

BROOKINGS



Workshop on Protecting Rights of Civilians in Natural Disasters in Central Asia and the Caucasus

Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan
May 15-16, 2012

SYNTHESIS REPORT

Organized by:

The Brookings-LSE Project on Internal Displacement
and

The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
Regional Office for Caucasus and Central Asia



SYNTHESIS REPORT

Workshop on Protecting Rights of Civilians in Natural Disasters in Central Asia and the Caucasus

INDEX

1. Background	page 1
2. The Rights Protection Frameworks for Persons Affected by Natural Disasters	page 2
3. Protection Coordination, Protection Monitoring and Tools	page 3
4. Protection Issues in Natural Disasters in Central Asia and the Caucasus	page 4
5. Lessons Learned – Way Forward	page 7
6. Highlighted Recommendations	page 8
7. Appendix	
a. Workshop Agenda	page 10
b. List of Participants and Facilitators	page 13

ACRONYMS

CSO	Civil Society Organization
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
INGO	International Non-governmental Organization
NDMO	National Disaster Management Organization
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
UN	United Nations
UN OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UN SR	Special Rapporteur of the Secretary General of the United Nations on the Human Rights of IDPs
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

1. Background

Countries in Central Asia and the Caucasus are susceptible to both sudden (earthquakes, floods, landslides ...) and slow-onset disasters (drought, land degradation ...). In addition, climate change scenarios predict more extreme temperatures and precipitation as well as changes in the intensity and frequency of weather-related natural hazards. Experience from many disaster areas has shown that the disaster response is most successful when both governments and humanitarian actors use a rights-based approach when preparing for, responding to and recovering from disasters. Unfortunately, in many cases, human rights concerns are rarely taken into consideration in disaster management.

Given this reality, the Brookings-LSE Project on Internal Displacement and UN OCHA jointly convened a workshop with key players in the field, including government representatives (responsible for disaster relief and disaster risk reduction), Red Cross/Red Crescent representatives, major national NGOs and civil society representatives and key UN actors with the aim to increase the capacity of involved actors to incorporate human rights and protection issues in preparing for, responding to, and/or recovering from natural disasters.

Specific overall objectives of the workshop included:

- Increasing awareness of the protection challenges that exist in natural disasters and activities that promote the rights of disaster-affected people;
- Clarifying the role of governments and humanitarian actors in protection in natural disasters;
- Increase 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 Central Asia and the Caucasus;
- Discussing good practices in terms of regional, national and local monitoring mechanisms of humanitarian response in natural disasters;
- Generating specific recommendations to strengthen policy and action for rights protection at the local, national and regional levels.

The workshop introduced international human rights law and other frameworks, especially the IASC Operational Guidelines on the Protection of Persons in Situations of Natural Disasters, which underpin protection work in natural disasters. These frameworks suggest concepts and tools that assist in the integration of protection approaches in disaster preparedness, response, and recovery. Emphasis is particularly placed on the protection of persons and groups at special risk due to their special needs or circumstances (e.g. unaccompanied/separated children; persons with disabilities; persons at risk due to gender; ethnic or religious minorities subject to discrimination; pastoralists; older persons; etc.).

The workshop was attended by participants from 7 countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

2. The rights protection frameworks for persons affected by natural disasters

People don't lose their human rights when a natural disaster strikes. While response to natural disasters for decades mainly focused on logistics (delivering tents, water, food, etc.), in recent years humanitarian actors have recognized the need to base humanitarian planning and response on a human rights framework. A rights-based approach makes affected persons right-holders rather than recipients of charitable actions and allows for better protection of persons affected by disasters, especially vulnerable groups. While it is the primary responsibility of the affected State to protect its citizens when a natural disaster occurs, international actors and local civil society have important roles to play. To help humanitarian actors to operationalize a rights-based approach, the Inter Agency Standing Committee developed the *Operational Guidelines for the Protection of Persons in Situations of Natural Disasters*.¹ The *Guidelines*, 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 field testing. The *Guidelines* are based on the idea that all human rights are equally important, but that people have different needs according to their vulnerabilities. Based on international human rights law, they provide operational advice primarily aimed at international and non-governmental humanitarian organizations. The *Guidelines* may also be useful for governmental actors, in particular disaster management institutions, as well as for civil society in countries affected by natural disasters. They encompass all groups of human rights (political, social-economic, and cultural), and distinguish between four groups of rights:

- 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 care; 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

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.

Another important framework presented at the workshop was the *IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons*.² Durable solutions are important because survival alone is not sufficient for those affected by natural disasters and because needs persist beyond the emergency phase. In many cases, people affected by a disaster are not able to restart normal lives on their own when houses, infrastructure, and the economy are destroyed. Even when people displaced by a disaster can return to their homes or are relocated to a safe area, this does not mean that such solutions are automatically durable and sustainable. The *Framework* identifies

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

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

elements necessary to achieve a durable solution by combining an analysis of the relevant needs of IDPs (and other affected persons), the *process* necessary to enable voluntary decision-making by IDPs (and other affected persons), and the substantive conditions necessary for making solutions (recovery) durable. The *Framework* identifies the following criteria as important for determining whether or not a durable solution has been found:

A durable solution is achieved if displaced or otherwise affected persons:

- No longer have any specific assistance and protection needs and vulnerabilities that are directly linked to their having been displaced (or otherwise affected) by the natural disaster;
- Enjoy their human rights without being discriminated against because they were displaced (or otherwise affected) by the natural disaster.

In accordance with the *Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement*, the *Framework* also points out that durable solutions for internally displaced persons can be achieved by:

- 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”).

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.

3. Protection Coordination, Protection Monitoring and Tools

As in many cases a multitude of actors (from government, to NGOs, to media, etc.) are present in a disaster situation, coordination is of special importance. To enhance coordination, the UN has developed a cluster approach where specific UN agencies, the IFRC or INGOs take responsibility for coordination in a specific sector. To improve the overall coordination in cases of major disasters, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA) was created to oversee overall coordination of humanitarian response, resource mobilization, advocacy, information management and to work on early warning and preparedness.

Protection monitoring is an on-going process intended to examine how successfully rights are protected during or after an emergency. Monitoring should be results-oriented, allow for adaptation of humanitarian programs to changing rights-challenges and needs, and be both comprehensive and equitable. A special focus should be given to collecting data on vulnerable groups and participation of communities. Protection monitoring can be carried out through a variety of methods, including surveys, observation, focus groups and one-on-one interviews.

As an example of a useful protection tool, the *Checklists for Integrating Human Rights in Natural Disaster Management in the Pacific*³ was presented to the participants.

³ Available at: pacific.ohchr.org/docs/CD_Booklet_final.pdf

4. Rights Protection and Natural Disasters in Central Asia and the Caucasus Region

The core of the workshop consisted of discussing issues of rights protection in natural disasters in Central Asia and the Caucasus from a variety of angles:

- through a country perspective looking at good practices and challenges with respect to rights protection in each of the participating countries;
- through a vulnerable groups perspective. The workshop looked specifically at four groups of persons:
 - Elderly
 - Children
 - Refugees, IDPs, Migrants
 - Other special groups at risk (people with disabilities, HIV/AIDS)
- through the perspective of protection in preparedness and disaster risk reduction;
- through a disaster management perspective, focusing specifically on:
 - Housing, land and property rights issues
 - Psychosocial support during and after disaster situations
 - Supporting local capacity in disaster management

Some of the findings in those sessions were that:

- While the context and resources are different in all countries represented in the workshop, there was agreement on the need for strong disaster management and planning (planning was seen as especially cost-effective). Generally there was a sense that many countries presently put more emphasis on response rather than prevention;
- Legal frameworks are seen as important in addressing protection issues but most disaster management laws in the region are not based on rights-based frameworks;
- It is important to not only look at the rights but also the responsibilities of civilians (for example in following evacuation orders or not building houses illegally in disaster-prone areas);
- Housing/shelter and property issues were seen by many countries as difficult, especially with respect to compensation for damages and particularly for affected persons who lack documentation, are stateless or who have engaged in illegal construction;
- In general, participants from most countries noted a lack of legal frameworks for both evacuations (temporary) and resettlement/relocations (permanent); livelihood issues were seen as particularly important in resettlement of communities. In many contexts, early-warning systems were seen to need improvement. Some good examples of the use of cellphones and other new media in respect to disaster warnings were shared by several of the participating countries;
- After a disaster occurs, there is a need for psychosocial support for affected persons. As psychosocial issues in many cases can lead to stigmatization of persons who seek assistance, psychosocial interventions should be integrated into a wider health response. In Kyrgyzstan, mobile clinics with multi-ethnic health teams have proven to be an effective way to provide psychosocial support;

- Good disaster response begins on the community level. Most countries have developed community-based response systems and providing trainings and equipment for responders in communities. Those responders play an important role in both disaster preparedness and disaster response. Participants felt that community-based response models needed to be developed for all communities;
- There is a need to identify vulnerable groups and their specific needs and advocate for considering them in national response plans (i.e. develop relevant evacuation plans for persons with disabilities, etc.):
 - Children are most vulnerable when separated from their parents. There is an overall need to provide safe spaces and coordination among different actors and agencies so that they know how to act in emergencies;
 - The elderly are physically and emotionally vulnerable and many need assistance during evacuations. The special needs of elderly (e.g. nutrition and assistance) need to be addressed. As the elderly might have different access to information than younger persons their needs for information may be different in situations of natural disasters (e.g. they may be less likely to respond to SMS messages);
 - For refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and migrants, problems of documentation might arise in disaster situations. In many countries refugees are not high on the priority list for assistance or protection; Depending on their legal status, different groups have different protection needs; the assistance of international organizations and NGOs was seen as particularly important to assist individuals who are in the country without official status; natural disasters can lead to multiple displacement and can therefore cause additional emotional stress for those groups;
 - People with HIV/AIDS and people with disabilities may be 'invisible', therefore it is important to collect data before a disaster to be able to provide assistance when emergencies occur. The role of civil society is important in protecting those groups.
- In terms of disaster risk reduction and disaster preparedness, the following issues were discussed:
 - The importance of risk mapping and community awareness of risks;
 - The innovative use of technology (TV, radio, cellphones, etc.) to educate communities on disaster risk and to provide early warnings;
 - Given the many cross-border risks in Central Asia, participants expressed the hope for strengthened cooperation through a transnational center, such as Central Asia Center for Disaster Response and Risk Reduction dealing with some of those issues;
 - Most participants saw climate change mostly as a threat in terms of more frequent and stronger natural disasters and therefore saw a need to scale up disaster response;
 - Participants agreed that there was a need for more education on both climate change and DRR issues;
 - Disaster-risk mitigation measures can simultaneously act as climate change adaptation measures (strengthening of river banks, protection against forest fires, etc.);
 - Local communities play an important role in disaster preparedness and DRR; in physical disaster mitigation measures, in awareness and information dissemination and in training of local first response teams

- Strengthened cooperation between the Government, local community, IFRC, national Red Crescent Societies, local and international NGOs to ensure integrated preparedness and response.

5. Lessons Learned – Way Forward

The actions that participants agreed to undertake on return to their homes were as follows:

1. Share information on the concepts and issues discussed in the workshop with relevant national stakeholders (including NDMOs, relevant line ministries, media, NGOs, CSOs, etc.);
2. Use the resources provided at the workshop in capacity building, training and awareness-raising with their organizations and stakeholders;
3. Include protection issues in disaster management laws (in countries where laws are under revision);

The participants further indicated that with additional funding they would investigate undertaking the following:

1. Translate relevant documents into local languages and distribute to stakeholders;
2. Improve rights-based responses to disasters and awareness about those issues within their countries through various means, including surveys, mapping processes, articles, videos and developing and maintaining databases;
3. Scale up in-country expertise in disaster risk reduction and develop single systems of assessment;

The supporting organizations (UN, Brookings, IFRC, etc.) could help by providing additional support to undertake the following:

1. Provide technical expertise on DRR as well as systems of assessment/evaluation;
2. Assist with the development of curricula in human rights for first responders and civil defense officers;
3. Assist with the adaptation of international guidelines to the local contexts;
4. Develop and support additional trainings and workshops on protection topics;
5. In some countries, provision of technical assistance to incorporate protection issues into disaster laws.

6. Recommendations Highlighted by the Organizers of the Workshop

- I. There is still a lack of awareness on protection issues in natural disasters. Government institutions, the UN, international organizations, NGOs, schools and universities can play important roles in raising awareness about protection issues and the need for a rights-based approach to natural disasters. Guidelines, tools, and checklists such as those presented in this workshop, should be shared among different actors and also be made available in local languages.
- II. Disaster mitigation measures and climate change adaptation measures can help to minimize the negative impacts that natural disasters and climate change have on human communities and specifically can prevent displacement from occurring. Research on the applicability and effectiveness of such measures as well as technical and financial assistance should be provided to regional governments and civil society organizations to allow them to implement such measures.
- III. Given that many countries in Central Asia and the Caucasus face similar natural hazards and there are many cross-border issues related to water management and natural disasters, ways to strengthen regional cooperation on issues of displacement and human rights should be encouraged.



Group Photo of Workshop Participants

APPENDIX 1 – AGENDA

Regional Workshop on Protecting Rights of Civilians in Natural Disasters in Central Asia and the Caucasus

Day 1 – May 15					
Time	No	Topic	Duration (min)	Moderator/ Facilitator	Resource Person/ Presenter
Session 1: Introduction			45		
08.30-09.00	1.1	Welcoming/ opening	30	Elizabeth Ferris	
09.00-09.15	1.2	Workshop Objectives, Ground Rules	15		Alexander Avanesov, UN RC Marcel Vaessen, OCHA Elizabeth Ferris, Brookings
Session 2: Human Rights and Protection in Natural Disasters			75	Daniel Petz	
09.15-09.45	2.1	Introduction to Human Rights and Protection in Natural Disasters	30		Elizabeth Ferris, Brookings
09.45-10.15	2.2	IASC Operational Guidelines on Protection of Persons in Situations of Natural Disasters	30		Daniel Petz, Brookings
10.15-10.30	2.3	Plenary Discussion, Q & A	15		
10.30-10.45	Coffee Break		15		
Session 3: Protection Challenges and Good Practices Working Groups			105	Tamar Japaridze	
10.45-11.45	3.1	Country working groups	60	1. Azerbaijan/ Georgia 2. Armenia/ Uzbekistan 3. Kazakhstan 4. Kyrgyzstan 5. Tajikistan	David Mushkudiani, UNDP Georgia Tamar Japaridze, OCHA Marcel Vaessen, OCHA Muratbek Koshoev, OCHA Nazgul Cholponbaeva UNICEF
11.45 -12.30	3.2	Group presentations, Plenary Discussion	45		
12.30-13.30	Lunch Break		60		
Session 4: Protection of Special Groups At-Risk Working Groups			105	Daniel Petz	
13.30-13.45	4.1	Introduction, Working group briefing	15	Daniel Petz	
13.45-14.30	4.2	1. Elderly 2. Children 3. Refugees, IDPs, Migrants 4. Other special groups at risk (people with	45		1. ErkinIsakulov OHCHR Kyrgyzstan 2. Nazgul Cholponbaeva UNICEF Kyrgyzstan 3. Elizabeth Ferris, Brookings

		disabilities, HIV/AIDS)			4. Gulzina Karimova, UNHCR Kyrgyzstan
14.30-15.15	4.3	Debrief, Plenary Discussion	45	Daniel Petz	
15.15-15.45	Coffee Break		30		
Session 5: Protection Coordination, Monitoring and Assessment in Natural Disasters			120	Tamar Japaridze	
15.45-16.30	5.1	Humanitarian intervention tools, humanitarian coordination	45		Marcel Vaessen, OCHA
16.30-17.00	5.2	Protection Monitoring and Assessment in Natural Disasters	30		Emmanuelle Mitte, UNHCR
17.00-17.30	5.3	Tools for integrating Protection Needs	30		Elizabeth Ferris, Brookings
17.30-17.45	5.4	Plenary Discussion, Q & A	15		
18:00-18:30	Official Reception				

Day 2 – May 16					
Time	No	Topic	Duration (min)	Moderator/ Facilitator	Resource Person/ Presenter
08.30-09.00		Overview of 1 st day discussions	30	Elizabeth Ferris	
Session 6: Integrating Protection in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Disaster Preparedness Working Groups			90	Shahlo Rahimova	
09.00-10.00	6.1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Risk assessment, Early Warning Systems and Risk Communication 2. Climate Change, Disaster and Preparedness 3. The Role of Communities in Disaster Preparedness and Disaster-Risk Reduction 	60		Shahlo Rahimova, UNDP Tajikistan Ashot Sargsyan, UNDP Armenia Shamsudin Muhudinov, IFRC Tajikistan
10.00-10.30	6.2	Debrief, Plenary Discussion	30		
10.30-11.00	Coffee Break		30		
Session 7: Disaster Management			90	Tamar Japaridze	
11.00-12.00	7.1	Panel Presentations: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Post-Disaster Housing, Land and Property Rights Issues 2. Psychosocial Support during and after Disaster Situations 3. Supporting Local Capacity in Disaster Management 	60		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kalicha Umuralieva 2. Emil Omuraliev, WHO 3. Mirdjakhongir Mirdjaparov, National Red Crescent Society of Uzbekistan
12.00-12.30	7.2	Plenary Discussion, Q & A	30		
12.30-13.30	Lunch Break		60		
Session 8: Challenges of Early Recovery and Durable Solutions			90	Daniel Petz	
13.30-14.00	8.1	Challenges of Early Recovery	30		Elizabeth Ferris

14.00-14.45	8.2	Durable Solutions	45		Elizabeth Ferris
14.45-15.00	8.3	Q & A	15		Elizabeth Ferris
15.00-15.30	Coffee Break		30		
Session 9: Lessons Learned – The Way Forward, Closing			150	Elizabeth Ferris	
15.30-15.45	9.1	Action Plan briefing	15	Elizabeth Ferris	
15.45-16.45	9.2	Working Groups: Action Plans – The Way Forward	60	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Azerbaijan/ Georgia 2. Armenia/ Uzbekistan 3. Kazakhstan 4. Kyrgyzstan 5. Tajikistan 	David Mushkudiani, UNDP Georgia Tamar Japaridze, OCHA Marcel Vaessen, OCHA Muratbek Koshoev, OCHA Nazgul Cholponbaeva UNICEF Kyrgyzstan
16.45-17.30	9.3	Debrief, Plenary Discussion	45	Elizabeth Ferris	
17.30-18.00	9.4	Evaluation and Closing	30	Elizabeth Ferris Marcel Vaessen	

APPENDIX 2 – LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Regional Workshop on Protecting Rights of Civilians in Natural Disasters
in Central Asia and the Caucasus

#	First Name	Last Name	Organization	Position	Country
Kazakhstan					
1	Timur	Jantemirov	Ministry of Emergency Situations of Republic of Kazakhstan	Acting director of Department of law	Kazakhstan
2	Emmanuelle	Mitte	UNHCR Regional Office	Senior Regional Legal Advisor	Kazakhstan
3	Gulmira	Kuatbekova	Kazakhstan International Bureau for Human Rights and Rule of Law	Lawyer	Kazakhstan
Uzbekistan					
4	Mirdjakhongir	Mirdjaparov	National Red Crescent Society of Uzbekistan	Head of Disaster Management department	Uzbekistan
5	Amir Ali	Khan	UNDP	National Disaster Reduction Advisor, DRMP	Uzbekistan
6	Rustam	Hudoyberdiev	The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan	An attaché	Uzbekistan
Tajikistan					
7	Mahmadyusuf	Gashev	Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense under the Government of Republic of Tajikistan	Head of Legal Department	Tajikistan
8	Shamsudin	Muhudinov	IFRC	Disaster Management Project Manager/ Emergency Coordinator	Tajikistan

9	Shukhrat	Sangov	National Red Crescent Society	Disaster Management Department Head	Tajikistan
10	Shahlo	Rahimova	UNDP	Disaster Risk Management Program Manager	Tajikistan
11	Tahmina	Juraeva	Bureau of Human Rights and Rule of Law	Lawyer	Tajikistan
Armenia					
12	Ashot	Sargsyan	UNDP	Disaster Risk Reduction Advisor	Armenia
13	Hovhannes	Yemishyan	Ministry of Emergency Situations	Head of Department of Protection of Civilian Population and Territories	Armenia
Azerbaijan					
14	Javid	Zeinalzade	Ministry of Emergency Situations	Chief Adviser to the department of law	Azerbaijan
15	Irada	Ahmedova	UN RC's Office	UN Coordination Analyst	Azerbaijan
Georgia					
16	Irakli	Kadagidze	Ministry of Internal Affairs	Head of Emergency Management Department	Georgia
17	David	Mushkudiani	UN RC's Office	UN Coordination Analyst	Georgia
Kyrgyzstan					
18	Ekaterina	Horoshman	Ministry for Social Development	Head of Department on development of social services to children and families	Kyrgyzstan

19	Gulzina	Asanalieva	the Ombudsman Institution	Head of the monitoring and analysis sector for human rights	Kyrgyzstan
20	Olga	Dzhumaeva	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	Country Representative	Kyrgyzstan
21	Nazgul	Cholponbaeva	UNICEF	Child Protection/ Education & ECD Officer	Kyrgyzstan
22	Gulzina	Karimova	UNHCR	Associate Programme Officer	Kyrgyzstan
23	Erkin	Isakulov	OHCHR	National Human Rights Monitor	Kyrgyzstan
24	Ulan	Raimkulov	WFP	Field Monitor Assistant	Kyrgyzstan
25	Nadejda	Olifirenko	Family to Every Child	Psychologist	Kyrgyzstan
26	Akylbek	Tashbulatov	Center for Support of International Protection	Director	Kyrgyzstan
27	Urmatbek	Samyrkanov	Ministry of Emergency Situations	Deputy Head of the Center for training on civil protection	Kyrgyzstan
28	Azamat	Baialinov	UNFPA Sub-Regional Office	Program Associate on RH	Kyrgyzstan
Facilitators					
1	Elizabeth	Ferris	Brookings-LSE Project on Internal Displacement	Co-Director, Senior Fellow	USA

2	Daniel	Petz	Brookings-LSE Project on Internal Displacement	Senior Research Assistant on Natural Disasters	USA
3	Marcel	Vaessen	UN OCHA Regional Office for Caucasus and Central Asia	Head of Office	Kazakhstan
4	Tamar	Japaridze	UN OCHA Regional Office for Caucasus and Central Asia	Humanitarian Affairs Officer	Kazakhstan