

Workshop on the UN Guiding Principles  
on Internal Displacement

Borjomi, Georgia 13-15 November 2000

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## Workshop Content and Organization

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On the 13-15 of November, the Global IDP Project of the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) together with NRC Georgia held a training workshop on the UN Guiding Principles in Borjomi, Georgia. The workshop was part of a global NRC effort to disseminate and explain the Guiding Principles to representatives of governments, NGOs, the UN agencies and the displaced themselves, in order to ensure better protection and assistance to internally displaced persons. Previous workshops have been held in the Philippines, Thailand, Uganda and Angola.

In May of 2000, the Brookings Institution and the Representative of the Secretary General on Internal Displacement (RSG) held a regional conference on internal displacement in Tbilisi, Georgia (Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan). After the conference, the RSG, Mr. Francis Deng, in accordance with his specific mandate, made an official “country visit” to Georgia. The NRC workshop in Borjomi could be seen as a follow up to those activities and a way to bring similar information and discussions to a much more local level.

Participants in the NRC workshop were selected from local NGOs and authorities in the Kutaisi and Zugdidi regions, where many of the IDPs currently reside. Many of them were so called “community mobilizers” working directly with the displaced population on rights awareness and self-help issues. Several IDP representatives also participated. During the three days, participants listened to presentations, worked in groups and discussed the Guiding Principles in plenary sessions. Briefings were given on the background to the drafting of the Guiding Principles, their legal origin and the descriptive definition of an internally displaced person.

Participants were also introduced to the principles providing protection and

assistance during displacement as well as during return and resettlement. Group and plenary discussions sessions were carefully recorded and later translated into concrete conclusions and recommendations.

In addition to the training on the Guiding Principles several sessions were dedicated to the Georgian government’s new IDP policy: “The New Approach” The Minister of Refugees and Accommodation, Mr. Valeri Vashakidze, attended the workshop and presented the new policy and answered participants’ questions. Later, the government’s new IDP policy was critically analyzed by Georgian human rights organizations.

The specific objectives of the workshop were:

- To disseminate and analyze the content of those Guiding Principles most relevant to the Georgian situation
- To discuss the Georgian IDP situation in the light of the Guiding Principles
- To identify unfulfilled protection and assistance needs and recommend solutions based on the Guiding Principles
- To contribute to a better understanding of the government’s “New Approach”

# A Profile of the Internally Displaced in Georgia

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During the first session, participants were introduced to the definition of an internally displaced person in the Guiding Principles and were then asked to discuss the profile of an IDP in Georgia.

## ***Causes of displacement in Georgia***

Participants unanimously identified conflict as the main cause of displacement in Georgia. The conflict in the province of Abkhazia displaced the ethnic Georgians from that province to other areas of Georgia, mainly to the provinces of Samegrelo, Imereti and in Tbilisi. Another smaller group of ethnic Georgians were forced to leave their homes as a result of the conflict in South Ossetia. They have found safety mainly in Tbilisi, Kutaisi and the province of Shida Kartli.

During the conflict, coercion was reportedly exerted on ethnic Georgians married to ethnic Abkhazians. Ethnic Georgian family members were often forced by the Abkhazians to leave the province unless they opted for Abkhazian "nationality". This led to many cases of family separation.

Participants also mentioned natural disasters as a cause of temporary displacement. The regions of Ajara, Racha and Svateni have been affected by avalanches, landslides or floods, which forced entire villages to move. Participants agreed that the humanitarian consequences of these situations were usually temporary and limited.

## ***Patterns of displacement in Georgia***

### Pendular displacement

For most IDPs in Georgia unsafe conditions prevent return. However, some displaced from the Gali region can return occasionally, in particular for agricultural activities.

Participants pointed out that many farmers currently displaced in the Zugdidi district go back to cultivate their plot of land during the day and then return at night to their temporary accommodation in Zugdidi.

### Urban migration of the internally displaced

At the outset of the conflict, only a small portion of the displaced (between 27,000 and 30,000 persons) decided not to settle in the areas neighboring Abkhazia but to move further to Tbilisi. This trend however increased and Tbilisi currently counts more than 80,000 internally displaced persons. Better opportunities for job and other income generating activities and the large presence of international agencies were identified by the participants as the main reasons for this situation. Participants however regarded this migration as part of the process of forced displacement and not as a step towards durable solutions.

### ***Termination of the IDP "status"***

Several participants expressed their concern about the Georgian IDP status, which can be withdrawn under specific conditions. For example, under the Georgian Law on the Forcibly Displaced and Persecuted Persons (Art.6, Para.2), a person loses the status of forcibly displaced and persecuted person if he or she registers as a permanent resident in Georgia. It was suggested that the situation of a displaced person should be assessed against the descriptive definition contained in the Guiding Principles and not against the national definition, which may be more restrictive. Even deprived of the Georgian IDP status, an internally displaced person is still entitled to the human rights listed in the Guiding Principles.

During this session, the protection principles particularly relevant to the Georgian situation were explained in plenary and later analyzed in the Georgian context (group work).

## ***Physical security***

A lively discussion took place around the right to not be displaced as a result of “ethnic cleansing” and acts of genocide. Several participants voiced frustration over the UN’s perceived reluctance to categorize the violent acts carried out against Georgians as genocide. Furthermore, participants strongly argued that displacement had taken place as a result of “ethnic cleansing”. It was suggested that both these phenomenon could best be prevented by strengthening the involvement of international organizations in the conflict between Georgia proper and Abkhazia.

For the majority of IDPs living in Georgia proper, issues of physical security, freedom of movement and access to social services (with the exception of mental health care) did not stand out as problematic as in many other countries affected by internal displacement. However, the situation of the spontaneous returnees in the Gali region (Abkhazia) is reportedly much more complicated.

The physical security issues discussed during the session were referred to as problems facing those IDPs who return temporary or permanently to the Gali region in Abkhazia. Limited freedom of movement was mentioned in relation to sporadic roadblocks and extortion activities by Abkhaz partisan groups during the harvest season. Also, criminal activities carried out by Georgian partisans penetrating Gali, such as hostage taking, reportedly result in violent responses affecting the Georgian returnees in Gali. Exposure to land mines was mentioned as a risk only in the Abkhazian territory west of Gali, where no IDPs have so far returned.

## ***Assistance***

Looking at the practical protection and assistance issues facing IDPs in Georgia proper on a daily basis, most participants agreed that basic access to housing and food was relatively well met, less so in the provinces than in the cities. Some 50% of the displaced are accommodated in collective centers and in public buildings, while the other half has been received by relatives or found their own housing. It was generally considered that those living in private homes enjoyed a much better living standard than those in the often run-down collective centers.

Given the prolonged period of displacement, the issue of access to mental health care was discussed. NGOs have made some efforts in this field but participants voiced the need for better coverage and continuity of those activities.

## ***Right to vote***

On the issue of political rights, participants noted that displaced persons’ right to vote, addressed by the Guiding Principles and guaranteed by other international instruments, is not being upheld in Georgia. Current legislation does not allow the displaced to register and vote in local or parliamentary elections without losing their IDP status and benefits. Consequently, many IDPs have lived in one locality for seven years without being able to vote.

## Return and resettlement

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During this session, seminar participants reviewed Guiding Principles 28 through 30 on return and resettlement. Although the political and security situation in the Abkhazia region of Georgia makes the return of internally displaced persons very difficult at present, the group was keen on learning about international standards of return and resettlement and about means by which return may take place in the future. After some eight years of displacement, it was clear that internally displaced persons still very much hoped to return to their areas of origin.

During the group-work session, participants focused on three issues: the issue of voluntary return based on informed decisionmaking; the issue of non-discrimination during the return process; and the issue of property rights.

### ***Voluntary return***

Voluntary return in the Georgian context is made difficult by the lack of information about the situation in Abkhazia. Given that the territory is under the *de facto* control of Abkhazian authorities, internally displaced persons in Georgia proper are unable to acquire information about the security situation in their villages and about the condition of their homes and land. As a result, internally displaced persons are not in a position to make an informed decision on return.

Participants recalled how, in 1993 and 1998, the government, through mass media, strongly encouraged IDPs to return without sufficient safety guarantees. Participants therefore suggested that future government backed return initiatives should only be initiated when safety conditions so permit.

Furthermore, internally displaced persons lack proper information about property restitution and other laws that could affect their decision to return. Participants pointed out that objective information should be distributed

about Georgian legislation and the Abkhazian position on this issue so that individuals could be made aware of any discrepancies that may concern them.

Finally, participants recommended the convening of meetings with local authorities as well as the publication of regular information bulletins to help stem the spread of rumors that often accompany return. Go-and-see visits were also suggested as a means to assist internally displaced persons in the decision-making process should the security situation permit.

### ***Non-discrimination***

Participants highlighted three main types of discrimination that may adversely affect the return process: discrimination against former combatants; discrimination against women; and discrimination against the use of Georgian language in schools.

As concerns discriminatory practices in general, participants agreed that government and international agencies should be closely involved in the return process to monitor and help prevent discrimination. Participants proposed the holding of reconciliatory meetings between youth groups, women, and former military from both sides of the conflict as a means to transform attitudes and help to prevent discrimination during the period of reintegration.

### ***Property rights***

The participants were very much interested in the question of property and were anxious to get further information about the rights of displaced persons concerning properties left behind in Abkhazia. The group was mainly preoccupied with the national legislation affecting displaced

persons right to property. As explained by the representative of the Georgian Young Lawyers' Association, the 1996 Law on Persecuted Persons affirms that internally displaced persons who purchase and register property in Georgia proper during the period of their displacement lose their legal status as "persecuted persons" and the benefits that accompany it. Furthermore, it was stated that the registration of property in Georgia proper might compromise the right of internally displaced persons to recover their homes in Abkhazia. Seminar participants were troubled by the Law on Persecuted Persons and its negative impact on the integration of displaced persons in Georgia proper as well its effect on the individual decision to return to Abkhazia. Participants also voiced concern about properties left behind by the displaced and now occupied by others. They pointed out that Georgian legislation regarding the rights of displaced persons to occupied properties would only be relevant once a political solution to Abkhazia was found and the Georgian government could actually exercise legal jurisdiction in this region of the country.

In sum, the group agreed that there was too little information about the legal and physical state of properties left behind in Abkhazia. Participants noted that some sort of survey is required to evaluate registered properties and offer an up-to-date report on properties left behind.

# Recipients as Resources: A Community Based Approach

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The Guiding Principles formulate the rights and the needs of the internally displaced. In addition, a number of Principles provide guidance on how to design possible solutions to the identified needs. Participants were introduced to those Principles in a special session.

## ***Empowering the Displaced in the Protection of their Rights***

There was a general agreement on the need to make the internally displaced persons in Georgia more aware of their rights. Dissemination and training on the Guiding Principles could be one way to empower the displaced in the protection of their rights. Participants suggested that the Guiding Principles should not only be disseminated but also explained to the internally displaced. Workshops or meetings were therefore favored over radio and TV (less interactive). The publication of a booklet summarizing the rights of the displaced and outlining existing support programmes was also suggested. These activities could be coordinated by the NGO Centers in Tbilisi and in Kutaisi. Finally, participants expressed their eagerness to go back to the displaced communities and disseminate the information provided during the workshop.

## ***Preserving Family and Communities Links***

Family and community links should be maintained and restored in order to minimize the vulnerability of internally displaced communities and create efficient support structures for the most needy. In Georgia, some ethnically mixed families have been split up but most displaced families have managed to stay together.

## ***Self-Reliance and Self-Help Strategies***

Participants concluded that not enough had been done to support self-reliance among

the displaced population. Some even argued that the government is reluctant to encourage local integration of IDPs, and integration was seen as an important step towards self-reliance. It was also suggested that self-reliance among IDPs would better prepare them for return.

New community structures and self-help activities can be the result of a shared experience of displacement. Basic needs can be addressed directly through communal efforts and/or representatives of the displaced can approach local authorities with their needs. In Georgia, where 50% of the displaced live closely together in collective settlements, such organizing has large potential.

## ***Involving the Displaced in Decision-Making***

IDPs' low level of knowledge of and commitment to the governments' "New Approach" was seen as a "lost opportunity". It was argued that an early involvement of the displaced would have improved the design of the programme and increased its chances of acceptance and success.

# Presentation on the “New Approach” by the Minister of Refugees and Accommodation, Mr. Valeri Vashakidze

The “New Approach” was recently launched in Georgia as a response to the socio-economic situation of the IDPs and their host communities. The policy underlines the IDPs’ right to eventually return while at the same time promoting immediate enhanced local integration through internationally financed self-reliance programmes.

## ***“New Approach” to be implemented in the framework of the Guiding Principles***

In order to explain the content and the procedures of the “New Approach”, the Minister of Refugees and Accommodation, Mr. Vashakidze gave a presentation and initiated a dialogue with the workshop participants on this topic. The Minister stated that the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement have become a real tool for the Government of Georgia, particularly when implementing the “New Approach”. In accordance with the Guiding Principles, the right to return, for example, will not be forfeited as a result of the IDPs’ right to integrate locally, in the framework of the “New Approach”. The Minister also ensured that as an integral part of this new approach, the high unemployment rate among IDPs will be addressed, new sources of income will be identified and income-generating projects will be supported.

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## ***New housing arrangements for IDPs will not affect right to return***

The Minister expressed his desire that most IDPs living in public resorts and recreational centers could soon move out, in order to restore these buildings and use them in a government strategy to attract increased tourism to Georgia. The displaced persons would be offered pre-fabricated housing constructions, which they later could either sell or dismantle and take back to Abkhazia. In the same way, the Minister suggested that alternative accommodation should be offered those IDPs currently living in strategic buildings, such as the Hotel Iveria in the capital. Others should be offered the chance to purchase their current accommodation, without losing their right to return.

Another important part of the “New Approach” is the integration of IDPs into the local community. On this point, the Minister stressed the importance of making displaced persons active participants of local government structures.

## ***Self Reliance Fund supports new IDP projects***

These and other goals of the “New Approach” will be achieved through the implementation of a number of projects

submitted to the “Georgian Self Reliance Fund”, designed financed and managed jointly by the Georgian government and a number of international agencies (World Bank, OCHA, UNDP, and UNHCR). The Minister explained that the international participation in this endeavor brings important technical and financial capacity to the programme, and guarantees complete transparency.

Before leaving Borjomi, Mr. Vashakidze encouraged participants to visit him in Tbilisi in order to continue the productive dialogue on the “New Approach”. Participants expressed their satisfaction with this opportunity to learn more about the government policy, but regretted that the “New Approach” had not been widely disseminated and discussed with IDPs and local organizations at an earlier stage. They expressed concern that the lack of dissemination and open dialogue would lead IDPs to the erroneous conclusion that integration could lead to forfeiture of the right to return.

In order to provide participants with a more critical view of the “New Approach”, Mr. Zurab Burduli from the Georgian Young Lawyers Association was invited to comment on the new policy and to respond to participants’ questions.

### ***“New Approach” not seen as a comprehensive IDP policy***

Mr. Burduli argued that the “New Approach” is not a comprehensive policy, but rather a programme addressing IDPs’ social needs. It does not try to solve issues of political rights, such as the right to vote in local and parliamentary elections. On this issue, the representative of GYLA questioned why a displaced person living for seven years in one locality cannot vote, while other citizens obtain the right to vote in a new place of residence after three months. Such a situation only increases feelings of inferiority and alienation among the IDPs. Mr. Burduli went on to explain that this issue is closely linked to the difficulties IDPs face to formally register in a municipality. He further argued that these violations of the IDPs’ political rights are expressions of a government policy mostly concerned with keeping IDPs focused on the right to return, which reinforces the government’s international claim to regain control of Abkhazia.

### ***“New Approach” does not solve the registration and property issue***

Mr. Burduli noted that the issue of registration is closely linked to the right to own property and the formal status as “displaced” or “Persecuted Person”. According to the Young Lawyers Association, the Georgian law on IDPs and Persecuted Persons states that a displaced person loses the status of “Persecuted Person” as soon as he/she purchases a house and registers in a locality. Social IDP benefits

could also be lost. However, that person is still a “de facto” IDP with the right to return.

The GYLA representative further pointed out that if a displaced person, currently living in a state-owned apartment or building in Georgia proper, becomes the beneficiary of a privatization process of that dwelling, he/she might lose access to such a process in the locality of origin (Abkhazia). The government cannot provide IDPs with two apartments. Privatization of houses and apartments is currently suspended in the conflictive regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia. This somewhat unclear situation is not well known among the IDP communities and Young Lawyers Association stresses the importance of disseminating information on these issues in order to prevent corrupt authorities from taken advantage of the current lack of information. The GYLA, in response, is publishing written information material on the IDP legislation and the social services available to IDPs.

## Opportunities and challenges when implementing the “New Approach” – United Nations Association of Georgia

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United Nations Association of Georgia (UNA) is accompanying the process of dissemination and implementation of the “New Approach” and was therefore invited to present the “opportunities and challenges” when implementing the “New Approach”. Mr. Ramaz Aptsiauri from UNA argued that rumors and contradictory information on the programme had created certain distrust among the displaced and he therefore stressed the importance of clarifying the content and scope of the “New Approach”.

The programme aims to improve the living conditions of not only the IDPs but also of the host communities. This will be done through the implementation of a large number of technically and financially sound projects.

Most of these projects will be focused on income generating activities, aimed at increasing the self-sufficiency of the displaced population. These projects will be financed by the Georgian Self Reliance Fund. Mr. Aptsiauri therefore touched on the procedures for project submission and answered participant’s questions in regards to the fund. He highlighted that the current programme is only a pilot project with limited funds, which will hopefully be followed by a more extensive long-term programme.

## Conclusions and recommendations

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### Conclusions

#### Protection and assistance during displacement

- 1) Participants strongly argued that displacement had taken place as a result of “ethnic cleansing” and intent to genocide.
- 2) For the majority of IDPs living in Georgia proper, issues of physical security and freedom of movement did not stand out as problematic as in many other countries affected by internal displacement.
- 3) IDPs who return temporary or permanently to the Gali region in Abkhazia face physical security issues such as: limited freedom of movement, roadblocks, extortion, and hostage taking. Exposure to land mines was mentioned as a risk only in the Abkhazian territory west of Gali, where no IDPs have so far returned.
- 4) Most participants agreed that basic access to housing and food was relatively well met, but less so in the provinces than in the cities
- 5) Participants concluded that not enough had been done to support self-reliance among the displaced population. Lack of government strategies for IDP integration on the local level has been an obstacle.
- 6) The workshop concluded that given the prolonged period of displacement, the issue of access to mental health care is of foremost importance to displaced communities. NGOs have made some efforts in this field but participants voiced the need for better coverage and continuity of those activities.
- 7) Participants noted that displaced persons’ right to vote, addressed by the Guiding Principles and guaranteed by other international instruments, is not being upheld in Georgia. Current legislation does not allow the displaced to register and vote in

local or parliamentary elections without losing their IDP status and benefits.

#### Return, resettlement and property rights

- 8) After eight years of displacement, the majority of the internally displaced persons in Georgia still hope to return to their homes of origin
- 9) Displaced persons are most often unable to acquire information about the security situation in their villages and about the condition of their homes and land. As a result, internally displaced persons are not in a position to make an informed decision whether to return or not
- 10) Insufficient and contradictory information on property rights and registration makes it difficult for IDPs to make an informed decision on integration and return

#### “New Approach”

- 11) The Ministry of Refugees and Accommodation committed itself to implementing the “New Approach” in the framework of the Guiding Principles, safeguarding IDPs’ right to return
- 12) The workshop regretted that the “New Approach” had not been widely disseminated and discussed with IDPs and local organizations at an earlier stage
- 13) It was argued that the “New Approach” is not a comprehensive IDP policy but rather a programme addressing socio-economic needs of the displaced population

## Recommendations

### Protection and assistance during displacement

Continued international peace keeping efforts could resolve the political stalemate between Georgia proper and Abkhazia and prevent the repetition of what participants classified as “ethnic cleansing” and intent to commit genocide

All measures should be taken to support the local integration of the displaced population while safeguarding their right to eventually return

A displaced persons status as an IDP and the therewith-following social benefits should not be automatically lost when a person registers in a locality

Assistance programmes, including mental health care, should be made as fully accessible to the IDPs in the provinces as to those living in the larger cities

Participants urged that the Guiding Principles be widely disseminated and explained to the internally displaced in workshops, meetings and through publications.

### Return, resettlement and property rights

Return initiatives should only be initiated when “de facto” safety conditions so permit. Official safety guarantees must be compared to the real safety situation on the ground

Objective information should be distributed about Georgian property and registration laws and the Abkhazian position on property rights, so that displaced persons could be made aware of any obstacles that may concern them

Participants recommended the convening of meetings with local authorities as well as the

publication of regular information bulletins to help stem the spread of rumors that often accompany the return process

It was recommended that delegations of IDPs should be given the opportunity to visit their areas of origin in order to assess the security situation and the conditions of the property left behind

Participants suggested that government and international agencies should be closely involved in the return process to monitor protection issues

In order to prevent discrimination and tension during the period of reintegration, participants proposed the holding of reconciliatory meetings between youth groups, women, and former military from both sides of the conflict

### “New Approach”

Participants expressed the urgent need for dissemination of information on the content and mechanisms of the “New Approach” on a local level

IDPs and host communities should have direct access to the Self Reliance Fund.

## Annex one: List of Participants

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### **NRC Kutaisi (6)**

- |                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. Mamuka Dolidze     | (Community Mobilizer)                          |
| 2. Vasil Peradze      | (Community Mobilizer)                          |
| 3. Tamriko Goletiani  | (Community Mobilizer)                          |
| 4. Koba Tsiramua      | (Community Mobilizer)                          |
| 5. Irina Tsotsonava   | (Community Mobilizer)                          |
| 6. Kate Bibileishvili | (Assistant of Coordinator for Community Works) |

### **DRC Kutaisi (6) (TEL: 7-42-26)**

- |                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| 7. David Kvantaliani   | IGP assistant, DRC                                |
| 8. Avtandil Gvetadze   | IGP assistant, DRC                                |
| 9. Iliia Laghadze      | CDP mobiliser, Society Development Union          |
| 10. Marika Kurtsikidze | CDP mobiliser, SDU (7 35 21 (H); 2 65 11(W))      |
| 11. Abel Mamardashvili | IDP from Tskhaltubo, trained as community trainer |
| 12. Eka Margiani,      | IDP from Tskhaltubo, trained as community trainer |

### **IRC Kutaisi (6) (TEL: 7-05-68)**

- |                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| 13. Geoffrey Cornish | (Community Development Program Manager) |
| 14. Jemal Akobia     |   |
| 15. Tea Maisuradze   | (Program Translator Assistant)          |
| 16. Merab Shonia     |   |
| 17. Irma Kortua      |   |
| 18. Mzia Chkhetiani  |   |

### **CHCA (Charity Humanitarian Centre “Abkhazeti”) (1) (TEL: 4-57-56)**

- |                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| 19. Kakha Kukhianidze | (Community Development Program Manager) |
|-----------------------|---|

### **GYLA (Georgian Young Lawyers Association) (2) (TEL: 4-11-92)**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 20. Mr. Evgeni Omanadze (Member of GYLA)  |  |
| 21. Mr. Levan Gvenetadze (Member of GYLA) |  |

### **UNA (Imereti) (1)**

- |                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| 22. Mr. Mamuka Mghvdeladze |  |
|----------------------------|--|

**CHFA (Cultural Humanitarian Fund “Abkhazeti”) (2) (TEL:7-19-33)**

23. Ala Gamakharia (Director)  
24. Meri Gelashvili (Deputy Director)

**“Abkhazinterkont”( CARE’s local partner) (2) (TEL: 7-22-67)**

25. Mr. Archil Elbakidze (Head of the Fund) (8 99) 17 08 05;  
<fussbi@sanetk.net.ge>  
26. Mr. Zaza Chachava (Chairperson of social rehabilitation sector)

**West Georgia Main Regional Administration of the State Ministry for Refugees and Accommodation (3)**

27. Mr. Amiran Nikoleishvili (Head of Administration)  
28. Ms. Anna Mushkudiani (Deputy Head of the Administration)

**Imereti Governor’s Office (3)**

29. Mr. Nick (Kote) Sanodze  
30. Mr. Alu Gamakharia (Deputy of the Head of Ministers Council, Head of the Governmental Center in Imereti Region)

**NRC social activities objects**

31. Anton Zoziashvili (IDP Leader in Pansionat “Sataplia”)  
32. Murman Chkhetiani (IDP Leader in Pansionat “Tskaltsitela”)  
33. Meshveliani Spartak (IDP Leader in Hotel “Mtis Broli”)  
34. Boris Kolbaia (IDP Leader in Kopitnari settlement)  
35. Abesalom Nakopia (Kopitnari settlement Administrator)

**Kutaisi City Municipality (1) (TEL: 4-21-78)**

36. Mukhran Kokhreidze (4-25-24)

**Attendees for the session on 14 October, 2000 (at the governmental presentation)**

1. Mr. Valeri Vashakidze (Minister of Refugees and Accommodation)  
2. Member of the Parliamentary Committee on Civil Integration  
3. Mr. Zurab Burduli (GYLA)  
4. Mr. Ramaz Aptsiauri (UNA)

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**Administration – From Tbilissi**

1. Bjorn Pettersson	Facilitators, NRC Geneva
2. Christophe Beau	Facilitators, NRC Geneva
3. Stacey White	Facilitators, NRC Geneva
4. Hans Dieset	NRC Georgia, Resident Representative
5. Manana Gabashvili	Project Coordinator
6. Anna Tskitishvili	NRC Admin. Officer
7. Manana Kvichidze	(Interpreter)
8. Lali Kereselidze	(Interpreter)
9. Nana Djaparidze	(note-taker)
10. Mary Gogoladze	(note taker)
11. Peter Korkadze	Driver

**Kutaisi**

12. Geir Lislrud	(Project Coordinator, NRC Kutaisi)
13. Dagmar Forland	(Coordinator for Community Works, NRC Kutaisi)

## Annex two: Workshop Agenda

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### **Day One**

- 9:00-10:30 Presentation of workshop participants, facilitators, objectives and agenda.  
Discussion on expectations.
- 10:30-11:00 Introduction to the Guiding Principles.
- 11:00-11:15 Coffee Break
- 11:15-13:00 Definition of an Internally Displaced Person (Module I)
- 13:00-14:30 Lunch
- 14:30-15:30 Definition of an Internally Displaced Person (Cont.)
- 15:30-15:45 Coffee Break
- 15:45-18:00 Legal Origins and International Obligations (Module II)

### **Day Two**

- 9:00-11:00 Prevention and Protection during Displacement (Module III)
- 11:00-11:15 Coffee Break
- 11:55-13:00 Prevention and Protection during Displacement (Cont.)
- 13:00-14:00 Lunch
- 14:00-15:15 The “New Approach” - Minister of Refugees and Accommodation
- 15:15-15:45 A critical view of the “New Approach” and current IDP legislation - GYLA
- 15:45-16:00 Coffee Break
- 16:00-16:30 Opportunities and challenges when implementing the “New Approach” – UNA
- 16:30-16:45 The Georgia Self-Reliance Fund – UNOCHA
- 16:45-18:00 Group work

### **Day Three**

- 9:30-11:15 Return and Resettlement (Module IV)
- 11:15-11:30 Coffee Break
- 11:30-13:00 Programme Response – Recipient as Resources: A Community Based Approach (Module V)
- 13:00-14:00 Lunch
- 14:00-15:00 Closure

## Annex three: Map of Georgia

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Click on the following URL to access the Georgia map:

<http://www.un.org/Depts/Cartographic/map/profile/georgia.pdf>