



INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE GREAT LAKES REGION

REGIONAL PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR HUMANITARIAN AND SOCIAL ISSUES

SUB-PROGRAMME 1: FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER PREPAREDNESS, PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE TO IDPS AND THEIR ENVIRONMENT

PROJECT NO. 4.1.2

PROTECTION, ASSISTANCE AND SEARCH FOR DURABLE SOLUTIONS FOR DISPLACED POPULATIONS (REFUGEES AND IDPS) AND COMMUNITIES THAT HOST THEM

August 2006

1. Contextual framework

The Dar es Salaam Declaration on Peace, Security, Democracy and Development in the Great Lakes Region provides guidelines for the legal and physical protection and assistance of refugees and displaced populations, and to mitigate displacement. In this regard, the 11 core states have committed themselves to *address the root causes of conflict and find lasting solutions to, the protracted problems of displaced and refugee populations, notably with regard to their peaceful co-existence with resident populations, their voluntary repatriation and return or local integration, with the full involvement of the local authorities and host populations, and within the framework of tripartite agreements where applicable; encourage countries of origin to create the conditions conducive to the return of refugees.*

2. Specific problems to be solved

Legal and material safety of refugees and IDPs

It is estimated that there are 2 million refugees and around 10-12 million IDPs in the region, mainly women and children (see annex 1). The displacement itself is often accompanied by violence and the most serious human rights violations. Forced displacement in the region is also induced by development projects and natural disasters. Having lost or abandoned their properties and livelihoods, refugees and IDPs living in camps often have to rely on humanitarian aid to survive. However, only a fraction of them receive assistance mainly due to insecurity, natural barriers, lack of funds, access constraints, or lack of information on their whereabouts.

The term “internal displacement” distinguishes IDPs from refugees, who cross borders during their displacement and find sanctuary outside their country of origin. While those who manage to flee across national borders can claim protection and assistance under a number of international conventions, no such system exists for Internally Displaced Persons, who remain dependent on their governments. National governments have the primary responsibility to protect and assist them. However, governments often lack the will or capacity to do so, and large numbers of IDPs remain at high risk of further violence, malnutrition and diseases, and many are forced to flee several times. In 2004, three in four IDPs did not receive adequate assistance from the authorities in their country, and half of them were faced with governments reacting with indifference or hostility to their protection needs.

Physical safety of refugees and IDPs

In some instances, armed elements have infiltrated camps and settlements, where they continue to intimidate refugees, IDPs and humanitarian workers. If not separated, the presence of armed groups carrying out training and recruitment activities can threaten the civilian and humanitarian nature of the refugee camps and settlements. In addition, it raises security concerns for the receiving state and the host communities. Furthermore, the militarization of refugee camps can jeopardize the public and political support for the institution of asylum and the principles of refugee protection. When armed elements are present in refugee camps and settlements, it endangers the security of the refugees. Tensions may also arise between the refugees in the camps and the local populations as

well as between the refugees and the country of origin. Conflicts linked to the insecurity in the refugee camps may also pose a threat to the security of the entire region. In many conflict situations in the GLR, warring factions deliberately target IDPs, burning their homes and fields. There is increased incidence of child abductions and forced recruitment in and around IDP camps, and armed elements often hide amongst them. It is the host State, which has the primary responsibility for maintaining the security and civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements. It can additionally be supported and assisted by the international community and specific international organisations in so far as their respective mandate so permit. In this regard, armed elements must be identified and separated and then interned at a safe location from the border away from the refugee camps or settlements. The host State has the responsibility to identify, disarm, separate and intern the armed elements, or taking other measures to neutralize them, as is also provided for under international humanitarian law as well as under customary international law. The failure to do so undermines the ability and willingness of States to receive and protect refugees. The State should also protect, assist and supervise the armed elements once interned. Child soldiers should not in principle be interned, but duly rehabilitated and returned to their families. In situations of internal displacement, armed elements should be separated and interned away from conflict zones.

The physical safety of refugees and IDPs is also linked to the issue of land mines around camps and settlements. Anti-personnel mines continue to pose a threat in a number of areas in the region, particularly to populations fleeing from conflict or returning to their places of origin. According to the 1997 Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction (the Ottawa Treaty), it is the responsibility of States to undertake de-mining activities, mine-awareness programs and to assist in the care and rehabilitation of survivors and other mine affected persons. Under the provisions laid out in the Convention, mine affected States have a right to request assistance from other states, from the United Nations, regional and sub-regional organizations, components of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent or non-governmental organizations.

Sustainable return and reintegration of refugees and IDPs

The past two years have seen marked abatement across the board of the main causal factor for displacement: conflict. In some countries of the region, deadlocks in peace talks and/or delayed transitional processes contribute to the uncertainties that displaced populations feel when considering return or repatriation. In other countries, transitional processes are positively progressing and in some places sustained peace is already encouraging massive return of displaced populations while for others, the next few years promise to see similar return on a grand scale. Yet, the processes of repatriation and return are slow to take root and many millions remain in situations of protracted displacement – whether in their own country or as refugees in other countries.

Facilitated return and repatriation ensure that international benchmarks are met and that the rights of the returning populations are respected. Yet, with several countries in immediate post-conflict mode where basic services and social infrastructure are weak or non-existent, and where there are only a few –if any- economic or livelihood opportunities, the repatriation of refugees and/or the return of refugees may provoke an unintended destabilization. Frictions surrounding repatriation are a risk factor for renewed conflict especially in those

instances where conflict has prohibited return for many years or even for decades. New realities and shifting inter- and intra-communal dynamics are not readily understood and it is unsurprising that returning refugees use risk-minimizing strategies such as sending one family member ahead to ascertain that the conditions for return are conducive.

The reintegration of returning communities is a factor that varies according to the context. Where communities have been fragmented over long periods of time, have perhaps reformed with new dynamics, new leadership and differing inter-familial relationships, reintegration is not as simple as the returnee being welcomed into their old community and adjusting to it. Entire communities may be returning and may be bringing new realities; often they return to new communities that have sprung up in their absence. The whole reintegration process requires finesse in the approach that is used so as not to provoke new inter-communal frictions and tensions.

However, in the absence of an enabling environment for the return and reintegration of refugees and IDPs, the search for durable solutions, pending return, is obviously to explore ways in which uprooted communities can be locally integrated in the receiving communities. There are several on-going initiatives in the region, the most recent of which being the proposed Development Assistance for Refugees (DAR) and Development through Local Integration (DLI), as well as durable solutions including third country resettlement, naturalisation, voluntary repatriation and reintegration. The former initiatives, which argue the necessity to include the needs of refugees in the national and local development agenda of Government and multilateral and bilateral partners aim, in the long term, at facilitating the co-existence of uprooted communities with their hosts and recognising the potential that refugee and IDP communities can bring to areas in which they have settled.

The burden placed on host communities

In situations of mass population displacement, the burden placed on host communities is quite severe.. Host communities living in the vicinity of displaced camps often do not receive the assistance or services that are offered to the camp population because they are not considered to be in the same vulnerable state. In the spirit of burden sharing, the international community needs to pay much more attention to the needs of the host communities while designing relief and assistance programme.

3. Objectives of the project

- The overall objective of this project is the establishment of a regional framework for the protection, assistance and search for durable solutions for refugees, IDPs and the burden placed on communities that host them. The specific objectives of this project are to:
- Establish and operationalise a framework for the protection of displaced populations and communities that host them
- Establish provisions of adequate protection and material assistance during displacement and upon return
- Operationalise a regional framework for the protection of IDPs

- Ensure the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee and IDP settings including the de-mining of settlement and resettlement areas and the broad awareness of the beneficiaries on the threat posed by landmines
- Create an enabling and conducive environment for the return and reintegration of refugees and reinsertion of IDPs
- Ensure legal support for the protection of refugees and IDPs

4. Strategy

The strategy for the attainment of these specific objectives encompasses the following steps at national and regional levels:

- Ensure that the location of refugee camps are established in accordance with standard and operational guidelines as outlined in the 1969 OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa and the Guiding principles on Internal Displacement
- Create an enabling environment for the safe and dignified return of displaced populations
- Elaboration and/or strengthening of Tripartite Agreements for the voluntary repatriation and reintegration of refugees
- For refugees, where feasible in countries of asylum, facilitate their access and integration in the local structures
- Identify, disarm, and separate combatants from civilians, refugees and IDPs, and to register and monitor separated combatants.
- Ensuring that areas hosting refugees and IDPs, as well as areas of return are clear of mines.
- Observance of the principle of burden-sharing by regional states and the international community
- Realizing regional and national responsibility for the protection and assistance of IDPs
- Provide basic services to displaced populations

5. Activities

Activities geared towards the achievement of the above objectives should be carried out at regional and national levels.

Activities at the regional level

For refugees

- Agree on a mutually consistent legal framework on the treatment of refugees to reduce inefficiencies and contradictions that would make them difficult to apply regionally
- Use of existing initiatives such as Development Assistance for Refugees (DAR) and Development through Local Integration (DLI) for reconstruction and rehabilitation activities in areas of return and areas hosting refugees and IDPs
- Harmonize national laws and policies on refugees

- Appoint focal points within relevant ministries, policy makers and stakeholders (e.g. NGO sector) to facilitate communication nationally and regionally on issues of refugees.
- Establish a regional mechanism which would suggest ways to identify, disarm, and separate combatants from civilian refugees Explore circumstances and conditions in which an international or regional peace support operation can be deployed in the context of Security Council Resolution 1296 to assist with separation of combatants, in the event that the national authorities are unable to do this, and advocacy for the reinforcement of the mandate of the peace-keeping operations that exist
- Initiate or strengthen tripartite agreements for the voluntary return of refugees Undertake co-funding and joint assistance programming particularly projects targeting both the refugee communities and their hosts
- Coordinate with regional organs such as the OAU/AU Commission, notably its refugee department, relevant UN agencies, and the Red Cross Society to develop materials or plan joint activities such as regional training workshops on issues of forced displacement
- Organize regular consultations between regional authorities in charge of assistance to displaced populations. These consultations should also deal with the issue of “irregular movement” of refugees
- Implement the Ottawa Protocol on land mines notably the clearance of land mines in settlement and resettlement areas
- Integrate the specific needs of women in the Disarmament, Demobilization, Repatriation, Reintegration and Rehabilitation (DDRRR programs in line with UN Res. 1325
- Ensure the psycho-social care of displaced populations and put in place mechanisms for family reunification
- Ensure special protection for women and girls in camps
- Resettlement countries to increase their quotas since resettlement was also one of the durable solution to the refugee problem.

For IDPs

- Enact and harmonize national laws and policies on IDPs (see Protocol on Domestication of the Guiding Principles)
- Appoint focal points within relevant ministries, policy makers and stakeholders (e.g. NGO sector) to facilitate communication nationally and regionally on issues of IDPs
- Establish a regional database on IDPs
- Disseminate the Guiding Principles widely
- Support measures to raise awareness on the rights of IDPs
- Establish a regional mechanism which would suggest ways to identify, disarm, and separate armed elements from IDPs
- Institute an early warning system with respect to internal conflicts, in which women can actively participate
- Encourage regional cooperation to assist affected countries with the protection and assistance to IDPs
- Monitor IDPs protection structures
- Support legal measures to ensure the protection of the special needs of displaced women and children (also see Project 4.3.5)
- Mainstream gender in humanitarian response to IDPs, and ensure the protection of women IDPs against SGBV and early marriages

Activities at the national level

- Establish internment facilities for former combatants where they will be interned and provided with assistance pending their inclusion into DDRRR programmes
- Training programmes on the protection of IDPs
- Ratify, domesticate and implement the Ottawa Protocol on landmines
- Support to income generating activities during displacement and in return areas notably benefiting women and female headed households

- Material and financial support to returning communities, notably the most vulnerable, to ensure sustainable return and reintegration
- Rehabilitate infrastructure and social amenities/ social services in areas of return
- Provide medical support to the vulnerable groups in relation to diseases such as HIV/AIDS, STDs, etc
- Capacity building and training programmes for personnel in Government departments and other actors dealing with humanitarian issues
- Establish or build the capacity of institutions handling refugee repatriation and reintegration
- Guarantee humanitarian access to displaced populations (see Project on humanitarian access)
- Design co-existence programmes benefiting refugees, IDPs and the host communities
- Identify and strengthen IDPs self-advocacy groups
- Create IDP protection structures
- Encourage establishment of national fora for IDPs for lead ministries

Opportunities

- Ratification of the UN and OAU/AU Conventions on refugees
- Commitment by States to adopt or domesticate the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement
- Collaborative initiatives underway under the auspices of regional and sub-regional arrangements
- Existence of many Tripartite Agreements for the repatriation and reintegration of refugees
- Official structures dealing with refugees and sometimes IDP
- A number of think tank organizations and individual experts working on issues of forced displacement
- Successful local integration schemes exist in the region (Uganda Self-Reliance Strategy and Zambia Initiative)

Risks

- Lack of political will
- Lack of financial resources
- Incapacity to implement policy recommendations due to constraints on mandate
- Insufficient participation of displaced populations

- Tensions between refugees/displaced persons and their hosts
- Cumbersome administrative procedures
- Policy disaggregation and lack of institutional coordination
- Insufficient reintegration rehabilitation and reconstruction programs in the country of origin and host communities
- No clear responsibility in dealing with the issue of armed elements
- Persistence of conflicts in the region and armed militia
- Non-binding nature of the Guiding Principles
- Deliberate targeting of displaced populations by belligerents

6. Beneficiaries

Refugees

IDPs

Ex combatants

Host communities

Populations in areas of return

Vulnerable groups (women, children, the elderly, the disabled); see also Project 4.3.5

7. Financing

The financing of this project will be mainly borne by member states of the International Conference. Other contributions would come from bilateral and multilateral partners as well as donations from private sources (corporate and individual)

8. Institutional arrangements and partnerships

A Regional Project Co-ordinator (RPC) will be responsible for overall execution, follow-up and co-ordination of the project at regional level. He will be assisted by the National Programme Co-ordinators (NPC) of each member state, who will be in charge of day-to-day activities at the national level as well as ensuring proper involvement by local institutions and authorities and concerted participation of relevant stakeholders.

The overall supervision of this project will be entrusted to the regional Coordinating Committee dealing with the protection, assistance and search for durable solutions to the problems of refugees and IDPs, and assistance to host communities in countries of origin and countries of asylum as well as vulnerable groups affected by conflicts and natural disasters in the Great Lakes region. The functions of this Committee would include:

- Facilitate the coordination and dialogue on matters pertaining to humanitarian and social issues in the region
- Provide institutional support to, and/or establish national structures dealing with humanitarian and social issues where they do not exist
- Lending support to the sensitisation and advocacy for compliance with international instruments including the domestication of the regional protocols (see project 4.1.1)
- Harmonisation of the protection and assistance policies

- Oversight body and follow up on issues related to the protection and assistance to displaced populations and their hosts to ensure the needs of target populations are properly taken into account
- Creation of a conducive environment for the consolidation and protection of the rights of IDPs
- Response actions aimed at preventing and ameliorating the situation of displacement
- Mobilization of resources and advocacy on humanitarian and social issues

Within this Committee, there will be an expert subcommittee acting as Steering Committee, and dealing with issues related to the protection and assistance to IDPs. In carrying out their activities, both the Coordinating Committee and the expert sub-committees will work with partners drawn from the OAU/AU, relevant United Nations agencies, regional economic communities, NGOs, the media, and research and advocacy institutions on forced migration issues. Individual experts will be called in to provide specific support.

II RESULTS FRAMEWORK

	<i>Expected Results</i>	<i>Activities</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Resources</i>
	<p>For refugees</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishment of the Coordination Committee and set up of Expert Sub-Committees 2. Implementation of the OAU/AU and UN Refugee Conventions 3. Civilian and humanitarian character of refugee maintained 4. Regional mechanism to disarm and intern armed elements 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Identify and appoint the focal points of the Committee representatives of ministries in charge of humanitarian issues in the region. Identify and support the expert Sub-Committee 2.1 Enact and harmonize national laws and policies on refugees consistent with the OAU/AU and UN Refugee Conventions 3.1 Separate, intern, and disarm of armed elements 4.1 Establish a regional mechanism for identifying, disarming, separating and interning armed elements 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1.1 Functioning Regional Committee 2.1.1 Existence of harmonised national legislation on refugees in all core countries 3.1.1 Demilitarisation of refugee camps, settlements and surrounding areas <p>Establishment of focal points for the Coordination Committee for the separation, disarmament and internment of armed elements</p>	<p>Ministries and Departments in charge of humanitarian issues in host states and states of origin; Partners from the AU and relevant UN agencies', NGOs, research and advocacy institutions</p> <p>Relevant government ministries, refugees, NGOs, OAU/AU, UNHCR</p> <p>Relevant ministries, national armed forces, intelligence, and national police forces, UNHCR, Red Cross Society</p> <p>Relevant Ministries, local authorities, OAU/AU, UN, bi-lateral</p>

	<i>Expected Results</i>	<i>Activities</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Resources</i>
	<p>5. Sustainable return and reintegration of all refugees to their place of origin and access to basic social services</p> <p>6. Peaceful co-existence between refugees and local communities</p> <p>7. Special protection for the needs of refugee women</p>	<p>5.1 Initiate and conclude tripartite agreements to facilitate safe, dignified and voluntary repatriation of refugees</p> <p>5.2 Design and implement local reintegration programmes; replicate existing initiatives, e.g. DAR and DLI for rehabilitation and reintegration in areas of return</p> <p>6.1 Undertake co-funding and joint activities for refugees and host communities in the spirit of burden sharing</p> <p>7.1 Mainstreaming gender in all refugee protection and assistance activities; protection of women in refugee camps against SGBV and early marriages; follow-</p>	<p>Durable return of refugees in conditions of safety and dignity</p> <p>Normality of return, rehabilitation of social and economic infrastructure in areas of return,</p> <p>Number and types of joint assistance programmes targeting refugees and host communities</p> <p>Number of refugee women involved</p> <p>Number of activities and project reports</p>	<p>and multilateral partners</p> <p>Relevant ministries, micro-finance institutions NGOs, relevant UN agencies, refugees</p> <p>Relevant ministries, OAU/AU, UN agencies, and NGOs, host communities, refugees</p> <p>Relevant ministries, local and traditional authorities, AU, UN agencies, and NGOs</p> <p>Relevant ministries, OAU/AU, UN agencies,, NGOs,</p>

	<i>Expected Results</i>	<i>Activities</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Resources</i>
	<p><u>For Internally Displaced Persons</u></p> <p>1. Adoption of a regional Protocol for the protection and assistance of IDPs</p> <p>2. Greater awareness of issues of IDPs among stakeholders</p>	<p>up and evaluation of activities carried out by member states</p> <p>1.1 Follow up of the Protocol on the Domestication of the Guiding Principles for the protection of IDPs, including adoption of national legislation</p> <p>1.2 Regional cooperation through consultations to assist affected countries with the protection and assistance to IDPs</p> <p>1.3 Establish a regional database on IDPs</p> <p>2.1 Disseminate the Guiding Principles widely, including translations into local languages</p> <p>2.2 Seminars, training workshops, inclusion of IDP</p>	<p>1.1.1 Adoption and ratification of a regional Protocol on the protection of IDPs</p> <p>1.1.2 Number of national legislation on IDPs</p> <p>1.2.1 Functioning structures and focal points within relevant ministries, policy makers and stakeholders regarding the protection of IDPs</p> <p>1.3.1 functioning database</p> <p>2.1.1 Number, type and location of dissemination activities</p> <p>2.2.1 Number of type of training and advocacy activities</p>	<p>refugees</p> <p>States, OAU/AU, relevant UN agencies, multilateral and bilateral partners, IDPs, NGOs</p> <p>Relevant government ministries, AU, UN agencies, and NGO, and regional experts, the media</p> <p>Relevant government ministries, AU, UN agencies, and NGO, regional experts, the</p>

	<i>Expected Results</i>	<i>Activities</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Resources</i>
	<p>3. Civilian and humanitarian character of IDP protection maintained</p> <p>4. Disarmament and internment of ex-combatants</p> <p>5. Safe, secure, dignified, voluntary and sustainable return of all IDPs to their place of origin</p> <p>6. Successful reintegration of IDP returnees and access to basic social services</p>	<p>protection in University curricula, advocacy</p> <p>2.3 Support measures to raise awareness on the rights of IDPs</p> <p>2.4 Monitor the protection of IDPs</p> <p>3.1 Separation, internment, and disarmament of armed elements</p> <p>4.1 Establish a regional mechanism for identifying, disarming, and separating armed elements and the protection of civilians in line with UNSC Res.1296</p> <p>5.1 Initiate and conclude agreements to facilitate safe, dignified and voluntary return of IDPs</p>	<p>2.4.1 Protection structures</p> <p>3.1.1 Demilitarised IDP camps and settlements</p> <p>4.1.1 Functioning structures of focal points for the regional mechanism on the separation, disarmament and internment of armed elements</p> <p>5.1.1 Durable return of IDPs in conditions of safety and dignity</p> <p>6.1.1 Normality of return, rehabilitation of social and economic infrastructure in</p>	<p>media and local communities</p> <p>Relevant ministries, UN agencies, OAU/AU, NGOs, the media</p> <p>Relevant ministries, national armed forces, intelligence services, national police forces, UNHCR, OAU/AU, UN</p> <p>Relevant ministries, micro-finance institutions NGOs, relevant UN agencies</p>

	<i>Expected Results</i>	<i>Activities</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Resources</i>
		6.1 Design and implement local reintegration programmes; replicate existing initiatives, e.g. DAR and DLI for rehabilitation and reintegration in areas of return	areas of return;	6. Relevant ministries and parastatals, micro-finance institutions NGOs, relevant UN agencies
	7. Peaceful co-existence between IDPs and local communities	6.1.2 Strengthen institutional capacity for reintegration 6.1.3 Support and diversify economic activities	7.1.1 Number and type of joint assistance programmes targeting IDPs and host communities	Relevant ministries, local and traditional authorities, AU, UN agencies, and NGOs
	8. Special protection for displaced women	7.1 Undertake co-funding and joint activities for IDPs and host communities in the spirit of burden-sharing	8.1.1 Active and visible participation by IDP women in the design and implementation of assistance and protection	Relevant ministries, OAU/AU, UN agencies, and NGOs, the media
	9. Safe, secure, dignified, voluntary and sustainable return of all IDPs to their place of origin	8.1 Mainstream gender in humanitarian responses to IDPs; Support legal measures to ensure the protection of the special needs of displaced women and children (also see	9.1.1 Successful return and reintegration of IDPs	
	10. areas of settlement and			

	<i>Expected Results</i>	<i>Activities</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Resources</i>
	resettlement of IDPs are clear of mines and unexploded ordnance	Project 4.3.5) 9.1 Strengthen institutional capacity for the reinsertion of IDPs 10.1 undertake demining activities in host countries and areas of return Ensuring areas 10.2 Sensatization and information campaigns on the threat of landmines for displaced populations and host communities	10.1.1 Number of areas demined	9. Relevant ministries, micro-finance institutions NGOs, relevant UN agencies 10 Governments, bilateral and multilateral partners, relevant UN agencies, Red Cross Society, refugees, IDPs, host communities, experts

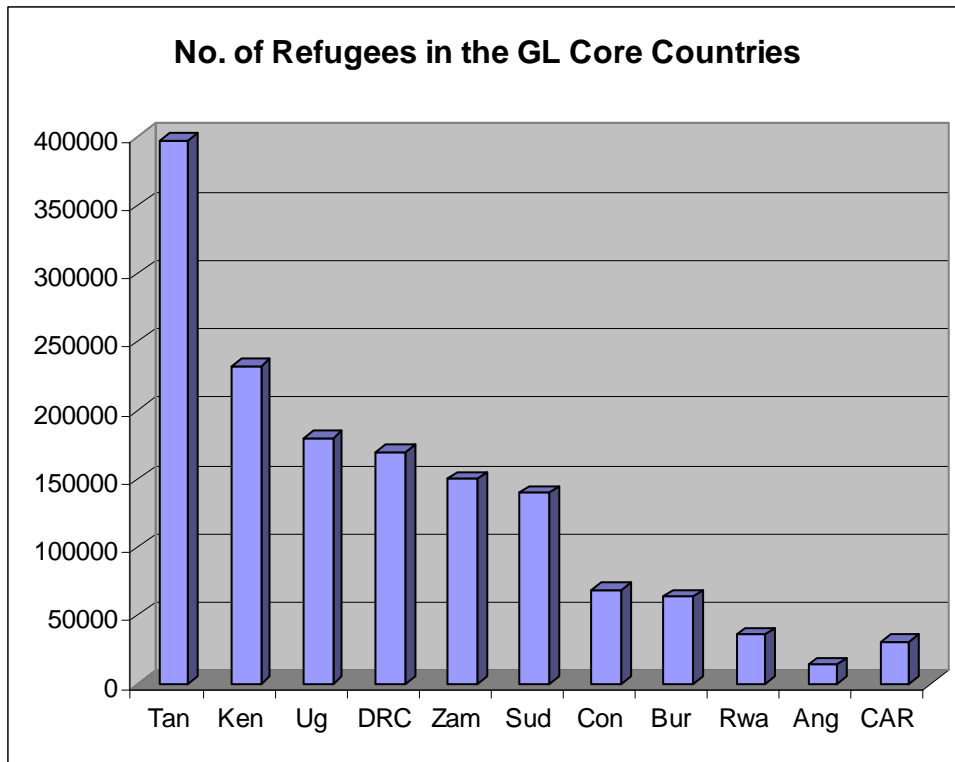
ACTION PLAN

ACTIVITIES		YEAR 1				YEAR 2				YEAR 3				YEAR 4				YEAR 5			
		QUARTER				QUARTER				QUARTER				QUARTER				QUARTER			
		I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
REFUGEES	Identify and appoint the focal points of the Committee representatives of ministries in charge of humanitarian issues in the region.			X			X				X				X				X		
	Identify and support the expert Sub-Committee			X																	
	Enact and harmonize national laws and policies on refugees consistent with the OAU/AU and UN Refugee Conventions			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X									
	Separate, intern, and disarm of armed elements			X																	
	Establish a regional mechanism for identifying, disarming, separating and interning armed elements			X																	

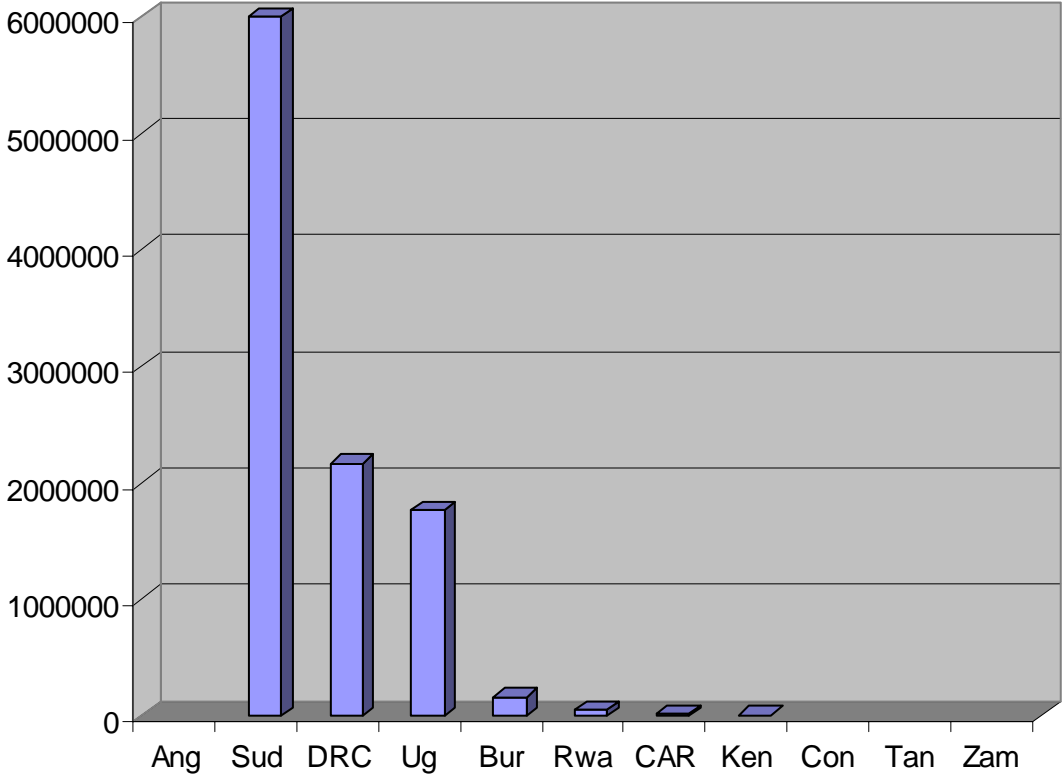
Initiate and conclude tripartite agreements to facilitate safe, dignified and voluntary repatriation of refugees			X	X		X	X			X		X		X						
Design and implement local reintegration programmes; replicate existing initiatives, e.g. DAR and DLI for rehabilitation and reintegration in areas of return			X		X															
Undertake co-funding and joint activities for refugees and host communities in the spirit of burden sharing			X		X															
Mainstreaming gender in all refugee protection and assistance activities			X				X													
Protection of women in refugee camps against SGBV and early marriages			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Follow-up and evaluation of activities carried out by member states												X								

Establish a regional mechanism for identifying, disarming, and separating armed elements and the protection of civilians			X																	
Initiate and conclude agreements to facilitate safe, dignified and voluntary return of IDPs						X														
Strengthen institutional capacity for reintegration			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Undertake co-funding and joint activities for IDPs and host communities			X																	
Mainstream gender in humanitarian responses to IDPs					X															
Support legal measures to ensure the protection of the special needs of displaced women and children			X																	
Strengthen institutional capacity for the reinsertion of IDPs			X																	
Undertake demining activities in host countries and areas of return Ensuring areas			X		X	X	X	X												

Annex 1



No. of IDPs in the GL Core Countries



Internally Displaced Persons & Refugees in the Great Lakes Region

As of August 2005

