ICMPD
International Centre for Migration Policy Development

MIGRANTS IN COUNTRIES IN CRISIS

Supporting an Evidence-Based Approach for Effective and Cooperative State Action

Consultation Report

MICIC Regional Consultation for East and Southern Africa
Kigali, Rwanda, 3-4 May 2016

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1. Executive Summary

The sixth and final regional consultation of the Migrants in Countries in Crisis (MICIC) Initiative, which covered East and Southern Africa, was held in Kigali on 3 and 4 May 2016. It was attended by over 50 delegates, including representatives of countries of origin, transit and destination, as well as international and regional organisations, civil society and the private sector.

Over the course of two days, perspectives of a broad range of stakeholders were presented covering countries of origin, transit and destination. The consultation provided delegates with an opportunity to exchange good practices and knowledge on how to better assist and protect migrants caught in countries experiencing natural disasters or conflicts during the pre-crisis, emergency and post-crisis phases.

This report details the practices, considerations, challenges and lessons learnt pertaining to a specific phase of a crisis, as well as cross-cutting topics and issues for further consideration that were highlighted during this regional consultation.

2. Introduction

On 3-4 May 2016 the sixth and final regional consultation of the Migrants in Countries in Crisis (MICIC) Initiative was held in Kigali, Rwanda. This consultation covered East and Southern Africa and was hosted by the Government of Rwanda and co-chaired by the Philippines and the Unites States. It was attended by over 50 delegates representing East and Southern African states as well as other key stakeholders including international and regional organisations, civil society organisations, academia, and the private sector.

Following the format of the previous consultations, the three phases of a crisis were discussed: the pre-crisis phase, emergency phase, and post-crisis phase. New relevant topics addressed in this consultation included responding to xenophobic violence, working with local leaders, and including migrants in disaster management strategies.

The MICIC initiative, a state-led global initiative co-chaired by the Philippines and the United States, launched in 2013 following the United Nations High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, aims to improve the ability of governments and other stakeholders to prepare for, respond to, alleviate suffering, and protect the dignity and rights of migrants caught in countries experiencing conflicts or natural disasters. The ultimate goal of the initiative is to produce a set of voluntary, non-binding principles, guidelines, and effective practices that identify roles and responsibilities of states and other States and other stakeholders to enable them to save lives, increase protection, decrease vulnerability and improve responses.

The development of the principles, guidelines, and effective practices draws on the outcomes of six regional consultations and several other stakeholder consultations. The regional consultations are fully funded by the European Union as part of a complementary project on "Migrants in Countries in Crisis: Supporting an Evidence-based Approach for Effective and Cooperative State Action" implemented by the International Centre for Migration Policy

Development (ICMPD)[1]. The regional consultations seek to (i) raise awareness of the MICIC initiative and issues at hand; (ii) gain the perspectives of consulted states and other stakeholders on addressing the protection and assistance of migrants in countries experiencing crises, including on policy options, operational responses, and effective practices (and based on research input where relevant); and (iii) generate an inventory of guidelines and practices that will inform the preparation of the ultimate principles, guidelines, and effective practices under the MICIC initiative.

This report presents key findings stemming from the MICIC Regional Consultation for East and Southern Africa. The regional consultation was punctuated by three workshop sessions targeting the pre-crisis, emergency and post-crisis phases that allowed participants to engage actively in discussions as well as to share their experiences, concerns, and suggestions. The report is organised according to the same three phases and also presents cross-cutting topics and recommendations for the way forward as suggested during the regional consultation.

This report should be read in conjunction with the general MICIC Background Paper as well as the Regional Discussion Paper prepared for this consultation. The final agenda of this regional consultation as well as the list of participants are provided in the attached annex[2].

3. Pre-Crisis Phase

Interventions, policies, and structures to assist and protect migrants during the emergency phase of conflicts and natural disasters are best set up in times of peace, before a crisis occurs, with migrants being incorporated into and involved in disaster and crisis management planning. The Sendai Framework for Action 2015-2030, adopted at the UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai in March 2015, underlines the need for a holistic approach to disaster risk reduction (DRR). In particular, it suggests including migrants in the design and implementation of DRR policies, plans and standards.

Key areas discussed include registration of migrants, the development of alert systems and contingency plans, the establishment of relations with the migrant community, particularly at local level, the importance of incorporating MICIC-related issues and themes into other agendas, policy frameworks, the development of partnerships at all levels as well as multi-lateral and bi-lateral agreements on civil protection, information exchange, and consular protection.

In addition, attention was drawn to the importance and the implications of the terminology used when discussing and addressing the needs of migrants, in particular irregular migrants. The concept of "illegal" migrant could have adverse consequences on access to assistance and protection.

Pre-crisis practices, considerations, challenges, and lessons canvassed during the two-day consultation are enumerated below.

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[1] More information at www.icmpd.org/MICIC
[2] These materials as well as information on past and forthcoming consultations and the MICIC Initiative more generally, are available on the MICIC Initiative website: http://micicinitiative.iom.int/.

3.1 Practices

- **Establishing government bodies mandated with assisting or protecting nationals abroad.** About a third of countries in the region have explicitly charged the national Ministry of Foreign Affairs with the protection of nationals abroad. This involves providing assistance in disaster situations or other emergencies where evacuation might be needed, as in the case of Botswana, Madagascar, South Africa or Zimbabwe. This assistance can also involve the facilitation of money transfer from families at home to loved ones abroad in crisis. Several countries have developed special departments or commissions within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs mandated to protect citizens abroad. Examples include the Institute for Angolan Communities Abroad, the Ethiopian Expatriate Affairs General Directorate and the National Institute for Mozambican Communities Abroad.

- **Broadening diaspora policies to include protection of citizens abroad.** Several countries have added the need for protection of their citizens abroad to diaspora policies or diaspora affairs committees. For example, Kenya's diaspora policy promises to increase the capacity of Kenyan Embassies and consulates abroad in order to more easily address difficulties affecting Kenyans living or working outside of the country. Additionally, the Malawian government has set up a Diaspora Affairs Unit charged with protecting Malawians in their current country of residence and Uganda's Diaspora Services Department offers a wide array of services for Ugandans abroad.

- **Improving bilateral cooperation with countries of destination.** Improving bilateral cooperation with countries of destination, including neighbouring countries, through agreements and memorandums of understanding (MoUs). Agreements and MoUs are useful to regulate data sharing on migrants at bilateral level and to build relationships with counterparts and responsible institutions. They are particularly helpful for countries that do not have consulates or embassies all over the world.

- **Improving registration systems for citizens abroad and for migrants in country.** In addition to mandating the national Ministry of Foreign Affairs to protect citizens abroad, several countries have also set up databases in which either the country's nationals can register themselves before they go abroad or migrants currently residing in the country can register themselves. The Kenyan Government features both systems, in that Kenyan citizens abroad and documented foreign residents currently living in Kenya can voluntarily register with the government online. The countries of South Africa and Botswana both host databases in which their citizens living abroad can register. It should be noted, however, that these systems are reliant on voluntary registration and require the citizen or migrant to actively participate in the process.

- **Contingency planning.** Establishing, testing and regularly updating contingency plans to address the protection and assistance of nationals abroad in the event of crises. Ensuring contingency plans, including procedures for establishing surge consular capacity, are developed at the local level with the engagement and buy-in of all relevant stakeholders (country of origin, transit, and destination, service providers, employers, and migrants etc.) and in coordination with central government actors. Effective contingency plans must factor in migrant populations, regardless of migration status, recognising the differences and specific needs of particular groups such as urban migrants and cross-border populations.

- **Improving access to identification of migrant workers.** Migrants who have lost their identity documents or who may not have access to their documents in times of crisis may

not be able to prove their identity and nationality to authorities, thereby potentially limiting their access to assistance. To address this issue, Kenya provides pre-departure training and encourages migrant women to scan their passports and save them in their personal email accounts, this practice can be empowering and useful for women migrants in times of crisis.

- **Developing evacuation plans and guidelines.** Effective evacuation arrangements for nationals that have to be evacuated in the event of a crisis need to be developed at the pre-crisis phase. Setting up clear rules and criteria for carrying out evacuations could include:
  - o Criteria for making the decision to evacuate;
  - o Eligibility criteria for who will be evacuated, for example, whether evacuations cover citizens and non-citizen family members;
  - o Communication of evacuation procedures;
  - o Mechanisms to request assistance;
  - o Responsibility for and collection of associated costs; and
  - o Identification of evacuation sites, including in the host State, in neighboring and other States.

Countries of destination

- **Protecting the rights of migrants at all times**. Promoting, respecting, and protecting the rights of migrants at all times to facilitate their inclusion, mitigate their vulnerabilities and empower them to better protect themselves and their community in the event of a crisis.

- **Linking with civil society organisations in ordinary times to facilitate cooperation in times of crisis, in particular at local level.** Engaging with civil society organisations (CSOs), working to build their capacities and empowering them in ordinary times to facilitate their engagement in crisis situations. It is also important to create networks and partnerships between CSOs and local authorities, as they are amongst important groups dealing directly with migrant populations and may be the only ones able to access migrants in times of need. Another issue of importance is the need to facilitate links and partnerships between local NGOs and other NGOs outside of the country that can provide resources and best practices.

- **Implementing crisis risk reduction frameworks.** Governments in the region, particularly in the Horn of Africa, Nile Valley and Great Lakes regions, have implemented numerous frameworks and projects to mitigate the risk of drought. In 2011, IGAD launched its Drought Disaster Resilience Sustainability Initiative, which is aimed at increasing and strengthening protections against drought related shocks. Specifically, the Initiative aims to address food insecurity, poverty and environmental degradation that often combine to form a crisis in the wake of a drought and identifies seven areas for prioritized intervention, which focus on variant areas such as equal access to natural resources and markets, capacity building, strengthening conflict prevention mechanisms and creating institutional arrangements to promote collaborative response to drought-related phenomena in the region. Additionally, the Indian Ocean Commission's Programme, Régional Risques Naturels, is a six year project to strengthen national and regional policies in the area of natural disaster prevention and risk management.

- **Establishing regional conflict monitoring and prevention systems.** There are currently several conflict monitoring and prevention systems operating on the African continent. All share the common goal of monitoring potential situations of conflict and providing advanced warning to those potentially involved.
  - o The Continental Early Warning System (CEWS) operates throughout the continent and collaborates with the UN, academic institutions, NGOs and

research centres. It is comprised of an observation and monitoring centre within the Conflict Management Division of the African Union and multiple observations and monitoring units reporting to the Regional Mechanisms for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution.

o The New Economic Partnership for Africa's Development established the African Peer Review Mechanism, which operates in all of the focus countries and monitors systemic or institutional issues that may lead to violent conflict.

o The Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) works specifically in IGAD states (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Somalia and Uganda) to monitor and prevent violent conflict in the area, with a particular focus on conflicts affecting cross-border pastoralists.

- **Collecting and sharing data on migrants as a group**. The group underlined the importance of collecting up-to-date data on migrants via local networks and diaspora groups and through the use of smart tools such as web applications and social media. This data includes information on migrant profiles (including head of household, sex, age, status and job) and contact details. Recruitment and placement agencies collect information on the location and situation of labour migrants they deploy to other States and can be a useful source of information. While respecting data protection laws, speedy procedures are required to regulate data sharing in times of crisis.

- **Facilitating individual registration**. Developing innovative and user-friendly registration systems, including for irregular migrants, in order to reach out to them in times of crisis.

- **Including migrants in emergency preparedness and contingency planning**. Systematically factor migrants into Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), civil protection, and other preparedness measures to ensure they are not excluded from services offered to nationals. Preparing lists of facilities where migrants could be accommodated in case of crisis is particularly useful. This work is best conducted in close cooperation with migrant organisations, local authorities and local partners, churches, and employers' associations.

- **Developing cross-border participatory DRR assessments and plans.** Participatory disaster risk assessments, analyses and risk reduction planning with migrants and cross-border populations such as pastoralists can be used to build inclusive response plans. Some important features to be included are (i) a multi-hazard approach to enable communities to identify root causes of disasters and develop multi-sector risk reduction strategies that can be activated in different circumstances such as climate induced disasters, resource based conflict and human and animal disease outbreaks, (ii) joint assessments that engage actors at all levels across bordering countries (national, district, local), and (iii) capacity assessment tools to identify the capacities that can be mobilised in response to crisis.

- **Establishing regional disaster preparedness and early monitoring systems.** In regards to environmental volatility or food insecurity, the Famine Early Warning Systems Network aims to enable planning for humanitarian crises through early warning mechanisms and food insecurity analysis. Participating countries include Angola, Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Additionally, the Southern African Development Community (SADC) also features a Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, which aims to increase disaster preparedness and management though the implementation of projects to better manage water and other natural resources.

- **Linking with civil society organisations in ordinary times to facilitate cooperation in times of crisis, in particular at local level.** Engaging with civil society organisations (CSOs), in particular diaspora associations, at all levels and empowering them in ordinary times to facilitate their engagement in crisis situations. It is also important to create networks and partnerships between CSOs and local authorities, as they are amongst important groups dealing directly with migrant populations.

- **Working with local leaders**. Local leaders generally work more closely with affected populations than the central government, and can be included in institutional cooperation from the beginning in order to make use of their possibility to reach out to migrants. Recognising the role of local and traditional leaders as intermediaries and mediators can improve coordination. This may include:
    - Recognising and endorsing the role of pastoralist leaders in community structures and engaging them throughout crisis preparedness, response and recovery phases. Engaging pastoralist leaders at the local level across borders and building on their communication systems to disseminate messages to their communities;
    - Recognising the role of local leaders in general as intermediaries between host communities and migrants and as first responders in the event of a crisis. Acknowledging and supporting their role as informants for international and civil society organizations and national structures.

- **Enacting legislation that criminalises traffickers of human beings.** National governments have taken legislative steps to combat trafficking. In 2013, the South African Government signed into law the Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, which aims to holistically consolidate the previously fragmented legislation against the crime and explicitly criminalizes the acts of human trafficking, debt bondage and utilizing the services of trafficked persons. While the legislation represents a positive development, the operationalisation of the law is dependent upon the cooperation and collaboration of numerous government bodies and authorities and other regulations and national directives need to be finalized before the Act can be fully implemented. Similar pieces of legislation have also recently been passed in Sudan and Ethiopia.

- **Improving the capability of authorities to combat trafficking and raising awareness.** In times of crisis, migrants may be more susceptible to trafficking. Uganda has established a national task force that trains different agencies to recognize women that may be trafficked; they also have produced banners and publicity to raise awareness. Rwanda, Seychelles and Somalia have put in place awareness raising campaigns targeting government officials and the general public.

- **Monitoring potential natural disaster and conflict hotspots on an ongoing basis.** Not all conflicts and natural disasters are entirely unpredictable. Conflicts may be preceded by various signs, including protests, xenophobic violence, or elections. While many natural disasters occur suddenly, different regions and localities are prone to certain types of natural disasters that may be cyclical and recurrent. Monitoring hazards and the evolution of risks and triggers (for example drought, conflict, animal and human diseases) can inform preparation and response efforts.

Countries of transit

- **Creating multiple protection mechanisms to accommodate the needs of different categories of migrants**. Adopting legal provisions to create protection mechanisms that can accommodate the needs of diverse categories and profiles of migrants during times of crisis, including mixed-migration families and dual citizens. These categories should be

based on clear concepts and definitions.

- **Factoring migrants into contingency planning.** Having a planning that includes potential future inflow of migrants that should be prepared in coordination with all relevant ministries and migrants already in the country. This plan should elaborate on the capacities of institutions as well as migrants themselves.

- **Addressing the needs of the most vulnerable migrants.** The region faces particular challenges when it comes to addressing the needs of vulnerable groups of migrants, in particular unaccompanied children. Migrant children and teens may be targeted for recruitment by terrorist groups and/or traffickers. Uganda has a dedicated child affairs officer in every police station to follow up with the children and direct migrants children to the competent administrations. South Africa and Zimbabwe have established a MoU and Standard Operating Procedures including protection of unaccompanied migrant children. They have also established a Cross Border Migration Management Forum convening on a bi-monthly basis and gathering ministries of health, welfare, social affairs and labour as well as international organisations to tackle the needs and vulnerabilities of migrant children. Rwanda has established community-based child protection mechanisms which they are implementing in camps dealing with the current Burundi crisis. Child friendly spaces are created in these camps including registration, organising alternative families for the children, and tracking of their families.

Civil society

- **Promoting social cohesion in prominent regional destination areas or countries.** When a violent conflict or natural disaster occurs, it is often the most marginalised parts of a community that suffer the greatest. In this way, increasing social cohesion and integration of migrants in prominent destination countries can mitigate the negative effects of crises on vulnerable migrant populations. One approach to strengthening social cohesion is to address feelings of xenophobia and intolerance within the host country. In South Africa, the African Migrants Solidarity Group hosts Social Cohesion and Equity Inter-Provincial Dialogues targeting secondary school-age youth. The project is funded by the Foundation for Human Rights and through its work, indirectly benefits migrants originating from a variety of East and Southern African countries.

- **Establishing regional warning systems and platforms to better prepare for natural disasters.** To warn against potentially harmful drought situations, DanChurchAid has implemented a drought warning system under the Drought Risk Reduction Action Plan for the Horn of Africa. The project is funded by the European Commission and works to predict drought risk within the Karamoja region of Uganda through monthly monitoring of livestock, environment, crop growth and water availability indicators.

- **Disseminating crisis management related information.** Migrant communities and other civil society organisations have better networks and connections and can reach migrants even in the most remote areas to raise awareness about emergency procedures and contacts.

- **Supporting social inclusion and protecting the rights of migrants**. Supporting social inclusion and protecting the rights of migrants in ordinary times in the country of destination to facilitate their inclusion in crisis management plans and address root causes of vulnerability in crises.

- **Training on the needs of migrant children in countries in crisis**. Emergency trained social workers, psychologists, authorities, and community representatives alike must be trained in coping with the specific needs of children in times of crisis. The training staff

themselves must also be educated on the needs of migrant children.

- **Keeping detailed records of employees work locations and sharing this information in times of crisis**. Migrant workers may be working in remote or isolated locations, such as oil fields or in private homes that are difficult to locate and access in times of crisis. To improve preparedness, employers can keep up to date records and maps of employees and share this information with evacuation and emergency service providers during a crisis.

- **Ensuring employees have access to identification documents in case of emergency**. In times of crisis, migrants need immediate access to their identification documents in order to gain access to assistance and evacuation. Measures that facilitate access to identity and travel documents for migrant workers include: establishing electronic backup systems to store and easily access copies of documents as a service to migrants, and refraining from withholding identity and travel documents any longer than the time strictly required.

International community

- **Strengthening regional and international cooperation.** Improving cooperation at regional and international levels, especially in the area of statistics on migrants or to conduct risk mapping and assessments to eventually be able to efficiently assist migrants caught in conflicts and natural disasters.

- **Improving the identification and protection of victims of trafficking.** As current research shows, existing forms of trafficking can be increased with new routes and new traffickers emerging in times of crisis. At the pre-crisis phase, there is a need for a standardisation of terminology, indicators and integrated border practices, to improve the identification and protection of victims of trafficking. In order to plan adequately for emergencies, clear indicators and training is needed so that government officials as well as non-traditional actors such as airline employees and healthcare workers are able to identify victims of trafficking, and put in place effective mechanisms to assist them in times of need. A relevant regional practice is the Southern Africa Anti-Human Trafficking Trust which promotes the rights of victims of human trafficking, disseminates resources and commentary on the subject and coordinates anti-trafficking activities with other organisations in the region and worldwide.

- **Addressing the needs and vulnerabilities of cross-border communities in disaster risk management programmes.** Capacity building is a key objective of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Drought Disaster Resilience Sustainability Initiative, under which the Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project was launched in 2015. The project recognizes the difficulties faced by cross-border agro-pastoral communities in drought-affected border areas of Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda and aims to improve government capacity to effectively respond to environmental crises. The project aims to deliver more sustainable water infrastructure, cross border conflict management platforms, harmonized disaster risk management policies and improved early warning mechanisms, among other things.

- **Establishing regional coordination mechanisms**. Incorporating regional crisis coordination mechanisms in existing regional integration projects such as the Northern Corridor can help ensure a coordinated approach to crises in the preparedness, response and recovery phase.

- **Collecting accurate data on migrant communities.** Access to accurate data is crucial to providing effective assistance to migrants in times of crisis, particularly the most vulnerable. UNHCR collects sex and age disaggregated data, including heads of household to ensure that women are accessing the services they need.

- **Strengthening local human capital to assist migrants in times of crisis.** Governments and international organizations can assist in building the capacities of local actors so that they may provide more specialised assistance to migrants in times of crisis, particularly in times of natural disaster. The Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster (CCCM) is facilitated by a consortium of agencies and is co-led by UNHCR and IOM. It works to assist those living in camps or transit/reception centres that have been affected by natural disasters or conflicts and has programs in various countries in the region.

- **Developing regional platforms to advocate for vulnerable migrants.** Irregular migrants and victims of trafficking face unique vulnerabilities that may increase in times of crisis. In 2014 the EU-Horn of Africa Migration Route Initiative, or the "Khartoum Process", was launched with the cooperation of 28 EU countries, in addition to the governments of Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Djibouti, Kenya, Egypt and Tunisia. The major objective of the Initiative is to combat trafficking and smuggling on migration routes between the Horn of Africa and Europe. Specific actions include the establishment and management of migrant reception centres, the development of cooperative relationships in identifying and prosecuting criminal networks, and the provision of support to victims of trafficking and vulnerable migrants.

3.2 Considerations, Challenges, and Lessons

- **The need for bilateral agreements on migrant workers.** Bilateral agreements or memoranda of understanding can regulate the protection of migrant workers, including in the event of a crisis. These agreements may include: (i) migrant workers' rights and duties; (ii) employers' rights and duties; (iii) migrant workers' fair recruitment; and (iv) roles and responsibilities of employers, recruiters and governments for the provision of assistance to, and evacuation of, migrant workers in crisis situations.

- **The need for bilateral and regional agreements as well as inter-regional dialogues, highlighting that States can be empowered when banding together.** The Colombo process, a regional consultative process on the management of overseas employment and contractual labour for countries of origin in Asia, and the Abu Dhabi Dialogue, focusing on developing action-oriented partnerships between countries of origin and destination for development around temporary labour, can be used as examples of good practices to be replicated.

- **Mainstreaming community-level DRR strategies and plans in national-level policy.** With climate-induced natural disasters and resource-based conflicts becoming more frequent and resulting in increased mobility of cross-border populations, a national policy that factors in community-level discussions is critical to ensuring effective crisis mitigation and management. Diversification of livelihoods options as a resilience strategy to cope with recurrent climate related crises such as droughts will also benefit from this approach.

- **Encouraging positive communication about migrants.** Migrants may face discrimination, hostility, and xenophobia in host States and in States of transit. Positive communication about migrants promotes tolerance, non-discrimination, inclusiveness, and respect toward migrants. Ways to communicate positively about migrants include:
  o Establishing campaigns against xenophobia;
  o Conveying migrant stories and positive images, including through profiling

            migrant role models;
- o Partnering with social media companies to counter hate speech;
- o Targeting educators in schools about migrants and migration;
- o Highlighting migrant engagement in communities, crisis-response and recovery; and
- o Highlighting the positive economic contributions of migrants and supporting evidence-based dialogue on migration.

- **Establishing criteria for declaring a crisis.** Further consideration and clarification is needed on the identification criteria used to define the threshold for the declaration of a state of crisis, particularly when this is a necessary step to activate relevant procedures for crisis response and the availability of contingency funds.

- **Facilitating the engagement of civil society organisations.** Consolidating relations with civil society organisations and building their capacities in ordinary times to support their contribution in the event of a crisis. Migrants, diaspora, and civil society need recognition as partners, as actors, as stakeholders. Their important and valuable contributions have been made clear in previous crisis situations. Governments should map migrant, diaspora, and civil society actors and identify key leaders, stay abreast of their activities, and maintain contacts. A sense of trust should be developed between migrants, diaspora, and civil society organisations and the government. Platforms and dialogues are important in this regard.

- **Keeping up-to-date data on migrants**. Keeping up-to-date data on migrants to build a clear picture of the migration population in the country, including both regular and irregular migrants and including vulnerability profiles, especially in areas that are prone to crises. The region has overall low registration rates with mostly voluntary systems. Maintaining accurate data on migrants is a challenge in the region for various reasons. Some migrants leave and do not unregister when doing so. Migrants can be documented but still irregular when their migration-related or other documents have expired or when they do not have appropriate non-migration documents, such as work permits. Particular efforts should be paid to collect data on migrants' children who are mostly not registered.

- **Easing pastoralists' cross-border mobility.** With resource degradation and the increase of climate related hazards, this entails the recognition of mobility as an adaptation strategy. Cross-border populations such as nomadic pastoralists may be assisted by being granted access to cross international borders and to access the natural resources that determine their survival.

- **Protecting tenure rights of cross-border populations**. States can encourage reciprocal resource agreements, a common feature in pastoralist societies, to govern the use of shared resources, enhance resilience to crises and strengthen the link between customary traditions and national authorities. This will help ensure their secure and equitable access to natural resources (in the case of pastoralists, specifically to land, grazing, and water) and enhance their resilience, particularly as they move crossing international borders to mitigate risks and cope with crises.

4. Emergency Phase

At the emergency phase, the humanitarian imperative prevails. The speed of the response can be crucial. The priority is to save lives and to make sure migrants have non-discriminatory access to emergency assistance and protection, regardless of status. In this respect, practices and mechanisms that require the provision of identity and status documents, as part of emergency service provision should be dispensed. Attention should be paid to the specific vulnerabilities and needs of different types of migrants and their specific circumstances. For example, during conflicts and disasters some migrants are not able to leave the country experiencing the crisis because i) they do not have the legal or financial means to do so, ii) they lack the required information to do so, iii) they are refugees or asylum seekers and, as such, cannot safely return to their home countries. Some migrants are also unwilling to leave the country for various reasons: they may be dependent on income to sustain themselves and their families at home; or they fear that leaving may mean they cannot return to the country of destination.

Practices, considerations, challenges, and lessons relating to the emergency phase that were canvassed during the two-day consultation are enumerated below.

4.1 Practices

Countries of origin

- **Coordinating with other governments to ensure relocation and evacuation assistance.** Evacuation support could include:
    - Communicating with migrants and their families back home to provide information on evacuation and receive information on their needs;
    - Providing communication support to migrants, for example by cooperating with service companies to provide credit to phones;
    - Establishing procedures to take personal belongings, including personal properties and animals (cattle, pets, etc.);
    - Providing basic services such as food, shelter, information, medical assistance prior to evacuation;
    - Providing basic services such as shelter, transport assistance, healthcare upon arrival in the State of transit and State of origin;
    - Issuing emergency documentation for migrants without necessary documentation; and
    - Establishing follow up mechanisms with migrants who have been evacuated.

- **Providing assistance to nationals and voluntary repatriation in response to xenophobic violence.** In response to the xenophobic attacks against foreign nationals in South Africa, the governments of other Southern African countries organized voluntary repatriation arrangements for their nationals in South Africa, including those in a regular and irregular situation. After the 2008 violence, the Government of Mozambique repatriated 1200 nationals by bus and the Malawian government made arrangements to repatriate around 400 Malawians who were stranded in South Africa after the 2015 attacks.

- **Providing consular assistance to migrants in crisis.** Working alongside international organisations, governments have been able to utilise consular posts to aid their foreign nationals caught in a crisis situation abroad. Due to the large number of Ethiopian

migrants trapped in Yemen during the political crisis, the Ethiopian Embassy remained open despite significant security risks to staff and associated personnel with the aim of documenting Ethiopian nationals for evacuation. This was sometimes accomplished through staff visits to detention centres to provide nationals with the documents needed for repatriation.

- **Ensuring the identification of nationals**. A lack of identity documents presents an important challenge in providing assistance, such as temporary protection status for migrants arriving spontaneously at the border.

Countries of destination

- **Ensuring non-discriminatory access to assistance.** Ensure migrants, irrespective of immigration status, have the same rights and access as nationals in crisis response including through making relief personnel responsible and accountable for non-discriminatory provision of emergency assistance and for ensuring such assistance reaches all affected persons.

- **Providing assistance to separated and unaccompanied children.** States can provide specialized and tailored assistance to separated and unaccompanied migrant children, such as:
    - o Identifying and registering children;
    - o Separating children from adults;
    - o Establishing child-friendly spaces with the presence of cultural mediators and psychosocial support professionals;
    - o Setting up child protection desks and multi-disciplinary committees that include consular authorities;
    - o Providing family tracking services and encouraging family reunion, if in the best interest of the child;
    - o Engaging child-centred International and Civil Society Organizations where needed, and where their operational capacity brings added value;
    - o Providing emergency contacts;
    - o Planning children's return to their State of origin, when in their best interest, and providing reintegration support through education, vocational training, and financial support; and
    - o Developing regional collaboration mechanisms.

Countries of transit

- **Maintaining open borders and allowing vulnerable migrants to remain in country.** In addition to the pre-departure or pre-evacuation provision of services, governments can also encourage the return or departure of migrants from countries in crisis by maintaining an open border or allowing migrants to transit through sovereign territory. In response to the political crisis in Yemen, countries in the Horn of Africa such as Djibouti permitted migrants to transit through the country. As of June 2015, over 13,000 migrants had landed in Djibouti, with only 13% of this number being Djibouti nationals and the remainder being Yemenis or nationals of neighbouring countries. Accordingly, Djibouti will, at least initially, host large numbers of non-nationals stranded in the county and in need of assistance. Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan have all granted prima facie refugee status to Yemenis arriving in their countries and granted temporary stay to third country nationals fleeing Yemen.

- **Providing gender-sensitive assistance to vulnerable migrants.** Women migrants have specific needs and vulnerabilities that need to be addressed in crisis situations. To assist migrant women, Rwanda has established short-stay transit centres. They also provide

counseling services and medical insurance for one year that includes reproductive health services. In Nairobi, the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) provide dedicated spaces for women with children in times of evacuations and transit.

- **Helping migrants reach safety and access assistance and protection.** Helping migrants reach safety and access assistance and protection through various measures, including:
  - o Keeping borders open and providing access to territory to everyone on a non-discriminatory basis.
  - o Maintaining flexibility, openness, strong command centres and coordination through planning.
  - o Making use of available technology such as WhatsApp, Facebook, Twitter, SMS and Googledocs to communicate with migrants in times of crisis.
  - o Waiving entry and exit restrictions.
  - o Facilitating access of embassy staff based in capital to border points to facilitate their assessment of nationals.
  - o Offering multiple forms of international protection.
  - o Having in place identification and referral systems.

- **Creating reception spaces for migrant children.** In times of crisis, separated and unaccompanied migrant children need specialised care, particularly in terms of health, nutrition, psychological support and education. Dedicated spaces must be established in countries of origin and transit countries in anticipation of more sustainable, long-term solutions. Rwanda has put in place special arrangements in camps for migrant children fleeing the conflict in Burundi and they are providing special child protection information to social workers in camps. Rwanda also provides incentives and support for children migrants to go to school and provide professional training to facilitate integration in the labour market when relevant.

- **Facilitating the provision of basic services and assistance to migrants transiting from crisis-affected countries.** These services may include (i) providing transportation from border areas/remote areas to capital or airport, (ii) establishing reception and transit facilities to identify migrants and provide them with shelter, food and emergency medical care, and (iii) providing or referring migrants for services including shelter, food, healthcare, counselling, education, access to the labour market. Mozambique put in place mechanisms to assist migrants coming from flood-affected Malawi in 2015 ranging from transport to reception and care.

Civil society

- **Providing assistance and facilitating rescue**. Civil society organisations have a better understanding of the vulnerabilities of migrants and have many tools already on the ground. They have a role to play not only in providing assistance but also in helping with the identification of migrants in need of assistance and protection, providing information to migrants, and facilitating access to migrant communities.

- **Providing assistance and proper referral to migrant children**. Civil society organisations (CSO) can relay between migrant children and competent authorities to assist and protect them. Migrant children may try to avoid authorities for fear of being prosecuted or returned and may prefer to seek the aid of CSOs who play an important role in assisting evacuations or referring migrant children to relevant services and making sure they are well taken care of.

- **Deploying experts and relief goods and services**. Deploying skilled teams of personnel composed of multi-sectorial experts to countries of transit and destination to support national efforts. UNODC, UNICEF and UNHCR have been involved in the region through providing capacity building trainings and technical assistance.

- **Providing evacuation and transportation assistance.** Migrants caught in a crisis context often need assistance in physically leaving the country. In 2015, in response to the Yemen political crisis, IOM organised both air and boat evacuations for those stranded in country. In regards to air evacuations, the governments of Sudan and Ethiopia worked with IOM to establish a humanitarian air bridge, including daily flight rotations between Khartoum and Sana'a and Addis Ababa and Sana'a, resulting in the successful evacuation of 141 third country nationals from Yemen. Following this, IOM also organised boat evacuations with the cooperation of regional governments, resulting in 775 stranded migrants being evacuated by boat as of June 2015 from Al Hudaydah, Yemen and transferred to Obock, Djibouti.

4.2 Considerations, Challenges, and Lessons

- **Emergency needs of separated and unaccompanied migrant children**. During a crisis, all those involved in assistance should pay particular attention to the needs of separated and unaccompanied migrant children (in terms of food, shelter, medical and psychological care, as well as continuing education). Centres for housing separated and unaccompanied migrant children must be systematically established in cross-border zones in times of crisis. Cases of migrant children who have been trafficked or abused should also be quickly identified. Special training should be provided in this area.

- **Locating irregular migrants**. Irregular migrants are often invisible. Civil protection authorities do not know where they are actually located. National authorities and international rescue agencies should tap into local actors, civil society and diaspora organisations, and informal networks to locate, assist and protect irregular migrants.

- **Implementation of multi-sectorial cooperation mechanisms.** Coordination among countries in the region and among international organisations and rescue agencies should be improved, in particular in the area of evacuation. The principles, guidelines, and effective practices developed by the MICIC Initiative can be helpful in this sense. It is also important to further analyse how existing regional initiatives addressing crises can further integrate specific measures to ensure the protection of and assistance to migrants caught in countries experiencing conflicts and disasters and the identification of sustainable solutions for them.

- **Identifying and referring vulnerable migrants.** Building the capacity of national authorities (especially at borders), international organisations, and civil society to identify and make appropriate referrals for protection and assistance of vulnerable migrants, including unaccompanied children, victims of trafficking and smuggling, asylum seekers and refugees. Establishing joint frameworks for the identification and cross-referral of vulnerable categories of migrants, for example asylum seekers among victims of trafficking.

- **Need to further coordinate with local actors at the emergency phase**. Global, regional, and national level discussions dominate the debate. Local authorities, civil society and micro level structures should also be considered in tools and policies.

- **Consider alternative communication channels.** Crises take place in parts of the world without optimal connectivity, which can present challenges that will impact how governments communicate with their citizens. Generally, text messaging is a capability that is more robust when telecommunication networks are under pressure

5. Post-Crisis Phase

Efforts to address post-crisis implications are needed to reduce the negative impacts that being caught in a country experiencing a conflict or natural disaster can have on migrants, their families and home and host communities. Planning for return and reintegration as well as for other long-term needs of migrants caught in countries in crisis are essential components of recovery plans.

At the post-crisis phase, challenges concern not only the migrants themselves but also the countries of origin, transit and destination. Some countries may receive a high number of returnees and require support towards reintegration. Mass returns of migrants may have negative impact at community level, in particular where local authorities are unprepared or unable to assist returning migrants.

Practices, considerations, challenges, and lessons relating to the post-crisis phase that were canvassed during the two-day consultation are enumerated below.

5.1 Practices

Country of origin

- **Adopting a holistic approach to return**. Addressing return of nationals through a developmental and comprehensive perspective that covers both immediate support and long-term solutions for migrants and local communities. Such programmes help avoid tensions between returning migrants and local communities that also have their own vulnerabilities. They are ideally multi-sectorial and include job placement/creation and the provision of social services. Re-emigration should also be considered as returning migrants may want to re-immigrate for professional or other reasons. Programmes should consider the needs of migrants and local communities. Awareness-raising campaigns about the existence of such programmes help boost their efficiency and up-take. Angola established an Inter-Ministerial Committee in order to effectively coordinate various activities set for a comprehensive reintegration programme, as well as to facilitate returnees to play a key role in rebuilding the country. The Committee consisted of various ministries such as Ministry of Education, Agriculture, and Health, with coordination with UN agencies which assist in implementing the return and reintegration programme. Zimbabwe has set up a comprehensive reintegration programme offering livelihood support including cash provisions for start-up businesses. Rwanda has reinforced its reintegration programme with awareness raising activities.

- **Providing gender-sensitive reception and post-arrival assistance to returning migrants**. Post-arrival assistance may include temporary accommodation, health assistance and psychosocial support, and identification of migrants with particular vulnerabilities and referral to relevant services or organizations. In Zimbabwe, returning

migrant women have access to a reception centre that upholds the rights and dignity of returning women by providing arrival assistance.

- **Coordinating with international organisations to provide post-arrival assistance.** Following Al-Shabaab attacks in Kenya, many Somali refugees returned to Somalia in need of assistance. Collaboration between the Somali Government, the Interim Jubaland Authority, IOM and UNHCR aided these returnees at the Dhobley Way Station through the provision of accommodation, food and water, medical treatment, sanitation facilities and official registration procedures.

- **Providing psychosocial support to returning migrants and victims of human trafficking.** In regards to psychosocial health and well-being, the Zimbabwean Department of Immigration mandated that all individuals deported from South Africa via the Beitbridge border crossing are presented with an overview of the services available to human trafficking victims. Deportees also undergo advanced screenings in cooperation with the Zimbabwe Republic Police's Victim Friendly Unit so that human trafficking victims might be identified.

Countries of origin and destination

- **Adopting mutual recognition agreements.** Adopting agreements that provide a framework for facilitating mutual recognition of studies and diplomas between the countries of origin and destination to ease the access of migrants to professional and vocational jobs when returning home after a crisis. The Rwanda Education Board (REB) acknowledges foreign diplomas of returned migrants, which helps returnees integrate into the labour market. Rwanda as Country of Origin signs the tri-party agreement with Countries of destination such as Zambia, CAR, DRC, Malawi and UNHCR in order to officialise the repatriation process. This also clarifies the role and responsibility of each party in facilitating the local integration process.

- **Immediate reception and primary needs**. Once repatriated to the capital, it is necessary to meet the basic needs of returning nationals before they begin their journey to their community of origin. This involves reception, shelter and food rationing.

- **Easing tensions between returning migrants and local communities**. Mass returns of migrants have been found to sometimes create tension within the local communities receiving them, especially in the case of competition for access to natural resources and land. To ease such tensions, a significant amount of work should be done to mediate, prevent future conflicts and establish community dialogue.

- **Supporting receiving communities**. In the medium and long term, basic local services, which are oftentimes strained by mass returns of migrants, must be re-established and natural resources must be managed alongside them. Families who receive returning migrants must also be supported to stabilise their means of subsistence.

- **Establishing reintegration programmes.** Middle to long-term reintegration programmes should be established quickly to support returning migrants. As a part of the reintegration programme, the Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs (MIDIMAR) in Rwanda targets ex-combatant youths and provides livelihood support in order to reduce the risks of the youth going back to Eastern DRC or committing any acts of violence in Rwanda. MIDIMAR, in collaboration with ONE UN provides market oriented skills training and support for business start-ups upon graduation.

- **Working with local organisations.** The efforts of governments to support the reintegration of returned migrants' needs to be done in coordination with local actors. Somalia has built strong collaboration with civil society organisations, with targeted programmes on the rehabilitation and reintegration of children formerly linked to al Shabab. The work with civil society in Somalia has been done in a comprehensive way encompassing collaboration with the government and United Nations agencies. An example of such collaboration is the case of over 70 children and teenagers who were handed over by the Ugandan government to the Somali government who directed them with a targeted referral system to UNICEF and local NGOs that are working on local based reintegration.

- **Supporting the education of returning migrants.** Ethiopian migrants forcibly expelled from Saudi Arabia returned with few skills that could be leveraged within the local labour market. The Association for Forced Migrants, based in Addis Ababa, met these needs through the provision of a free six-month skills training offered exclusively for returnees, in addition to a living stipend and transportation expenses for the duration of the program. Areas of training included catering and food prep, hair dressing, sewing and hotel management, among others, which were all designed to allow trainees to successfully transition back into the local labour market.

- **Reducing the stigmatisation of migrant returnees.** Civil society organisations can promote de-stigmatisation and community reconciliation programmes to facilitate successful return and reintegration of migrants who may have been trafficked, forcibly recruited into extremist or combatant groups, or been victims of sexual abuse and suffer stigmatisation upon their return. Programs may include identifying pressures on returnees, mitigation of resulting family conflicts, or information campaigns in communities of origin to raise awareness of difficulties migrants may have faced.

International Organisations

- **Supporting the health and nutrition of returning migrants.** International organisations can work with States and assist in supporting the health and nutrition needs of returning migrants. The World Food Programme (WFP) initiated a project in 2015 to aid vulnerable Somalis returning from Yemen. Upon arrival at ports, Somalis in need are registered biometrically and receive electronic transfer (or SCOPE) cards which allow them to shop for food and other necessities at shops throughout the country, thereby allowing people to return to their home regions or towns. The registration process also allows participants to enrol in other WFP support programs after they have arrived in their final destination. The WFP provides additional nutritional support to children under five and pregnant or lactating women and offers three hot meals a day to recent arrivals at the Bassaso Port.

- **Establishing Reintegration Plans** In collaboration with local communities, international organisations are often tasked with establishing or supporting reintegration programmes for returning migrants. For example, IOM supports the reintegration of migrants by: (1) creating regional action centres, (2) training farmers in preventing future conflicts and (3) creating income-generating activities.

5.2 Considerations, Challenges, and Lessons

- **Particular attention should be given to the needs of migrants who were born abroad** as they may face specific challenges in reintegration related to language barriers and cultural differences. The Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs of Rwanda, in collaboration with ONE UN identifies the needs and preferences of returned young migrants, provides market oriented skills training and support for business start-up upon graduation.

- **Improve reintegration programmes by focusing on empowering women when they return.** It is crucial to engage with migrant women in order to learn about their specific vulnerabilities and the stigma they may face in their home countries when returning. In Somalia, there are weekly women gatherings. These traditional meetings provide the space for important dialogues that can be mainstreamed and used to inform programming on reintegration, raise awareness about the specific needs of returning women, and influence policy.

- **Specific support for returning migrants without ties**. After spending a long time abroad, some migrants completely lose contact with their home community. Their return and reintegration, which can now be more complicated, necessitates specific support given the potential culture shock and lack of knowledge of their country of origin.

- **The need to provide identity documents to returning migrants lacking papers**. Beyond an emergency pass, returning migrants who do not have papers must be issued identification documents to allow them access to socio-economic reintegration programmes.

- **Need to build capacities at local level.** Capacities in terms of infrastructure (schools, hospitals, etc.) should be developed in municipalities to facilitate the reintegration of migrants returning in mass. Job-orientation, skill validation practices, job matching support, and vocational training may also be offered to migrants in their municipalities.

6. Cross-Cutting Topics

Key horizontal elements enabling effective preparation, response, and recovery measures by all stakeholders that should be strengthened include:

- **The pre-crisis phase is the most important phase**. It is essential to have emergency structures and procedures in place in ordinary times to ensure proper assistance and protection of migrants in the event of a crisis.

- **Migration related terminology.** The use of the term 'illegal' referring to migrants should be avoided in all circumstances, as it not only demonises migrants as human beings but also carries implications for their rights and dignity. The international community has consistently promoted the use of the term 'irregular' instead of 'illegal', following the 1975 recommendation the UN General Assembly, to refer to the lack of valid status.

- **Migrants and diaspora can be very resourceful** and able to advocate for themselves and their contribution to relief and recovery should be supported. Furthermore, migrants can play a vital role in the collection and sharing of emergency related information, and should be included in government contingency planning.

- **Ensuring the registration of migrants**, both in countries of origin and destination, to include them in contingency plans and to facilitate the delivery of assistance and protection in case of crisis. The registration of returning migrants in the country of origin is also essential to provide reintegration support.

- **Considering the specific vulnerabilities of migrant children**. Migrant children, especially those who have been separated or are unaccompanied, are highly vulnerable in times of crisis. They are often the victims of sexual or other abuses; they may be forced to join armed groups and may not have identification documents. Strategies for preventing and coping with such risks should take individual circumstances into account. Multi-sectoral actions between a large number of collaborators – including civil society organisations, international organisations, social workers and the children themselves – are required to account for all of the children's needs. Standards, concepts and practices in this area should be established on a regional level.

- **Cooperating with traditional and religious leaders on a local level**. In East and Southern Africa, in order to be effective, actions that aim at responding to the needs of migrants in countries in crisis must be carried out in cooperation with traditional and religious leaders on a local level.

- Throughout a crisis, **special focus should be paid to the most vulnerable migrants**, in particular victims of trafficking and domestic violence, women, children, elderly, and disabled persons. Domestic workers are also a group of particular concern due to their isolation. There is a need to tap into the huge existing informal networks of communication to further boost outreach.

7. Outlook and Conclusion

Recommendations as well as key issues for further consideration, which could also be explored in future capacity building activities, include the following:

- Need to further consider all types of migrants in situations of crises including domestic workers, cross-border pastoralists, urban migrants, migrants that are victims of trafficking or gender based violence, and mixed-nationality migrant families, for example.

- As the scope of the MICIC initiative is dealing with natural disasters and armed conflict, this consultation highlighted the need to address issues related to epidemics, terrorist threats, violence, and slow onset crises such as drought and their impact on migrant protection.

- Need to consider the issue of the transposition of the MICIC initiative principles, guidelines, and effective practices into national emergency plans.

- **Develop peer-to-peer exchanges of knowledge and best practices**. Knowledge and expertise sharing forums are fundamental. The information that has been shared during the MICIC consultations should also be transmitted to other regional forums concerned with this urgent topic.

Key capacity building needs:

- Empowering migrant women by building the capacity of multiple stakeholders in relation to migrant women, including:
  - Data collection on migrant women;
  - Preparing recruitment agencies to better inform women on safe migration;
  - Identification of trafficking victims;
  - Family unification in crisis;
  - Post-return psychosocial assistance; and
  - Access to justice and redress.

- Improving prevention and prosecution of trafficking in persons by training and assisting border officials, health services, social workers and police agents to identify possible victims of trafficking and refer them to appropriate authorities and services for protection. Common understanding and smooth operating mechanisms to strengthen cooperation between the different national services is vital. Procedures should be facilitated to process cases of traffickers and protecting victims and witness protection mechanisms should be put in place.

- There is a need to establish and identify indicators for preventing THB and put in place mechanisms and a framework for information sharing between local administrations and the different countries in the region and beyond.

- Designing and implementing programmes for contingency planning, including risk and vulnerability mapping.

- Training of local and traditional leaders:
  - Raise awareness of local and traditional leaders for the particular vulnerabilities of migrants and build their capacity on emergency services available at local and national level, relevant emergency actors and referral procedures.
  - Working with local leaders to foster and engender strong relationships between local communities and migrants.

- Strengthening returnee integration by building the capacity of national and local authorities on reintegrating migrant returnees, including setting up inter institutional cooperation to follow up on policy implementation and developing contingency plans for reintegration.

- Providing training on crisis assistance to migrants and building the capacity of relevant national and local authorities on migrant-sensitive crisis preparedness and response.

- Data collection to include needs and vulnerability of non-nationals, identification of vulnerable populations, referral systems, cooperation with international organisations, and competencies of relevant national agencies.

- Training on assistance to children in order to build the capacity of relevant officials to protect and assist migrant children, and particularly unaccompanied and separated children, caught in a crisis.

- Training border officials to facilitate a well-prepared and managed crisis response at borders to improve humanitarian action and protect vulnerable migrants while maintaining the security of states and borders.

- Raising awareness of protection issues, human trafficking and smuggling, as well as the medical and psychological needs of vulnerable groups of migrants;

- Building links between civil society and governments and improving methods of outreach to migrants and diaspora;

- Building the capacity of local civil society organisations, including local emergency brigades, to assist migrants in situations of crises or natural disasters;

- Training on cultural sensitivity in humanitarian assistance to migrants, particularly when working with migrant children; and

- Strengthening regional cooperation.

8. Annexes

➢ *Agenda*

➢ *Final List of Participants*

Agenda

Migrants in Countries in Crisis (MICIC) Initiative
Regional Consultation for East and Southern Africa
3-4 May Kigali, Rwanda

Day 1	
8:30 – 9:00	Registration

Opening Ceremony *Chaired by Chantal Lacroix, Programme Manager, ICMPD*	
9:05 – 9:10 9:10 – 9:15	Welcome remarks on behalf of the MICIC co-chairmanship *Bayani V. Mangibin, Philippine Ambassador to Kenya and East Africa* Welcome remarks by the host *Minister Johnston Busingye, Minister of Justice/Attorney General, Rwanda*
9:15 – 9:45	*Coffee break* ➢ *Official photo* ➢ *Briefing of chairs, moderators, presenters and rapporteurs*

Plenary Session: **Setting the Scene** *Chaired by Chantal Lacroix, Programme Manager, ICMPD*	
9:45 – 10:00	Presentation of the MICIC Initiative *Michele Klein Solomon, Director of the MICIC Secretariat*
10:00 – 10:15	Presentation of state of play of regional consultations *Chantal Lacroix, Programme Manager, ICMPD*
10:15 – 10:25	Presentation on terminology and concepts of refugee protection *Stefanie Ruehl, Associate Legal Specialist, UNHCR*
10:25 – 10:45	Presentation of the regional discussion paper *Katie Kuschminder, Maastricht Graduate School of Governance*
10:45 – 11:15	Plenary discussion

Workshop Session 1: **Pre-crisis Phase** *Chaired by Anaclet Kalibata, Director General, Directorate General of Immigration and Emigration, Rwanda*	

11:15 – 11:25   Introduction by the session chair

In this session, participants will be divided into three parallel working groups on specific sub-themes. The work in groups will start following three experts' presentations in plenary to introduce the topics and launch the discussions. More detailed instructions concerning the working groups, as well as guiding questions, can be found below.

Topics of the Working Groups:

WG 1: The inclusion of migrants in natural disaster management strategies – focus

on cross-border pastoralists
Presenter: *Mohamed Dida, Former Disaster Risk Programme Manager for CORDAID Kenya*
Moderator: *Aida Mengistu, Deputy Head of Office, OCHA Regional Office for Southern and Eastern Africa*

WG 2: The inclusion of urban migrants in crisis preparedness strategies
D*iscussion in working group*
Moderator: *Catherine Northing, IOM Chief of Mission in Rwanda*

WG 3: Prevention of trafficking in human beings at the pre-crisis phase
Presenter: *James Owere Odumbi , Assistant Director, Directorate of Public Prosecutions Uganda*
Moderator: *Johan Kruger, Head of Transnational Organized Crime, Illicit Trafficking and Terrorism Programmes in Eastern Africa UNODC Regional Office for Eastern Africa*

11:25 – 12:10	Expert presentations *(15 minutes each)*
12:10 – 13.45	*Lunch*
13:45 - 15:10	Working Groups discussion
15:10 – 15:40	*Coffee break*

Plenary Session: Reporting from the Working Groups
Chaired by Anaclet Kalibata, Director General, Directorate General of Immigration and Emigration, Rwanda

15:40 – 16:00	Presentation of the outcomes of the three Working Groups of Workshop Session 1 *(7 minutes each)*
16:00 – 16:30	Plenary discussion

Plenary Session: Input of the civil society organisations to the MICIC regional consultation
Chaired by Chantal Lacroix, Programme Manager, ICMPD

16:30 – 16:45	Presentation of the input of the civil society organisations to the MICIC regional consultation *Sicel' Mpilo Shange-Buthane, Executive Director of Amnesty International, South Africa*
16:45 – 17:15	Plenary Discussion
17:15 – 17:30	Closing of the first day by the consultation moderator

Day 2

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

Workshop Session 2: **Emergency Phase**
Chaired by Michele Klein Solomon, Director of the MICIC Secretariat, IOM

9:00 – 9:10	Introduction by the session chair

In this session, participants will be divided into three parallel working groups on specific sub-

themes. The work in groups will start following three experts' presentations in plenary to introduce the topics and launch the discussions. More detailed instructions concerning the working groups, as well as guiding questions, can be found below.

Topics of the Working Groups:

WG 1: Cooperation with local leaders in response to conflict in border areas
Presenter: *Ambassador James Kuor Muorwell, Director of Political and Consular Affairs, South Sudan*
Moderator: *Michelle Prodromou, Office for Humanitarian Affairs, US Mission Geneva*

WG 2: Providing evacuation assistance to migrants – the case of floods in Malawi
Presenter: *James Mika Killion Chiusiwa, Director of Disaster Risk Reduction, Department of Disaster Management Affairs, Malawi*
Moderator: *Bogdan Danila, Senior Emergency and Post-Crisis Specialist, IOM Regional Office for Southern Africa*

WG 3: Assistance to migrant women during emergencies
Presenter: *Milka Isinta, Chair, Pan-African Network in Defense of Migrant Rights*
Moderator: *Pamela DeLargy, Office of U.N. Special Representative for Migration and Development*

9:10 – 9:55	Expert presentations *(15 minutes each)*
9:55 – 10:20	*Coffee break*
10:20 – 11:50	Working Groups discussion

Plenary Session: Reporting from the Working Groups
Chaired by Michele Klein Solomon, Director of the MICIC Secretariat, IOM

11:50 – 12:10	Presentation of the outcomes of the three Working Groups of Workshop Session 2 *(7 minutes each)*
12:10 – 12:40	Plenary discussion
12:40 – 14:00	*Lunch*

Workshop Session 3: Post-crisis Phase
Chaired by Ann Dandridge, United States Office of International Migration

14:00 – 14:10   Introduction by the session chair

In this session, the participants will be divided into three parallel working groups on specific sub-themes. The work in groups will start following three experts' presentations in plenary to introduce the topics and launch the discussions. More detailed instructions concerning the working groups, as well as guiding questions, can be found below.

Topics of the Working Groups:

WG 1: Addressing the needs of unaccompanied and separated migrant children at the post-crisis phase
Presenter: *Mariam Yassin Hagi Yussuf, Special Envoy for Children's and Migrants Rights of the Federal Republic of Somalia*
Moderator: *Joanna Lyn Rodrigues, Emigrant Services Officer, Office of the Secretary, Commission on Filipinos Overseas*

WG 2: Response to xenophobic violence
Presenter: *Jonathan Crush, IGI chair in global migration and development at the Balsillie School of International Affairs, and global development studies professor at Queen's University*
Moderator: *Abdirahman Hosh Jibril, Member of the Parliament of Somalia*

WG 3: Return and reintegration of refugees - the case of Rwanda
Presenter: *Rose Kayumba, Program Manager, Return and Reintegration, Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs, Rwanda*
Moderator: *Stefanie Ruehl, Associate Legal Specialist, UNHCR*

14:10 – 14:55	Expert presentations *(15 minutes each)*
14:55-15:00	*Breakout into Working Groups*
15:00 – 16:20	Working Groups discussion
16:20 – 16:45	*Coffee break*

Plenary Session: Reporting from the Working Groups
Chaired by Ann Dandridge, United States Office of International Migration

16:45 – 17:05	Presentation of the outcomes of the three Working Groups of Workshop Session 3 *(7 minutes each)*
17:05 – 17:30	Plenary discussion

Final Plenary Session: Conclusions and Closing Remarks

17:30 – 17:45	**Summary of the discussions by the host** *Anaclet Kalibata, Director General, Directorate General of Immigration and Emigration, Rwanda*
17:45 – 18:00	**Closing Remarks** • *Co-chairmanship – Erica J. Barks-Ruggles, US Ambassador to Rwanda* • *The European Union - Michael Ryan, Ambassador, Head of the EU Delegation to Rwanda* • *The host - Jeanine Kambanda, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Rwanda*

INSTRUCTIONS FOR WORKING GROUP PARTICIPANTS

This annex provides the guidelines for discussions in the working groups of the three Workshop Sessions.

Objective of the working groups: The objective of the working groups is to discuss and analyse specific sub-themes relevant to the protection of migrants in countries in crisis, identifying priorities for action as well as gaps and needs in terms of cooperation at the national, regional and international levels. Participants are asked to exchange good **practices** in their country and/or field of expertise. Where good practice do not yet exist, they are invited to suggest concrete proposals on how to address one or more of the challenges identified in the guiding questions.

Expected outcomes of the working groups: Participants are expected to define **concrete action points and recommendations** to address the challenges pertinent to the sub-theme of their respective working group. The outcomes of the working group will feed into a set of non-binding, voluntary guidelines and effective practices that the MICIC Initiative endeavours to produce. These guidelines will lay out the roles and responsibilities of States (origin, transit and destination), and other stakeholders, including employers and recruiters, international organisations and civil society, with a view to improve their ability to prepare for and respond to the needs of migrants caught in countries experiencing crises.

Guidelines for the working groups:

- There are three workshop sessions dedicated to the three phases of a crisis; pre-crisis, emergency and post-crisis. Each workshop session is discussed in three parallel working groups tackling three different sub-themes of the phase.
- For each workshop session, three expert presentations corresponding to the three different sub-themes that are to be discussed in the parallel working groups are delivered in a plenary session to launch the discussion. Plenary presenters will act as discussants in their respective working group.
- Following the plenary expert presentations, participants are divided into three working groups, composed of 20-30 participants. Participants are invited to sign up for their working groups prior to the consultation. The composition of the working groups change from one workshop session to another in order to maximise opportunities for exchange among participants and to enrich the debate.
- Each working group is facilitated by a moderator, supported by a discussant and a rapporteur.
- The working group moderators, together with the discussants, ensure that the discussions are aligned with the issues and guiding questions identified below, and that the focus is on concrete solutions. They will also provide responses to questions raised by participants and contribute to the preparation of the presentation of the outcomes of their respective working group in the plenary session.
- Each working group will have a rapporteur who had been selected prior to the consultation. The rapporteurs or the moderators present the summary of their working group in the plenary sessions.
- With the support of the organiser, the results of the twelve working groups will be compiled and presented by the host during the final plenary session.

Workshop Session 1: Pre-crisis Phase

Working Group 1: **The inclusion of migrants in natural disaster management strategies- focus on cross-border pastoralists**

Over the past few years, countries in East and Southern Africa have been confronted with severe drought, recurrent floods and others disasters. In response, many countries have elaborated policies and measures addressing natural disaster preparedness. However, migrants' needs are rarely included in policy making at the national and regional levels. In addition to this, gaps remain in institutional capacity and in translating polices into action when it comes to assisting and protecting migrants in countries in crisis. This working group explores options to include and take into account international migrants when developing national emergency contingency plans and strategies to prepare and respond to natural disasters.

Guiding questions – Please share examples of existing practices, innovations, or ideas in relation to the following questions, keeping in mind the possible differences between natural disasters and conflicts:
- *In which ways do your policies and measures for natural disaster preparedness take into account international migrants?*
- *What underlying risk factors and vulnerabilities of migrants need to be considered to improve natural disaster preparedness?*
- *What measures have or should be put in place to reach out to migrants and ensure that their voices are included in policy making?*
- *What are the training and capacity building needs in the areas of preparedness and provision of assistance to migrants should a crisis arise?*

Working Group 2: **The inclusion of urban migrants in crisis preparedness strategies**

In today's world there are approximately 244 million migrants. Of the global migrant population, over 54 per cent live in urban areas. The number of people living in cities is expected to double in the next decades to around 6.3 billion in 2050. While migrants play an important role in the urbanisation process, many city and local governments do not include migration or migrants in their urban development planning and implementation. Likewise, migrants are largely missing from emergency preparedness strategies. This working group will discuss approaches and initiatives to build urban migrants' resilience to disasters, the identification and sharing of good practices for the integration of migrants at the municipal level, efforts to strengthen the capacities of local and institutional-level actors to manage emergencies and displacement with consideration to particular vulnerabilities of urban migrants.

Guiding questions – Please share examples of existing practices, innovations, or ideas in relation to the following questions, keeping in mind the possible differences between natural disasters and conflicts:

- *In which ways do your policies and measures for natural disaster preparedness take into account urban migrants?*
- *What underlying risk factors and vulnerabilities of urban migrants need to be considered to improve preparedness?*
- *What measures have been, or should be, put in place to reach out to urban migrants and ensure that their voices are included in policy making?*
- *What are the training and capacity building needs in the areas of preparedness and provision of assistance to urban migrants should a crisis arise?*

Working Group 3: **Prevention of trafficking in human beings in the pre-crisis phase**

Crisis situations create the opportunistic and ideal environment for traffickers to exploit the vulnerabilities of the affected migrants. Efforts should be dedicated to addressing the risks of trafficking in human beings by establishing protection measures before the crisis. This working group will assess how to improve responses to trafficking in human beings in crisis situations, with a focus on the pre-crisis phase.

Guiding questions – *Please share examples of existing practices, innovations, or ideas in relation to the following questions, keeping in mind the possible differences between natural disasters and conflicts:*
- *What practices at national and regional level are in place to prevent trafficking in human beings?*
- *What should be the key components of anti-trafficking operations in pre-crisis situations to ensure the comprehensive protection of migrants?*
- *How can regional and international cooperation in this area be enhanced, including between humanitarian and development actors / humanitarian and anti-trafficking actors?*
- *What are the key capacity building needs in this area?*

Workshop Session 2: Emergency Phase

Working Group 1: **Cooperation with local leaders in response to crisis in border areas**

Local leaders in Africa play an important role in responding to cross-border crises and assisting migrants in the turmoil of such situations. They actively contribute by raising awareness within border communities to assist migrants, collect funds dedicated to migrants' repatriation, and build a solidarity environment where local communities provide shelter and assistance to migrants in times of crisis. This working group will explore the crucial role of local leaders during the emergency phase and how this role can further be strengthened to better assist and protect migrants during a crisis.

Guiding questions – *Please share examples of existing practices, innovations, or ideas in relation to the following questions, keeping in mind the possible differences between natural disasters and conflicts:*

- *In which way local leaders have contributed to assisting migrants and responding to cross-border crisis?*
- *What are the main challenges confronting local leaders in providing assistance to migrants?*
- *How to enhance cooperation between local leaders, national authorities and CSOs to better assist and protect migrants in cross-border communities?*
- *What are the key capacity building needs in this area?*

Working Group 2: **Providing evacuation and assistance to migrants - the case of floods in Malawi**

During the emergency phase, saving lives is the top priority. Helping migrants reach safety through evacuation is an essential part of the response. Southern Africa witnessed over the last year widespread floods forcing the displacement of tens of thousands of people including migrants. Evacuation and assistance of migrants in such conditions can be challenging as they may lose their identity documentation and belongings, and find themselves cut off from any contact with local authorities and relatives. These challenges require specific measures, such as setting up tailored communication channels to reach to migrants and inform them of evacuation options and provide necessary assistance. This working group will look into concrete examples and recommendations to enhance the efficiency of evacuation operations and assistance of migrants caught in natural disaster.

Guiding questions – Please share examples of existing practices, innovations, or ideas related to the following questions, keeping in mind the possible differences that may emerge between natural disasters and conflicts:
- *What were the main challenges your country faced when evacuating migrants in cases of natural disaster?*
- *Are there specific procedures to assist and evacuate migrants in case of natural disaster?*
- *How can cooperation with national, regional, international and civil society actors contribute to better evacuating and assisting migrants?*
- *What are the key capacity building needs in this area?*

Working Group 3: **Assistance to migrant women during emergencies**

In times of crisis, migrant women represent a highly vulnerable group as they are at risk of discrimination, sexual exploitation and abuse, and fall victim to trafficking. Their vulnerability is further increased through their often "invisible" nature as domestic workers. Their assistance requires targeted measures, specifically in terms of protection, communication and the stakeholders that need to be involved. This working group aims to shed the light on the specific vulnerabilities and needs of migrant women in countries in crisis and identify measures to better address these needs.

Guiding questions – Please share examples of existing practices, innovations, or ideas in relation to the following questions, keeping in mind the possible differences between natural disasters and conflicts:
- *What good practices exist that take into consideration migrant women in times of crisis?*

- *What were the greatest obstacles in providing assistance to women migrants residing in your country during past crises?*
- *How can emergency interventions further account for women migrants? What specific measures should be taken in this regard, for example, in the case of domestic workers?*
- *What are the key capacity building needs in this area?*

Workshop Session 3: Post-crisis Phase

Working Group 1: **Addressing the needs of unaccompanied and separated migrant children at the post-crisis phase**

Unaccompanied and separated migrant children (USMC) represent a highly vulnerable group whose assistance and protection goes beyond the evacuation and emergency assistance and requires a tailor-made and proper follow up at the post-crisis phase. USMC lack the resources and means that would facilitate their reintegration and reunion with their families. They are also at risk of child labour, sexual exploitation and abuse, military recruitment, detention and trafficking. This working group aims to highlight the specific needs of USMC in countries in crisis and identify measures to address these needs.

Guiding questions – Please share examples of existing practices, innovations, or ideas in relation to the following questions, keeping in mind the possible differences between natural disasters and conflicts:
- *What are the specific vulnerabilities and needs of USMC in post disaster/conflict situation?*
- *Are you aware of good practices in terms of measures that address the various needs of USMC, in particular with respect to integration and family reunification?*
- *How can cooperation with national, regional and civil society actors contribute to assisting USMC? Please state good practices for such cooperation.*
- *What are the key capacity building needs in this area?*

Working Group 2: **Response to xenophobic violence**

Vulnerabilities of migrant groups to exploitation and mistreatment are well known, as is the protection of their rights. However, xenophobia has received relatively little attention despite rising anti-migrant sentiments, discrimination, hostility, and violence against migrants. From the perspective of countries of origin and destination, this working group will share experiences and lessons learnt on the topic of xenophobic violence, discuss the developmental consequences for migrants and host populations, and examine policy options to tackle it.

Guiding questions – Please share examples of existing practices, innovations, or ideas related to the following questions, keeping in mind the possible differences that may emerge between natural disasters and conflicts:
- *What examples exist of responses to xenophobic violence in your country?*
- *How can regional and international cooperation be strengthened to mitigate the threat of xenophobic violence against migrants?*
- *What are the key capacity building needs in this area?*

Working Group 3: **Return and reintegration of refugees - the case of Rwanda**

Planning for return and reintegration of refugees, as well as other long-term solutions for migrants caught in countries in crisis are essential components of recovery plans. Most countries have developed programs to manage the process of return and reintegration of their nationals. However, such programmes need to be further tailored to post-crisis contexts and countries often lack adequate resources to effectively implement them. In addition, other forms of long term solutions need to be offered to migrants caught in crisis, such as re-deployment to a safe area in the country of destination or relocation in a third country. This working group aims to define options to develop programmes and implementation means in order to address the immediate, medium and long term needs of returning migrants and refugees.

Guiding questions – Please share examples of existing practices, innovations, or ideas in relation to the following questions, keeping in mind the possible differences between natural disasters and conflicts:

- *What migrant and refugee return and reintegration programmes exist in your county and how can these be adapted to accommodate their specific needs in a post-crisis context?*
- *What steps can be taken to improve the coordination of various stakeholders (governments, employers and employees, international organisations, NGOs and CSOs) in fostering the social and economic reintegration of returning migrants and refugees?*
- *What are good practices in re-deployment programmes that relocate migrants to a safe area in the country or to a third country?*
- *What are the main capacity building needs in this area?*

Final List of Participants
List of participants
Migrants in Countries in Crisis (MICIC) Initiative
East and Southern Africa Regional Consultation
3-4 May 2016 - Kigali, Rwanda

	GOVERNMENT DELEGATES			
NO.	COUNTRY	NAME	INSTITUTION	DESIGNATION
1.	Angola	Pembele SIMÃO	Ministry of Interior	Head of Department of Inter-Sectoral Cooperation
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4.	Djibouti	Warsama ALI ARREH	Direction Générale des services documentation et de sécurité	Coordinateur national sur la migration
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6.	Eritrea	Tesfamicael GERHATU	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Ambassador
7.	Eritrea	Ibrahim OSMAN	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	A/C Director General, Department of Desks
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21.	Rwanda	Olivier KAYUMBA	Directorate General of Immigration and Emigration	Director Visitors & Residents Services
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23.	Rwanda	Yvette MPOZENZI	Directorate General of Immigration and Emigration	Head of Diaspora section
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25.	Rwanda	Ernest BUGINGO	Directorate General of Immigration and Emigration	Advisor
26.	Rwanda	Jack TUTUBA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Director of Rwandan Community Abroad
27.	Rwanda	Jean Claude RWAHAMA	Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs	Director of Refugee Affairs Unit
28.	Rwanda	Rose KAYUMBA	Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs	Program Manager, Return and Reintegration
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30.	Rwanda	Paul RUZINDAZA	Ministry of Public Service and Labour	Legal officer
31.	Rwanda	Berna KAYIRANGWA	Ministry of Defence	
32.	Rwanda	Francis MUSONI	Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration commission	Coordinator of Return and Reintegration Program
33.	Rwanda	Vedaste HAKIZIMANA	Ministry of Local Government	Head of Local Economic Development
34.	Rwanda	Peace BASEMERA	Ministry of Trade and Industry	Head of Cooperation
35.	Seychelles	Marie-May LEON	Ministry of Social Affairs, Community Dev elopment and Sport	Director General for Social Development and Policy Planning Division

No.	Country	Name	Institution	Designation
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37.	Somalia	Mariam Yassin HAGI YUSSUF	Office of the Prime Minister	Special Envoy for Children's and Migrants Rights of the Federal Republic of Somalia
38.	Somalia	Alas JAMA	Federal Government of Somalia	Senior Political Advisor to the Cabinet
39.	Somalia	Abdirahman HOSH JIBRIL	Parliament of Somalia	Member of the Parliament - Expert on Migration
40.	South Sudan	James Kur MUORWEL	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and international Cooperation	Ambassador - Director of Political and Consular Affairs
41.	South Sudan	Nicky WAKOU	Embassy of the Republic of South Sudan in Brussels	Third Secretary, Consular Affairs
42.	Uganda	James Owere ODUMBI	Directorate of Public Prosecutions	Assistant Director
43.	Uganda	Jacob SIMINYU	Ministry of Internal Affairs	Senior Immigration Officer - Spokesperson at the Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control
44.	Uganda	Fred KAKOOZA	Directorate of Public Prosecutions	Senior Principal State Attorney
45.	Zimbabwe	Gideon GAPARE	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Deputy Director at the Multilateral Affairs Directorate
46.	Zimbabwe	Irvine CHIVAURA	Ministry of Home Affairs	Principal Research Officer
47.	Zimbabwe	Monica Vimbayi HANGA	Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Welfare	Principal Labour Officer

WORKING GROUP MEMBERS

NO.	INSTITUTION	SURNAME	FIRST NAME	DESIGNATION
1.	**EUROPEAN UNION**	RYAN	Michael	Ambassador - Head of the EU Delegation to Rwanda
2.	**EUROPEAN UNION**	MORONI	Xavier	Attaché
3.	**EUROPEAN UNION**	HEMKER	Friederike	Young professional
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8.	**ICMPD**	MARKOVSKY	Kathrin	Programme Assistant

9.	**IOM MISSION IN RWANDA**	NORTHING	Catherine	Chief of Mission
10.	**IOM Regional Office Pretoria**	DANILA	Bogdan-Silviu	Senior Regional Emergency and Post-Crisis Specialist
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16.	**PHILIPPINES**	RODRIGUEZ	Joanna Lyn	Emigrant Services Officer, Office of the Secretary, Commission on Filipinos Overseas
17.	**U.N. SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT**	DeLargy	Pamela	Special Advisor
18.	**UNHCR**	DE VRIESE	Machtelt	Senior Protection Officer, UNHCR Rwanda
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21.	**UNHCR**	BELGACEM	Nagette	Focal point for Mixed Migration, UNHCR Africa Bureau
22.	**UNHCR**	KHAN	Dania	Protection Officer
23.	**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**	BARKS-RUGGLES	Erica	US Ambassador to Rwanda
24.	**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**	PRODROMOU	Michelle	Office for Humanitarian Affairs - US Mission Geneva

25.	**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**	WRIGHT	Charles	Field Office Director, USCIS Nairobi Field Office - American Embassy, Nairobi, Kenya
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NO.	**INSTITUTION**	**SURNAME**	**FIRST NAME**	**DESIGNATION**
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3.	**GLOBAL COALITION ON MIGRATION**	RAJAH	Colin	International Coordinator
4.	**MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT CIVIL SOCIETY NETWORK**	GROARKE	Emer	Advocacy and Communication Officer
5.	**PAN-AFRICAN NETWORK IN DEFENSE OF MIGRANT RIGHTS**	ISINTA	Milka	Chair
6.	**SAVE THE CHILDREN RWANDA**	AMAHIRWE	Denyse	Senior Child Protection and Child Rights Governance Specialist

ACADEMIA				
NO.	**INSTITUTION**	**SURNAME**	**FIRST NAME**	**DESIGNATION**
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3.	**BALSILLIE SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS**	CRUSH	Jonathan	Professor