

Workshop on the UN Guiding Principles  
on Internal Displacement

Freetown, Sierra Leone 12-14 March 2001

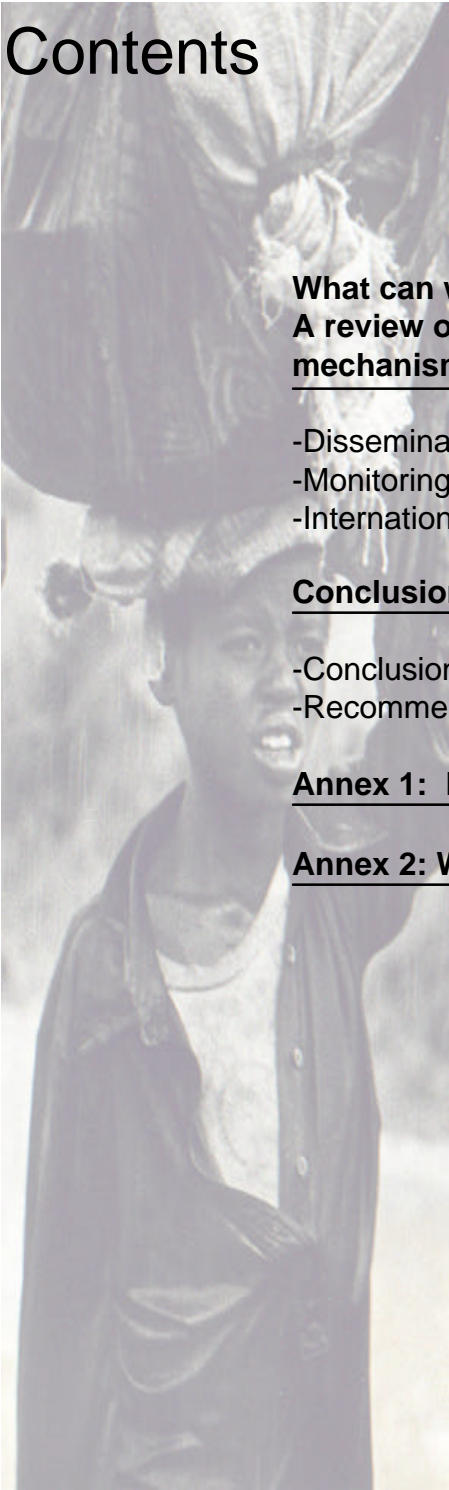
We would like to thank the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, Canada for supporting the workshop.

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## Introduction

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The Global IDP Project of the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) organizes 3-day training workshops on the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement for NGOs, government staff, UN staff and the IDPs themselves. Since last year, workshops have been held in the Philippines, Thailand, Uganda, Angola, Georgia and in Freetown, Sierra Leone on 12-14 March, 2001. The Freetown workshop was co-hosted by the National Commission for Reconstruction, Resettlement and Rehabilitation (NCRRR) of the Sierra Leone Government and was delivered in close collaboration with the Human Rights Division of the United Nations Mission to Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) and the National Forum for Human Rights [1]. Funding was provided by the Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT).

The main objectives of the workshop were:

- To promote and disseminate the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement.
- To explain and discuss basic international human rights and humanitarian law concepts as covered by the Guiding Principles.
- To analyse the current state of implementation of the Guiding Principles in Sierra Leone.
- To seek ways to more fully implement the Guiding Principles in Sierra Leone.
- To promote dialogue between national NGOs, international organizations, and government authorities on the protection and assistance needs of the internally displaced in Sierra Leone.

The workshop, held at the British Council in Freetown, was attended by a total of 43 participants, representing NCRRR (14),

national and international NGOs (22), UN agencies (4) and different IDP communities (3). More than a third of the participants had travelled to Freetown from the provinces.

The workshop methodology combined a number of presentations with extensive group work, group presentations and plenary discussions. Each session was initiated with a thematic presentation based on NRC's training modules on the content and use of the Guiding Principles. Next, participants were divided up into groups and handed group assignments. Once back in plenary, a rapporteur from each group summarized the group findings, followed by a plenary discussion on the topic addressed.

A representative of the Commissioner for NCRRR, Mr. Akibo Robinson (Director of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation), the Norwegian Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. Raymond Johansen and the Resident Representative of NRC in Sierra Leone, Mr. Terje Halvorsen inaugurated the workshop. Following the opening statements participants were provided with a review of the background and the international context in which the Guiding Principles are currently being disseminated and implemented. Thereafter, participants worked on the six main topics summarized below.

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[1] The National Forum for Human Rights is a coalition of 28 Sierra Leonean human rights NGOs

## Who is an IDP in Sierra Leone ? (module 1)

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Contrary to many other IDP situations displacement in Sierra Leone is not rooted in ethnic or religious conflict. It affects all groups and regions. Participants agreed that in Sierra Leone a displaced person is someone forced to leave his/her home as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of the armed conflict. However, prior to the start of the war in 1991 forced displacement also occurred as a result of violence during election periods (1977, 1982 and 1986). Additionally, some people have been displaced by commercial mining activities, local disputes over resources and occasional flooding (Pujehun and Mambolo).

It was underlined that displacement in Sierra Leone usually follows a two-step pattern. First, individuals under threat often flee to temporary safe-havens such as remote settlements or bush camps, often under protection of “secret societies”. When they exhaust their coping mechanisms in these temporary places of shelter they often move

on to sites under government control such as IDP camps or public buildings. Others look for shelter and support with relatives.

In defining internal displacement in Sierra Leone, the status of the returning refugees (Guinea) was discussed at length. It was agreed that those returnees who cannot yet return to their areas of origin should be considered IDPs and entitled to the corresponding protection and assistance by the authorities and the international agencies.

It was argued that the IDP status is closely linked to the individual’s need for humanitarian assistance. Therefore, on the issue of the cessation of the IDP status, it was suggested that self-reliance, not only physical return, should be a determining factor. Someone who cannot yet go back to his/her area of origin (for reasons of security) might consider themselves resettled given that self-sufficiency has been achieved in the area of reception.

## Are the Guiding Principles binding law ?

### Legal background to the Guiding Principles (Module 2)

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Participants were presented with a review of the legal background to the Guiding Principles in order for them to fully understand that the Principles restate and are consistent with existing international legal norms. It was also made clear that the Principles cover some important gaps in existing instruments, but mostly expand and make more explicit those provisions particularly applicable to IDPs. Also, the convenience and utility of including the IDP-relevant provisions in one accessible document was highlighted and demonstrated through a hands-on exercise during which participants traced individual GPs to their sources in binding human rights law.

Most participants had limited knowledge of the UN Guiding Principles, prior to the workshop. However, at the end of the workshop everyone seemed to have a very good understanding of the Principles’ content and usefulness. Participants also understood their origin in binding international law and even spontaneously in their discussions drew parallels to human rights instruments such as the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

# How do the Guiding Principles promote protection from displacement and during displacement ? (Module 3)

During this session, the Guiding Principles addressing the protection needs of IDPs were presented to participants and analysed through the lens of four themes: non-discrimination, movement-related rights, physical security and special needs of IDPs.

The Principles most relevant to the Sierra Leonean situation were given special attention. The adherence to these Principles in Sierra Leone was reviewed in groups and discussed in plenary. Participants reported a pattern of consistent violation of both the right to prevention from displacement as well as protection during displacement. The Revolutionary United Front (RUF) rebel group and the, the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC) [2] were accused of a long-term practice of different forms of gross violations of the right to life and physical integrity, exemplified by the unspeakable atrocities perpetrated during the January 1999 offensive on Freetown.

At the same time, participants agreed that the Sierra Leone Army (SLA), the Civil Defence Forces (CDF) [3] and the West African States' forces (ECOMOG) have had a weak human rights record in the past, but have recently achieved a higher level of professionalism and have hence substantially increased their respect for human rights and humanitarian law.

## **Civilians flee direct attacks by rebels and by other armed actors**

One of the features of massive displacement in the Sierra Leone conflict is the RUF's consistent practice of deliberately targeting the civilian population. These violations take

different forms, such as massive indiscriminate attacks, killings of civilians, mutilations, torture, sexual abuse, abductions as well as destruction and looting of civilian property. All of these acts create large flows of displaced persons and at the same time violate the rights of those already displaced. Some of the most atrocious acts discussed by participants have almost become an internationally rejected trademark of the RUF, such as the mutilation of civilians, large-scale rape, abduction and forced recruitment of minors and the frequent use of civilians as human shields. In response to these patterns of abuse the CDF, the "old" SLA and the ECOMOG forces have reportedly committed grave violations against individuals suspected of sympathy for, or collaboration with, the RUF, including extra judicial executions and indiscriminate bombings of civilian population.

In this climate of law-lessness, displaced persons have been particularly vulnerable and have suffered direct attacks on their camps and have often been the target of forced recruitment campaigns by the RUF. Participants reported that as recent as May 2000, RUF attacked the Waterloo IDP camp in the Western Area. Also, not long ago returning refugees from Guinea trying to settle back into Kono and Kailahun were said to have been forcefully recruited as slave labourers, or as military recruits for the RUF cross-border raids.

Participants discussed how to prevent these acts in the future and agreed that a negotiated solution to the conflict would achieve the most durable improvement of the situation. Meanwhile, a massive sensitisation campaign, including dissemination of the

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[2] The Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC) consisted of soldiers loyal to major Johnny Paul Koroma who staged a coup in May 24 1997. AFRC was initially in coalition with RUF, but Koroma called his soldiers to join the pro-government forces to fight RUF in May 2000. By the beginning of 2001 AFRC appeared to have been dissolved as an armed group.

[3] The Civil Defence Forces (CDF) emerged in the mid-1990s as local militias to protect civilian populations. Some CDFs have their roots in traditional hunting societies (Kamajors). CDF has on several occasions been used in offensive operations against RUF.

Guiding Principles should be initiated. Such a campaign should target the RUF as well as the government forces and be aimed at excluding the civilian population from the war. At the same time, participants high-lighted the need for improved human rights and humanitarian law monitoring, coupled with the initiation of serious and effective judicial processes to hold violators responsible for their acts. Also, the need to provide compensation to victims was discussed.

### **Subsistence rights of the displaced**

Participants regretted that the displaced persons' rights to assistance are not being fully met in Sierra Leone. During the discussion, several obstacles to the fulfilment of their subsistence rights were identified. It was argued that the IDP caseload was overwhelming for a country like Sierra Leone, severely affected by civil strife and consequent loss of key income sources (mining, tourism, agriculture etc.). At the same time, concern was expressed that the limited resources were not evenly distributed between IDPs living in camps and IDPs in host communities, disproportionately favouring the former group.

Situations in which newcomers to IDP camps are not registered and not provided assistance should also be avoided. One participant exemplified this problem with the situation in the Mandela Camp, where reportedly recently arrived IDPs are not receiving assistance.

Participants agreed that the primary responsibility for attending to the needs of the displaced lies with the government but also discussed the responsibility and shortcomings of the international agencies, including the UN. Many of the international agencies were perceived as having "too restrictive mandates". It was acknowledged that most

agencies face a situation of limited resources, but at the same time participants urged agencies to expand their programmes in order to not exclude certain groups. This is particularly important when those IDPs excluded are located in the vicinity of those receiving assistance. Closer coordination among NGOs could also ensure a more complete coverage.

Also, the type of food aid provided should be given more thought. Some participants argued that food rations often contain items not common in Sierra Leone, which creates problems of indigestion and general dissatisfaction. Concretely, participants called for more abundant supply of rice and stated that distribution of maize meal should be avoided.

The above discussion obviously applies to those areas accessible to the humanitarian community. Unfortunately, participants reported that large areas of the north and east of the country is still under control of the RUF and are therefore not fully accessible to humanitarian workers. The humanitarian agencies are waiting for the UN peace keeping mission (UNAMSIL) to speed up, and geographically expand, its deployment of troops, in order for the agencies to set up operations in areas currently considered unsafe.

Finally, in reference to recent massive return movements from Guinea, participants stressed the need for international agencies to better anticipate future IDP flows and to develop contingency plans to ensure a timely response.

# How should return and resettlement be carried out in the framework of the Guiding Principles ? (Module 4)

During this session, the workshop discussed the Guiding Principles as they address the issues of return/resettlement. Participants analysed concepts such as “safe” and “voluntary” return. Furthermore, issues such as non-discrimination and participation of IDPs in the return process were looked at in the Sierra Leone context. Also, possible recovery or compensation for lost property was discussed in the working groups.

## **Safe and voluntary return or resettlement**

It was suggested that voluntary return or resettlement in the Sierra Leone context could be better ensured by making sure IDPs are not left with only one option. Ideally IDPs should be offered the possibility to integrate where they are, to return to their places of origin or to resettle somewhere else. At the same time, detailed and accurate information on the different options and expected assistance should be provided to both the IDPs and to the host communities.

Acceptable safety conditions in the place of return could be ensured through the early (re-) establishment of different forms of state presence. Participants particularly stressed the need for local administration, police and justice systems to be in place before return is initiated. Long-term safety could be enhanced through regular community meetings on peace building and reconciliation. Also, sufficient access to social services such as water, health care, shelter and food was seen as a condition for sustainable return and more permanent conditions of safety.

## **Participation by displaced persons and host communities in durable solutions**

Several participants underlined the importance of providing both IDPs and host communities with frequent and accurate

information on conditions in return or resettlement areas in order to facilitate their active participation and management of the proposed durable solutions. Also, IDPs themselves should be given the possibility to assess conditions in return or resettlement areas, and they should be formally included in return/resettlement committees set up by the authorities or the international agencies.

In the Lokomasama Chiefdom (Port Loko District) IDPs were successfully integrated thanks to the inclusion of the host community in the return programme. In light of that experience, participants underlined the need to treat host communities as potential allies and not as resentful obstructers.

## **Non-discrimination of returnees and resettled IDPs**

A rich discussion on the treatment of returning and resettling IDPs took place in plenary. Some participants commented that particularly resettling IDPs experience a certain degree of discrimination while others argued that IDPs’ limited access to land and influence on communal affairs is simply a reflection of local cultural practices. It was explained that a stranger settling down in a community is normally assigned a “host”, through whom he or she can interact with the community and also acquire land.

Furthermore, IDPs have the formal right to vote in local elections but after ten years of civil war there is an urgent need to update the voter registration records of the National Electoral Commission, which currently excludes many IDPs (as well as non-IDPs). It was also pointed out that not everybody, not even in the host community, is entitled to vote in the chieftaincy elections.

### **Recovery or compensation for lost property**

In June 1999, the RUF launched an offensive on Freetown. During this offensive, civilians were indiscriminately attacked and entire neighbourhoods in the eastern areas of Freetown were burnt down. As a result of such indiscriminate attacks on civilian communities, property is often partially or totally destroyed. Participants saw such destruction as an important obstacle to return, unless property could be recovered or the victims could receive compensation. To remedy this situation, participants discussed the importance of co-operation amongst local authorities and the use of local conflict resolution mechanisms to retrieve property (religious counselling, secret society conflict resolution, etc.).

During this session, participants were provided with some examples of how property issues had been addressed in other conflict situations (Dayton Peace Agreement and Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia) in order for them to reflect on and explore how the proposed War Crime Tribunal for Sierra Leone could address the issue. One participant brought up the issue of the Truth and Reconciliation Process and cautioned that it would be difficult to forgive wrongdoing without a serious effort of recovery or compensation for lost property.

# Can the IDPs themselves be part of the solution to their protection and assistance needs ? (Module 5)

The purpose of this session was to discuss ways to address protection and assistance needs by making full use of the skills and human resources within the displaced communities themselves. Several Guiding Principles address issues such as the importance of family and community links, self-help/reliance strategies and the participation of IDPs themselves.

## **Preserving family and community links**

Participants agreed that forced displacement in Sierra Leone has severely affected family and community links in various ways, most obviously through family separation. Fortunately, several organisations are involved in family re-unification. Displacement has also exposed rural communities to new life styles and undermined traditional authorities. Access to education is limited, often forcing adolescents into premature adulthood away from their families.

Displacement often leads to a rupture between displaced families and their original communities. The creation of new community links in areas of reception is not an uncomplicated process. Participants described how this process has proven the most successful in areas where the host community has been actively involved and has also benefited from IDP support programmes. The example of Lokomasama Chiefdom in Port Loko District has already been mentioned. In other places, the displaced have been able to integrate and create new community ties through every-day activities such as religious worship, local trade, search for social services and inter-marriages. This process could however be more complicated when there are ethnic differences between IDPs and host communities.

## **Self-reliance through a combination of self-help activities and outside support**

To address the subsistence needs of IDPs a number of self-help initiatives ranging from food-for-road-maintenance-work to petty trading were mentioned. In the area of protection,

participants reported that IDPs in Bo have joined the Civil Defence Forces and set up structures within the camp to provide security. In Grafton War Wounded Camp IDPs donate some of their rations to volunteers in the local security network. In addition to these monitoring mechanism in camps, elders are encouraged to bring up protection issues with local authorities.

It was however argued that self-reliance also needs the support of the authorities and the humanitarian agencies. Most importantly, the government should facilitate IDPs' access to land and agricultural tools, but also to fishing and other livelihoods. In general, the workshop stressed the need for humanitarian agencies and the government to gradually move from relief efforts to development support, leading to self-reliance.

## **Involving the displaced in decisions that affect their lives**

The importance of IDP participation during return and resettlement has already been discussed. During this session the workshop further developed that discussion and underlined the importance of IDP involvement during all phases of displacement.

All IDP camps in Sierra Leone reportedly have their own decision-making structures elected by the displaced themselves, namely the Executive Committees. These Committees co-ordinate internal and external matters and assign skilled camp residents to different programme sub-committees. To ensure women's participation and to take full advantage of their particular skills, there are female counterparts for all executive leader positions. Each Executive Committee has a chairman and a chair-lady, the latter will be approached on issues such as family disputes and family planning. Additionally, there are displaced persons organizations not necessarily linked to camps, which form a national coalition of IDP organizations.

# What can we do when the Guiding Principles are not respected ? A review of international monitoring and advocacy mechanisms

During the first five sessions, participants were asked to look at the Sierra Leonean IDP situation and to compare it to the normative framework provided by the Guiding Principles. As expected, serious gaps between the norm and the reality were identified. In order to provide participants (mostly humanitarian actors) with some tools to register and address these shortcomings a team of local human rights experts from the National Forum for Human Rights and the Human Rights Division of UNAMSIL was asked to brief participants on existing national and international human rights monitoring and advocacy mechanisms.

## Dissemination of the Guiding Principles

The need to further disseminate and explain the Guiding Principles was highlighted as an important first step. Appropriate target groups and innovative methods of dissemination were suggested and discussed. It was agreed that in addition to NCRRR all the main line ministries should be targeted (Education, Health and Sanitation, Defence, Internal Affairs, Land and Housing, Agriculture, Social Welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs). Also, the need to reach out to the National Police, the Armed Forces and the Civil Defence Forces was underlined. In addition, and despite the challenges involved, non-state armed actors (RUF) should be a prime target group for dissemination of the Guiding Principles.

Dissemination can be done in many innovative ways. It was suggested that the elaboration of a simplified version of the Principles could broaden the audience. Also, the use of national and local radio stations would bring the message to the large number of illiterate Sierra Leoneans. For this purpose, it would be useful to translate the Principles into local languages such as Krio, Mendi and Temene. Furthermore, jingles and community

theatre performances could be used to efficiently educate the population on the content of the Guiding Principles.

The media was seen as a key vehicle to transmit the basic content of the Principles. Newspaper articles and radio and television discussion programmes were suggested as appropriate ways of addressing the rights of the displaced communities.

## Monitoring and redress

The use of judicial processes to address human rights violations has not been very effective in Sierra Leone and there is currently no national human rights institution where citizens can turn for redress. However, a number of recently enacted/proposed human rights monitoring mechanisms could soon provide new and more efficient opportunities to break a general trend of impunity. A Human Rights Ombudsman has been assigned, but expectations on his effectiveness remain fairly low. In addition, plans are under way for the set up of a National Human Rights Commission, which would constitute a mechanism where IDPs and other citizens could lodge individual complaints.

Furthermore, transitional justice systems addressing the atrocities and grave violations committed during the last ten years of civil strife have been proposed by the national and international community and are currently being designed and debated. The proposed Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) will have a limited scope and judicial competence but will hopefully provide impetus to a crucial process of redress and reconciliation. The draft TRC bill makes provisions for the establishment of a special reparation fund, which could be of crucial importance to IDPs who have lost property and been victims of looting and other violations.

In addition to the TRC, the set up of a war crimes tribunal for Sierra Leone is currently under way. This so called “Special Court” will not provide a large number of victims access to redress, but will hopefully bring to justice a limited number of war criminals accused of the most grave and massive violations during the civil war. Condemnation of these individuals, most likely guilty of large-scale forced displacement and violations against IDPs, could break a vicious circle of impunity and set an important precedent for future developments in Sierra Leone.

### **International reporting and complaints procedures**

When national mechanisms are exhausted or not considered effective victims can also turn to the international community. Workshop participants were provided with a review of the institutions and procedures available,

including those linked to the UN, the OAU and the international human rights NGOs. Among the UN institutions, the Commission on Human Rights, the system of Thematic and Country Rapporteurs, the Committees linked to human rights conventions and the individual complaints procedures were briefly reviewed. Also, the complaint procedure under the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights was highlighted as a surprisingly unknown and very under utilized instrument. Finally, the high-profile strategies of international human rights NGOs (Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch etc.) and international media were discussed as possible ways to draw attention to the plight of IDPs.

## Conclusions and Recommendations

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### Conclusions

- Internal displacement is not ethnically or religiously based in Sierra Leone. It affects all groups and regions and is almost exclusively a result of gross and systematic violations of human rights and humanitarian law committed in the context of the civil war.
- The overwhelming majority of IDPs have been displaced by the rebel forces (RUF/AFRC), but acts committed by the CDF, the ECOMOG and SLA have also caused displacement.
- The armed groups' strategy to intentionally target civilians through massive indiscriminate attacks, killings, mutilations, torture, sexual abuse, abductions as well as destruction and looting of civilian property have created large flows of displaced persons and at the same time violated the rights of those already displaced.
- Overall, the displaced in Sierra Leone have not enjoyed full access to food, health care, housing and other basic social services. The large IDP caseload has proven overwhelming for a state severely affected by civil strife and consequent loss of key income sources.
- The international community is supporting the protection and assistance needs of the displaced communities in Sierra Leone but has not been as forthcoming as with the displaced communities in for example former Yugoslavia.
- There is an urgent need to also target IDPs living in host communities, which constitute a far larger group than those in camps.
- In a small number of return and resettlement processes where IDPs and host communities have actively participated in the design and implementation of return/resettlement integration has been successful.
- The high organizational level of the camp-based IDPs constitute an important potential for improved conditions during displacement as well as constructive participation of IDPs in durable solutions, such as successful return or resettlement.
- The Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement are not sufficiently known and utilized in Sierra Leone. There is a great need for further dissemination and training on the Principles.

## Conclusions and Recommendations

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### Recommendations

- National and international judicial mechanisms charged with the criminal prosecution of those responsible for displacement in Sierra Leone must be strengthened in order to break a vicious circle of impunity, new violations and further displacement. Additionally, the capacity of the Ombudsman's Office and the proposed National Human Rights Commission to address issues of forced displacement should be strengthened.
- When designing and setting up the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and the Special Court, special provisions should be made for addressing the issue of displacement, including the possibility of providing victims compensation for lost property.
- Both the Government of Sierra Leone and the international community should increase efforts to more fully satisfy the protection and assistance needs of the IDPs. It is particularly important that those efforts also reach the large number of IDPs and host communities not benefiting from the assistance provided in the camps.
- In order to provide durable solutions, the government should seek ways to support IDPs in their search for new livelihoods, most importantly through the provision of arable agricultural land and opportunities for education.
- New return and resettlement programmes should be initiated as soon as conditions permit. The displaced themselves, as well as the host communities, should be involved in all phases of those processes.
- Governmental and non-governmental organisations charged with the attention and protection of displaced should be trained in the rights of the internally displaced. The Guiding Principles should be further disseminated to NCRRR staff, line ministries and NGOs working with the displaced communities.
- A special effort should be made to target the RUF for dissemination and training on the Guiding Principles.
- In an effort to enhance the protection and assistance to IDPs, the Government of Sierra Leone should invite the Special Representative of the Secretary General, Mr. Francis Deng, to carry out an official field visit to Sierra Leone.
- A committee convened by the National Forum for Human Rights should identify strategies for follow-up to the workshop.
- The Commissioner for NCRRR should provide the President of Sierra Leone with a copy of this report.

## Annex one: List of Participants

Moriba Foday	NCRRR
Osman Turay	NCRRR
Madiana Boakai Samba	NCRRR
Peter Ansu Kanu	NCRRR
Ansu Sheriff Kamanda	NCRRR
Mohamed U. Koroma	NCRRR
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Nancy Smart	NRC
Georgiana Johnson	NRC
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Contago Sesay	NRC
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Maalfrid Anestad	NRC
Dominic A. Kanu	IDP
Francis Josiah	IDP
Joseph Largao	IDP
Nathaniel Shaw	Marie Stopes Society
John Conteh	CARITAS Makeni
Baindu Massaquoi	Lutheran World Federation
Saidu Kanu	World Hope International
Ceemee Fornah	Save The Children UK
Tamba Kassoh	CARE
Jonathan Bunting-Williams	UNICEF
Sahid Abu-Dingie	UNDP
Francis Lenoh	UNOCHA
Maya Amertunga	UNHCR
Samuel Lahai	Forum of Conscience
Rev. S.B. Kamara	CFADA
Humphrey Songu	Sierra Leone Red Cross
Sia Bona	Quinsawa
Paul James-Allen	National Forum for Human Rights
Sheku Lahai	National Forum for Human Rights
Steven F. Boakai	KADDF
Edwina During	SLANGO
Mamie Nallo	YWCA
Abdul P. Kamara	CONCORD Times Press
Perez Conteh	Citizens Society Movement

## Annex two: Workshop Agenda

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### ***Day One***

- 9:00-9:30 Opening Statement by Mr. Kanja I. Sesay, Commissioner of the National Commission for Reconstruction, Resettlement and Rehabilitation (NCRRR), Mr. Raymond Johansen, Norwegian Deputy Foreign Minister and Mr. Terje Halvorsen, Representative Norwegian Refugee Council
- 9:30-10:00 Presentation of workshop participants, facilitators, objectives and agenda.
- 10:00-10:30 Introduction to the Guiding Principles.
- 10:30-10:45 Coffee Break
- 10:45-12:30 Definition of an Internally Displaced Person (Module I)
- 12:30-14:00 Lunch
- 14:00-15:00 Definition of an Internally Displaced Person (Cont.)
- 15:00-15:15 Coffee Break
- 15:15-17:00 Legal Origins and International Obligations (Module II)

### ***Day Two***

- 9:00-10:30 Prevention and Protection during Displacement (Module III)
- 10:30-10:45 Coffee Break
- 10:45-12:30 Prevention and Protection during Displacement (Cont.)
- 12:30-13:30 Lunch
- 13:30-15:45 Return and Resettlement (Module IV)
- 15:45-16:00 Coffee Break
- 16:00-18:00 What can we do when the Guiding Principles are not respected ? A review of national and international monitoring and advocacy mechanisms.

### ***Day Three***

- 9:00-11:15 Programme Response – Beneficiaries as a Resource: A Community Based Approach (Module V)
- 11:15-11:30 Coffee Break
- 11:30-12:30 Conclusions and recommendations
- 12:30-13:30 Lunch
- 13:30-14:00 Closure