

**WORKSHOP**  
**ON THE GUIDING PRINCIPLES ON INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT**  
**FOR OFFICIALS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF TURKEY**

**Report compiled by the Global IDP Project  
of the Norwegian Refugee Council**

**5-6 May 2005**

**Ankara**

**Sponsored by:**



**Global IDP**  
PROJECT

**The Government of Turkey**  
**The Global IDP Project of the Norwegian Refugee Council**  
**The Brookings Institution-University of Bern Project of Internal Displacement**

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## Executive summary

The Global IDP Project of the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) delivered a training on the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement to officials of the Government of Turkey. The two-day workshop was organised upon the request of the Government of Turkey to strengthen the capacity of national authorities at the central and provincial levels to better respond to the internal displacement situation in southeastern Turkey. Half of the participants were deputy governors from southeastern provinces affected by internal displacement. Others were officials from central ministries and other institutions, including two researchers from the Hacettepe University.

During the workshop, the participants were briefed on key aspects of the Guiding Principles, including its legal background, the definition of IDP, standards for the protection from and during displacement, and durable solutions. A presentation on the gender approach to displacement was also given, with a focus on the impact of displacement on displaced women and girls as an example. An actor mapping exercise made participants review the actors contributing to the protection of IDPs in Turkey, among national and provincial authorities, as well as in civil society.

The Representative of the UN Secretary General on the Human Rights of IDPs, Professor Walter Kälin participated in several sessions of the workshop. He engaged in an open dialogue with the participants on the Guiding Principles, the definition of internally displaced person, and other key notions. Participants also raised questions relating to the situation in Turkey and the Turkish policy in response to internal displacement caused by violence, including the issue of compensation to IDPs and the return of IDPs.

The workshop was welcome by the vast majority of the participants, who valued the new knowledge gained on international standards applying to the protection of IDPs. Despite the specificities of the displacement situation in Turkey, participants felt that the training had opened new perspectives in their approach to addressing the needs of IDPs.

The Global IDP Project recommends that the training effort initiated by the Turkish authorities should be pursued at the provincial level and for other actors, including civil society and IDPs. The joint UNDP-Government of Turkey Project includes plans in this direction, which should be fully used by the Turkish authorities. Also, the translation of the Guiding Principles and other key documents into Turkish should be approved and disseminated among all relevant actors.

## **Introduction**

The Global IDP Project of the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) delivered a training on the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement to officials of the Government of Turkey in Ankara on 5 and 6 May 2005. The workshop was organised upon the request of the Government of Turkey to strengthen the capacity of national authorities to better respond to the crisis of internal displacement in southeastern Turkey. Its objectives were to:

- Raise awareness among participants of international standards applying to the protection of internally displaced persons, as highlighted in the Guiding Principles;
- Review the role and responsibilities of competent state authorities in preventing displacement, providing protection and assistance to IDPs, and implementing durable solutions;
- Brief participants on lessons learned, as well as practices and policies developed in other situations of internal displacement, and of relevance to the protection of IDPs in Turkey;
- Promote consultation, coordination and cooperation among all relevant institutions at the central and provincial level, and with other external partners and actors.

The workshop targeted officials dealing with the issue of internal displacement at the national and provincial levels (see list of participants in annex 1). About half of the participants were deputy governors from southeastern provinces affected by internal displacement. Others were officials from central ministries and other institutions, including the Turkish National Police, the Gendarmerie General Command, Turkish General Staff, the State Planning Organizations, the State Statistical Institute, the Southeast Anatolia Project Administration, the Finance Ministry. Two researchers from the Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies also attended the workshop.

The workshop was scheduled to coincide with a working visit to Turkey by the Representative of the UN Secretary-General on the Human Rights of IDPs, Walter Kälin, from 4 to 6 May 2005. The Representative used this opportunity to attend various sessions of the workshop and brief participants about key aspects of the Guiding Principles, which he contributed to draft under the leadership of his predecessor, Dr. Francis Deng (see agenda in annex 2). He also discussed informally with the participants

and answered their questions, in particular in relation to his visit to Turkey, and the policy of the Turkish government with regard to the issue of internal displacement.

The workshop was sponsored by the Government of Turkey, the Global IDP Project of the Norwegian Refugee Council and the Brookings Institution/University of Bern Project on Internal Displacement.

This report provides an overview of the main issues discussed by the participants. It aims at complementing the documents distributed to the participants during the workshop, in particular by recording the issues discussed and the responses given by the Representative on the Human Rights of IDPs to the questions raised by the participants.

## **Context**

The armed violence spread by the Kurdish PKK and the security operations conducted by the Turkish security forces led to the displacement of hundreds of thousands of people within the country between 1984 and 1999. According to official figures, about 350,000 people were displaced during this period, while NGOs estimate that their total number could be as high as 1 million or higher. Since the arrest of PKK leader Abdullah Ocalan in June 1999 and the subsequent cessation of most armed activities in southeastern Turkey, return has been possible on a limited scale, although the PKK ended its ceasefire ended last year.

The workshop was initiated following significant developments regarding the policy of the Government of Turkey in response to internal displacement in the southeastern provinces. The invitation made by the Government of Turkey to the then Representative of the UN Secretary-General on IDPs, Dr. Francis Deng, to visit Turkey in May 2002, signaled the willingness of the Turkish authorities to seek the support of the international community in addressing internal displacement caused by armed violence between 1984 and 1999. The visit triggered an enhanced dialogue between the Turkish Government and various international institutions, including the UN Resident Coordinator, in particular with a view to developing a policy and return programme for displaced people in line with international standards and practice.

This dialogue has led to positive initiatives, including the development of a joint UNDP-Turkish Government project to support IDPs. The project includes the planning and implementation of a pilot return scheme in a selected province or district. Good practices developed by the project will then be applied in other provinces. Other activities planned in the joint project aim at disseminating the Guiding Principles, including among non-governmental actors.

The government of Turkey also approached the Hacettepe University Institute on Population Studies to conduct a survey on IDPs. The survey aims at documenting the situation of IDPs both with quantitative and qualitative data, based on the IDP definition of IDPs' rights as contained in the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement. Another

significant step taken by the Turkish authorities has been the adoption of a compensation law in July 2004. The law provides for the compensation for material damages caused by armed opposition groups as well as the government security forces between 1987 and 1994.

## **Opening of the workshop**

Mr. Amir Çiçek, head of the Research Planning and Coordination Department, Ministry of the Interior, welcomed the participants to the workshop, which he believed would help authorities, in particular deputy governors, to address the issue of internal displacement in compliance with international standards, including the Guiding Principles. The promotion of human rights, democracy and rule of law had become a top priority of the Government of Turkey, which attached utmost attention to the cooperation with other international actors in this endeavour. With due consideration given to the specificities of internal displacement in Turkey, authorities were keen to make sure that IDPs can find durable solutions to their plight. The survey conducted by the Hacettepe University would provide the government with essential data in this regard. Mr Çiçek also informed participants that a strategy paper on IDPs was in preparation based on the Guiding Principles. The document would contain an integrated strategy for the voluntary return of IDPs to their home areas and the integration of those who prefer not to return.

Representative of the Secretary-General on the Human Rights of IDPs Walter Kälin noted that Turkey was in a transition phase between displacement and solutions. The return of IDPs to their home villages requires that IDPs can move freely in the country. IDPs will also need assistance to make their return durable. It is the responsibility of national authorities to ensure that IDPs receive this assistance. IDPs should also be consulted about their return and/or integration. Involving the IDPs in the planning and implementation of the solutions to their displacement is the best way to ensure that these solutions will be durable. Finally, IDPs have the right to receive compensation for lost properties and possessions.

The Representative reminded participants that there were high expectations regarding the response to internal displacement in Turkey not only among the UN and the European Union, but also in the Turkish population and among the IDPs themselves. Walter Kälin highlighted four conditions required to ensure that internal displacement is addressed adequately. First, IDP issues and problems should be approached with an open mind by all actors, including the national authorities. Second, concepts such as the definition of an IDP should be clarified. Third, there should be a strong and clear political will at all levels. Finally, dedication and willingness should be at hand during the implementation phase.

The opening session ended with a presentation of the IDP survey conducted by the Hacettepe University Institute on Population Studies. Professor Dr Sabahat Tezcan informed the participants that this survey aimed at collecting data on migratory movements, including population figures and characteristics of the people concerned, in

order to facilitate the development of a policy addressing the needs of those forcibly displaced. The survey will cover in particular those who have migrated from their villages or usual places of residences during the last 20 years due to reasons of security and armed conflicts, as included in the IDP definition of the Guiding Principles. The geographic coverage of the survey includes 14 provinces identified as "sending migrants" (the provinces covered by the government's Return to Villages and Rehabilitation Project) and 10 provinces "receiving migrants". The qualitative segment of the survey will be conducted from April to June 2005, while the quantitative research will be undertaken from July to September 2005. The final project report is planned to be ready in February 2006.

## **The Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement**

The participants were briefed about the genesis of the Guiding Principles, from the appointment of the Representative to the Secretary General on IDPs in 1992 to the latest resolution of the UN Commission of Human Rights in 2005, which stated its "appreciation of the [Guiding Principles] as an important tool for dealing with situations of internal displacement", and encouraged "all relevant actors to make use of the Guiding Principles"<sup>1</sup>.

Although not a binding document as such, the Guiding Principles are consistent with international law. Participants were given a brief overview of the three main pillars of the Guiding Principles: international human rights law, international humanitarian law, as well as refugee law by analogy. Walter Kälin explained that the Guiding Principles have been compiled following a two-step approach. First, the team of legal experts under the leadership of his predecessor, Dr. Francis M. Deng, used a needs-based approach by looking at the needs of victims of displacement, at the various stages of displacement, including before and during displacement and when durable solutions are implemented. After their needs were identified, the drafters of the Guiding Principles reviewed to which extent existing international law addresses these needs, following a rights-based approach. The Guiding Principles compile the findings of this comprehensive review into a synthetic and accessible document.

Walter Kälin described the dissemination and reception of the Guiding Principles as a "success story". Thanks to the efforts of his predecessor, Francis Deng, the Guiding Principles now enjoy a solid consideration from all key stakeholders. National authorities, such as in Peru and Burundi, have referred to the Guiding Principles in their national legislation and regulation. The Constitutional Court of Colombia also confirmed that the Guiding Principles adequately reflect the state of international law binding on the national authorities, and thus should be regarded as part of the national legal framework. Intergovernmental organisations within the UN system have also welcomed the Guiding Principles and have incorporated the document into their policy and guidance to their staff. Regional organisations, such as the Council of Europe and the Organisation for

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<sup>1</sup> Resolution 2005/46, 19 April 2005

Security and Cooperation in Europe have also taken note of the Guiding Principles and encouraged their dissemination and use by all relevant actors. Walter Kälin also noted that the UN Secretary-General urged states to adopt the Guiding Principles through national legislation<sup>2</sup>.

### The definition of internally displaced person

The definition of internally displaced person according to the Guiding Principles contains two main elements: 1) unlike refugees, internally displaced persons have moved within their own country; 2) displacement is involuntary. In this regard, Walter Kälin stressed the importance of involuntariness as an indicator for internal displacement. He explained that internal displacement is part of a continuum of situations displaying different degrees of voluntariness. At one end of the spectrum, people are evicted from their homes at gunpoint. At the other end, people move voluntarily because they decide that life in the city will be better economically. Along this spectrum, the reasons for displacement can be very different, including direct threats to be killed, threats or risks resulting in evacuation orders, and real or perceived belief that one's security is at danger due to the proximity of a conflict. There can also be grey zones, such as poverty being so severe that people cannot survive in their home area. As a result, Walter Kälin suggested that a test of voluntariness should be used to determine who is an internally displaced person: can you reasonably expect someone to return to his or her home? People who could not be expected to go back are surely internally displaced.

However, Walter Kälin insisted that being an internally displaced person is a factual situation, which does not provide special privileges, and that human rights of economic migrants should be protected, too. However, because of their involuntary displacement, IDPs face considerable risks of vulnerability and, therefore, have specific protection needs. Often, IDPs have been victims of specific human rights violations, and therefore need specific protection, rehabilitation and reparation.

## **Protection from and during displacement**

This session opened with a presentation of the international standards relating to the protection from arbitrary displacement, as highlighted in section II of the Guiding Principles. The Guiding Principles restate the prohibition of arbitrary displacement under international law, and the restrictive conditions under which displacement can be lawful. In smaller groups, participants were asked to review cases of internal displacement and assess whether they were lawful or not.

In the session devoted to the protection needs of IDPs during displacement, participants were asked to discuss the situation of IDPs in Turkey. Some participants mentioned the lack of infrastructure and facilities as a key issue. Sewage problems and insufficient shelters in areas of displacement were also considered critical, although other participants

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<sup>2</sup> In Larger Freedom: Towards Development, Security and Human Rights for All, Report by the Secretary General of the United Nations, 21 March 2005, A/59/2005, para. 210

highlighted that they affect both displaced communities and local residents. Access to essential services such as health and education is also difficult, in particular as a result of the spread settlement of IDPs. The adaptation of IDPs, who originate from rural areas, to the urban environment, where most IDPs have moved, is further compounded by the lack of jobs and sources of income. However, several participants observed that IDPs enjoy the same access to public services as any other citizens. Also, the lack of public funds seriously affects the ability of the authorities to respond to the needs of IDPs in areas of displacement.

Following a rights-based approach, participants were then asked to identify in the Guiding Principles the standards providing for the protection of IDPs with regard to the problems mentioned. The concept of protection was also discussed, based on the national authorities' obligation to "respect", "protect" and "fulfill" the human rights of the population under their responsibility, as defined by the UN Committee on Social, Economic and Cultural Rights.<sup>3</sup> Participants were also introduced to the model of humanitarian protection, known as the "egg model"<sup>4</sup>. Although this model was developed by international humanitarian agencies, it was suggested that national authorities can also use it when designing their response to internal displacement.

The humanitarian protection model includes three types of possible actions in reaction to a pattern of abuse:

1. *The responsive action* - Preventing the recurrence of a human rights abuse, stopping it, alleviating its immediate effect e.g.:

- Monitor, investigate, share information on protection issues
- Refer people to assistance/support
- Cooperate with other humanitarian agencies
- Provide assistance to ensure that urgent needs are met, especially for vulnerable groups
- Support strategies of self-help

2. *Remedial action* - Restoring dignity, recuperation of health, family tracing, livelihood support e.g.:

- Promote economic security through assisting with livelihoods
- Support traditional coping mechanisms
- Help to return housing to the rightful owner following displacement

3. *Environment-building action* - Creating or consolidating an environment that is conducive to the full respect for the rights of the individual (such as political values, improvements in law, non-violent public culture etc.) e.g.:

- Empowering/capacity building
- Training on rights for state and non-state authorities
- Conducting public advocacy on behalf of IDPs

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<sup>3</sup> General Comment 12, The Right to Adequate Food, Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, EC/12/1999/5, 12 May 2005

<sup>4</sup> See Humanitarian Protection, A Guidance Booklet, Hugo Slim and Luis Enrique Eguren, ALNAP, London March 2004, pp. 25ff

- Increase awareness on IDPs' rights and needs among authorities
- Build links between authorities and beneficiaries

Participants also received a summary in Turkish of the "Framework for National Responsibility" developed by the Brookings-Bern Project on Internal Displacement, which identifies the concrete steps to be taken by national authorities under their responsibility for protecting and assisting internally displaced people<sup>5</sup>.

## **Gender aspect of internal displacement**

The Global IDP Project gave a brief presentation on the impact of displacement from a gender perspective, with a particular focus given to the special needs of women. The presentation included an introduction to the concept of gender. The impact of displacement on women was discussed as an example of a gender approach to protection. Standards contained in the Guiding Principles with regard to the protection of displaced women and girls were presented, with references to their sources in international human rights law and humanitarian law. The session was concluded with a review of suggestions for a gender-inclusive response to internal displacement.

## **Durable solutions to internal displacement**

Since the cessation of major armed violence in southeastern Turkey in 1999, the conditions for the return of IDPs to their home villages have improved radically, although significant obstacles continue to prevent most IDPs from going back. Security concerns include the difficulty to ensure security in remote areas, the presence of landmines, IDPs' fear that the conflict may resume, and the presence of village guards. Other obstacles relate to the economic and social conditions in return areas, such as the lack of infrastructure and social services, and unemployment (aggravated by the increasing use of agricultural machines). It was also noted that a significant segment of the displaced population, in particular younger generations, was not likely to return, as a result of their integration in urban areas. Also, many IDPs will not return permanently to their homes, but spend the summer months there.

In groups, participants were asked to review a list of suggested activities to be implemented in support to durable solutions for IDPs and determine their relevance in the Turkish context. For each activity considered relevant, participants had to identify the actors in charge and determine the timeframe for its implementation, on a timeline comprising three phases (before return, upon return, development phase).

A key factor affecting the return of IDPs is the law on compensation, which participants were keen to discuss with the UN Representative on IDPs. Walter Kälin informed them

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<sup>5</sup> Addressing Internal Displacement: A Framework for National Responsibility, The Brookings Institution/University of Bern Project on Internal Displacement, 2005

that his recommendation to extend the one-year deadline, during which IDPs can submit their claims under the compensation law, was considered by the Government. The Representative also insisted that the compensation law would be critical to ensure that IDPs can restart a new life. In particular, the IDPs who have no intention to return will use the compensation received to start a new life elsewhere, by creating small business for instance. Several questions from the participants concerned the credibility of compensation claims. Walter Kälin recommended that lower standards of evidence should be applied by the compensation commissions, as people displaced by violence were usually not able to fully document their claims. For example, credible witnesses, instead of written documents, should be accepted as valid elements of proof.

## Who can contribute to the protection of IDPs in Turkey

As highlighted by Walter Kälin, the Guiding Principles target virtually any relevant actor, including national authorities, international organisations, and displaced communities themselves. Participants were asked to reflect in smaller groups about the type of actors who can/should contribute to the protection of IDPs in Turkey. In smaller groups, participants had to identify relevant actors from two perspectives: either actors with whom governors relate or can relate to address the needs of IDPs, or actors to whom IDPs can turn to receive assistance and protection.

Relevant actors with whom governors have constructive relations	Relevant actors with whom governors could improve their relations	Actors providing protection to IDPs
Ministry of Interior Province administrative authorities Provincial associations Sub-prefects Municipalities Village associations and cooperatives Village headpersons Union of service providers to villages Provincial human rights boards Security forces Universities Red Crescent Society	Union of Chambers Chambers of agriculture Chamber of industry and trade Chamber of craft industry Ziraat Bank (state owned) and other banks Private companies International organisations (including United Nations) Foundations Administration of the South Anatolia Project Association of education volunteers Media	Governors and sub-prefects Local administration NGOs (Human Rights Association, Human Rights Watch) Relatives International organisations Politicians Bar association and legal support associations European Court of Human Rights.

Presentations on the role of UNDP and UNHCR in situations of displacement were given to illustrate the contribution of international organisations in the international response to internal displacement.

Ms. Sarah Poole, UNDP Deputy Resident Representative in Turkey, highlighted key lessons learned from UNDP involvement in other situations of displacement, such as Georgia, Kosovo, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Sudan. Programming during the phase of return should support the principle of voluntariness. The involvement of IDPs in the planning and implementation process is seen as the best way to strengthen the sustainability of return or resettlement programmes. While it is also important to identify the specific needs of IDPs, using a holistic approach reviewing security concerns, economic needs, etc., needs of host and return communities should also be considered and addressed simultaneously. Activities in support of the return of IDPs should be put together into a comprehensive plan, addressing short-term and development needs, and reviewing budgetary implications. The response to IDPs' needs should also be integrated into the national development framework.

Return plans should also envisage the situation and needs of IDPs who have decided not to return but to resettle permanently in urban areas. Urban displacement remains a key challenge to humanitarian and development organisations, as it is often invisible. However, UNDP's experience shows that IDPs in urban areas may face specific problems, including with regard to their economic integration, which their rural background makes more difficult. Programmes such as microfinance projects can help IDPs.

Mrs. Gesche Karrenbrock, UNHCR Representative in Turkey, briefed participants about the role of UNHCR in situations of internal displacement. UNHCR's support provided to Turkish refugees returning from Iraq targets return communities, thereby benefiting IDPs returning to these communities. UNHCR also conducts thorough assessments of conditions in return area, in order to avoid the return of refugees to situations of internal displacement. As a member of the UN Country Team, UNHCR has a role to play in facilitating and fostering the UN response to internal displacement in Turkey. In general, UNHCR will contribute to this response in situations that are linked or similar to refugee/returnee situations, and where there is a need for intervention, at the request and in collaboration with UN and other humanitarian partners.

## **Assessment of the workshop**

- The majority of the participants expressed their satisfaction about the workshop. Evaluation forms show that the workshop's and participants' objectives were met for 75 percent of the participants. With the exception of one case study, the quality and relevance of training materials and handouts were also appreciated, as well as facilitation methods.
- The participation of Professor Kälin in the workshop was mentioned by the participants as one feature they valued most. For the participants, this was an opportunity to get answers to their questions from one of the most authoritative experts on the issue of internal displacement. They were also interested to hear

about the Representative's impressions from his working visit and his dialogue with Turkish authorities.

- Many participants acknowledged that the workshop made them aware of the legal framework and practices developed at the international level in response to internal displacement. The IDP definition was also mentioned as valuable information gained from the training. Despite the specificities of the displacement crisis in Turkey, or the budgetary constraints faced by the Turkish authorities, it was felt that learning about the international approach to the protection of IDPs and durable solutions opened new perspectives for addressing internal displacement. The discussion on the situation of displaced women and children was also mentioned by some participants as important.

## **Recommendations for the continuation of Guiding Principles training in Turkey**

The following recommendations are made by the Global IDP Project based on participants' reactions and suggestions, as well as observations made by the facilitators during the workshop. Their objective is to ensure that the momentum triggered by the workshop is continued. The willingness shown by the Turkish authorities to disseminate the Guiding Principles and other information about the protection of IDPs among officials should be further encouraged beyond this workshop, which should be seen as a first step in a comprehensive training and awareness policy, to be included in the national IDP strategy.

- Give key officials opportunities for training on areas of concern: Several participants expressed their interest for more in-depth training on some of the issues reviewed during the workshop. This was in particular the case for the practice and policy regarding compensation for damages and lost possessions and properties. Learning about property restitution mechanisms developed in other situations of displacement, such as Bosnia and Herzegovina, would be particularly relevant. Study missions or workshops with practitioners and experts from such situations should be planned for deputy governors.
- Reach out to other state officials, in particular at the provincial level: Participants should be encouraged to organise further training or briefing sessions on the Guiding Principles for relevant staff members in their administration. Deputy governors, who have an overview of all branches of the central institutions in the provinces, should assess training/information needs among civil servants at the provincial level and develop appropriate initiatives.
- Foster dialogue with civil society: Although already well developed, relations and dialogue between provincial authorities and non-governmental institutions or organisations can be improved, as highlighted during the session on actors. It is recommended to use training for creating additional opportunities of exchange

and consultation between authorities and other relevant actors. Training projects should also involve displaced communities and their representatives.

- Seek the support of international actors, including UNDP and UNHCR: Other training initiatives as suggested above are more likely to materialise if provincial authorities and other relevant actors receive adequate support with regard to training capacity and materials. The joint UNDP-Turkish Government project includes provisions for supporting training and other awareness raising activities. There are also plans to add a component on IDP protection into UNHCR's refugee law training programme. Authorities should take full advantage of these plans to continue their training effort. The Global IDP Project of the Norwegian Refugee Council remains at the disposal of all relevant actors for support in this regard.
- Translate and publish key documents and materials in Turkish: Another condition for the continued dissemination of the Guiding Principles among relevant actors in Turkey is the availability of key documents in Turkish, such as the Guiding Principles. The Turkish translation of the Guiding Principles should be finalized as soon as possible, and disseminated among all relevant officials and other actors in hard copies, as well as the annotations to the Guiding Principles compiled by Professor Kälin. Training materials for local actors should also be developed and translated. The Guiding Principles in Kurdish should also be made available.

## **Annex 1: List of participants**

Abdurrohman YILINAZ, Captain, General Staff

Banu LAÇINOK, Lawyer, Chief of Staff

Ersin TATLI, State Budget Expert, Ministry of Finance

Bekir Sitki DAG, Head of Department, Ministry of the Interior

Murat YURTER, V.H.K.I, Ministry of the Interior

Sedat ÇETİK, Head of Department, State Planning Institution

HASAN KIRMAN, Planning Expert, State Planning Institution

Ilhan BIÇER, GAP Regional Development Administration

Aygul FAZLIOĞLU, Human Resources General Coordinator, GAP Regional Development Administration

Gural ILHAN, Statistician, State Statistical Institute

Basak BETİR, Chief of Section, State Statistical Institute

Kadir AY, 2<sup>nd</sup> class Chief of Section, General Directorate of Security

Alparslan HERSANLIOĞLU, Chief of Section, General Directorate of Security

M. Emin ALAN, Captain, General Command of Gendarmerie

Emre FURAT, Captain, General Command of Gendarmerie

Mehmet AKÇAY Deputy Governor, Adiyaman Governorate

Nevzat SENGÖK Deputy Governor Agri Governorate

Fikret ZAMAN Deputy Governor, Bingöl Governorate

Yasin ÖZTÜRK Deputy Governor, Bitlis Governorate

Sidki ZEHİN Deputy Governor, Kakkari Governorate

H. Mete BUHARA Deputy Governor, Mus Governorate

Özkan DEMİR Deputy Governor, Tunceli Governorate

Mustafa YAVUZ Deputy Governor, Van Governorate

Ayhan ÖZKAN, Deputy Governor, Elazig Governorate

Mustafa KAYA, Deputy Governor, Batman Governorate

Serdar POLAT, Deputy Governor, Diyarbakir Governorate

Kemal KIZILKAYA, Deputy Governor, Mardin Governorate

Bülent UYGUR, Deputy Governor, Siirt Governorate

Mustafa YEL, Deputy Governor, Sirnak Governorate

Sutay YAVUZ, Institute of Population Studies, Hacettepe University

Ilknur YÜKSEL, Institute of Population Studies Hacettepe University

Ceyda OSKAY, UNHCR Ankara

## **Annex 2: Agenda**

### *Thursday 5 May:*

#### 9.30 - 10.00 Opening of the workshop

- Statement by Mr. Amir Gigeek, Head of the Research Planning and Coordination Department, Ministry of the Interior
- Statement by Prof. Walter Kälin, Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons
- Turkey Migration and Internally Displaced Population Survey, a presentation by Prof. Dr. Sahabat Tezcan
- Presentation of participants
- Review of objectives

10.00 – 10.30 Coffee Break

#### 10.30 – 11.15 Introduction to the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement

- Genesis and rationale
- Legal background and status
- Dissemination and use

#### 11.15 – 12.30 The definition of an internally displaced person

- Main features the IDP definition in the Guiding Principles
- Forced displacement and other types of population movements
- Operational aspects

Lunch break

#### 14.00 – 15.15 Protection during and from displacement

- Needs and rights of IDPs
- Roles and responsibilities of state authorities in the protection of IDPs

15.15 – 15.20 Coffee Break

15.20 – 16.00 Protection from and during displacement (continued)

#### 16.00 – 16.30 Gender aspects of displacement

- The impact of displacement from a gender perspective
- The Guiding Principles and the protection of displaced women
- Protection responses

16.30 – 17.15 Q & A session with the Representative of the United Nations Secretary General on the Human Rights of IDPs

***Friday 6 May:***

9.30 - 10.30 Durable solutions to internal displacement

- Durable solutions as highlighted in the Guiding Principles
- Roles and responsibilities of state authorities in implementing durable solutions

10.30 - 10.45 Coffee Break

10.45 - 12.30 Durable solutions to internal displacement (group work)

Lunch Break

14.00 – 14.30 The contribution of UN Country Team to durable solutions for IDP

- Presentations by Sarah Poole, UNDP Resident Representative, and Geshe Karrenbrock, UNHCR Representative

14.30 - 15.30 Who are the competent authorities and their partners?

- The responsibility of national authorities
- International actors: mandates and coordination structures
- Actor mapping

15.30 - 15.45 Coffee Break

15.45 – 16.30 Q & A Session with the Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General on the Human Rights of IDPs

16.30 – 17.00 Closure of the workshop

- Review of main conclusions and recommendations
- Evaluation