, social and cultural rights related to food, basic shelter, health and primary education
D. Protection of civil and political rights related to personal documentation, liberty of movement, expression, opinion, religion and voting	C. Protection of economic, social and cultural rights related to housing, land and property, livelihood, secondary education and university

Group the participants in pairs and give them five minutes to right down two main protection issues faced by IDPs.

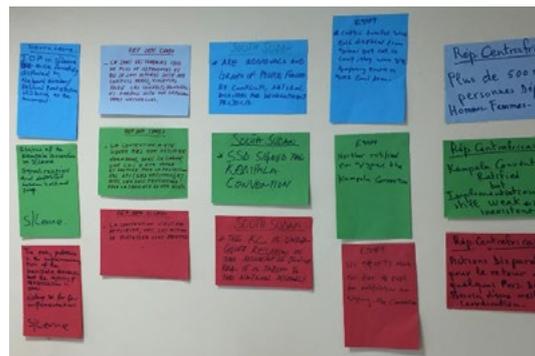
Show the square of rights on the flip chart (or on the wall) explaining that it was created by the former special rapporteur on IDPs’ human rights, Walter Kälin, as means of putting the Guiding Principles on internal displacement (that will be introduced later) into practice.

Collect the post-it papers one by one reading them loud and asking where to stick them on the square, hence matching the protection issues to the corresponding human right.

Conclude the activity by saying that they have just carried out a human right-based approach analysis and that protection issues are violations of the human rights of IDPs that should be prevented and/or responded to.

➤ **Activity 2 Market place:**

This activity should be ran at the end of the session, before a coffee break. It is meant to start the strategic thinking process that will progressively lead to the final outcome of the workshop i.e, the Kampala Convention plan or strategy.



The main goal of this exercise is to answer the question “where are we now? Or where do we stand?”

Group the participants per country or organization depending on the context and ask them to answer the following questions and two right down their answers on colored papers (blue for the first question, green for the second one and red for the third one):

1. Who are IDPs in your country?
2. What is the status of the Kampala Convention in your country?
3. What has been done so far, to your knowledge to push for ratification/ implementation of the Convention?

If you are organizing a workshop at the national level adapt the questions to the context. For instance:

- a. Who are the IDP you are working with?
- b. What are their main protection issues?
- c. What has been done so far by your organization to push for ratification/ implementation of the Convention?

Give the participants about 15 to 20 minutes to right down their answers (a maximum of three answers per question) on the colored papers, collect the papers and stick them on the wall. Then you can declare the market open inviting the participants to have a look at the answers and talk to each other about the situation in their respective countries / organization over a tea or a coffee. This activity should coincide with a coffee break!



### Questionnaire:

1. IDPs are:
  - a. Forcibly displaced inside their own country;
  - b. Forcibly displaced who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border;
  - c. Returning refugees
  
2. Can they be IDPs?
  - a. Economic migrants
  - b. Nomadic and pastoral groups
  - c. Homeless persons
  - d. Refugees
  - e. Civilians caught in war or people affected by natural disasters
  
3. The Kampala Convention shows the African leadership role in developing normative frameworks on internal displacement.  
  
True or False?
  
4. There is an international convention on internal displacement.  
  
True or False?
  
5. The Kampala Convention provides for
  - a. The assistance and protection of IDPs and refugees in Africa
  - b. The assistance and protection of IDPs in Africa;
  - c. The durable Solutions of IDPs in Africa



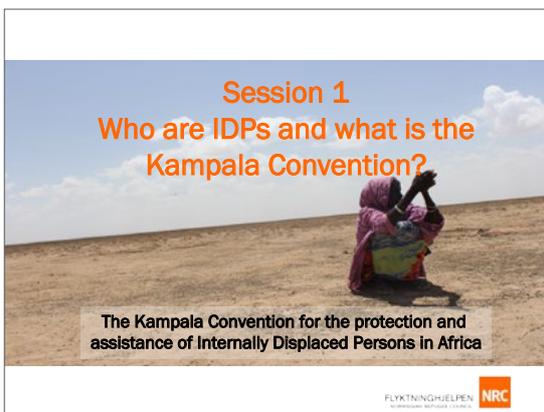
## Training material:

- Session 1 PowerPoint presentation
- Flip Chart stands and papers
- “Square of rights”(see activity 1)
- Sovereignty as responsibility, the evolutions of IDPs Policy, Francis Deng, Brookings, (video available here: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DQzH4q0ggHo>)
- Markers
- Colored papers
- Blue Tack
- Post its



## References

- ✓ Handbook for the Protection of Internally Displaced Persons, GPC, June 2010
- ✓ 2017 Africa Report on Internal Displacement, IDMC, Dec. 2017;
- ✓ Global Report on Internal Displacement (GRID), IDMC, published every year;
- ✓ IDMC website: <http://www.internal-displacement.org/>
- ✓ Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS) : <http://www.jips.org/en/home>
- ✓ The Kampala Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa, African Union, 2009;
- ✓ African Union Model Law for the implementation of the Kampala Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa, African Union, April 2018 (available here: <http://www.refworld.org/pdfid/5aeb398e4.pdf>);
- ✓ Translating the Kampala Convention into Practice, a stocktaking exercise, ICRC, October 2016
- ✓ The Kampala Convention, Make it work for women, NRC, 2015



- ### Objectives of the session
- Participants are able to explain who IDPs are and what are their specific needs;
  - Participants are able to describe the magnitude and the main causes of displacement in Africa;
  - Participants are able to introduce the Kampala Conventions, its main features and advancements;

### Who are IDPs?

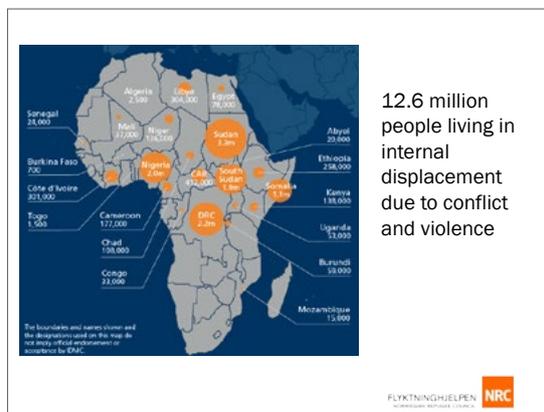
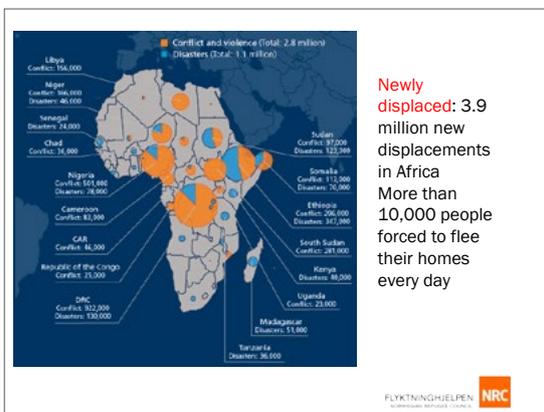
“Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border.”

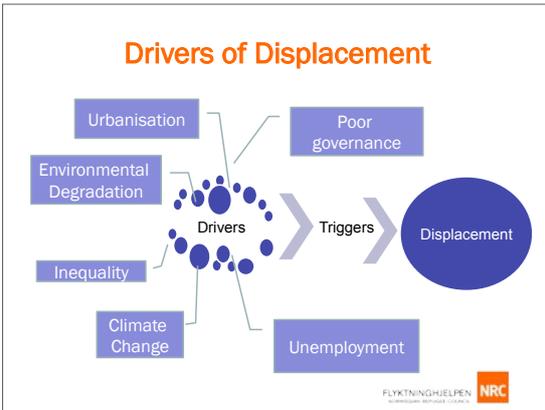
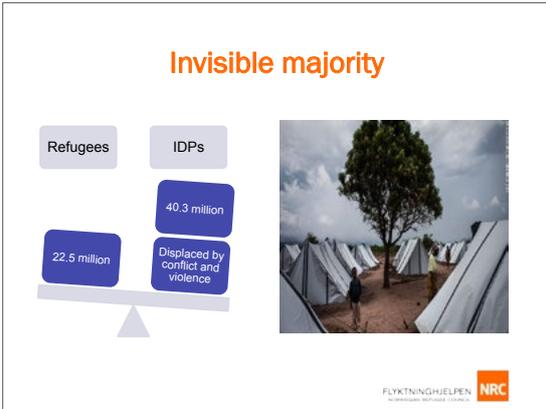
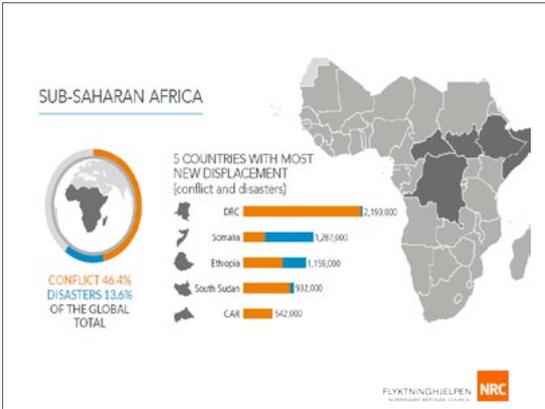
Article 1.k of the Kampala Convention, Chapter 1, art. 2 of the Model Law



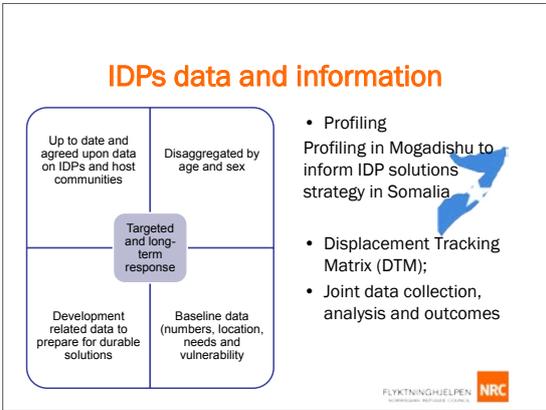
### Internal displacement in the world in 2016

- 31.1 million new cases of internal displacement brought on by conflict, violence and disasters.
- One person forced to flee every second.
- 6.9 million new internal displacements by conflict and violence in 2016.
- 24.2 million new displacements associated with disasters.





- ### Specific Protection needs
- Safety and security;
  - Loss of shelter / housing
  - Access to health and basic services;
  - Disruption and difficult access to education;
  - Loss of and difficult access to livelihood;
  - Limitation of freedom of movement;
  - Loss of personal documentation;
  - Discrimination in access to rights...
- 
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- ### IDPs legal framework
- International Humanitarian and Human Rights Law
  - The Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement - 1998
  - The Great Lakes Pact - 2008
  - The Kampala Convention - 2009 - 2012
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- ### The Kampala Convention: the African leadership
- First ever regional binding instrument on Internal Displacement;
  - Development of Laws and Policies on Internal Displacement
  - It addresses the specificities of internal displacement in Africa
  - Framework for cooperation and coordination assigning roles to a wide range of actors including CSOs
  - Create obligations for Non States Armed Groups
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### A comprehensive instrument

**Conflict and Violence**      **Disasters and Climate Change**      **Development Projects**

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**Domesticating the Kampala Convention: Successes and Challenges to Implementation**

AFRICAN UNION COUNTRIES THAT HAVE RATIFIED OR SIGNED THE KAMPALA CONVENTION

■ Countries that have ratified  
■ Countries that have signed

May updated in November 2015. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by UNHCR.

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### A model Law

- The African Union Commission has developed a model law to help States Parties implement the Convention through the enactment of national legal instruments;

AFRICAN UNION MODEL LAW FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AFRICAN UNION CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF AND ASSISTANCE TO INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN AFRICA

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### Upcoming momentums

- 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement;
- 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Great Lakes Pact;
- 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Kampala Convention;
- 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the AU Refugee Convention

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### Activity (market place)

- Who are IDPs in your country?
- What is the status of the Kampala Convention in your country?
- What has been done so far, to your knowledge to push for ratification/ implementation of the Convention?

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**Session**

**What is in the Kampala  
Convention?**

**3**

## Session 3: What is in the Kampala Convention?

1. Introduction to the workshop

2. Who are IDPs and what is the Kampala Convention?

3. What is in the Kampala Convention



### Summary:

This session examines the provisions of the Kampala Convention regarding the prevention of displacement, the protection and assistance of IDPs and the durable solutions to displacement. It shows that most of these provisions derive from International Humanitarian and Human Rights Law and are marked by the African experience of forced displacement. The session unpacks the main requirements of the convention with a focus on the State obligations regarding the

prevention and prohibition of arbitrary displacement, the protection of IDPs, especially the most vulnerable ones and the promotion and creation of satisfactory conditions for durable solutions to displacement.

### Objectives:

- Participants have a better knowledge of the structure of the Kampala Convention;
- Participants have a better understanding of the provisions of the Kampala Convention regarding:
- the prevention of displacement,
- the protection of and assistance to IDPs;
- durable solutions

## Timing:

### Option 1 (one session):

Total	120 minutes
Presentation : What is in the Kampala Convention	70 minutes
Activity: role of and obstacle faced by CSOs	50 minutes

### Option 2 (three sub-sessions):

Total	140 minutes
Presentation 1: Prevention of displacement	25 minutes
Activity on prevention	5 minutes
Presentation 2: Protection and assistance	25 minutes
Activity on protection and assistance	5 minutes
Presentation 3 on durable solutions	25 minutes
Activity on Solutions	5 minutes
Activity: role of and obstacle faced by CSOs (optional but recommended)	50 minutes



## Key messages:

- ✓ The Kampala Convention sets out provisions aiming at preventing internal displacement, protecting and assisting IDPs and ensuring durable solutions to their displacement;

### On prevention of displacement:

- ✓ The Kampala Convention sets out a general prohibition and provides examples of arbitrary displacement
- ✓ The Kampala Convention stipulates that prohibition of arbitrary displacement should be included in national legislations with specific offences and sentences;
- ✓ It is crucial to develop early warning systems and disaster risk reduction strategies.

### On assistance and protection of IDPs:

- ✓ The Kampala Convention reiterates the primary responsibility of national authorities to ensure protection for IDPs, with the support of a wide range of actors;
- ✓ The Kampala sets out provisions for IDPs with specific needs and addresses issues specific to displacement;
- ✓ The Kampala Convention includes host communities in its provisions.

### On durable solutions:

- ✓ The search for durable solutions is not limited to choosing one settlement option.
- ✓ The search for durable solutions is a complex process that should start as soon as possible, be based on IDP's human rights and involve many actors, including development actors.
- ✓ The search for durable solutions should be based on informed decisions without discrimination, under conditions of safety and dignity.



### Modularity

- ▶ Possibility to cut this session into three short sessions (prevention, protection and assistance and durable solutions) depending of the participants knowledge of the Convention. If their experience with IDPs and the Convention is limited or if you feel that there is a need to insist on the content of the Kampala Convention regarding prevention, protection and durable solutions don't hesitate to plan for three sessions. Each short session can be followed by a quiz (questionnaire) to check on the learning progression of the participant.
- ▶ The final activity on the role of and obstacles faced by CSOs in the prevention, protection and assistance and durable solutions to displacement is not mandatory through highly recommended when opting for the three session formula.



### Training advice:

- This is a rather long session that can be cut into three, make sure to have at least two facilitators to balance the pace and accommodate different learning styles;
- Use the text of the Kampala Convention as your main tool during the facilitation of the session(s) referring to articles and asking participants to read the most relevant ones. Leave some time for them to flip through the Convention.
- Make sure that participants understand that internal displacement can be lawful if carried out according to law and if necessary as explained in the first part of the presentation on the prevention to displacement; The best way to test the understanding of the participants on this issue will be the plenary activity “lawful or not”, Slide 8.
- Existing training packages easily accessible on line on durable solutions:
- Durable Solutions for IDPs: challenges and ways forward, Training packages, IDMC, 2016 (accessible there: <https://goo.gl/cj6T5s>);
- Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat (ReDDS) training package on how to address durable solutions in the East and Horn of Africa (accessible there: <https://goo.gl/XT2f9F>)
- Dedicate at least fifty to the last activity “obstacles and roles of CSOs”. Even if you divide the session into three short sessions (prevention/protection/solutions), it is strongly recommended to carry out the final activity on the role and the obstacles faced by CSOs in the prevention of displacement, protection of IDPs and solutions to displacement.



## Experience sharing

- › Early warning system and Disaster Risk Reduction plans in Senegal;

Senegal's government has invested significant resources in recent years in improving Disaster Risk Reduction and disaster management, particularly since 2012 when devastating floods in Dakar displaced more than 5,000 families. See African Report in Internal Displacement (ARID), 2017, IDMC p. 47

- › You can also ask participants if arbitrary or unlawful displacement criminalized in their country.
- › Examples of countries where arbitrary displacement is criminalized:

In Rwanda, the 2012 Penal Code provides in Article 123(7) that forced displacement of the civilian population or their transfer to or systematic detention in concentration or forced labour camps is a war crime. Penalties are provided for under Article 125<sup>1</sup>.

Several African States have criminalized forced displacement in their implementing legislations of the Geneva Conventions or the Statute of the International Criminal Court (e.g. Botswana, Burkina Faso, Kenya, Mauritius, Nigeria and Senegal). It is worth mentioning that Burkina Faso, Mauritius and Senegal have criminalized forced displacement as a crime against humanity and a war crime for both international and non-international armed conflicts<sup>2</sup>.

- › Some African countries such as Mali, The Democratic Republic of Congo, and Burundi have developed durable solutions strategies;

The activity “Obstacles and role of CSOs” is a good opportunity for participants to share the main obstacles they face in their day to day work with IDPs and to may be propose solutions they found to overcome these obstacles. Don't hesitate to let them engage in discussions during the debriefing.



## Activity

- › **Case study in plenary: Lawful or not?**

Ask one of the participants to read the text of the case study projected on the wall. Re and let the participants think about it for about three minutes before opening the floors to answers to the question “is the internal displacement lawful or not”.

The answer is no, the displacement is unlawful as obviously based on ethnic/racial discrimination. Only on ethnic group is to be displaced and the underlying ground for displacement is rather motivated by ethnic considerations or interests than compelling and overriding public interests as announced. Likewise, the process itself is unlawful: the

.....  
1 Translating the Kampala Convention into Practice, a stocktaking exercise, ICRC, October 2016

2 Ibid

timeframe is far from being reasonable (one week), there has been no consultation with the affected population and nothing is mentioned about the displacement conditions i.e relocation plans, compensations etc. but a reference to a gathering in a camp, which is manifestly inadequate.

- **Quiz after each sub session if you opted for three short sessions;**  
Some questions of the quiz can also be used as a recap of day one at the beginning of day two or at the end of the workshop.
  
- **Flipping through the KC**  
It is recommended to ask participants to find the KC article corresponding to the issue discussed once or twice during the presentation to encourage them to flip through the text of the convention and to become more familiar with its structure.
  
- **Group work: Obstacles and role of CSOs**

Divide the participants into three groups.

- Group 1 working on prevention;
- Group 2 working on protection and assistance;
- Group 3 working on durable solutions;
- Ask each group to think about;
- Four ways CSOs can contribute to the prevention/protection and assistance/durable solutions and
- Four main obstacles faced while undertaking these activities.



Give them 30 minutes to gather their ideas, organize them, right them on flip chart paper, and select a rapporteur who will present their findings.

Run the debriefing in plenary asking rapporteurs from each group to present the results of the discussions and leaving some time for questions and comments after each presentation.



If necessary examples of actions that can be carried out by CSOs are mentioned in the last four slides of the PowerPoint presentation.



## Questionnaire:

### On prevention:

1. Displacement is legal in specific circumstances?

True or False?

2. The prevention of internal displacement entails:

- a. Sanction against perpetrators of arbitrary displacement and disaster preparedness, and disaster risk reduction;
- b. Sanction against perpetrators of arbitrary displacement
- c. Better governance and respect, fulfillment and protection of human rights, disaster preparedness, and disaster risk reduction and fight against impunity;

3. Displacement is lawful when justified by the construction of a development project

True or false (it has to be justified by overriding public interest)

4. Which one(s) are arbitrary displacement(s)?

- a. Displacement of civilians in conflict; (It can be arbitrary if not justified by the security of civilians and/or imperative military reasons)
- b. Displacement as a method of warfare

Forced evacuations in natural disasters (It can be arbitrary if not required for safety and health of those affected)

### On protection and assistance:

1. Women and children don't need personal documents and can be listed on the documents of the head of family.

True or false?

2. The needs of host community should be assessed

- a. When IDPs decide to locally integrate;
- b. In all displacement related circumstances;
- c. When displacement is protracted

3. Participation of IDPs is essential:

- a. In all decisions affecting their life;
- b. When planning for durable solutions;
- c. When possible

4. The responsibility of protecting and providing assistance to IDPs lies with:
  - a. National authorities and international organizations;
  - b. National authorities with the support of international and national partners when needed
  - c. National authorities and the UN.

#### On Durable Solutions

1. Only return to the place of origin enables the achievement of Durable Solutions.

True or False?

2. Which one(s) are IASC durable solutions criteria?

- a. Return to status quo ante?
- b. Safety and security;
- c. Access to personal documentation

3. Access to HLP is key to the achievement of Durable Solutions. What does it stand for?

- High Level Participation
- House Lightning Protection
- Housing, Land and Property;

4. The three principles underpinning return, local integration or relocation/resettlement elsewhere are:

- Safety, Security and dignity;
- Voluntariness, safety and dignity;
- Participatory, dignity and community-based

#### As conclusion:

1. Ratifying the Kampala Convention undermines State Sovereignty

True or False? See the short video of Francis Deng.



## Training material:

- Session 2 PowerPoint presentation
- Hard copies of the Kampala Convention
- Flip Chart stands and papers (at least 4)
- Markers



## References

- ✓ Handbook for the Protection of Internally Displaced Persons, GPC, June 2010
- ✓ 2017 Africa Report on Internal Displacement, IDMC, Dec. 2017,
- ✓ IDMC website: <http://www.internal-displacement.org/>
- ✓ The Kampala Convention for the Protection and assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa, African Union, 2009;
- ✓ Translating the Kampala Convention into Practice, a stocktaking exercise, ICRC, October 2016
- ✓ The Kampala Convention, Make it work for women, NRC, 2015;
- ✓ Making the Kampala Convention work for IDPs, Guide for civil society on supporting the ratification and implementation of the Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa; IDMC-NRC; 2010
- ✓ Durable Solutions in practice, Handbook, GCER, 2017;
- ✓ Durable Solutions for IDPs: challenges and ways forward, Training packages, IDMC, 2016;
- ✓ Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat (ReDDS) training package on how to address durable solutions in the East and Horn of Africa, 2016.



  
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**The Kampala Convention on the Protection and Assistance to IDPs in Africa**  
 Training workshop for Civil Society Organisations



**Objectives of the session**

- Participants have a better knowledge of the structure of the Kampala Convention;
- Participants have a better understanding of the provisions of the Kampala Convention regarding:
  - the prevention of displacement,
  - the protection of and assistance to IDPs;
  - durable solutions.

**Prevention of displacement**

Preamble of the Kampala Convention:  
 « State parties are determined to adopt measures aimed at preventing and putting an end to the phenomenon of internal displacement by **eradicating the root causes**, especially persistent and recurrent **conflicts** as well as addressing displacement caused by **natural disasters**, which have a devastating impact on human life, peace, stability, security and development »

**Prevention of conflict and violence**



Art. 4.1 of the KC

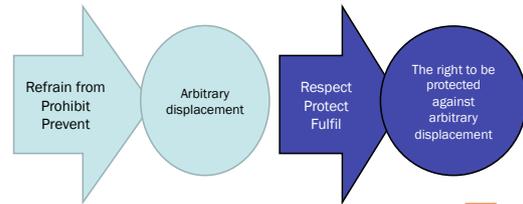
- Respect for human rights and humanitarian law to prevent and avoid conditions that might lead to arbitrary displacement;
- Protection of minority rights, rule of law, participation, adequate standard of living;

## Prevention of disasters



## Right not to be displaced

- KC Art. 3.1.a: State parties shall:
- KC, art. 4.4: State Party shall:



## Arbitrary displacement

Policies of racial discrimination and ethnic cleansing	Unless it is
Displacement of civilians in conflict (unless security of civilians and imperative military reasons);	Legal
Displacement as a method of warfare;	Justified (legitimate aim)
Displacement caused by Human Rights violations or violence;	Necessary (proportionate to the aim)
Displacement as a result of harmful practices;	
Forced evacuations in natural disasters (unless required for safety and health of those affected);	
Displacement as a collective punishment;	

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## Activity: Lawful or not?

The government announced that within a week, prior to the start of the works for the realisation of a dam on river X, all the people of ethnic group Y of Province A would have to gather into camps in Province B. The spokesperson for the government then declared that displacement of the people of Province A was ordered to realise a project responding to compelling and overriding public interests, since the dam is supposed to supply power to the whole South of the country.



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## Sanctions for Arbitrary displacement



- Ensure individual responsibility for acts of arbitrary displacement (Art. 3. 1 g)
- Declare as offences punishable by law acts of displacement that amount to war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide (Art. 4.6)
- Ensure accountability of non-state actors (companies involved in exploitation of natural resources leading to displacement)(Art. 3. 1 h. i)
- Members of armed groups shall be prohibited from carrying out arbitrary displacement (Art. 7.5.a).

- ❖ Rwandan Penal Code;
- ❖ Botswana, Burkina Faso, Kenya, Mauritius , Senegal: implementing legislation of the Geneva Convention or Rome Statute.

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## In a nutshell

- KC sets out a general prohibition and provides examples of arbitrary displacement (Art. 4.4)
- Important to include prohibition of arbitrary displacement in national legislations with specific offences and sentences;
- Crucial to develop early warning systems and disaster risk reduction strategies.

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## Protection and Assistance of IDPs

### States Parties shall:

- Respect and ensure respect and **protection of the human rights** of internally displaced persons, including **humane treatment, non discrimination, equality and equal protection of law.** Article 3(1) d)
- Bear the primary duty and responsibility for providing protection of and **humanitarian assistance** to internally displaced persons within their territory or jurisdiction **without discrimination of any kind.** Article 5(1)



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## States Obligations: assistance

### Provide adequate...

- food and essential items
- shelter
- water and sanitation;
- medical care;
- education and any other necessary social services

... to the fullest extent practicable and with the least possible delay (Art. 9.2(b));.

- Support self-reliance and sustainable livelihood initiatives as appropriate and feasible (Art. 3.1(k));
- Provide assistance to host communities where appropriate (Art. 9.2(b));
- Facilitate rapid and unimpeded access to IDPs by humanitarian organizations (Art. 3.1(j); Art. 5.7

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## Protection Art 9.2

### Commit to:

- Respect the rights of IDPs to seek safety without discrimination;
- Ensure that IDPs live in satisfactory conditions of safety, dignity and security;
- Respect the civilian character of IDP sites;
- Guarantee the freedom of movement and choice of residence of IDPs
- Take necessary measures to trace and reunify families.

### Refrain from :

- Discriminating against IDPs
- Genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and other violations of international humanitarian law;
- Arbitrary detention, abduction, etc.
- Gender-based violence;
- Abuse of children.

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## Vulnerabilities and risks

### Potentially Vulnerable IDPs:



### Risks:

- Gender-based violence
- Slavery
- Forced recruitment of children;
- Forced labour
- Human trafficking
- Starvation
- Looting/destruction of property
- Loss of documents

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## IDP Identification and Documentation

- Possibility for States to keep a registry of all displaced persons;
- Ensures the delivery of civil status certificates and other identification documentation necessary for exercising rights without imposing unreasonable conditions;
- Equal rights for women, men and unaccompanied children to obtain documents in their name.



Documentation and access to school for children: Examples of Mali and Ethiopia.

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## Focus: Host Communities

### Art. 3(2) c) and 5(5)

- The role of host communities in protecting IDPs is recognized.
- The specific needs of host communities should be assessed and addressed where resources are affected by the influx of IDPs.



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## In a nutshell

- The Kampala Convention's key principles and provisions relate to international Human Rights and humanitarian law;
- The Kampala Convention reiterates the primary responsibility of national authorities to ensure protection for IDPs, with the support of a wide range of actors;
- The Kampala sets out provisions for IDPs with specific needs and addresses issues specific to displacement;
- The Kampala Convention includes host communities in its provisions.

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## Durable Solutions definition

A durable solution is achieved when displaced persons:

- no longer have specific assistance and protection needs linked to their displacement;
- can exercise their rights without discrimination resulting from their displacement.



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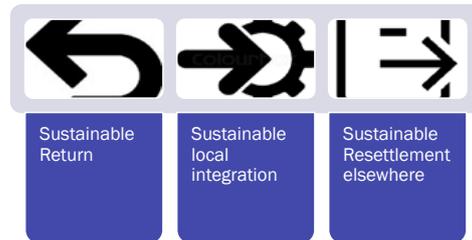
## Durable Solutions Art. 11

- 1. "States Parties shall seek **lasting solutions** to the problem of displacement by promoting and **creating satisfactory conditions** for voluntary return, local integration or relocation on a sustainable basis and in circumstances of safety and dignity."
- 2. "States Parties shall enable internally displaced persons to make a **free and informed choice** on whether to return, integrate locally or relocate by consulting them on these and other options and ensuring their **participation** in finding sustainable solutions."

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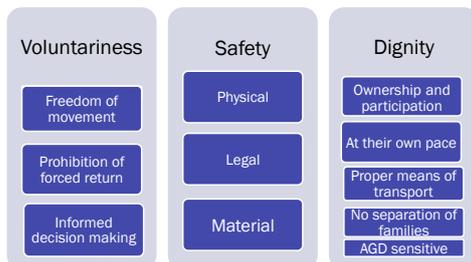
## The three settlement options



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## Principled settlement options



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## Compensation and reparation : restoration of rights

- Effective legal framework to provide just and fair compensation or other forms of reparations to IDPs for damage incurred as a result of displacement. Art. 12(2)
- State Party shall be liable to make reparation to IDPs for damage (...) in the event of natural disasters. Art. 12 (3)

In Ethiopia, the constitution, the Criminal Code and the Land Administration Policy all potentially provide important protections for IDPs.

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## Housing, Land and Property

- Taking measures to protect individual, collective and cultural property that belongs to displaced persons, whether it was abandoned or is still in their possession.
- Establishing mechanisms to restitute property, resolve property-related disputes and, in particular, to restore communities' lands that they are especially dependent upon and attached to.



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## Criteria for durable solutions



1. Long-term safety / security
2. Adequate standard of living without discrimination
3. Access to livelihoods and employment
4. Access to remedies and justice
5. Accessible mechanism to restore Housing Land and Property
6. Personal and other documentation
7. Family reunifications
8. Participation in public affairs



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## In a nutshell

- The search for durable solutions is not limited to choosing one settlement option.
- The search for durable solutions is a complex process that should start as soon as possible, be based on IDP's human rights and involve many actors, including development actors.
- The search for durable solutions should proceed based on informed decisions without discrimination, under conditions of safety and dignity.

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## Activity

- Three groups:
  - Prevention
  - Protection and assistance
  - Durable Solutions
- Main obstacles;
- What could be the main role for CSOs in the prevention/protection and assistance and durable solutions of IDPs.

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## Prevention: identifying arbitrary displacement

- Monitoring forcible displacement by States in order to ensure that they don't amount to arbitrary displacement;
- Assist victims to obtain legal remedy, including compensations;
- Making Non-States actors aware of their obligations under humanitarian law and alerting the ICRC;
- Identify persons at risk of being displaced by disasters and advocate for adequate disaster relief and preparedness plans;
- Raising awareness of the populations at risk;
- Highlight failure to take adequate preventive measures.

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## During displacement

- Raising awareness of IDPs on their rights to information and participation;
- Making relevant information about IDPs rights and available services in their languages or advocating for Government to do so;
- Respect and advocate for the rights of IDPs to participate in decisions affecting their lives and to be represented in decision making processes;
- Promoting self-reliance;
- Advocate for needs assessments and collection of data disaggregated by sex and age;
- Ensuring that the specific needs of IDPs are taken into account;
- Monitoring the protection of IDPs and reporting human rights violations;
- Draw attention on potential discriminations or neglecting;
- Advocate for humanitarian access;
- Direct assistance

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## Durable Solutions

- Providing or requesting information on the degree of achievement of durable solutions based on the IASC criteria;
- Raise IDPs awareness in terms of Durable Solutions;
- Research on the specific obstacles face by IDPs to achieve durable solutions;
- Monitoring of the situation in places of return or resettlement;
- Skills training, livelihood activities;
- Housing, Land and Property programmes and projects;
- Peace building, reconciliation and social cohesion activities;
- Advocate for the involvement of development actors into solutions planning and programming.

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**Session**

**Who is in the Kampala  
Convention?**

**4**

## Session 4: Who is in the Kampala Convention?

1. Introduction to the workshop

2. Who are IDPs and what is the Kampala Convention?

3. What is in the Kampala Convention

4. Who is in the Kampala Convention



### Summary:

The main goal of this session is to present the Kampala Convention as a framework for cooperation. It focuses on the roles and responsibilities assigned to a wide range of actors in the Convention with an emphasis on the main responsibilities of national authorities and a specific focus on the obligations of Non-State Actors under the Kampala Convention. This session is also an opportunity to introduce the coordination

mechanisms called for in the Kampala Convention. Examples of national coordination bodies that proved to be efficient in response to displacement are mentioned. The activity “role and responsibilities in the KC”, is a good way to put the session learnings into practice by assigning responsibilities to State authorities, CSOs, International Organizations, IDPs and Non-State Actors.

### Objectives:

- Participants are able to explain the main responsibilities of States in the prevention and response to internal displacement as set out in the Kampala Convention;
- Participants are able to present the Kampala Convention as a framework for cooperation;
- Participants are aware of the mechanisms required in the Kampala Convention to ensure efficient coordination of the prevention and response to internal displacement;
- Participants have a good understanding of the role of CSOs as set out in the Kampala Convention;

## Timing:

Total	60 minutes
Video “voices of IDPs” and discussion (optional)	10 minutes
Presentation : Who is in the Kampala Convention	30 minutes
Activity	20 minutes

## Key messages:

- ✓ The Kampala Conventions reaffirms the responsibility of members States to prevent, address and find durable solutions to internal displacement;
- ✓ The Kampala Convention provides a strong framework for cooperation and coordination among a wide range of actors;
- ✓ The Kampala Convention assigns roles to a wide range of actors to support national authorities to deliver their obligations to address and find long-term solutions to displacement;
- ✓ CSOs are explicitly mentioned as key actors in the protection of and assistance to IDPs in the Kampala Convention;

## Training advice:

- Show the video “voices of IDPs” (optional) before starting the presentation and ask the participants what are the main issues highlighted by IDPs. Make sure that the following issues are mentioned so that you can easily make the transition with the session on the actors in the Kampala Convention:
  - ✓ limitation of state authorities to protect and provide assistance to IDPs;
  - ✓ International organizations often cited as first responders;
  - ✓ The importance of developing a community-based approach involving IDPs and host communities;
  - ✓ The importance of involving development actors to ensure efficient re(integration);
  - ✓ The importance of IDPs consultation and participation.
- Take some time to organize the activity (on the sticky wall or on a wall in the training room) prior to the session.
- The presentation is rather short, which leaves some space for discussions in plenary around the role of CSOs, the different ways to involve displacement affected communities, including host communities or to ensure that Non State Actors, especially Non State Armed Groups respect their obligations (see note boxes under each slide).



## Experience sharing

- Examples of authorities or a bodies responsible for coordinating activities aimed at protecting and assisting IDPs
- Potential questions to be asks to the participants to start a discussion:
- Who is responsible of coordinating activities aimed at protecting and assisting IDPs in your country?
- Does this body have enough leadership to do so?
- Does your organization have direct contacts with this body?
- Does this body have dedicated budget to carry out its mandate;
- Is it efficient?



## Modularity

- › The video “voices of IDPs” is optional depending on the timing and on the need, or not, to balance between different learning tools.
- › This session can be delivered in third or fifth position if necessary.



## Activity

- › Who is doing what?
- › Preparation (prior to the session)

Install a “sticky wall” on the biggest available wall of the room. If you don’t have a sticky wall, plan to stick the “role and responsibilities” papers with blue tack on the wall.

Write the following actors on A4 colored papers:

State Party	African Union	International Organizations	CSOs	IDPs and host communities
-------------	---------------	-----------------------------	------	---------------------------

Stick the actors’ colored papers on the tope line of the sticky wall /the wall.

Enlarge the text of the “roles and responsibilities” set in Additional Resources 2 so as to have two to three sentences per page, print them on white A4 paper and cut the papers between each sentence.

Keep them in the right orders (prevention, protection and solutions)

- › **Session activity:**

Ask the participants to stand and join you in front of the sticky wall/wall and tell them that they will assign roles and responsibilities to State Parties, African Union, International Organizations, CSOs



and IDPs and host communities. Request one of the participants to read the “roles and responsibility” papers on prevention and to ask the other participants under which actors to stick them. They might fit under more than one actors. The “roles and responsibility set provides double “roles and responsibilities sentences” when necessary. Stick them under the different actors in charge.

Do the same for protection and solutions, asking different participants to “facilitate” the activity.



### Questionnaire:

1. The Kampala Convention:
  - a. Provides for roles and responsibilities to national authorities and international organizations.
  - b. Only provides for roles and responsibilities to national authorities;
  - c. Is a framework for cooperation for a wide range of actors, including civil society organizations, national authorities being primary responsible for the prevention and response to internal displacement;
2. The obligation to protect and assist IDPs lies with:
  - a. National authorities;
  - b. International organizations;
  - c. Civil Society Organizations;
3. Non State Armed Actors:
  - a. Shall be held responsible for carrying arbitrary displacement;
  - b. Can't be held responsible for any violation of the human rights of IDPs
  - c. Shall respect the human rights of IDPs, including their right to freedom of movement and to seek safety and security and humanitarian aid.
4. According to the Kampala Convention, Civil Society Organizations should cooperate with States and other actors:
  - a. To support national and local authorities when their capacities are exceeded;
  - b. To find solutions to displacement;
  - c. As partners throughout the displacement crisis, including the prevention and durable solutions to displacement.



### Training material:

- Session 3 PowerPoint presentation
- Hard copies of the Kampala Convention
- Video “voices of IDPs” (imbedded into the PowerPoint presentation or available there: <https://crowd360.org/unhr-video-voices-idps/>)
- Sticky wall (+ pins and spray glue) or a wall in the training room where you can easily stick and remove papers
- Roles and responsibility set (in Additional Resources 2)

## References

- ✓ Handbook for the Protection of Internally Displaced Persons, GPC, June 2010
- ✓ 2017 Africa Report on Internal Displacement, IDMC, Dec. 2017,
- ✓ IDMC website: <http://www.internal-displacement.org/>
- ✓ The Kampala Convention for the Protection and assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa, African Union, 2009;
- ✓ Translating the Kampala Convention into Practice, a Stocktaking Exercise, ICRC, October 2016;

## Additional Resources 4.1: Role and responsibilities papers

### PREVENTION

To ensure that, when the civilian population is relocated as a result of a development project, compelling and overriding public interests are duly assessed

To refrain from policies and practices of racial discrimination among different segments of the population

To monitor and report human rights violations that may lead to displacement

To refrain from acts of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)

To promote dialogue between warring parties with a view to preventing displacement

To intervene to prevent or put an end to violations of international criminal law when the State is incapable or unwilling to protect

To adopt disaster policies with a focus on disaster reduction preparedness

To ensure that, when the civilian population is relocated as a result of a development project, compelling and overriding public interests are duly assessed

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To promote dialogue between warring parties with a view to preventing displacement

To intervene to prevent or put an end to violations of international criminal law when the State is incapable or unwilling to protect

To adopt disaster policies with a focus on disaster reduction preparedness

## PROTECTION DURING DISPLACEMENT

To take measures to protect and assist persons displaced by natural disasters, including climate change

To assess and facilitate assessment of the needs and vulnerabilities of internally displaced persons and host communities

To respect the right to seek protection and assistance

Respect the principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence of humanitarian actors

To criminalize acts committed by armed groups constituting violations of the rights of the IDPs

To provide special protection and assistance to IDPs with special needs

To take necessary measures to protect individual, collective and cultural property of IDPs

To take measures to protect and assist persons displaced by natural disasters, including climate change

To assess and facilitate assessment of the needs and vulnerabilities of internally displaced persons and host communities

To respect the right to seek protection and assistance

Respect the principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence of humanitarian actors

To criminalize acts committed by armed groups constituting violations of the rights of the IDPs

To provide special protection and assistance to IDPs with special needs

To take necessary measures to protect individual, collective and cultural property of IDPs

## Durable Solutions

To convene consultations with leaders of displaced groups prior to return or relocation to decide on their future prospects

To convene consultations among leaders of displaced groups prior to return or relocation to ensure that the movement will be conducted with safety and dignity

To create judicial or quasi-judicial systems for restoring the lands of indigenous or pastoralist groups

To refund IDPs whose properties were destroyed or damaged by natural disasters when the damage can be imputed to the authorities' failure to take action

To circulate among IDPs information on available assistance in places or return or relocation

To carry out a civil registration of all IDPs to issue them birth certificates and identity cards

To set up special institutions capable of dealing with property claims in a speedy and equitable manner

To convene consultations with leaders of displaced groups prior to return or relocation to decide on their future prospects

To convene consultations among leaders of displaced groups prior to return or relocation to ensure that the movement will be conducted with safety and dignity

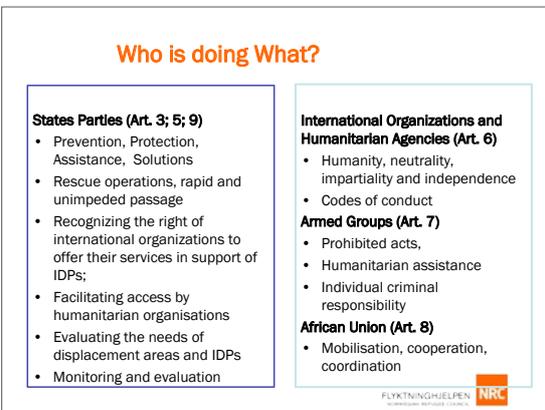
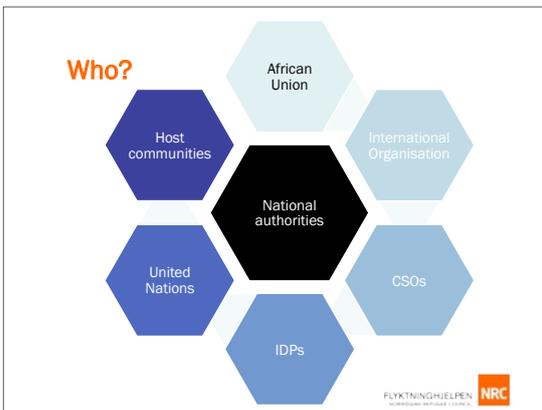
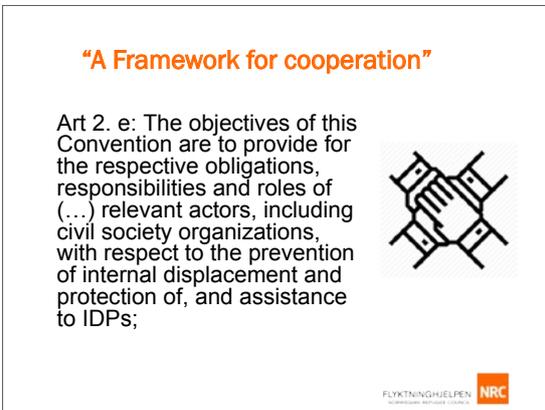
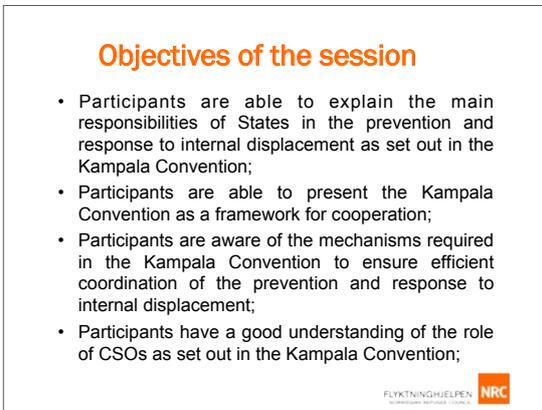
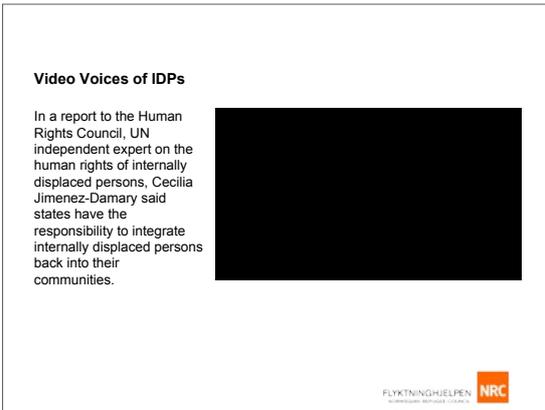
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## Cooperate with CSOs...

Protection and assistance	Solutions	African Union
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "in seeking the assistance of CSOs" and "enable and facilitate the role of CSOs"</li> <li>• Data collection and registration of IDPs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in providing protection and assistance in the course of finding and implementing solutions for sustainable return, local integration or relocation and long term reconstruction;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to support measures taken by States to protect and assist IDPs</li> </ul>

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## Information, Consultation and Participation

State Parties commit to consult internally displaced persons and allow them to participate in decisions affecting them before, during, and after displacement.

Art. 9(2) k); 10; 11



Role of CSOs in ensuring that IDPs and host communities are informed, consulted and participate into decision making.

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## Host communities

- Communities at the centre of the humanitarian process.
- Vital role of host communities as providers of protection and assistance,
- Assess and respond to their needs both at the height of a crisis and during protracted displacement



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## Leadership and Coordination

- Designate an authority or a body responsible for
  - **coordinating** activities and
  - **assigning responsibilities** to appropriate organs for protection and assistance
  - **cooperating** with relevant international organisations (Art.3.2.b)
- Provide necessary funds

### Lessons learned:

- Necessary mandate and authority to mobilize ministries and concerned agencies;
- Clarity on coordination processes;
- good coordination between central and regional and municipal authorities;
- Well-designed – well managed normative and policy framework;

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## Country examples

- National strategy for IDPs in Mali : The Ministry of Humanitarian Action has representatives at regional and local levels.
- Somalia: National Policy Framework : provisions on early warning system, data collection and designation of roles within national authorities.

- Nigerian Humanitarian Coordination Forum;

- Zambia: Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit reporting to the vice-president and receives funding every year.

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## Activity : Who is doing what in the KC?

State Parties	African Union	International Organizations	CSOs	IDPs and host communities

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**Session**

**Ratification and  
implementation of the  
Kampala Convention**

**5**

## Session 5: Ratification and implementation of the Kampala Convention

1. Introduction à l'atelier

2. Qui sont les PDI et qu'est ce que la Convention de Kampala?

3. Qu'y a t-il dans la Convention de Kampala?

4. Qui est dans la Convention de Kampala?

5. Ratification et mise en oeuvre de la Convention de Kampala



### Summary:

This session is centered on the provisions of the Kampala Convention related to its ratification and implementation with a focus on the law and policy requirements. The main message is that once the State has ratified, there is still a long and sometime technical way to go to ensure effective implementation. CSOs that have a unique understanding of the displacement situation and of the issues

faced by IDPs should be part of these processes. The proposed activity, a debate on whether or not developing and adopting a national instrument on internal displacement is an opportunity to use all the learnings on the Kampala Convention covered so far.

### Objectives:

- Participants are able to explain the Kampala Convention's ratification process;
- Participants are aware of the main requirements and steps of the law and policy processes;
- Participants are aware of the main structure of the Kampala Convention Model Law;

## Timing:

Total	90 to 95 minutes
Presentation : ratification and implementation of the Kampala Convention	50 minutes
Activity 1: Why adopting a national law or policy? In favor and against	40 minutes
Activity 2: experience sharing	20 minutes
Quiz (optional)	5 minutes

## Key messages:

- ✓ The ratification and implementation of the Kampala Convention is a way to strengthen national sovereignty;
- ✓ The implementation of the Kampala Convention entails the enactment of Laws or policies on Internal Displacement;
- ✓ The law and policy process should be participatory, inclusive and informed by sound data and analysis of internal displacement;
- ✓ CSOs who have a good understanding of the context have an important role to play in the law and policy process;
- ✓ The AU provides support to State parties in the development of national law and policies; a model law has been developed to help State Parties and their partners enact their national instrument on internal displacement.

## Training advice:

- Insist on the role of CSOs in the ratification and implementation processes that should be inclusive and involve all relevant actors.
- The adoption of a national instrument on internal displacement, be it a law, a policy, even a strategy is at the heart of this session and the facilitator should insist on the main reasons why it is important to develop such an instrument.
- It is crucial for the participants to understand that the national instrument on internal displacement can be a law or a policy, depending on the context. A policy, even a strategy may, sometime be more appropriate and efficient than a full legal process.

## Experience sharing

- › Examples of legal reviews in different countries (see Slide 11)
- › Examples of how IDP definition can be adapted to specific context in national law/ policy or strategy. (See slide 12 on the IDP definition in the Somalia policy.)
- › References to existing laws and policies adopted by Somalia, Nigeria and Kenya are mentioned under the “reference” item.
- › Is there a national instrument on internal displacement in your country: a law? A policy? A strategy to prevent/respond to displacement?
- › Is it implemented? What are the main obstacle to its implementation?
- › What are the main obstacles to the enactment of a national instrument on internal displacement in your country?

- › Activity 2: experience sharing session



## Modularity

The activity can be replaced/completed by an “experience sharing session” if one or two participants are willing to present on their own experience of contributing to the ratification and/or implementation of the Kampala Convention or on the obstacles that they faced or are facing as CSOs promoting the ratification / implementation of the Convention. The presentation can be followed by a discussion and/or exchanges on other experiences.



## Activity

- ✓ Activity 1: Why adopting a national law or policy? The debate, in favor and against!

Divide the audience in three teams. The first team will be providing arguments in favor of the adoption of a national instrument on internal displacement and the second arguments against it. The third team will be watching the final debate, ask questions to the speakers and may be tell which arguments were the most convincing.

The facilitator who will be acting as the debate moderator should not intervene too much during the debate but to ensure that the discussion is flowing and that the speaking time is equally shared. The debate should not last more than 10 minutes. Leave 5 to 10 minutes for questions and answers and debrief with the watching team.

See examples of pro and con arguments to guide the facilitators’ debrief in Additional Resources 2.

- › Activity 2: Experience sharing: If you opt for an experience sharing session, contact the resource persons at least 10 days before the workshop to ask him or her whether he or she would like to share his/her experience as a member of a CSO promoting the ratification and implementation of the Kampala Convention. The presentation that should preferably not be a PowerPoint based one but rather an informal one should not last more than 10 minutes. Then, spare 15 minutes for a questions/answers session.



## Questionnaire:

1. Developing a national instrument on internal displacement:
  - a. Is not an obligation under the Kampala Convention;
  - b. **Is required under the Kampala Convention;**
  - c. Is recommended in the Kampala Convention
2. The countries that have ratified the Kampala Convention:
  - a. have all completed the domestication of the Convention (Incorporate obligations under the Kampala Convention into domestic law)
  - b. **have not completed the domestication of the Convention (Incorporate obligations under the Kampala Convention into domestic law)**
  - c. have almost all completed the domestication of the Convention (Incorporate obligations under the Kampala Convention into domestic law)

### 3. The Kampala Convention model law

- a. Is applicable to all situations and context;
- b. Should be adapted to the national context;
- c. Can be used as an advocacy argument for the ratification/implementation of the Convention

### 4. Carrying out a legal review is:

- a. Usually time consuming, highly technical and unnecessary;
- b. Usually time consuming and highly technical but necessary;
- c. Too technical and complex to be carried out in most of the contexts;



### Training material:

- Session 4 PowerPoint presentation
- Hard copies of the Kampala Convention
- Printed copies of Additional Resources 3 for activity 3: Experience sharing: the case of Nigeria
- Flip chat stands and papers
- 2 lecterns (optional)



### References

- ✓ IDMC website: <http://www.internal-displacement.org/>
- ✓ The Kampala Convention for the Protection and assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa, African Union, 2009;
- ✓ Translating the Kampala Convention into Practice, a Stocktaking Exercise, ICRC, October 2016;
- ✓ Protecting Internally Displaced Persons: A Manual for Law and Policymakers, Brookings, 2008;
- ✓ National Instrument on Internal Displacement, a guide to their development, IDMC-NRC, Brookings, 2013.
- ✓ Regulatory Frameworks on Internal Displacement, Global, regional and national developments, UNHCR, IDMC-NRC, 2016;
- ✓ A review of the legal framework in Zimbabwe relating to the protection of IDPs In the context of the Kampala Convention and other supranational normative frameworks, IDMC-NRC, Dec. 2014
- ✓ A review of the normative framework in Kenya relating to the protection of IDPs in the context of the Kampala Convention and other supranational frameworks, IDMC-NRC, 2015
- ✓ Examen du cadre normatif et institutionnel malien relatif à la protection des personnes déplacées à l'intérieur du Mali, UNHCR, IDMC-NRC, 2017
- ✓ Capacity building on law and policy making on Internal Displacement, Training Package, IDMC-NRC, 2016 (in both French and English); (accessible there: <https://goo.gl/oXU4xG>);

- ✓ African Union Model Law for the Implementation of the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displacement Persons in Africa, African Union, April 2018 (in both French and English).
- ✓ Policy Framework on Displacement within Somalia Ministry of Interior and Federalism. Federal Government of Somalia 2014 (available at: [http://www.internal-displacement.org/sites/law-and-policy/files/somalia/Policy\\_framework%20on%20displacement\\_within%20Somalia.pdf](http://www.internal-displacement.org/sites/law-and-policy/files/somalia/Policy_framework%20on%20displacement_within%20Somalia.pdf))
- ✓ The Kenya 2012 IDP Act, The Prevention, Protection and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons and Affected Communities Act, 2012 (available there: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/511219962.html>) ;
- ✓ National Policy on Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Nigeria, 2012 (available here: <http://www.refworld.org/pdfid/5a7ae2324.pdf>)

## Additional Resources 5.1: activity: debate in favor or against a national instrument on internal displacement

### ARGUMENTS FOR A NATIONAL INSTRUMENT

1. the Kampala Convention requires the full domestication of its provisions, which include the development and adoption of laws, policies and strategies to address displacement.
2. A national law or policy is an instrument that establishes a framework for a government to fulfil its responsibility for IDPs' protection and assistance.
3. Existing national legislation may not be tailored to address the needs of people forced to flee their homes.
4. IDPs' right to effective protection and assistance needs to be restated and incorporated into national legislation and policy. The means and methods for doing so need to be explicitly spelled out.
5. The country is bound by international and regional instruments to put specific measures for IDPs in place, and the national framework must comply with such obligations.
6. A national instrument can help to tailor adequate responses to specific displacement situations.
7. A national instrument facilitates coordination between ministerial entities and other state and non-state agencies involved in protecting and assisting IDPs.
8. National instruments can boost the credibility of the government's response to IDPs and facilitate domestic and international cooperation on displacement.
9. A national instrument provides a solid basis for prioritising activities to support IDPs.
10. A legal provision that stipulates adequate resources to address displacement facilitates the planning of measures to meet the needs of IDPs and other communities affected or potentially affected.

## ARGUMENTS AGAINST

1. The development of national instrument it too time consuming and a drain on resources. The country cannot afford to address the issue while it is still recovering from a serious political, economic and social crisis.
2. A national instrument is not a priority. Other issues such as education, healthcare, water, sanitation and employment are more important.
3. There should be no discrimination among the country's citizens. Given that most of the population suffered during the conflict and crisis, there should not be any specific provisions for IDPs.
4. The humanitarian phase of the response to the crisis is over, issues related to displacement have been solved and it is now time to foster development and attract investment.
5. Existing legal instruments such a disaster risk reduction (DRR) and humanitarian strategies cover issues related to displacement, so there is no need for a specific law or policy.
6. Dozens of UN-backed strategies and policies covering humanitarian responses have been developed over the last five years. The country is well equipped.
7. Displacement is a politically sensitive issue and the development of a national instrument could create unnecessary tensions in a fragile country.
8. There is no internal displacement in the country.



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 Training workshop for Civil Society Organisations



**Objectives of the session**

- Participants are able to explain the Kampala Convention's ratification process;
- Participants are aware of the main requirements and steps of the law and policy processes;
- Participants are aware of the main structure of the Kampala Convention Model Law;
- Participants are aware of the monitoring mechanisms set out by the Kampala Convention.

**Ratification. The process**

- The Convention is open to signature and ratification by Member States in accordance with their constitutional procedures;
- The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Chairperson of the African Union Commission;

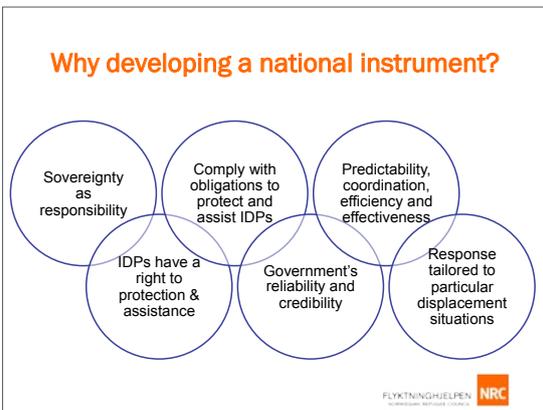
**Successes and challenges**

- Fastest AU treaty to enter into force but ratifications decreased since 2013;
- Countries with the highest numbers of IDPs have not yet ratified the Convention;
- How to advocate for new ratifications?

**Domestication of the Kampala Convention**

Art.3.2

- a. Incorporate obligations under the Kampala Convention into domestic law;
- b. Designate an authority or body responsible for coordinating IDPs activities;
- c. Adopt policies and strategies on internal displacement;
- d. Provide the necessary funds for protection and assistance;

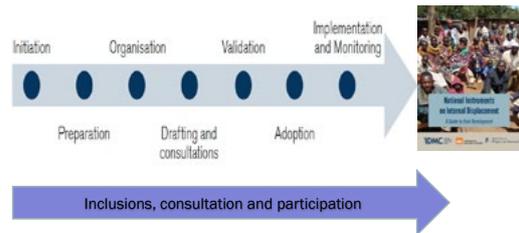


## Law and policy : challenges and momentums

- African countries have adopted laws and policies relevant to IDP protection or have recognized the applicability of the Guiding Principles in their national systems;
- But none of the 27 countries that have ratified has completed domestication;
- **Momentum:**  
The World Humanitarian Summit 10 years for action plan: "from norm setting to implementation";
- Roles of RECs?
- Support available : African Union, the Global Protection Cluster, NRC;

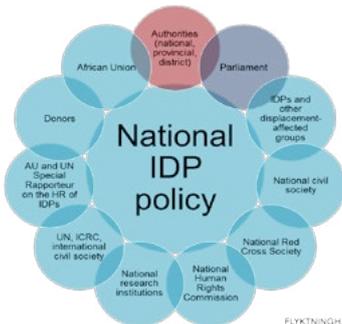
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## Adoption of a national instrument. The process



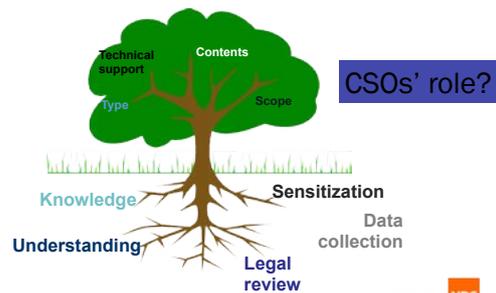
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## Consultation table, an opportunity for CSOs!



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## Zoom: Preparatory steps



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## Legal review : country examples



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## Extended definition of IDPs in the Somalia IDP Policy



1. Persons or groups of persons who (...) armed conflict, **clan-based** or other forms of generalized violence and insecurity, violations of human rights of natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border;
2. (...) who are **evicted from their settlement** and who have not received an adequate housing and/or land alternative or appropriate compensation allowing them restore their lives in a sustainable manner;
3. **Pastoralists**, who have lost access to their traditional nomadic living space through loss of livestock, loss of access to grazing and water points or markets, also qualify as internally displaced persons.

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## Law or Policy: Core Content

Objectives & key principles	
Institutional set up: Roles and responsibilities	
Notions & Concepts	
Prevention of and protection from displacement	
Assistance and protection during displacement	
Durable Solutions	
Humanitarian access to IDPs	
Implementation	

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## African Union Model Law

- To encourage the development of national laws
- Useful tool for reference and to provide wider context for national drafters
- To help expedite the State's implementation of their obligation
- It should does not preclude adaptation to the national context!



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## Implementing the national instrument : "The 6 Ws"



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## Potential challenges: the Keyan example

- Lack of awareness
- Changing political context
- Lack of ownership (question on the process)
- Inadequate allocation of resources
- Creation of new institutional architecture
- Lack of harmonization with other relevant frameworks



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## Potential challenges, the Nigerian example

- Resilience, Capacity development and Sustainability
- The three pillars of CSOs engagement in the promotion of the adoption of an IDP policy in Nigeria.



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## Activity: a national law or policy? In favour and against.

- Two groups: **One in favour** and **one against** the adoption of a law on internal displacement.
- Develop at least four arguments in favour or against the adoption of national law or policy on internal displacement;
- Presentation in plenary

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**Session**

**The Kampala Convention  
and the African Human  
Rights System**

**6**

## Session 6: The Kampala Convention and the African Human Rights System

1. Introduction to the workshop

1. Who are IDPs and what is the Kampala Convention?

3. What is in the Kampala Convention

4. Who is in the Kampala Convention

5. ratification and implementation of the Kampala Convention

6. The Kampala Convention and the African Human Rights System



### Summary:

This session is an opportunity for the participants to identify linkages of the Kampala Convention with other African Human Rights instruments relevant for the protection and assistance to IDPs. The main goal of the session is to show how African Human Rights mechanisms can be used to promote, enhance and monitor the protection of the human rights of IDPs with a specific focus on the African Commission on the Human and People's Rights (ACHPR) and the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and

Welfare of the Child (ACERWC). The content of the session provides a brief overview of the African Human Rights System. It then highlights the role of CSOs in the work of the ACHPR, before emphasising the link between the ACHPR and the Kampala Convention. The last part of the presentation focuses on the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child and its Committee of Experts. This session can be followed by a series of questions and answers and a discussion on the obstacles faced by CSOs when working with the African Human Rights Systems.

## Objectives:

- Participants are aware of the African Human Rights System;
- Participants are aware the role of CSOs in the work of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) and the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (CERWC);
- Participants are aware of the ways CSOs can report on the violations of the human rights of IDPs and the implementation of the Kampala Convention within the African Human Rights System;

## Timing:

Total	60 minutes
Presentation: The Kampala Convention and the African Human Right System	40 minutes
Activity:	20 minutes

## Key messages:

- ✓ CSOs have an important role to play in supporting and contributing to the mandate of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) and the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACERWC);
- ✓ CSOs can report Violations of the Human Rights of IDPs using provisions of the Kampala Convention to the ACHPR and the ACERWC through various mechanisms;
- ✓ The African Human Rights Systems, particularly the ACHPR and the ACERWC are key advocacy partners to push for the ratification and implementation of the Kampala Convention;

## Training advice:

- Try to invite an expert on the African Human Right system to facilitate this session if you are not an expert in the subject matter.
- An open discussion on the mandate of the African Court on the Human and People's Right can be a good way to end this session.
- Try as much as possible to make participants exchange on their experience with the African Human Rights System;

## Experience sharing

- Has your organisation already used the African Human Right Systems / reported on violations of the human rights of IDPs before any of the African Human Rights mechanisms?
- What are the main challenges/obstacles you or your institution/ organisation faces when trying to work with the African Human Rights System?
- Does your organisation have a status of observer at the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights or at the African Committee on the Rights and Welfare of the Child? What are the activities carried out as an Observer?
- Another way to ensure experience sharing and relevant discussions is to identify

NGOs with observer status beforehand and to ask them to start the session with a three to four minutes brief on their experience with the ACHPR and the ACERWC. You can then ask the other participants on how they overcome the fact of not having observer status.

## Modularity

- ▶ Based on the audience, on the timeframe and the main goal of the workshop, you can choose to focus on the African Commission on the Human and People's Rights. In this case, you can finish the presentation by introducing the African Committee on the Rights and Welfare of the Child by saying that its functioning is similar to that of the Commission.
- ▶ This session is focused on the ACHPR and the ACERWC, but a good way to make it more comprehensive is to talk about the African Court on the Human and People's Rights during the discussion at the end of the session.

## Activity

The proposed activity for this session is an open question and answer session or discussion on:

- The main opportunities and challenges of working with the commission as a CSO;
- How to overcome the obstacles faced by CSOs in their work with the African Human Rights System or the Commission or the Committee?
- The African Court on Human and People's Rights;
- Or any relevant issue that you deem relevant in the context of the workshop.



## Questionnaire:

1. All African Countries have ratified the African Charter on Human and People's Rights
  - a. True
  - b. False
2. Communications to the ACHPR and ACERWC can be submitted by:
  - a. Anyone, including individuals and NGOs;
  - b. NGOs granted with observer status;
  - c. Only NGOs;
3. Recommendations (or decisions) of the Commission following communications are:
  - a. Binding on States
  - b. Non-binding but the commission can send reminders to the State;
  - c. Sometimes binding and sometimes not depending on the nature of the communication

4. Who can attend ordinary public sessions of the Commission?
  - a. CSOs who received an invitation
  - b. Anyone
  - c. CSOs with observer status
  
5. One of the special mechanisms set out by the ACHPR deals with the specific issues of IDPs
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
6. The ACHPR is:
  - a. The First African human rights monitoring organ;
  - b. Review reports from States parties on the compliance with the Charter
  - c. Investigate violations of specific human rights issues in specific countries
  - d. Review communications from CSOs and issues non-binding recommendations to States.
  
7. The ACERWC:
  - a. Has a similar mandate and functioning as the ACHPR, but is specialised in the rights of the Child;
  - b. Is a pool of Expert tasked with interpreting the provisions of the Charter through general comments;
  - c. Is the African Commission on Economic Rights and Working Conditions



### Training material:

- Session 5 PowerPoint presentation
- Handout: Communication Procedure (African Commission on the Human and People's Rights)



### References

- ✓ ACHPR Website: <http://www.achpr.org>
- ✓ ACERWC Website: <http://www.acerwc.org/>
- ✓ Good practices for CSO Participation at the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights Hassan Shire Pan-African Human Rights Defenders Network, 2014;
- ✓ Roadmap for civil society engagement: State reporting procedure of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights; Association Justice, Peace and Democracy (Angola) Conectas Human Rights (Brazil) International Service for Human Rights (Switzerland); Sept. 2011;
- ✓ Making the Kampala Convention work for IDPs, Guide for civil society on supporting the ratification and implementation of the Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa; IDMC-NRC; 2010



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**The Kampala Convention on the Protection and Assistance to IDPs in Africa**  
Training workshop for Civil Society Organisations

**Session 5: The Kampala Convention and the African Human Rights System**

The Kampala Convention for the protection and assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa

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**Objectives of the session**

- Participants are aware of the African Human Rights System;
- Participants are aware of the role of CSOs in the work of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) and of the Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child;
- Participants are aware of the ways CSOs can report on the violations of the human rights of IDPs and on the implementation of the Kampala Convention within the African Human Rights System;

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**African Human Rights systems' Legal Framework**

Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa	African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights	African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
Protocol Establishing the African Court	Maputo Protocol	African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance
Kampala Convention	Protocol to the ACHPR on the Rights of Older Persons	

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**African Human Rights System**

African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (1987)	African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (2001)
<b>institutional framework</b>	
African Peer Review Mechanism (2003)	African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights (2006)

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**African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights**

<p>Adopted in 1981 Entered into force in 1986 54 members</p>	<p>Civil and political Economic and Social Collective and development Individual duties</p>
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**African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights**

- A "quasi judicial body"
- First human rights monitoring organ;
- Established under art. 30 of the Charter;
- Mandate: Protection, Promotion and interpretation of Human Rights in Africa
- Ensure that member states comply with their obligations under the Charter

Based in Banjul, Gambia

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## ACHPR

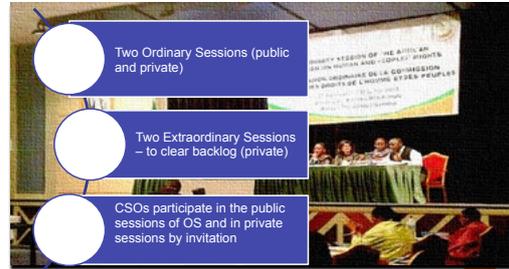
11 independent experts for 6 years renewable



- Review reports from States parties on the compliance with the Charter
- Investigate violations of specific human rights issues in specific countries
- Review communications from CSOs and issues non binding recommendations to States.

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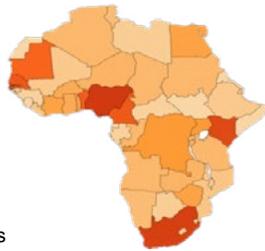
## ACHPR and CSOs



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## The ACHPR and CSOs

- 518 NGOs granted observer status
- CSOs contribute to the work of the Commission by bringing to the attention of the Commission on violation of human rights through various ways...



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## Communications to the ACHPRs

- File complaints before the Commission and the Court
  - Provide free legal aid/assistance to victims
  - Submit amicus curiae briefs
  - Follow up on the commission's decisions
- Ex : Case Sudan Human Rights Organizations vs Sudan: the Commission found that Sudan had violated 9 provisions of the African Charter

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## State reporting

### Art. 62 of the Charter

- State Party to submit every two years, a report on the legislative or other measures taken, with a view to giving effect to the rights and freedoms recognized and guaranteed by the Charter

### Art. 14(4) of the Kampala Convention

- State Party to indicate the legislative and other measures taken to give effect to the Convention when presenting their report under art. 62 of the Charter

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## CSOs involvement in State reporting

- Lobbying States to submit their reports and report on the implementation of the Kampala Convention;
- Submit shadow reports
- Follow up on Concluding Observations and Recommendations

Ex: Uganda (May 2006 and 2011): Specific recommendations on the need to collaborate with CSOs and to implement the national IDP policy and the Kampala Convention

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## ACHPR missions



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## ACHPR missions: Role of CSOs

- Raising concerns on gross human rights violations
- Urging Commission to undertake mission
- Facilitate meeting and give logistical support to delegation
- Accompany the Commissioners during visits
- Provide useful and relevant information
- Follow up on recommendations

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## ACHPR resolutions

Commission to 'formulate and lay down principles and rules aimed at solving legal problems relating to human and peoples' rights.'

Art. 45 of the Charter

Thematic: Resolutions on the Situation of IDPs in Africa in 2017 (Sudan DRC, Republic of Congo, Burundi...

CSOs to submit draft resolutions through NGO Forum or individually

## Special mechanisms

- Special rapporteurs, committees, and working groups on specific thematic issues.
- 5 Special Rapporteurs, 11 Working Groups



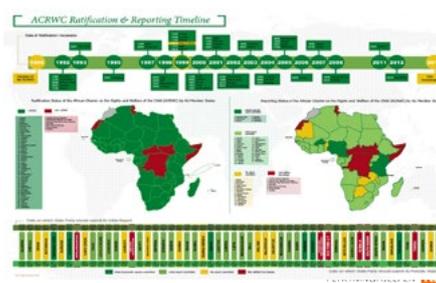
Special Rapporteur on Refugees, Asylum Seekers, Migrants and IDPs in Africa – Maya Fadel

## The African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child

- Composed of 11 individuals mandated to monitor and report on the fulfillment of child rights in Africa.
- Created by art. 32 of the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
- Similar mandate as the Commission



## The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child



## What is the committee doing?

- Review reports by States and CSOs concerning the implementation of the ACRWC and issue "concluding observations"
- Review "communications," complaints that allege violations of the ACRWC by States parties
- Undertakes investigative and fact-finding missions
- Interprets the provisions of the Charter through general comments, resolutions and declarations.



## Child protection in the Kampala Convention

- Art 9-1.d: Child recruitment and use of children in hostilities;
- 2.b: adequate humanitarian assistance
- 2.c: Specific needs of children head of households
- 13: Documentation
- 11: Reinsertion



## What can CSOs do?

- Lodge complaint (or communication): The ACERWC is the only child rights treaty body in the world with competence to receive complaints against States!
- Shadow reports (confidential)
- Call for investigations: on request from CSOs, investigations were carried out in CAR, South Sudan, Tanzania, Sudan (pending)
- Contribute to research and studies: a study on children on the move is pending.

## Contacts with special rapporteurs on thematic areas

- Violence against children;
- Children and Armed Conflict;
- Birth Registration, Name and Nationality;
- Child marriage and Other Harmful Practices;
- Child Participation;
- Children in Vulnerable Situations;
- Health, Welfare and Development;
- Children on the Move;
- Children in Conflict with the Law Parental Responsibilities and Child Responsibilities;
- Education;

## Commission and Committee Main Challenges

- Insufficient visibility of their activities and decisions
- Delays in reviewing complaints from individuals and CSOs;
- Limited follow up with State Parties on Human Rights issues
- Decisions are non-binding
- Limited resources

**Session**

**Make the Kampala  
Convention work: the role  
of CSOs**

**7**

## Session 7:

# Make the Kampala Convention work: the role of CSOs

1. Introduction to the workshop

2. Who are IDPs and what is the Kampala Convention?

3. What is in the Kampala Convention

4. Who is in the Kampala Convention

5. ratification and implementation of the Kampala Convention

6. The Kampala Convention and the African Human Rights System

7. Make the Kampala Convention work: the role of CSOs



### Summary:

This session explores the different ways CSOs could play an active role in the ratification, implementation and monitoring of the Convention through awareness raising, advocacy at the national, regional and continental level and through the African human rights monitoring system.

The final activity aims at further developing the strategic thinking on a national plan with a first brainstorming on the potential activities to be carried out by CSOs to promote ratification and/or implementation of the Kampala Convention.

### Objectives:

Participants are able to identify their role as CSOs in the ratification and implementation of the Kampala Convention;  
Participants are aware of the monitoring mechanisms set out by the Convention;  
Participants examine the role that CSOs can play in monitoring the implementation of the Kampala Convention.

## Timing:

Total	90 minutes
Presentation : Make the Kampala Convention work: the role of CSOs	60 minutes
Activity: your activities!	30 minutes

## Key messages:

- ✓ CSOs have crucial role to play in raising awareness on the Kampala Convention;
- ✓ IDPs, persons at risk of being displaced and organisations working with them should know about the Kampala Convention and the ways it sets out to protect their rights;
- ✓ CSOs can play an important role in mobilising support for the ratification of the Kampala Convention;
- ✓ Efforts by CSOs to push for the ratification of the Convention require well-articulated advocacy strategy and sound data and information;
- ✓ CSOs should be part of the Law and Policy process aiming at enacting national instruments on IDPs as they often have a good understanding of the context and have unique access to IDPs;
- ✓ CSOs should also have the ability to navigate the political sphere by establishing alliance and identifying entry points, champions/blockers;
- ✓ CSOs also have a key role to play in the monitoring the implementation of the Kampala Convention after ratification and domestication are completed.

## Training advice:

- Provide as much examples of actions carried out by CSOs as possible by collecting examples from participants in the audience;
- Issues related to the monitoring of the Kampala Convention have already been partially dealt in Session 5. Present the last slides as reminders insisting on the role of NGOs in the monitoring of the Convention;
- Don't forget to updates slides on the rapporteurs (Slide 12), as they may change, the slide on the NGO forum and the slide on the Conference of State Parties (Slide 11 and 18)

## Experience sharing

- Nigeria: Femi Kuti and ToFace, two famous Nigerian musicians were invited in IDP camps in the Northern part of the country to raise awareness of the plight of IDPs.
- Ask if there are organizations with a status of observer with the African Commission of Human and People's Rights in the audience, what does it stands for;
- Ask participants if their organization has already reported violations of the rights of IDPs under the Kampala Convention before African Human Rights mechanisms.



## Modularity

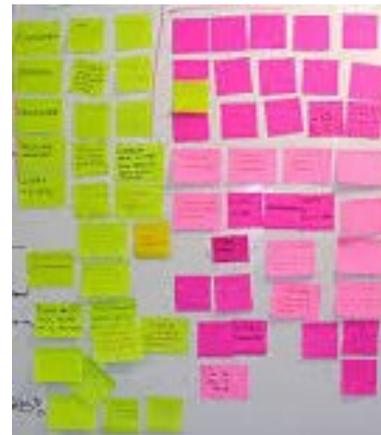
Depending on the length of the workshop and on the needs of the participants, this session can be divided into two, one dedicated to the promotion of the ratification of the KC and on its implementation and the other one the monitoring of the Convention.

## Activity

### ► Our activities!

The goal of this activity is further advance the strategic thinking around the development of a Kampala Convention strategic plan and to prepare for the next and last session where participants will have to work on their national or organization strategy.

Divide the participants in country/organization teams depending on the context and ask them to think of three to four activities that they could carry out to promote the ratification or implementation of the Kampala Convention both at national and continental level based on the preceding presentation and discussions.



Ask them to right the activities in a concise manner on:

- On yellow post-it notes for the activities at national level;
  - On pink notes for the activities at the continental level;
- ...And to think outside the box and come up with new activities that were never carried out by their organization.

Collect the notes after 10 minutes, read them loud and stick them on two flip chart papers (national and continental levels) asking teams to explain/elaborate further on suggested activities when necessary.

Conclude on the main trends.

## Questionnaire:

1. The role of CSOs is to raise awareness on the Kampala Convention:

- a. At Government level and with parliamentarians;
- b. At the local level with IDPs and host communities;
- c. **At all levels from IDPs to Government and continental levels**

2. The Kampala Convention and its main provisions:

- a. **Should be translated and explained to IDPs and host communities;**
- b. Are too complicated to be explained to IDPs and host communities;
- c. Are already available in the most spoken languages in Africa;

3. Once the Kampala Convention is ratified and domesticated, CSOs:
  - a. Can focus on other human rights issues;
  - b. Can monitor its implementation and report on the situation of the human rights of IDPs
  - c. Focus on supporting national authorities in its implementation
  
4. The Kampala Convention Conference of State Parties is:
  - a. The monitoring mechanism of the Kampala Convention;
  - b. A platform for exchange of expertise and experiences in the implementation of the Convention, and as a mechanism for strengthening cooperation and solidarity among State Parties:
  - c. Open for CSOs reporting on the situation of the human rights of IDPs twice a year;



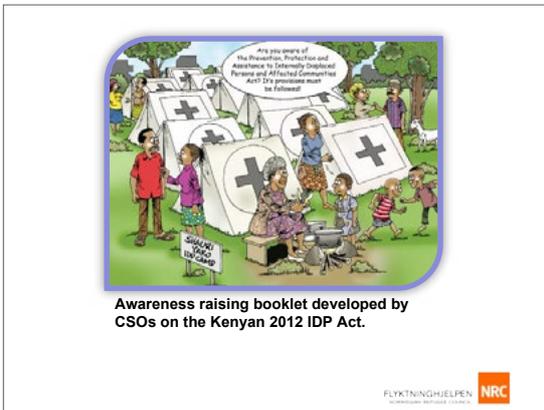
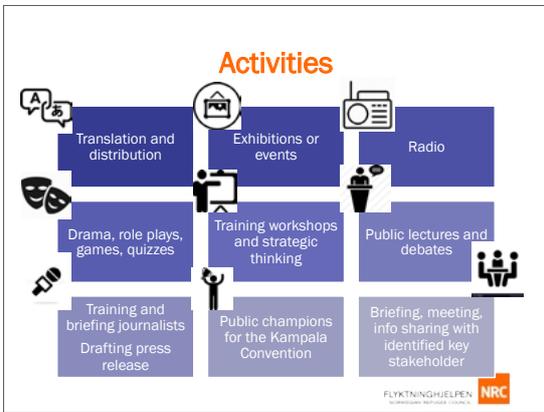
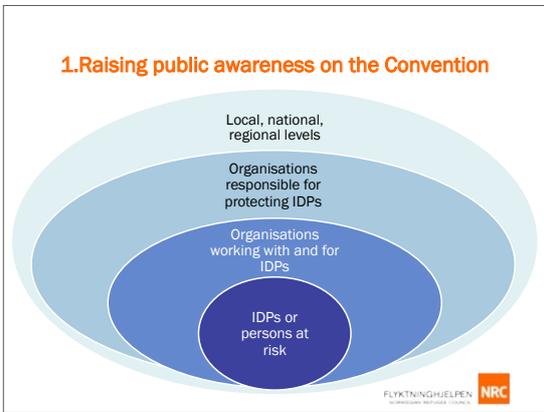
### Training material:

- Session 6 PowerPoint presentation
- Hard copies of the Kampala Convention
- Flip chart stands and papers
- Post-it notes (yellow and pink)



### References

- ✓ Making the Kampala Convention work for IDPs, Guide for civil society on supporting the ratification and implementation of the Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa; IDMC-NRC; 2010



## 2. Encourage Governments to ratify

**Potential reasons for delaying ratification**

- Not sufficiently urgent
- Not relevant as the country not currently affected by displacement
- Not ready to abide by obligations set out by the Convention

FLYKTINGHJELPEN NRC

## Activities...suggestions

- Identify gaps in the existing legal framework
- Find moments for ratification
- Inform and identify entry points: parliamentarians, relevant committees, ministry officials.
- Identify and inform key stakeholders: donors, international organisations...
- Monitor internal displacement, report and inform

FLYKTINGHJELPEN NRC

## Advocating at the regional level

**RECs**

- Require Member States to ratify and report on implementation
- Adopt a target date for the ratification of its State Members

**International Conference on the Great Lakes Region**

- 11 States have ratified the Pact on Security, Stability and Development and protocols on IDPs and Property rights of returnees
- Already committed themselves to protecting the rights of IDPs

FLYKTINGHJELPEN NRC

## Advocating at the AU level

**ECOSOCC**

- 150 CSOs to interact with the AU Commission and Members;
- 2 AU Summits per year
- 2 reports from the President.

**Political Affairs of the AU Commission**

- Led the drafting process of the KC
- Lobby the AU Commissioner to ensure that ratification of the KC remains high on agenda.

**ACHPR**

- Monitoring mechanism: encourage States to report on steps taken to ratify / implement
- Provide information on the progress or lack of progress

FLYKTINGHJELPEN NRC

## Forum for the participation of NGOs

FLYKTINGHJELPEN NRC

## Special Rapporteurs

Maya Sahli Fadel  
ACHPR's Special Rapporteur on Refugees, Asylum Seekers, IDPs and migrants

Cecilia Jimenez-Damary  
UN Secretary General's Special Rapporteur on the human rights of IDPs

FLYKTINGHJELPEN NRC

## 3. Implementation in practice

- Enactment of a national law or policy alone does not suffice;
- CSOs have a role to play in pushing for its implementation in practice:
- Are Government's actions in line with its obligations?

FLYKTINGHJELPEN NRC

## Implementation: the CSO strategy

FLYKTINGHJELPEN NRC

### Legal audit of all relevant laws and policies

**Take the lead or provide inputs**

- Debates and workshops on the steps needed to bring the existing law in line with the Convention
- Encourage parliamentarians and committees

Work together with National Human Rights Institutions to encourage parliamentarians to draft new legislations/amendments.

FLYKTNINGHJELPEN NRC

### 4. Monitoring compliance with the Convention

- State shall indicate legislative and other measures taken to give effect to the Kampala Convention:
  - When presenting their reports under art 62 of the African Charter of Human and People's Rights
  - More detailed information for States that have accepted the voluntary Procedure of Peer Review.
- The Conference of State Party to monitor and review the implementation of the objectives of the Convention.

FLYKTNINGHJELPEN NRC

### African Commission on Human and People's Right (ACHPR)

Monitor State parties' implementation of their human right's obligations towards IDPs

- State report (every 2 years) – Art 62 ACHPR
- Encourage State to report on the KC
- NGO's "parallel or shadow reports"
- Follow up on the "Concluding observations"

FLYKTNINGHJELPEN NRC

### First meeting of the Conference of State Parties April 2017

Plan of action:

- Establish a framework for solidarity, cooperation and promotion of durable solutions between states parties;
- Establish a mechanism for the protection of and assistance to returnees;
- Promote and assist in the implementation of measures to prevent and address displacement and provide for durable solutions;
- Promote the obligations and responsibilities of State Parties;
- Identify specific obligations, roles and responsibilities of armed groups, non state actors and other relevant actors **Including civil society organisations.**

**But no monitoring mechanism as such!**

FLYKTNINGHJELPEN NRC

### Activity: 10th anniversary of the Kampala Convention!

- Think about four activities that could be carried out by your organisation to :
  - Advocate in favour of the ratification of the Kampala Convention;
  - Push for the implementation of the Kampala Convention.
- Write them on yellow post its (one per post-it)
- Think about one action that could be carried out jointly at regional or continental level.
- Write it on a pink post-it.

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**Session**

**Make the Kampala  
Convention work: strategic  
planning**

**8**

## Session 8: Make the Kampala Convention work: strategic planning

1. Introduction to the workshop
2. Who are IDPs and what is the Kampala Convention?
3. What is in the Kampala Convention
4. Who is in the Kampala Convention
5. ratification and implementation of the Kampala Convention
6. The Kampala Convention and the African Human Rights System
7. Make the Kampala Convention work: the role of CSOs
8. Make the Kampala Convention work: strategic planning



### Summary:

The last session of the workshop aimed at operationalizing the learning gains from the workshop through the development, by the participants of a national advocacy plan for the ratification or the implementation of the Kampala Convention. Their strategic thinking is guided by a questionnaire to help them start thinking of their main objectives, entry points, partners, obstacles and activities.

### Objectives:

- Participants are able to identify priorities and objectives for a national Kampala Convention CSO plan based on their national/regional context;
- Participants starts developing an advocacy plan for the promotion of the ratification / implementation of the Kampala Convention

### Timing:

Total	105 minutes
Instructions	15 minutes
Activity: strategic planning	60 minutes
Debriefing	30 minutes



### Key messages:

- ✓ This plan is an opportunity to kick start a strategic planning exercise with potential partners or to elaborate on an existing strategy based on the learnings and exchanges from the workshop;



### Training advice:

- Provide clear instructions and ask if there are questions prior to starting the activity in groups;
- Make sure that the facilitators and members of the organizing team are present enough in the groups to refocus the debate and to support the group discussions.
- Use this strategic planning exercise as a preparation for upcoming momentums such as anniversaries of the Kampala Convention or other national or continental opportunities to advocate for the ratification or the implementation of the Convention.
- If you were to use the strategic planning questionnaire in Additional Resources 1, read it in plenary before and ask if there is any question about it prior to start the group activity.
- Make sure that each group has a quiet space (two rooms, outdoor spaces, comfortable lounge or lobby) to work on their strategic planning.



### Experience sharing

- › Possibility of showing plans already developed at the outcome of previous workshops;



### Activity:

- Clearly explain the goal of the exercise and the way it will be carried out, including the timing, the type of debriefing and the use of the questionnaire.
- Distribute the questionnaire (one per person)
- Divide the participants either in country teams or in four to five groups and tell them where they can find quiet places to go and settle to develop their strategy.
- Give them 60 minutes to develop the strategy either, ideally on a laptop.
- Debriefing: as you won't have time to present all the strategies developed, organize lottery to select the two strategies that will be presented in plenary.
- All the strategies will be collected at the end of the session and shared with the rest of the participants as a follow up to the workshop.



### Training material:

- Strategic planning questionnaire (optional) in Additional Resources 1
- A hat or a box for the lottery
- Lottery papers with the names of the countries or of the groups

## Additional Resources 1: strategic planning questionnaire (template):

### Preparatory plan of actions for .....

1. What is the main focus of your plan (you can tick up to two boxes)?
  - o Signature/ ratification of the Kampala Convention
  - o Domestication of the Kampala Convention
  - o Implementation and monitoring of the Kampala Convention
2. What is your overall strategic objective?
3. Identify the main areas you will be focusing on.
4. What data will you be using or do you need to collect to support your advocacy and action?
5. Who are the main partners identified to support your organization(s) in the preparation and implementation of this plan?
6. Identify potential bottlenecks.
7. What are the main entry points who could support your organization (s) in achieving your objective?
8. Are there national, regional or continental momentums that you think you could use to achieve your objectives?
9. List the activities to be carried out between .....to achieve your main objective, think about the partners and entry points to be involved for each activity and the timeframe (You can use the table below):

Activity	Partners	Entry points	Timeframe

## Conclusion

The best way to conclude the workshop or the training event is to ask a member of the organizing agency/institution to “close” the workshop with a short speech. It is a good opportunity to remind the main goals of the workshop, the way it unfolded and the ways forward, especially when national/organizational were drafted.

You can also ask a member of the participants to sum up the content of the workshop, the methodology used and the main issues raised during the debates and discussions before the final speech.

But before that, if you intend to evaluate the degree of satisfaction of the participants, to start measuring the impact of the workshop and to report on the way the workshop was perceived by the participants, it is recommended to distribute an anonymous evaluation form. If you do so, make sure to ask the participants to fill in an evaluation form prior to the closure allocutions (See Additional Resources 1 for a workshop evaluation template).

## Additional Resources 1: Evaluation form (sample)

1. Tick according to your personal appreciation  
(5= excellent; 3= average; 1= bad)

	5	4	3	2	1	Comments
Workshop objectives have been met						
Your personal objectives have been met						
Methods used (variety, interest)						
Pace and duration of workshop						
Quality and relevance of training material and handouts						
Quality of facilitators						
Organization of Workshop, facilities						

Comments:

2. Did the general format of the course work for you – that is, did you enjoy the overall balance of activities?

Below, please indicate your preferences regarding the amount of time devoted to each type of activity.

	Too much	Too little	Appropriate	Irrelevant
Presentations				
Discussions in smaller groups				
Discussions in plenary				
Group exercises				
Number of topics				

3. Which were the most interesting sessions? In what way?

Comments:

4. What other aspects of the workshop did you like most?

Comments:

5. To what extent will you benefit from this training in your WORK?

Low extent    quite low extent    quite high extent    high extent

Comments:

6. To what extent have you, personally, actively participated in the training?

Low extent    quite low extent    quite high extent    high extent

Why ? Comments :

7. What could be improved in future workshops?

8. Other comments?





NORWEGIAN  
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