



BROOKINGS

Regional Workshop on
**Protecting and Promoting Rights in Natural Disasters in
the Great Lakes Region and East Africa**

Hotel Africana, Kampala, Uganda, June 16-17, 2010

Organized by:

The Brookings-LSE Project on Internal Displacement

and

The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

INDEX

1.	Introduction	5
1.1.	Background	5
1.2.	Objectives of the Workshop.....	5
2.	Proceedings of the Workshop.....	6
2.1.	Opening and Introduction.....	6
2.2.	Human Rights and Protection in Natural Disasters.....	7
2.3.	Working Groups on Protection Challenges and Good Practices.....	9
2.4.	Working Groups on Protection of Special Groups At-Risk	10
2.5.	Protection Coordination, Monitoring and Assessment in NDs, Tools for Integrating Protection Needs.....	12
2.6.	Overview of 1st Day Discussions.....	13
2.7.	Integrating Protection in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Disaster Preparedness - Working Groups	13
2.8.	Disaster Management; Emergency Response Systems: Panel Presentations	15
2.9.	Challenges of Early Recovery and Durable Solutions.....	17
2.10.	Lessons learned – The Way Forward, Speech by SR Chaloka Beyani on Mandate and Priorities, Closing.....	18
3.	Highlighted Recommendations	
Annex 1: Workshop Agenda		23
Annex 2: Participants List		
Annex 3: Working Group Session Outputs		
Annex 4: Recommendations/Action Plans		

ACRONYMS

AU - African Union
CARE - Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CBO – Community Based Organization
CSO - Civil Society Organization
DDMC - District Disaster Management Committee
DMTF - Disaster Management Task Force
DM - Disaster Management
DRC - Democratic Republic of the Congo
DRM - Disaster Risk Management
DRR - Disaster Risk Reduction
GBV – Gender Based Violence
GoU - Government of Uganda
HoS - Heads of States
HRBA - Human Rights Based Approach
IASC - Inter Agency Standing Committee
ICGLR - International Conference on the Great Lakes Region
ICRC - International Committee of the Red Cross
IDMC - Internal Displacement Monitoring Center
IDP - Internally Displaced Person
IEC – Information, Education and Communication
KNCHR - Kenya National Commission on Human Rights
LSE - London School of Economics
MONUSCO - The United Nations Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo
MOSSP - Ministry of State for Special Programmes (Kenya)
MSF - Médecins Sans Frontières/Doctors Without Borders
ND - Natural Disaster
NDDC - Niger Delta Development Commission
NGO - Non Governmental Organization
OCHA - United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR/UNOHCHR - United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OPM - Office of the Prime Minister ICGLR - The International Conference on the Great Lakes Region
PAM - Programme Alimentaire Mondial/World Food Programme
PSEA - Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
PVCA – Participatory Vulnerability Capacity Analysis
QUIPS – Quick Impact Projects
ROSEA - Regional Office for Southern and Eastern Africa
SDMC – Sub-County Disaster Management Committee
SGBV - Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SR - Special Rapporteur
SRO - Sub Regional Office
SSRRC - Southern Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission
UN - United Nations
UN HABITAT - United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR - United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF - United Nations Children’s Fund
URCS - Uganda Red Cross Society

US - United States
WFP - World Food Programme
WG - Working Group
WV - World Vision

1. INTRODUCTION

The 'Workshop on Protecting and Promoting Rights in Natural Disasters in the Great Lakes Region and East Africa' was jointly organized by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the Brookings-LSE Project on Internal Displacement in Kampala, Uganda, from 16-17 June 2011. The workshop program and participants list are included as

Annex 1 and Annex 2, respectively.

1.1. Background

Countries of the Great Lakes Region and East Africa are susceptible to both sudden and slow-onset disasters. Moreover, projections of the effects of climate change predict an increase in both the frequency and intensity of natural disasters in the region. Past disasters have demonstrated that the most successful disaster responses, from both governments and humanitarian actors, are based on a rights-based approach. Unfortunately, in many cases, human rights concerns are scarcely taken into consideration in efforts to reduce the risk of disasters, in responding to disasters when they occur and in post-disaster recovery and reconstruction.

1.2. Objectives of the workshop

Key players in the field of humanitarian assistance and protection, including government representatives responsible for disaster relief and disaster risk reduction, major civil society representatives, key UN actors and international NGOs, and Red Cross/ Red Crescent society representatives came together with the objective of increasing the capacity of actors to incorporate human rights issues and protection in preparing for, responding to, and recovering from natural disasters.

The workshop focused on the following specific objectives:

- Increasing awareness of the protection challenges that exist in natural disasters and of activities that promote the rights of disaster-affected people;
- Clarifying the role of governments and humanitarian actors in protection when natural disasters occur;
- Increasing awareness of the *IASC Operational Guidelines on the Protection of Persons in Situations of Natural Disasters* and the *IASC Framework on Durable Solutions* and how they can be applied in the Great Lakes Region and East Africa;
- Increasing awareness of good practices for monitoring humanitarian responses in natural disasters at the regional, national and local levels; and
- Generating specific recommendations to strengthen policy and action for rights protection at the local, national and regional levels.

The workshop included a combination of plenary presentations, panel discussions and working groups. The main resource persons were practitioners and experts from the Great Lakes Region and East Africa and international experts on human rights and internal displacement.

2. PROCEEDINGS OF THE WORKSHOP

2.1. Opening and introduction

<p>2.1.1. Opening remarks by Theophane Nikyema, UN Humanitarian Coordinator</p>	<p>Mr. Nikyema set the stage for the workshop by outlining the major issues and providing an overview of UN work in the region. He thanked the organizers and commented that Uganda is a particularly appropriate venue because it is one of the leading countries in the region in regards to having developed a strong IDP policy.</p>
<p>2.1.2. Opening remarks by Hon. Musa Ecweru, Minister of State for Relief and Disaster Preparedness, Uganda</p>	<p>The Minister thanked the organizers and emphasized that climate change-related disasters are increasing in the region. In Uganda, the floods of 2007 displaced 300,000 people while more than 200 people were killed in last year's mudslides. In this regard, environmental conservation measures are particularly important. He gave an overview of the challenges Uganda is facing and how they are being addressed. A new national policy for disaster preparedness and management has been adopted, which is intended to help the country prepare for and prevent future disasters. He stressed that intervention strategies should focus on protection of vulnerable groups, especially women, children, and persons with disabilities. He urged organizations in the humanitarian sector to complement each others' efforts and avoid competition. He noted that humanitarian actors needed to increase the level of information exchange between organizations.</p>
<p>2.1.3. Introductory remarks by Beth Ferris, Brookings-LSE Project on Internal Displacement</p>	<p>Ms. Ferris gave a brief overview of the Brookings-LSE Project on Internal Displacement, noting that the project is a joint initiative of the Brookings Institution and the UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). While the Project had always focused on the relationship between human rights and displacement, in its early years the focus of the Project's work was on those displaced by conflict. After the 2004 Asian tsunami, there was increased awareness of the human rights dimensions of those displaced by natural disasters. She stressed that while many issues vary in different regions, certain common themes are apparent in looking at the human rights consequences of natural disasters. She expressed interest in learning about the issues in this region and given Africa's leadership in developing the world's first binding legal instrument on IDPs, hoped that countries represented in this meeting can also serve as a model for other regions.</p>

<p>2.2. Human Rights and Protection in Natural Disasters:</p>	
<p>2.2.1. Introduction to Human Rights and Protection in Natural Disasters</p>	<p>Ms. Ferris provided an introduction to the topic of human rights and protection in natural disasters. She started by comparing the 2011 earthquake in Japan with the 2010 Haiti earthquake to illustrate that the impact of a disaster is not proportionate to the intensity of the natural hazard, but depends on the preparedness and level of vulnerability of a society. She noted that vulnerability can be significantly reduced by strengthening disaster preparedness. In Japan, the 9.0 earthquake only caused few fatalities (the majority of fatalities were caused by the tsunami) due to the high level of earthquake resistant construction standards and a wide set of preparation measures, whereas in Haiti, which didn't have strict building codes and preparedness measures, more than 200,000 people were killed by a much smaller 7.0 earthquake. She noted that by focusing on the human rights of affected populations, responders can ensure that the needs of those affected by natural disasters, especially vulnerable groups, are provided for without discrimination. The main responsibility for protection of natural disaster victims lies with the State, which should prevent rights violations from occurring and stop them when or if they do occur. International actors and civil society should work with the government whenever possible, complement the governments' work and in certain cases, where government capacity is lacking, substitute for the government. Ms. Ferris used examples from the US government's response to Hurricane Katrina to illustrate that rights violations often occur not because of intentional actions but because of omissions on the part of government agencies where protection needs of vulnerable groups such as women, children, and minorities are not sufficiently taken into account during the planning and execution of the disaster response.</p>
<p>2.2.2. IASC Operational Guidelines on Protection of Persons in Situations of Natural Disasters</p>	<p>Daniel Petz from the Brookings-LSE Project on Internal Displacement gave a presentation on the <i>IASC Operational Guidelines on the Protection of Persons in Situations of Natural Disasters</i>¹. The <i>Guidelines</i>, developed to strengthen human rights aspects of disaster response following the Indian Ocean Tsunami in 2004, were published in 2006 and were revised in 2010 after having been tested in the field. The guidelines are based on the idea that all human rights are equally important, but that people have different needs at different stages according to their vulnerabilities. Based on international human rights law, they provide operational advice primarily aimed at international and non-governmental humanitarian organizations. The <i>Guidelines</i> may also be useful for governmental actors, in particular disaster management institutions, as well as for civil society in countries affected by natural disasters. The <i>Guidelines</i> promote a "human rights-based approach" to natural disasters which protects people's rights by</p>

¹ Brookings-Bern Project on Internal Displacement, *IASC Operational Guidelines on the Protection of Persons in Situations of Natural Disasters*, January 2011

	<p>identifying relevant needs and interests of affected persons, identifying rights holders and duty bearers, identifying the limitations of what people can demand, and ensuring that humanitarian action meets humanitarian standards. The Guidelines, which encompass all groups of human rights (political, social-economic, cultural), distinguish between four groups of rights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Protection of life; security and physical integrity of the person; and family ties B. Protection of rights related to the provision of food; health; shelter; and education C. Protection of rights related to housing; land and property; livelihoods and secondary and higher education D. Protection of rights related to documentation; movement; re-establishment of family ties; expression and opinion; and elections <p>This division does not introduce a hierarchy of rights, but rather corresponds to the immediate needs in a post-disaster response. The rights in group A and B are of more importance during the emergency phase and groups C and D are particularly important in the recovery phase. The 2011 revised version of the Operational Guidelines additionally suggests preparedness measures that can help to put a rights-based system into place before disaster strikes.</p>
<p>2.2.3. Plenary Discussion</p>	<p>The following issues were discussed in the plenary session:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preparedness: There is a need for disaster risk and vulnerability mapping. As human rights abuses often occur in the first hours after a disaster, local communities -- as the first responders -- need to be aware of the human rights implications of their responses; ▪ Policies, legal and institutional frameworks should ensure coordination in all phases to optimize communication, the use of resources and infrastructure, the logistics supply chain and strategic pre-positioning and distribution of relief goods; ▪ Policy and legal regimes need to ensure that the rights of affected persons are protected in all phases of the disaster. They therefore need to be open to constant review; ▪ A holistic approach integrating social, economic and cultural aspects including traditional legal systems in response and recovery is essential; ▪ The East African Community is working on disaster preparedness at the regional level, with the intention of improving the preparedness capacity of member countries in accordance with their comparative advantage; ▪ Establishing land ownership and repossessing land after displacement is a challenge, in many cases, especially where traditional markers have been removed or destroyed. Simple administrative mechanisms for establishing ownership and identity, for example, by local leaders seem to work better

	<p>than judicial mechanisms that tend to delay durable solutions;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is important to understand the nature of the disaster, the context and the resources available in order to design an appropriate and quality response, for example in terms of what food to provide. In this case, challenges sometimes arise when individuals of different nationalities and with diverse needs are all in the same camp; ▪ Governments should avoid forced evacuations by involving those living in disaster risk areas in the planning of necessary evacuations, and by addressing their concerns in order to reassure them of their well-being; ▪ Guidelines for involvement of affected people in the evacuation: a number of tools exist for participatory assessment of risk and vulnerability. In practice, the difficulty lies in the selection of stakeholders and the risk of increased expectations and sensitivities involved in using such tools; ▪ There is a need to integrate the aspect of emotional well-being and psychosocial support in the process of recovery to help victims deal with the trauma of losing family, friends and property. The best psychosocial support systems for this purpose are the use of local community structures.
<p>2.3. Working Groups on Protection Challenges and Good Practices</p>	
<p>2.3.1. Country working groups on Protection</p>	<p>Participants divided into country working groups and identified the main protection issues and actions taken to address these issues during recent emergency situations in their countries. They also identified the challenges and lessons learned from their experiences. Working group presentations are included as Annex 3.</p>

<p>2.3.2. Plenary discussions</p>	<p>The following issues came up during the plenary discussions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The right to information needs to be better articulated; there may be circumstances in which information has to be released cautiously and gradually to avoid aggravating a disaster; ▪ Coordination often needs to be organized in places where there is no functional coordination structure in place. It is necessary to determine whether strengthening horizontal or vertical structures will be more effective in improving the disaster response. OCHA and partners have published some good materials that can help inform strategy building and structuring; ▪ Psychosocial support is as important as provision of food and other interventions. Drafted contingency plans should include psychosocial counselling immediately after disasters; ▪ ‘Invisible IDPs’, i.e., people who are integrated into a community after a disaster: some literature indicates that people in this category are more vulnerable than those who end up in camps because they may be excluded from receiving humanitarian goods and services. There is a need to think about these issues as common strategies are developed. Coordinating humanitarian contingency plans with local authorities may be a step towards resolving this issue; ▪ Tracing children and uniting families: this is often forgotten during response; ▪ Urban disasters: slums are often left out during disaster response because of lack of statistics.
<p>2.4. Working Groups on Protection of Special Groups At-Risk</p>	
<p>2.4.1. Working Groups on Protection of Special Groups At-Risk</p>	<p>Participants formed four working groups, each focusing on protection issues in regard to a specific vulnerable group. They were tasked with identifying examples of good practices used in responding to the particular protection challenges of these groups and, to the extent that time permitted, with making recommendations (to government agencies, UN agencies, NGOs, etc)for addressing these challenges.</p> <p>The full presentations of the working groups are included in Annex 3.</p> <p>The following are recommendations from the working groups:</p> <p>The working group on gender-based violence recommended sensitisation of the public, training for stakeholders, provision of evidence-based information, provision of services for victims and early warning using local resources; in particular, the group noted the importance of involving men in prevention of GBV and with ensuring that victims of violence have access to the care they need;</p>

	<p>The child protection working group recommended standardisation of definitions, disaggregating data of the target population by age, development of national-level policies, mainstreaming protection within the police and education systems, survivor-friendly legal remedies, establishment of minimum standards for assistance and conduct, engagement and advocacy, community level protection, working with experienced partners, enhancing capacity of staff and communities and targeted and accessible assistance, data and service systems;</p> <p>The working group on pastoralism highlighted the issue of access to services as one of the main challenges for pastoralists and recommended that states should become more flexible and mobile when providing services (e.g. health, education) in pastoralist areas. The group further noted that the resilience of pastoral communities is declining because of natural hazards, particularly drought.</p> <p>The working group on special groups at risk – persons with disabilities, the elderly, children, minorities, and prisoners – noted the importance of collecting comprehensive data at registration and of developing effective referral systems because humanitarian agencies may not be equipped to deal with all cases.</p>
<p>2.4.2. Debrief, Plenary Discussion</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is important to involve communities in planning processes before disasters occur; ▪ Seeking legal remedies for victims without exposing them is a challenge; there are also times when state involvement can increase vulnerability as when women take cases of gender-based violence to court; ▪ A special regional session of African Union Heads of States (HoS) on SGBV will take place in December 2011. National consultations are on-going to identify what HoS need to do to ratify and domesticate commitments on SGBV. Stakeholders in the workshop were urged to contribute to these consultations; ▪ One risks violating pastoralists’ rights by asking them to change their way of life. The AU is, however, implementing a strategy to map pastoralist areas in a bid to help governments address pastoralist issues;

<p>2.5. Protection Coordination, Monitoring and Assessment in Natural Disasters, Tools for Integrating Protection Needs</p>	
<p>2.5.1. Protection Coordination, Monitoring and Assessment in Natural Disasters</p>	<p>Andrew Akutu from OHCHR presented an overview of protection coordination, monitoring and assessment in natural disasters. Like previous speakers, he noted the importance of respecting and fulfilling human rights in situations of emergencies and gave a brief explanation of the concept of humanitarian protection, along with a comparison of humanitarian and human rights principles. The presentation also focused on the methodology, tools and elements of a human rights based analysis of emergencies, protection monitoring, assessments and coordination.</p> <p>Mr. Akutu noted that protection monitoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Is an ongoing process that involves collection of data, processing, verification of the information and analysis (cases/patterns/trends); ○ Identifies protection concerns/violations of rights and other potential risks; ○ Seeks to persuade and assist national authorities to assume their obligations in protection of affected populations; ○ Is not an end by itself, but rather a means to development of relevant and appropriate actions - e.g. planning, strategy development, advocacy, capacity building, technical assistance; <p>In contrast, protection assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Is a collective, general and comprehensive view of protection problems and gaps; ○ Is usually undertaken within the first 3 to 6 weeks after the onset of a humanitarian emergency; ○ Involves use of standard questions covering issues (separated children, adequate shelter, access to other services, gender based violence); ○ Utilizes a toolkit to guide conduct of Needs Assessments (under preparation by the Protection Cluster Working Group); ○ Informs the 'Protection Strategy' or plan - possibly integrated in the revised Flash Appeal; ○ Is a vital component of the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation response. <p>Mr. Akutu remarked that while good assessment information does not guarantee a good response, poor assessment information almost certainly guarantees a bad one.</p> <p>At the end of his presentation, he discussed the coordination mechanisms for protection in the international humanitarian system, especially focusing on the role that protection issues play within the humanitarian cluster system.</p>
<p>2.5.2. Tools for Integrating Protection Needs</p>	<p>Beth Ferris provided a brief overview of resources available for integrating protection issues into humanitarian planning and response: The Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, 1998; Handbook for the Protection of</p>

	Internally Displaced Persons, 2010; Checklists for Integrating Human Rights in Natural Disaster Management; IASC Operational Guidelines on Human Rights and Natural Disasters (revised 2010); Protection, a Guide for Humanitarian Agencies, 2005; Field manual on Community Based Protection, 2009; International Law & Standards Applicable to Natural Disaster Situations, 2009; Guidelines on accountability, gender and on vulnerable groups such as children, older people and persons with disabilities.
2.6. Overview of 1st day discussions	
2.6.1. Overview of day 1	Beth Ferris gave a brief summary of the themes and issues that were presented and discussed on day 1.
2.7. Integrating Protection in Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Preparedness - Working Groups	
Integrating Protection in Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Preparedness - Working Groups	<p>Rosie Bright from the World Food Program introduced the session objectives, the working definitions of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), Disaster Risk Management (DRM), preparedness and vulnerability. She discussed the emerging themes and issues in DRR, including climate change, community based-DRR, education and social safety, gender, indigenous knowledge and vulnerable populations. In addition, she outlined the specific protection needs in DRR.</p> <p>Participants went into group sessions to discuss:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The role of children and youth in disaster preparedness ▪ Climate change, disaster and preparedness ▪ Community-based DRR projects <p>The groups considered examples of good practices used in responding to the assigned aspect of disaster preparedness and gave recommendations for incorporating specific groups or issues into disaster risk reduction initiatives.</p>
Presentation of working groups	<p>The working group on the role of children and youth in disaster preparedness identified the following good practices and recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Using youth in capacity building; ▪ Ensuring policies are child friendly; ▪ Integrating DRR in school curricula; ▪ Ensuring minimum standards for safe schools; ▪ Joint assessment missions including children that are not part of the mainstream educational system in Burundi; ▪ Thematic festivals around DRR focused on children; ▪ Infrastructure safety, e.g., identifying safe points where children can be evacuated and identifying the children’s role in this; ▪ Nutrition as a priority - school feeding programmes as an early recovery

mechanism in Burundi;

- Incorporation of vulnerable groups into protection planning;
- Play therapy for psycho-recovery, which is usually ignored, but needs to be deliberately addressed.

The working group on climate change identified the following good practices:

- Reforestation in Rwanda;
- Introducing climate resistant crops;
- Policies and strategies to protect the environment in Uganda;
- Policies that allow people to settle in forest areas in Kenya while observing conservation guidelines;
- Establishment of a Climate Change Unit in the Ministry of Water, Uganda;
- The purchase of animals from overstocked farms by the government to stop environmental degradation while ensuring livelihoods;
- Sensitization campaigns on climate change;
- Energy saving technologies and practices, e.g., energy saving stoves for IDP settlements;
- Tree planting in areas which have been settled by IDPs in Gulu and Arua camps in Uganda.

Recommendations

- Mainstreaming climate change when designing projects and interventions;
- Sensitisation on climate change;
- Laws on environment should be effectively enforced; in this regard there is a need for advocacy;
- Community participation, e.g., projects on climate change adaptation;
- Advocacy for energy saving technology and practices;

The working group on community based disaster risk reduction and disaster management identified the following good practices:

- Identify vulnerable groups in the community in recognition of the fact that even these groups have some capacity (China, Uganda);
- Strengthen early warning that incorporates both scientific and traditional signs and link this to early action. All groups should understand and have confidence in early warning systems (Kenya Red Cross);
- Awareness raising and education campaign on local risks;
- Facilitate communities to understand their risks and vulnerabilities to disasters and encourage them to identify their own solutions- PVCA (WV, Oxfam, Care, URCS);
- Participation of all groups - especially vulnerable groups - in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of risk reduction actions (UN OHCHR).

Recommendations

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proper assessment of hazard, vulnerability and capacity; ▪ Participation of all groups in the design and planning of DRR interventions; ▪ Identification and assessment of vulnerability should not create stigma and further vulnerability.
<p>2.7.1. Debrief, plenary session</p>	<p>The following issues were discussed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Resilience can be increased by bringing perceptions of climate change and DRR within a common framework so DRR can benefit from climate change funding and by creating a checklist for concrete resilience building activities in emergency preparedness; ▪ There is a lack of regional cooperation in regard to disaster preparedness. Deeper and more frequent cooperation should be pursued; ▪ In most countries, the nine months of children’s education calendar are reduced to about three or four months when disasters occur. This underscores the need for emergency education for children in disaster areas; ▪ Special needs for child nutrition should be taken into account during disasters; ▪ By-laws to restrict practices that degrade the environment, such as sand harvesting from rivers in Kenya, are necessary. Increase budget allocations to departments that deal with climate change; ▪ There is a need to adopt the human-rights based approach to issues relating to climate change.
<p>2.8. Disaster Management; Emergency Response Systems</p>	
<p>2.8.1. Panel presentations</p>	<p>A panel of three experts, Ansa Masaud from UN HABITAT, Felix Omuu from UN OCHA and Didier Ninteretse from the Burundi Red Cross presented on various themes related to disaster management and emergency response.</p>
<p>Post-Disaster Housing, Land and Property Rights Issues</p>	<p>Ansa Masaud noted that land issues are an important issue in disaster management. When these issues are unresolved conflicts can emerge or be prolonged and recovery can be delayed. While there is international engagement on land issues, major challenges remain. These include limited technical capacity, poor coordination and government and donor bias for formal cadastral systems (yet globally, only 30% of land is registered.) Moreover responding to the immediate emergency needs almost always takes priority over issues perceived as developmental or transitional ones.. The UN HABITAT approach includes supporting countries, partnership networks, strengthening national and international capacity and knowledge management, development of appropriate land management tools, coordination and advocacy. ICGLR has taken a regional approach, with adoption of a regional protocol for land and property rights and a proposed programme on land issues.</p> <p>Some lessons learned:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Governments are wary of outsiders’ involvement regarding land issues; ▪ Approaches to planning, upgrading, taxation of land and conflict mediation need to be adapted to specific country contexts and government priorities; ▪ Results at scale are not possible without coordination; ▪ Political risk management is critical; ▪ The majority of the land challenges are in ‘off-register’ areas - customary land; informal settlements - therefore, technical approaches are less useful than they could be.
<p>Supporting Local Capacity in Disaster Management</p>	<p>Felix Omuu pointed out that strengthening the capacity at the local level is essential for disaster risk reduction and disaster management. Disasters are first and foremost a local phenomenon and local communities live with the risk on a daily basis. International assistance only comes much later. This therefore adds to the urgent need to build local capacity to deal with disasters in a timely manner. The Hyogo Framework for Action puts a strong focus on the involvement of communities in DRR activities. Disaster management should be decentralized to the appropriate administrative level with clearly delegated authority and resources. Many countries have developed policy, legal and institutional frameworks for disaster management. However, this alone does not translate into instant benefit to communities at risk. It has to be complemented with local capacity-building to enable communities to take action. Important areas for capacity-building include risk identification & assessment, development of local early warning systems, preparedness and emergency response.</p>
<p>Restoring Family Links, Management of Human Remains, Psychosocial Support</p>	<p>Didier Ninteretse gave an overview on restoring family links, management of human remains, and psychosocial support and mental health. He noted that these issues are sometimes neglected in disaster situations and that research in this area is still inadequate.</p> <p>For the majority of the people affected by disaster, the family is the most essential mechanism of survival. The presentation highlighted the principles, activities and policy framework for restoring family links as well as the code of conduct for the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. The presentation also highlighted the objectives of proper management of human remains – to give dignity to those who have died and to enable the identification of persons killed by disasters. In the majority of the cases, immediate responsibility for human remains is taken by humanitarian organizations and local communities, and not by specialized teams. Thus practical recommendations for non-specialists have been developed. A responsible official needs to be identified who can establish links with police, hospitals, and families.</p> <p>Mr. Ninteretse emphasized the need to respect local cultures and encourage the participation of local communities when developing psychosocial support programmes.</p>

<p>2.8.2. Plenary session</p>	<p>The following issues were discussed during plenary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Loss of cadastral records is not a major challenge if resolution of conflicts over land is conducted through customary land dispute mechanisms, which have been known to be successful; ▪ Use of DNA testing before burying bodies is a good option for their identification by families; ▪ Building local capacities: the issue of indigenous knowledge and capacity needs to be affirmed by including local people in planning early warning systems; ▪ Self-sufficiency has been eroded in some communities by the way some humanitarian agencies have approached their work.
<p>2.9. Challenges of Early Recovery and Durable Solutions</p>	
<p>2.9.1. Challenges of Early Recovery</p>	<p>Early recovery, the period immediately after the emergency phase of a disaster, is a transition period between humanitarian and development interventions. This transition is often difficult because humanitarian and development actors have different approaches and mindsets. . In a well planned early recovery process, humanitarian organizations need to begin to apply some development-oriented initiatives in early recovery work to make this transition easier. At the same time, development actors need to be challenged to begin their work in a timely fashion.</p>
<p>2.9.2. Durable solutions</p>	<p>Beth Ferris presented the <i>IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons</i>.² She noted that durable solutions are important because it is not sufficient for those affected by natural disasters only to survive the emergency phase. In many cases, people affected by a disaster are not able to restart normal lives on their own when houses, infrastructure, livelihoods and the economy are destroyed. Even when people displaced by a disaster can return to their homes or are relocated to a safe area, it does not mean that such solutions are automatically durable and sustainable. The <i>Framework</i> identifies elements necessary to achieve a durable solution by combining an analysis of the relevant needs of IDPs (and other affected persons), the <i>process</i> necessary to enable voluntary decision-making by IDPs, and the substantive conditions necessary for making solutions durable. The <i>Framework</i> identifies the following criteria as important for determining whether or not a durable solution has been found:</p> <p>A durable solution is achieved if displaced or otherwise affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No longer have any specific assistance and protection needs and vulnerabilities that are directly linked to their having been displaced (or

² Brookings-Bern Project on Internal Displacement, *IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons*, April 2010

	<p>otherwise affected) by the natural disaster;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enjoy their human rights without being discriminated against because they were displaced (or otherwise affected) by the natural disaster. <p>In accordance with the <i>Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement</i>, the <i>Framework</i> also points out that durable solutions for internally displaced persons can be achieved by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable reintegration at the place of origin (“return”); • Sustainable local integration in areas where internally displaced persons take refuge (“local integration”); and/or • Sustainable integration in another part of the country (“settlement elsewhere in the country”). <p>Ms. Ferris noted that finding durable solutions is a gradual and often long-term process that involves reducing displacement-specific needs and ensuring the full enjoyment of human rights. It is also a complex process that must address human rights, humanitarian, development, and reconstruction challenges, in which the coordinated and timely engagement of different actors is required. To successfully find durable solutions, internally displaced persons should be enabled to actively participate in the process of finding those solutions.</p>
<p>2.9.3. Plenary Discussions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Impacts of disasters such as damage to infrastructure, food stores, crops, homes, proliferation of waterborne diseases are problems that may take time to resolve. Affected communities may therefore require long term support. ▪ Causes of displacement are often so sudden that people move without their documents and are, therefore, unable to access services such as schooling or health services. The issue of credentials and documentation needs sufficient attention because of its importance in the lives of displaced persons. ▪ Aspects of compensation for property are not explicitly addressed in international law and are therefore often addressed through national level policies.
<p>2.10. Lessons learned – The Way Forward, Closing</p>	
<p>2.10.1. Working Groups: Lessons Learned, The Way Forward</p>	<p>In introducing the final working group sessions, Truphosa Anjichi-Kodumbe of UN OCHA reminded participants of the need to develop recommendations which will have an impact on people on the ground and that failure to adopt a rights based approach to natural disasters could lead to many negative outcomes. The groups were asked to each identify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ three concrete actions that they would undertake back home without additional resources; ▪ two concrete actions that they would undertake back home if they had additional resources; ▪ actions that the UN, International NGOs, and/or the Brookings-LSE Project on Internal Displacement can take to support rights of persons affected by disaster.

	<p>A comprehensive submission of the groups is given in Annex 4.</p>
<p>2.10.2. Debrief, Plenary Discussion</p>	<p>A panel comprising Beth Ferris of the Brookings-LSE Project on Internal Displacement, the UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights of IDPs, Mr. Chaloka Beyani, and Mr. Renny Wafula from the African Union offered concluding observations to the workshop.</p> <p>Mr. Chaloka Beyani underscored that the issue of protection for people displaced by natural disasters is an area where new understanding is important at all levels. The work of the UN Special Rapporteur and the AU can make important contributions to raising awareness of the inter-relationships between human rights and disasters..</p> <p>Mr. Renny Wafula commented that the AU Convention on the Protection and Assistance of IDPs in Africa is a strong regional instrument which emerged after five years of consultations. Together with the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, they establish a strong normative framework for working with internally displaced persons, but it is equally important that these instruments are incorporated into national laws and policies. In particular, all of the participants should engage in the process of supporting both ratification and domestication of the AU framework.</p> <p>Although more frequent and fiercer natural disasters are one of the negative effects of climate change, the humanitarian community has only recently been able to bring to the attention of the climate change community the fact that human rights are an important part of the climate change debate.</p> <p>The idea of security and protection for women, and contribution of women to disaster management and protection solutions should be mainstreamed within humanitarian work as a thematic issue in itself.</p> <p>Provision of protection to IDPs outside camps is still a challenge. Protection has borrowed from refugee practices, but it is clear that the majority of IDPs are with host communities, left out of initiatives of the agencies.</p> <p>Humanitarian organizations should establish institutional links with the AU, banks and other regional organisations in dealing with protection and assistance. Regional fora should be established to catalyze CSO support for the work of governments in the area of disaster management and rights protection.</p> <p>Mr. Renny Wafula urged participants to share their knowledge about the important issues brought up in the workshop with those who are working for their governments and can influence change. This is especially important in regard to the ratification of the AU convention.</p> <p>Participants discussed a number of issues such as land and property issues relating to protection, the importance of formal systems for situational analyses, response and monitoring.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Humanitarian organizations should pursue systematic/institutionalized linkage with research institutions such as the Brookings-LSE Project on Internal Displacement; ▪ All parliaments should establish a permanent ‘Committee on Justice,’ dealing with IDP questions, as is the case in Kenya; ▪ There is need for a framework for regional cooperation especially when dealing with disasters in which border communities are displaced; ▪ Countries should organize joint trainings for richer exchange of ideas; ▪ In addition to the current support received from the East African nations and the Great Lakes community. South Sudan needs support in the area of disaster management.
<p>2.10.3. UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights of IDPs Chaloka Beyani on his mandate priorities and protection of IDPs in situations of natural disasters</p>	<p>The UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights of IDPs, Chaloka Beyani, gave a detailed presentation on the priorities of his mandate. He has developed four areas on which he intends to focus in the coming years. These thematic issues were determined after a process of collaboration with the former mandate holders as well as discussions with other various diplomatic missions and mandate supporters:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthening the international legal and normative framework <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Through the Guiding Principles B. Through ratification of the AU Convention <p>The Guiding Principles continue to be an important international normative framework and he will work to encourage national governments and regional bodies to use them in developing legal instruments and national laws and policies. The ratification and implementation of the AU Convention would be a tremendous step towards the goal of strengthening the legal and normative framework around internal displacement, particularly through the stipulated adoption of national policies that endorse the Guiding Principles when the treaty comes into force. Capacity building and awareness-raising initiatives will be important in achieving both ratification and implementation and will be the main tools of the Friends of the Kampala Convention: Brookings-LSE, ICRC, IDMC, OCHA, UNHCR, and OHCHR. So far 9 of the needed 15 states have ratified the Convention.</p> 2. Addressing climate change and displacement <p>Climate change-induced displacement will be an important component of the Special Rapporteur’s report to the UN General Assembly in October. One specific area of focus during the initial stages of the mandate will be using the language in the agreement reached at the 2010 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Cancun to look at dynamics between climate change and human rights of IDPs. These two fields have developed separately and he hopes his efforts will be helpful in bringing together the two areas.</p> 3. IDP Women <p>In the coming years he will do more in addressing the particular needs and</p>

	<p>resources of IDP women. While previous mandate-holders have raised awareness about the importance of gender and displacement, he plans to emphasize particularly the issue of violence against women – an issue which is clearly important in this region. He also plans to engage with women’s organizations in seeking ways that issues of displacement can be mainstreamed in their work.</p> <p>4. IDPs Outside Camps</p> <p>A fourth area of concern is the issue of IDPs who live outside camps and settlements – an issue that has been discussed by the IASC. While there is not much research, Mr. Beyani stressed the fact that it is likely that those who are not in camps do not receive adequate assistance and protection. In addition, there are also specific challenges for IDPs living in urban settings. Land rights, housing, and tenancy agreement for IDPs outside camps are challenges in terms of how relief actors can provide protection to IDPs when they are mixed in the local population.</p>
<p>2.10.4. Evaluation and Closing</p>	<p>The workshop was evaluated using a questionnaire and closed thereafter.</p>

HIGHLIGHTED RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. National disaster management laws and policies should incorporate a rights-based approach. Governments are encouraged to draw from the discussions of this workshop as well as from publication such as the *IASC Operational Guidelines* and the *IASC Framework on Durable Solutions*.
2. Disaster risk reduction and preparedness plans which incorporate a rights-based approach can help prevent human rights abuses from occurring or at least reduce their occurrence. Therefore protection issues should already be incorporated in disaster preparedness activities both at micro level (community based) and macro level (CSO and government based). For example, collecting data on vulnerable groups and planning for their assistance and protection can have very positive effects.
3. The provision of psychosocial support for people affected by natural disasters is a very important step in the recovery process. Governments and CSOs are encouraged to plan for the provision of psychosocial support in disaster areas as well as for people displaced by natural disasters.
4. More frequent and stronger natural disasters because of climate change make disaster risk reduction initiatives the more important. Improvements in meteorological services to predict extreme weather events as well as investment in and capacity building for climate change adaptation projects that include disaster risk reduction components are needed.
5. People displaced by natural disasters will benefit from a quick ratification and domestication of the African Union Convention on Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention) by all AU member states. Governments in the Great Lakes Region and East Africa are urged to ratify the Convention in 2011 so it can come into force and play its important role in protecting the human rights of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Africa.
6. Natural disasters don't stop at national borders and many of the issues and challenges discussed in the workshop affect several countries in the region. Given that the region is in the process of developing strong regional instruments to cooperate on a variety of important issues, there is still a large potential for regional cooperation on issues of disaster preparedness, disaster response as well as climate change adaptation in the Great Lakes Region and East Africa.

Annex 1: Workshop Agenda

Regional Workshop on 'Protecting and Promoting Rights in Natural Disasters in the Great Lakes Region and East Africa'

Day 1 Agenda, June 15, 2011					
Time	Ses.	Topic	D.	Moderator/ Facilitator	Resource Person/ Presenter
Session 1		Opening, Introduction		Stian Bergeland	
08.30-08.45	1.1	Welcoming, Opening	15		Theophane Nikyema Hon. Musa Ecweru Beth Ferris
08.45-09.15	1.2	Workshop Objectives, Introduction, Ground Rules, Hopes and Fears	45		Beth Ferris
Session 2		Human Rights and Protection in NDs		Daniel Petz	
09.15-10.00	2.1	Introduction to Human Rights and Protection in Natural Disasters	45		Beth Ferris
10.00-10.30	2.2	IASC Operational Guidelines on Protection of Persons in Situations of Natural Disasters	30		Daniel Petz
10.30-10.45	2.3	Plenary Discussion, Q & A	30	Daniel Petz	
10.45-11.00		Coffee Break	15		
Session 3		Protection Challenges and Good Practices Working Groups		Renny Mike Wafula	
11.00-12.00	3.1	Country working groups	60	Burundi DRC Kenya Rwanda South Sudan Tanzania Uganda	Beth Ferris Daniel Petz Renny Mike Wafula Stian Bergeland Truphosa Anjichi-Kodumbe Audace Ngiye Gilbert Sengamali
12.00- 13.00	3.2	Group presentations, Plenary Discussion	60	Renny Mike Wafula	
13.00-14.00		Lunch Break	60		
Session 4		Protection of Special Groups At-Risk Working Groups		Mark Choonoo	
14.00-15.00	4.1	1. Gender-Based Violence, Sexual Violence 2. Child Protection 3. Special Groups at Risk (People with Disabilities, Elderly, People with HIV/AIDS) 4. Pastoralists	60		1. Stian Bergeland OCHA 2. Mark Choonoo UNICEF 3. Tina Ntulo UNICEF 4. Jim Richardson WFP
15.00-15.45	4.2	Debrief, Plenary Discussion	45	Mark Choonoo	
15.45-16.00		Coffee Break	15		
Session 5		Protection Coordination, Monitoring and Assessment in NDs, Tools for Integrating Protection Needs		Andrew Akutu	
16.00-16.30	5.1	Protection Coordination, Monitoring and Assessment in NDs	30		Andrew Akutu
16.30-17.00	5.2	Tools for Integrating Protection Needs	30		Beth Ferris
17.00-17.30	5.3	Plenary Discussion, Q & A	30	Andrew Akutu	

Day 2 Agenda, June 16, 2011					
Time	Ses	Topic	D	Moderator/ Facilitator	Resource Person/ Presenter
Session 6		Recap Day 1			
08.30-08.45	6.1	Overview of 1 st day's discussions	15	Beth Ferris	Beth Ferris
Session 7		Integrating Protection in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Disaster Preparedness - Working Groups		Rosie Bright	
08.45-09.45	7.2	1. The Role of Children and Youth in Disaster Preparedness 2. Climate Change, Disaster and Preparedness 3. Community-Based DRR Projects	60		1. Mark Choonoo, UNICEF 2. Rosie Bright, WFP 3. Ronald Mayanja, World Vision
09.45-10.15	7.2	Debrief, Plenary Discussion	30	Rosie Bright	
10.15-10.30		Coffee Break	15		
Session 8		Disaster Management; Emergency Response Systems		Daniel Petz	
10.30-11.30	8.1	Panel Presentations: Possible Topics 1. Post-Disaster Housing, Land and Property Rights Issues 2. Supporting Local Capacity in Disaster Management 3. Restoring Family Links, Management of Human Remains, Psychosocial Support	60		1. Ansa Masaud, UN HABITAT 2. Felix Omuo OCHA 3. Mahdi Didier Ninteretse, Burundi RC
11.30-12.00	8,2	Plenary Discussion, Q & A	30		
12.00-13.00		Lunch Break	75		
Session 9		Speech by SR Chaloka Beyani on Mandate and Priorities, Challenges of Early Recovery and Durable Solutions		Beth Ferris	
13.00-13.30	9.1	Challenges of Early Recovery	30	Beth Ferris	
13.30-14.00	9.2	Durable Solutions	30		Beth Ferris
14.00-14.30	9.3	Q & A	30	Beth Ferris	
14.30-15.00		Coffee Break	30		
Session 10		Lessons Learned – The Way Forward, Closing		Truphosa Anjichi-Kodumbe	
15.00-16.00	10.1	Working Groups: Lessons Learned – The Way Forward	60	Burundi DRC Kenya Rwanda South Sudan Tanzania Uganda	Beth Ferris Daniel Petz Renny Mike Wafula Truphosa Anjichi-Kodumbe Stian Bergeland Audace Ngiye Gilbert Sengamali
16.00-17.00	10.2	Debrief, Plenary Discussion	30	Truphosa Anjichi-Kodumbe	
17.00-17.30	10.3	UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights of IDPs Chaloka Beyani on his mandate priorities and protection of IDPs in situations of natural disasters	30		Chaloka Beyani
17.30-18.00	10.4	Evaluation and Closing	30		Truphosa Anjichi-Kodumbe Chaloka Beyani

Annex 2: Workshop on Protecting and Promoting Rights in Natural Disasters in the Great Lakes Region and East Africa – List of Participants and Facilitators

15-16 June 2011, Kampala

No.	Name	Organization	Position
Burundi			
1	Nathan Mwesigye Byamukama	Executive Secretariat International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (IC/GLR)	Programme Officer, Cross-Cutting Issues
2	Irakoze Ildéphonse	Plateforme Nationale de Gestion des Risques	Director for the National School for Civil Protection
3	Didier Ninteretse	Burundian Red Cross	Project Coordinator - "Urgency Brigades"
4	Audace Ngiye	Governmental Commission for Human Rights	President
5	Annick Mugisha	Norwegian Refugee Council	Assistant Coordinator Camp Management
6	Alexandra Illmer	UNICEF	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer
DRC			
7	Gatungo Nisabe Cyprien	South Kivu Ministry of Justice and Human Rights	Advisor
8	Liliane Kayode Egounlety	MONUSCO-OHCHR	Human Rights Officer
9	Gilbert Sengamali Kipaka	OCHA	HAO assistant
10	Francesco Ardisson	UNHCR	Senior Protection Officer
Kenya			
11	Mahdi Mohamed Adan	Kenyan Red Cross	Response Manager
12	Collins Omondi	KNCHR	Human Rights Officer
13	Johanne Hjort	UNHCR	Associate Protection Officer
14	Nazi Mwambura Kivutha	Ministry of State for Special Programme	Assistant Director Dept. of Mitigation and Resettlement
15	Ansa Masaud	UN-HABITAT	Disaster and Post-Conflict Section
16	Lucy Kiama	Refugee Consortium of Kenya	Executive Director
Rwanda			
17	Mireille Dederi	Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugees	Professional in Charge of Eligibility and Protection

18	Jolly Iribagiza	Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugees	Professional in Charge of Resource Mobilization and Partnership
South Sudan			
19	Yar Paul Awar	Southern Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (SSRRC)	Deputy Chairperson
20	Lam Jock	Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management	Deputy Director ICT
Tanzania			
21	Lilian Makame	Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance	Enquiry Officer
22	Charles Msangi	Prime Minister's Office - Disaster Management Department	Disaster Management Manager
23	Linmei Li	UNHCR	Senior Protection Officer
Uganda			
24	Med Kaggwa	Uganda Human Rights Commission	Chairperson
25	Priscilla Nyarugoye	Uganda Human Rights Commission	Senior Human Rights Officer
26	Mark Choonoo	UNICEF	Emergency Coordinator
27	Birgit Gerstenberg	OHCHR	Head of Office
28	Deborah Oyella	OHCHR	IDP focal point
29	Andrew Akutu	OHCHR	Disaster Management focal point
30	Jaqueline Kagoda	Office of the Prime Minister	Disaster Management Officer
31	Joseph Mugisa	Uganda Police	Commissioner of Operations
32	John Kilowoko	UNHCR	Protection Officer
33	Francis Ssemwogerere	UNHCR	Protection Associate
34	Ronald Mayanja	World Vision	Emergency Response Disaster Mitigation Coordinator
35	Moses Okello	Refugee Law Project	Senior Research Advisor
36	Rosie Bright	WFP	Programme Officer
37	Jimi Richardson	WFP	Food and Nutrition Security Coordinator
Zambia			
38	Joseph Chilengi	African Union Economic, Social and Cultural Council	Chairperson

Faciliators			
39	Renny Mike Wafula	OCHA Ethiopia (AU liaison office)	Consultant, AU Special Summit on Forced Displacement in Africa,
40	Elizabeth Ferris	Brookings-LSE Project on Internal Displacement	Co-Director
41	Daniel Petz	Brookings-LSE Project on Internal Displacement	Senior Research Assistant on Natural Disasters
42	Chaloka Beyani	UN	Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of IDPs
43	Truphosa Anjichi-Kodumbe	OCHA SRO ROSEA	Humanitarian Reporting Officer
44	Stian Bergeland	OCHA Uganda	Associate Humanitarian Affairs Officer

Annex 3: Working group outcomes

Session 3: Working group on protection challenges and good practice

BURUNDI

Travail en groupe sur les bonnes pratiques et Défis

A. Types de catastrophes arrivés au Burundi avec déplacement des personnes:

- Inondations dans la plaine de l'Imbo;
- Sécheresse au Nord (Kirundo);
- Ouragans, grele, vents violents sur la crete.

B. Intervenants dans l'humanitaire:

- Gouvernement 1ère Vice Présidence (Plateforme Nationale, Ministère en charge de la solidarité, Protection civile);
- Agences des Nations Unies (PAM, UNICEF, OMS, OCHA);
- Croix-Rouge; Caritas;
- ONG (Conseil norvégien, MSF, Concern).

C. Défis:

- Absence de cadre légal pour mettre en appliquer la politique (la stratégie de Prévention de risques et gestion de catastrophes existe mais la loi n'a pas suivi pour appliquer la politique);
- La coordination n'est pas effective malgré l'existence des structures.

D. Défis:

- Les droits des groupes défavorisés ne sont toujours pris en compte lors de la gestion des catastrophes (assistance) ;
- L'accroissement démographique et la détérioration de l'environnement;
- Les mécanismes de suivi-évaluations non opérationnels;
- Moyens limités pour assister les victimes (logistiques, humains, financiers presque inexistant au Gouvernement).

E. Bonnes pratiques

- Existence d'un cadre et structure de coordination et de planification (plateforme nationale, provinciale avec des plans de contingence au niveau national et provincial) piloté par le gouvernement (1er vice présidence);
- Bonne collaboration entre les acteurs humanitaires et gouvernement.

SOUTH SUDAN

Conflict overshadows disasters but natural disasters occur frequently:

- Drought
- Floods
- Tornadoes

Protection Issues:

- Drought induced migration leads to conflict for resources;
- Lack of food, shelter, water;
- Pastoralists/service access;
- Access difficult (infrastructure);
- Men moving with livestock, leaving women and children behind and vulnerable.

Disaster Management

- Relief relies on communities and UN agencies;
- Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation;

Commission facilitates process at different levels: State, County, Payam, Boma (cluster of villages)

Community expectations of government rising

Funding issues

What can be done?

- Clear national policy on disaster relief (under development);
- Once independence is achieved, easier to focus on issues;

Lessons learned:

- Need for clear policy;
- Need for early warning system, reliable weather data;

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO (SOUTH KIVU PROVINCE)

I. Problèmes de protections vécues dans le tremblement de terre de février 2008 :

- Pas de plan de contingence catastrophe naturelle;
- Non évaluation spécifiques sur les aspects protection liés a tremblement de terre;
- Pas de site à aménager pour relocaliser les rescapés (survivants);
- Problème de localisation des disparus;
- Problème de communication.

II. Actions prises et ce qui devrait être fait :

- Evacuation individuelle des blessés;
- Meilleure répartition de la ville en zones et mécanisme de contact et d'information);
- Création d'un comité de crise par l'autorité provinciale qui en a été le président;
- Meilleure implication de la communauté locale (société civile);
- Prise en charge gratuite par les hopitaux;
- Meilleure coordination entre le niveau national et provincial; meilleure prise en charge des besoins psycho sociaux.

I. Actions prises et ce qui devrait être fait :

- Distribution des kits NFI;
- Meilleure profilage des besoins par catégorie des victimes
- Réponse en éducation (distribution des kits scolaires et réhabilitation d'écoles d'urgence);
- Distribution des vivres aux plus vulnérables;

III. Leçons apprises:

- Plan de contingence intégré (gouvernement et humanitaire) en intégrant aspect catastrophe naturelle;
- Cartographie des risques de catastrophes naturelles dans la région;
- Identifier des sites à des fins d'évacuation;
- Prévoir des ressources (financières, matérielles et humaines) pour une réponse d'urgence dans le bref délai.

IV. Défis

- Manque de capacité du gouvernement local;
- Non priorisation des catégories des bénéficiaires affectés par le désastre.

RWANDA

Disasters: Drought, volcanoes, landslides, rainstorms, earthquake, deforestation;

Protections issues:

- Loss of life – human and livestock;
- Destruction of property ;
- Destruction of crops;
- Land degradation;
- Destruction of socio-economic infrastructure (roads, hospitals);
- Exposure to diseases;
- Exploitation of vulnerable groups especial women;

Actions taken to address:

Government:

- Policy guidelines – environmental policy, settlement policy (*imudugudu* – settle away from disaster prone areas, not mixed with other land uses?);
- Structures:
 - District disaster management committees (DDMC);
 - DMTF – Disaster Management Task Force – UN, Red Cross, Caritas;
- Strategic stores in disaster prone areas – 1st aid kits, non-perishable food - beans etc.;
- Other actions:
 - Direct assistance;
 - Resettlement and re-integration;

What else could have been done?

Public awareness and capacity;

Chain of command – who does what;

Assessment and information gathering – areas affected, what will be lost, what can be done to rescue

Capacity of structure for response and mitigation up to sectoral levels...

Lessons:

- Need for strong coordination framework;
- Avail resources and materials in advance for quick response;
- Strategic stockpiling;
- Inter-ministerial committee;
- Village clusters (*imidugudu*) – knowing how to group people;
- Early warning systems, e.g. for volcanoes, to enable preparation.

Challenges (*already overcome*)

Finance: budget and external support;

Land: land consolidation policy; land sharing policy and reallocation;

Conflict among communities – conflict resolution committees;

Inadequate food – external assistance, silos, government stores;

Persistent drought – water storage facilities e.g. dams.

KENYA

Disasters: floods, droughts, evictions from forests – the Mau complex - landslides e.g. Marakwet, urban fires particularly in slums, road accidents, slow epidemic HIV/AIDS – because of stigma and discrimination causing migration, sexual and gender based violence, Insecurity: political violence, terrorism, cross border conflict.

Drought as a major disaster

Issues:

- Population displacement;
- Resource based conflicts including cross border, e.g., Tana River – on the north pastoralist communities, along the delta are cultivators – tension between the two;
- School drop-outs because of famine;
- Lack of access to basic needs;

- Loss of life;
- Family separation- unaccompanied minors – studies underway – around Eldoret are street kids from the Turkana area;
- Sexual and gender based violence- survival sex, exploitation, early marriages to reduce feeding burden, child labour and child-headed households.

Challenges in response:

- Coordination of many agencies ineffective – Ministry of Internal Security, National Disaster Operation Centre, Line Ministries;
- Funding and resource allocation;
- Technical capacity – Terminology: ‘IDP’ is associated with political violence; eg people evicted from the forest are not considered IDPs;
- Community participation is not appreciated;
- Inadequate analysis – mapping vulnerability, hotspots etc.;
- No clear policy framework;
- How to address populations on the move, eg. Pastoralists;
- Access to basic needs – people on the move;

Responses:

Red Cross in Tana River, Ukambani, Mandera

Tana River: There used to be water points (malkas) along the river that pastoralists accessed and this avoided conflicts. When these were taken by private individuals, tension resulted between pastoralists and cultivators using the same water points. The Red Cross, with government and other partners:

- opened up the water points (malkas) for access;
- drilled boreholes;
- involved government and communities in Barazas.

Sexual and Gender-based violence:

- National guidelines on medical psychosocial and GBV response – implementation a challenge;
- GBV recovery centres established in North Rift where victims can access free services;
- Food for work;
- Counselling and treatment;
- Food for work to stop the need for sex for work;
- Firewood distributed to local communities to stop women going long distance.

Institutions and policy development (NDDC, MOSSP):

- Draft on IDPs;
- Draft on Disaster Management;

Ukambani – introduced a fast maturing maize;

Mandera – communities are agro-pastoralists – dug ‘gadions’ to store water. This stopped floods and also encouraged irrigation;

TANZANIA

Disasters:

- Floods
- Landslide
- Drought
- Epidemics
- Accidents (Road, marine)

1. Protection Issues:

- Special group (Children right, disabled person, Elder, HIV Infection, pregnant women);
- Provision of basic needs (shelter, food, water, medical care, security);

2. Food distribution, temporary shelter, security, restore infrastructure, medical care, water, family reunification = Public education basically on preparedness, psychosocial counselling;
3. Preparedness on response to be strengthened, improve coordination, response base on different groups;
4. Lack of resources (provision basic one), reconstruction of houses (provision of land), restore infrastructure (provision of money and technical person);

UGANDA

Protection challenges:

Based on the following experiences:

- 2007 floods in Teso
- 2010 landslides in Bududa
- 2007 Ebola crisis
- Disasters not limited to displacement in terms of interventions

1. There was a mismatch between the interventions and the needs of the affected population- the expected interventions did not happen;
2. Right of participation: victims not engaged in solving problems;
3. Legal frameworks exist but there are problems of lack of capacity;
4. Unpreparedness in terms of response interventions;
5. Inaccessibility of basic services due to location of services distribution points, lack of information and marginalisation;
6. Lack of right to privacy and separation of families;
7. Lack of right to information to enable preparedness, including gaps in information given to victims;
8. Lack of enforcement mechanisms notwithstanding domestication of legal frameworks;
9. Registration challenges – unable to identify all victims in time;
10. Sexual and gender-based violence.

How this was mitigated:

- Activation of protection mechanism, WG, cluster approach
- Training in registration
- Sourcing and allocation of resources
- Capacity building
- Domestication of relevant legal frameworks including the AU Kampala Convention
- Creation of national disaster policy and advocacy

Lessons Learned

- Need to strengthen coordination - during Teso flooding it was noted there were parallel coordination mechanisms – government, UN, NGOs;
- Consultation with victims needs to be strengthened;
- Strengthen mutual respect and spirit of cooperation;

Session 4: Protection of Special Groups at-Risk Working Groups

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE WORKING GROUP

Definition: violence, not restricted to sexual violence, that targets individuals or groups on the basis of their gender or sex;

Good practice:

1. Design of services, e.g., wells close to camps;
2. Gender-Based Violence sensitization sessions;
 - Build capacity of communities and staff;
 - Involve men;
3. Police:
 - Creation of police posts;
 - Women officers and GBV focal points;
4. Creation of GBV task force;
5. Toll free number to provide support to victims;
6. Specialized health centres;
7. Penal code;
8. Code of conduct – PSEA.

Challenges and recommendations:

1. Stigma
 - Sensitisation through traditional authorities, networks, and other appropriate channels;
2. Services for victims;
3. Low capacity among stakeholders;
 - Trainings;
 - Information for community including forensic evidence;
4. Task force
 - Always establish;
5. Lack of communication and accessibility
 - Early warning system using local resources;

CHILD PROTECTION WORKING GROUP

1. Standardise definitions:
 - Who comprises the caseload being addressed?
 - Disaggregate target population when planning;
2. Policy interventions:
3. Institutional framework:
 - Police system;
 - Education system;
4. Legal framework:
 - Services and survivor friendly access to legal remedy;
5. Standards:
 - Establish code of conduct;
 - Domestic minimum standards for assistance;
6. Engagement and advocacy:
 - Planning committees;
 - Support positive coping mechanisms;

7. Community level:
 - Acknowledge local practices;
 - Develop child protection committees;
 - Use/influence customary institutions;
8. Use experience of partners:
 - NGOs;
 - CBOs;
 - UN;
9. Capacity enhancement:
 - Training of staff;
 - Building capacities of communities;
10. Assistance/service systems/data collection:
 - Target children and caretakers;
 - Ensure accessibility;
 - Set up systems that will include all population groups;

PASTORALISM WORKING GROUP

Pastoralism is a coping strategy for a difficult environment. Mobility and cattle accumulation have been central to that strategy.

The pastoralist system is under threat because of natural hazards (increasing drought) and increasing vulnerability. Changes in land use, population growth and environmental degradation all mean that when a natural disaster occurs, the impact is worsened.

When traditional grazing patterns are altered because of these factors, the potential for conflict with agriculturalists or other pastoralists increases.

A particular protection concern is the people – mostly women, children and the elderly – who are left behind when men are gone for longer periods with their animals in search of forage.

Governments need to re-think how social services are provided to pastoralist communities.

Good practices:

Southern Sudan – communities negotiate grazing lands;
China - motorbikes to access service;

Session 7: Integrating protection in disaster risk reduction (DRR) and disaster preparedness working groups

THE ROLE OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN DISASTER PREPAREDNESS WORKING GROUP

Good practices:

- Using youth in capacity building;
- Ensuring policies are child friendly;
- DRR in School curricula;
- Minimum standards for safe schools;
- Joint assessment missions including children that are not part of the mainstream educational system – Burundi;
- Thematic festivals around DRR with a child focus;
- Infrastructure, safety, e.g., safe points that children can be evacuated to, what's the children role;
- Nutrition as a priority - school feeding programmes as an early recovery mechanism = Burundi;
- Incorporation of vulnerable groups;
- Play therapy is crucial for psycho-recovery, which is usually ignored, and needs to be deliberately targeted.

CLIMATE CHANGE WORKING GROUP

Good practices:

- Reforestation in Rwanda;
- Introducing climate-resistant crops;
- Policies and strategies to protect the environment – Uganda ;
- Policies to allow people to settle in forest areas in Kenya, but guidelines to conserve the forest;
- Climate Change Unit in the Ministry of Water Uganda;
- Government buys animals from overstocked farms to stop environmental degradation while ensure livelihoods;
- Sensitization campaigns on Climate Change;
- Energy saving technologies and practices – e.g. energy saving stoves for IDPs settlements;
- Tree planting in areas which have been settled by IDPs – Gulu and Arua camps in Uganda.

Recommendations:

- Mainstreaming Climate Change when designing projects and interventions;
- Sensitisation on Climate Change;
- Laws on environment should be effectively enforced – need for advocacy;
- Community participation, e.g., projects on Climate Change initiatives;
- Advocacy for energy-saving technology and practices.

COMMUNITY BASED DRR WORKING GROUP

Understanding community based DRR:

- Managing Risks from hazards in the long term- Use the risk formula;
- To respond effectively to disasters we need to prepare for disasters;
- DRR is a way of life;

Good Practice:

- Identify vulnerable groups in the community. However, even the vulnerable groups have some capacity (China, Uganda);
- Strengthen early warning system that incorporates both scientific and traditional signs and linking this to early action. All groups should believe in and understand early warning systems (Kenya Red Cross);
- Awareness-raising and education campaign on local risks;
- Facilitate communities to understand their risks and vulnerabilities to disasters and facilitate them to identify their own solutions- PVCA (WV, Oxfam, Care, URCS);

- Participation of all groups- especially vulnerable groups in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of risk reduction actions (UN OHCHR);

Recommendations:

- Proper assessment of hazard, vulnerability and capacity;
- Participation of all groups in the design and planning for DRR interventions;
- Identification and assessment of vulnerability should not create stigma and further vulnerability.

Annex 4: Lessons Learned – The Way Forward: Country Action Plans

KENYA

3 concrete actions:

1. Enhancing coordination around all relevant actors at the operational and policy and strategy level;
2. Mainstreaming DRR and DRM in our current advocacy for a ;
3. Lobbying for adoption of Kampala Convention, IDP policy and DM policy;

2 concrete actions if additional resources:

1. Psychosocial support to victims of natural disasters;
2. Risk mapping – identifying risks facing particular populations;

3 actions that UN, Brookings, NGOs can assist:

1. Build capacity of local community to adapt to climate change;
2. Build capacity of state and non-state actors to address issues of natural disasters;
3. Document good practices on addressing ND and disseminate and promote upscaling;

SOUTH SUDAN

3 concrete actions that do not require additional resources:

1. Establishing institution that will handle ND;
2. Lobby for an IDP Act to protect returnees;
3. Training for state and non state actors at the national level on issues that have been discussed in the workshop;

2 concrete actions if additional resources:

1. Raise funds for preparedness, response, recovery;
2. Hold conferences to bring different countries and partners who will contribute to strengthen Sudan's preparedness;

3 actions that UN, Brookings, NGOs can assist:

1. Funding projects for Sudanese returning from diaspora, IDPs;
2. Conflict resolution initiatives;
3. Capacity building at a national level, at state level and at county and boma level;

UGANDA

3 concrete actions without additional resources:

1. Incorporate IASC guidelines in government's 5 year DRR Plan strategy and UN DRR strategy; advocacy to include on disaster management bill;
2. Incorporate IASC into the capacity building of DDMC;
3. All projects building and community resilience should use the IASC guidelines as their basis;

2 actions with additional resources:

1. Support OPM and the Minister to lobby parliament to improve policies;
2. IEC materials on DRR to support DRR campaign – dissemination using charts in ministries, police stations;

Actions that UN and Brookings can take to support rights of persons affected by disaster:

1. Strengthen coordination between UN agencies and international NGOs working on protection;
2. Brookings should link with African Academic Network on DRR to ensure synergy in research;
3. Advocate for Office of the Prime Minister to access the network;

BURUNDI

Les leçons apprises:

1. Certains pays possèdent une politique nationale de Prévention des risques et gestion des catastrophes en plus des stratégies (cas de Uganda);
2. La structure de coordination est logée au plus haut niveau;
3. Les structures de Prévention des risques et gestion des catastrophes sont décentralisées jusqu'au niveau local;
4. Intégration de la protection et promotion des droits humains dans les programmes et projets de Prévention des risques et gestion des catastrophes à tous les niveaux;
5. Existence des programmes d'éducation des enfants s/formes de curricula dans les écoles en matière de Prévention des risques et gestion des catastrophes;
6. Mise en place d'un fonds spécial de Prévention des risques et gestion des catastrophes par le gouvernement.

Actions prioritaires :

1. Plaidoyer en faveur de la mise en place d'un cadre légal de Prévention des risques et gestion des catastrophes;
2. Renforcer la coordination nationale en Prévention des risques et gestion des catastrophes par activation des groupes sectoriels avec implication effective du gouvernement;
3. Plaidoyer en faveur de la prise en compte des droits de l'homme dans toutes les phases de gestion des catastrophes;

Actions avec sources additionnelles:

1. Renforcement des capacités au niveau des structures décentralisées (à la base) pour développer une culture de risque et une résilience communautaire;
2. Organiser des campagnes de sensibilisation sur la Prévention des risques et gestion des catastrophes;

Actions à entreprendre par les NU et ONGs:

1. Appuyer financièrement et techniquement dans l'élaboration des modules de formations sur la prise en compte des droits de l'homme dans la gestion des catastrophes naturelles;
2. Appui pour l'introduction des thèmes en rapport avec Prévention des risques et gestion des catastrophes naturelles dans les programmes scolaires;
3. Appui logistique pour une réponse efficace et efficiente aux catastrophes.

DRC

Actions prioritaires:

1. Appuyer financièrement et techniquement dans l'élaboration des modules de formations sur la prise en compte des droits de l'homme dans la gestion des catastrophes naturelles;
2. Appui pour l'introduction des thèmes en rapport avec Prévention des risques et gestion des catastrophes naturelles dans les programmes scolaires;
3. Appui logistique pour une réponse efficace et efficiente aux catastrophes.

Actions avec sources additionnelles:

1. Mobilisation des ressources financières et matérielles prépositionnées à une réponse d'urgence;
2. Identification des sites d'évacuation des survivants dotés d'un aménagement préliminaire en infrastructures de base;

Actions à entreprendre par les NU et ONGs:

1. Sensibilisation du gouvernement à assumer ses responsabilités en situation de catastrophe naturelle tout en respectant les DH;
2. Renforcement des capacités de réponse du gouvernement en cas de catastrophe naturelle;
3. Promotion d'une réponse régionale en cas d'une catastrophe impliquant plusieurs pays dans le cadre de la coopération régionale;

RWANDA

3 concrete actions:

1. Ratification and domestication of AU IDP Convention;
2. Speedy adoption of DM policies;
3. Enhance public awareness;
4. Domestication and implementation of the ILGLR Protocols on IDP and returning populations;

With additional resources:

1. Capacity for local- DDMC, SDMC;
2. Resettlement;
3. QUIPS for reintegration;
4. Sensitisation and public awareness;

Technical support towards domestication of IDP convention and ICGLR Protocols on IDPs

TANZANIA

Three concrete actions (not need resources):

1. Emergency preparedness and response plan;
2. Advise the government to sign and ratify the IDP Convention;
3. To advise the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare to establish a desk for psychosocial counseling to disaster victims;

Two concrete action (additional resources):

1. Participatory assessment on natural disasters;
2. Awareness and advocacy on protection and human rights before, during, and after disasters;

Three actions for UN, AU, International NGOs and/or Brookings:

1. To establish irrigation project in drought area;
2. Support youth to create job opportunities in drought area;
3. Fundraising for preparation process and activities for DRR;