



**Migrants in Countries in Crisis (MICIC) Initiative
Consultation with Civil Society Organizations
28-29 January 2016 – Geneva, Switzerland**

AGENDA

Day 1 - January 28

8:30 – 9:00	Registration
9:00 – 9:10	<p>Welcome remarks</p> <p><i>Ambassador Pamela Hamamoto, Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations in Geneva</i></p> <p><i>Ambassador Cecilia Rebong, Permanent Representative of the Philippines to the United Nations in Geneva</i></p>

Plenary Session: Setting the Scene
Chaired by Permanent Representative of the United States

9:10 – 9:25	<p>Presentation of the MICIC Initiative</p> <p><i>Michele Klein-Solomon, Director of the MICIC Secretariat, IOM</i></p>
9:25 – 9:40	<p>Presentation of state of play and results of consultations with civil society</p> <p><i>Colin Rajah, Global Coalition on Migration</i></p>
9:40 – 9:50	<p>Review of agenda</p> <p><i>Michele Klein-Solomon, Director of the MICIC Secretariat, IOM</i></p>
9:50 – 10:30	Plenary discussion
10:30 – 11:00	Coffee break

Workshop Session 1: Pre-crisis Phase
Chaired by the Permanent Representative of the United States

Participants will be divided into three parallel working groups to identify and discuss practices by CSOs and what CSOs need from other actors to protect and assist migrants caught in crisis. Questions to be addressed in each Working Group are provided below. The moderator for each Working Group will launch the discussion with a review of the questions and issues to be addressed. The rapporteur will provide an overview of the discussion at the plenary session to follow.

11:00 – 11:10	Introduction by the Chair of Session 1
11:10 – 11:20	Break-out into Working Groups
11:20 – 12:40	Working Group discussions
12:40 – 12:50	Review Rapporteur’s report to the Plenary

Topics of the Working Groups:

WG 1: Establishing partnerships before a crisis hits

Moderator: Sanjula Weerasinghe, MICIC Secretariat, IOM

Rapporteur: William Gois, Migrant Forum Asia

Multiple actors provide resources and support to protect migrants caught in countries experiencing conflict or natural disaster. States, inter-governmental and civil society organizations, migrant groups, and employers provide life-saving assistance (food, shelter, medical assistance), assist in evacuations and trace family members.

- What services or assistance can these actors provide for each other?
- What assistance do civil society actors provide? Would relationships among civil society actors or between them and others be useful?
- How can pre-established agreements or relationships help actors access the resources needed to assist and protect migrants?
- What level of formality should these agreements or relationships have and what do they need to cover? What is best left to informal, ad-hoc relationships? Are there existing agreements or relationships that are good models of partnerships between different kinds of actors?
- How can agreements and relationships foster trust among relevant stakeholders? What is required in order to do so?
- Are there recommended practices particularly for developing relationships of trust between civil society, states, inter-governmental organizations on the one hand and migrant groups or communities on the other?

WG 2: Incorporating civil society and migrant networks and groups into State preparedness systems and mechanisms

Moderator: Ignacio Packer, Terre des Hommes

Rapporteur: Lorenzo Guadagno, IOM

State preparedness systems, including disaster risk reduction strategies, may not account for the specific needs and vulnerabilities of migrant populations. They may not acknowledge migrants as a specific population, nor take advantage of the capacities and resources migrants can bring to bear on crisis response and recovery. In many cases, the size, demographics, needs and vulnerabilities of migrant populations are not known.

- What practices should states adopt to ensure that they account for the needs and vulnerabilities of migrant populations, and take advantage of the capacities and resources of migrants in crisis response and recovery?
- How do civil society organizations incorporate the needs and vulnerabilities of migrant (non-national) populations in their crisis response and contingency planning? How do civil society organizations understand the contribution migrants can make to crisis response and recovery? What are the core elements from existing examples that can be replicated by other organizations?
- How do civil society organizations incorporate into their planning strategies for communicating with migrants, including irregular migrants? What communication practices can be replicated by other organizations, states of origin, transit and destination, and local governments?
- What practices could support migrant-sensitive multi-stakeholder contingency planning and coordination mechanisms?
- Given the critical role of locally-based organizations in crisis planning and preparedness, how can they and other actors create sufficient capacity to allow them to work with states and larger organizations to incorporate migrants into their planning?
- What are the different practices that are required to have a shared, common understanding of risk and migrant vulnerabilities and capacities at the local, national, regional and international levels?

WG 3: Rights protection in ordinary times

Moderator: Catherine Tactaquin, National Network for Immigrant and Refugee Rights

Rapporteur: Ian Kysel, International Migrants Bill of Rights Initiative

Previous consultations have emphasized repeatedly that better rights protection in ordinary times enables migrants to protect themselves and their families during crisis.

- What are the key rights that need to be protected in ordinary times for migrants to be better able to access life-saving assistance, evacuation, financial and other resources, during crisis?
- What can or should civil society actors do to enhance the protection of these key rights?
- What is required by civil society and others to assure rights in practice?
- Do either the key rights or best practices to assure rights change depending on the type of migrant in question, for example irregular migrant, domestic worker or business traveler?
- The MICIC Principles, Guidelines and Practices will be voluntary and non-binding and provide operational guidance for improving protection of migrants in practice. What role can the document play in better rights protection in ordinary times?

12:50 – 13.50 Lunch

Plenary Session: Reporting from the Working Groups

Moderated by the Chair of Session 1

13:50 – 14:20 Presentation of the outcomes of the three Working Groups of Workshop Session 1 (10 minutes each)

14:20 – 15:20 Plenary discussion of guidelines and practices

15:20 – 15:50 Coffee Break

Workshop Session 2: Emergency Phase

Chaired by Romany Nanayakkara, Minister Counsellor (Immigration), Permanent Mission of Australia to the United Nations in Geneva

Participants will be divided into three parallel working groups to identify and discuss practices by CSOs and what CSOs need from other actors to protect and assist migrants caught in crisis. Questions to be addressed in each Working Group are provided below. The moderator for each Working Group will launch the discussion with a review of the questions and issues to be addressed. The rapporteur will provide an overview of the discussion at a plenary session to follow.

15:50 – 16:00 Introduction by the Chair of Session 2

16:00 – 16:10 Break-out into Working Groups

16:10 – 17:30 Working Group discussions

17:30 – 17:40 Review Rapporteur's report to the Plenary

Topics of the Working Groups:

WG 1: "Needs-first" approach to rights-based protection

Moderator: John Bingham, International Catholic Migration Commission

Rapporteur: Melissa Phillips, Danish Refugee Council

Specific protection regimes exist for refugees, asylum seekers and stateless persons; a similar regime does not exist for migrants, but they often have needs or vulnerabilities that can be exacerbated during crisis. Migrants can include victims of trafficking or other forms of exploitation; the sick, injured or disabled; the elderly and children, who may be unaccompanied or separated from their families; or those in poverty or lacking other resources or skills (e.g. literacy). Migrants

may have an irregular status, affecting negatively their willingness or capacity to access support offered by states or organizations.

- What practices should states, organizations and others adopt during an emergency to identify migrants with needs or vulnerabilities?
- What practices can best support effective referral mechanisms for refugees, asylum seekers and stateless persons?
- What practices do states of transit and origin need to adopt to support migrants returning home or transiting to a place of safety, particularly if they exhibit specific needs or vulnerabilities?
- How can states best develop the capacity to identify those migrants? What practices should civil society organizations adopt in order to assist?

WG 2: Communicating with and about migrants

Moderator: Michele LeVoy, Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants

Rapporteur: Melissa Pitotti, International Council of Voluntary Agencies

Past experience demonstrates that communicating during crisis with non-national populations can be difficult, given barriers related to language, culture, social inclusion, and the lack of understanding of emergency responders regarding the need to account for and overcome these barriers.

- What is the role that media and other communications actors can play?
- How can civil society and other organizations use traditional and social media and other communication tools to access migrants?
- Are there approaches in the past that have worked, or not worked and should be avoided?
- Civil society and local organizations may know and understand migrant populations better than others. How can these organizations and states connect with each other to relay information about migrants and their needs during a crisis, with due regard for protection of privacy? What if any alert systems could be in place?
- Who is best placed to communicate with irregular migrants, victims of trafficking or others who see themselves as barred from communication with authorities? What methods are best for communicating with these populations?

WG 3: Actors in the emergency phase

Moderator: Gareth Price-Jones, CARE

Rapporteur: Sue LeMesurier, International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

As discussed during the pre-crisis phase, there are multiple actors that protect and support migrants caught in crisis: states, inter-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, employers, diaspora and migrant groups and others.

- Are there specific practices and approaches that each should adopt to make the best use of the relative strengths of each type of actor?
- What practices should each adopt to communicate effectively with the others during a crisis?
- Humanitarian civil society organizations and inter-governmental organizations cooperate through the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC). What practices from this cooperation can inform how organizations cooperate with states, employers, or others?
- Are there any particular challenges in cooperation at a local level and with local actors?
- What practices should each adopt to ensure access to and tracing of migrants and their families during crisis?

17:40

Cocktail Reception and End of Day 1

Day 2 – January 29

8:30 - 9:00 Arrival for the 2nd day/registration

Plenary Session 2: Reporting from the Working Groups

Moderated by Session 2 Chair

- 9:00 – 9:05 Remarks
Catherine Wiesner, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, U.S. Department of State
- 9:05 – 9:35 Presentation of the outcomes of the three Working Groups of Workshop Session 2 (10 minutes each)
- 9:35 – 10:35 Plenary discussion of guidelines and practices
- 10:35 – 11:00 Coffee Break

Workshop Session 3: Post-crisis Recovery Phase

Chaired by Michele Klein-Solomon, Director of the MICIC Secretariat, IOM

Participants will be divided into three parallel working groups to identify and discuss practices by CSOs and what CSOs need from other actors to protect and assist migrants caught in crisis. Questions to be addressed in each Working Group are provided below. The moderator for each Working Group will launch the discussion with a review of the questions and issues to be addressed. The rapporteur will provide an overview of the discussion at a plenary session to follow.

- 11:00 – 11:10 Introduction by the Chair of Session 3
11:10 – 11:20 Break-out into Working Groups
11:20 – 12:40 Working Group discussions
12:40 – 12:50 Review Rapporteur's report to the Plenary

Topics of the Working Groups:

WG 1: Post-crisis (reintegration) assistance

Moderator: Anna Crowley, Open Society Foundations

Rapporteur: Robtel Neajai Pailey, International Migration Institute

Migrants who return to their country of origin during a crisis will often experience significant difficulty as they try to reintegrate into their home communities. Their families will also often experience loss of remittances and in many cases their means of support.

- What types of support have states or organizations offered in the past that has helped reintegrate returning migrants? What are effective short, medium and long term approaches?
- Who, among states, civil society, intergovernmental organizations and employers, is best placed to provide what kinds of support?
- What role is best played by local actors, including community groups and local authorities?
- What support should be provided specifically to communities hosting returned migrants, in the short, medium and long term?
- If migrants want to leave their countries of origin, again how can states and others support their going back or re-migration, including to support development in communities recovering from crisis?

WG 2: Diaspora action

Moderator: Gibril Faal, GK Partners

Rapporteur: Amy Shannon, Allianza America

Diaspora organizations and individuals are often cited as key sources of support both during and after crises for the funds and services they provide, as well as the role they can play in rebuilding communities affected by crisis.

- What are the strengths and weaknesses of past approaches used to engage diaspora in crisis and post-crisis situations?
- How can states and organizations best engage diaspora organizations, and what mechanisms work best for effective diaspora engagement?
- How can diaspora organizations best engage governments and other actors?
- What are the different forms of engagement for diaspora in recovery?

WG 3: Monitoring and evaluation of actions and lessons

Moderator: Justin Gest, International Migrants Bill of Rights Initiative

Rapporteur: Fr Leonir Chiarello, Scalabrini International Migration Network

Many actors will engage in post-crisis evaluation of their own interventions.

- What practices can encourage multi-stakeholder evaluation and learning?
- What role do independent evaluators and researchers play, and how can various actors support that role?
- How are results from evaluations and review best communicated, and how are lessons learned best incorporated into planning and preparedness for future crises?

12:50 – 13:50 Lunch

Plenary Session: Outcomes of Workshop Session 3

Moderated by the Session 3 Chair

13:50 – 14:20 Presentation of the outcomes of the three Working Groups of Workshop Session 3 (10 minutes each)

14:20 – 15:20 Plenary discussion of guidelines and practices

15:20 – 15:50 Coffee Break

Final Plenary Session: Conclusions and Closing

15:50 – 15:55 Closing Remarks
Colin Rajah, Global Coalition on Migration and John Bingham, International Catholic Migration Commission

15:55 – 16:25 Summary of the discussions
Michele Klein-Solomon, Director of the MICIC Secretariat, IOM

16:25 – 16:30 Closing Remarks
Representatives of the United States, Australia and the Philippines