



# Consultation Report

MICIC Regional Consultation on Eastern Europe and Central Asia  
Brussels, Belgium, 25-26 June 2015



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# **1. Executive Summary**

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The second regional consultation of the Migrants in Countries in Crisis (MICIC) Initiative, which covered Eastern Europe and Central Asia, was held in Brussels on 25-26 June 2015. It was attended by 90+ delegates, including representatives of countries of origin, transit and destination, as well as international organisations, civil society and the private sector.

This consultation provided delegates with an opportunity to exchange good practices and knowledge 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 enumerates 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**

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The second regional consultation of the Migrants in Countries in Crisis (MICIC) Initiative was held in Brussels on 25-26 June 2015. This consultation covered Eastern Europe and Central Asia and was hosted by the European Commission in collaboration with the Philippines and the United States. It was attended by over ninety delegates representing twelve Eastern European and Central Asian states as well as other key stakeholders including international organisations, civil society organisations, academia, and the private sector.

The consultation took place in the context of the ongoing crisis in Yemen, from where 14,000 migrants have needed to be evacuated to date. However, there is still no architecture or framework to assist and protect migrants caught in countries experiencing conflicts or natural disasters. The recent examples of Libya and Central African Republic also demonstrate that the issue of migrants caught in countries experiencing crises is more and more important and pressing. The increasing number of international migrants further justifies global efforts to address this issue.

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 will draw 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)<sup>1</sup>. 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 Eastern Europe and Central Asia. 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<sup>2</sup>.

### **3. Pre-Crisis Phase**

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Interventions, policies, and structures to assist and protect migrants during the emergency phase of conflicts and natural disasters have to be set up at the pre-crisis phase. Likewise, migrants need to be 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, clearly identifies the need for a holistic approach to disaster risk reduction (DRR). In particular, it requires including migrants in the design and implementation of DRR policies, plans and standards. This requires actions from, and can yield benefits to, both home and host countries as well as migrants and their families.

Key areas of interventions include registration of migrants, the development of alert systems and contingency plans, the creation of emergency teams, the establishment of relations with the migrant community, particularly at local level, the importance of incorporating MICIC-related issues and themes into other agendas, policies 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, which is widely used in the region, 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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<sup>1</sup> More information at [www.icmpd.org/MICIC](http://www.icmpd.org/MICIC)

<sup>2</sup> 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

### Countries of origin

- **Including information on emergency procedures in the conduct of pre-departure orientation sessions and information centers.** Organising pre-departure trainings that encompass information on emergency procedures and contacts. The Philippines provides emergency contact information to prospective migrants during migrant orientation seminar, which are compulsory before deployment. Tajikistan organises information campaigns for prospective migrants that cover crisis management procedures. Additionally, eleven migrant facilitation centres (“Migrant Resource Centre”) have been established in Tajikistan to provide pre-deployment information and services. Specific assistance is offered to women and children. In Georgia, pre-departure training includes the respect and protection of migrant rights, including remedies abroad and upon return in case of violation of these rights.
- **Pooling consular resources to protect unrepresented migrants.** The right of EU citizens to consular protection by Member States other than the State of nationality in the territory of a third country is enshrined in Article 23 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. This article covers both the case of an absence of an embassy in the country in crisis and when the embassy is not able to protect its citizens for some logistical reasons (e.g. under-sizing of consular personnel). Seven million EU citizens travel or live outside the EU where their own EU country does not have an embassy or consulate (for example only five Member States were represented in Nepal at the time of the earthquake). The new Council Directive 2015/637/EU adopted on 20 April 2015 contains measures to facilitate consular protection for unrepresented EU citizens and to enhance EU solidarity<sup>3</sup>. This Directive sets the obligation for EU Member States to coordinate their contingency plans to better take into account unrepresented EU citizens. The competent embassies or consulates must be informed of plans to respond in case of a crisis. Another novel provision in this Directive is the role of EU delegations in contributing to implement the right to consular protection which will foster crisis cooperation, in particular by providing available logistical support, including office accommodation and organisational facilities, such as temporary accommodation for consular staff and for intervention teams. EU delegations are also required to make general information available about the assistance that unrepresented citizens could be entitled to, particularly about practical arrangements. Azerbaijan adopted agreements with Ukraine, Moldova and Georgia to provide migrants with consular services in unrepresented countries but their implementation needs to be further improved.
- **Improving migrants’ awareness about consular services and the importance to register, including via new technologies.** A number of countries have developed innovative tools for consular registration, communication, and alerts via twitter or mobile phone apps. Other countries are moving more toward a hotline service providing a number that migrants can call. Engaging with private companies or airlines that could share information about consular services could be helpful. Local radios, community TV channels could also be used to reach migrant communities. Belarus is developing a mobile application for travellers with all necessary information on countries of destination, including where to go and what to do in case of crisis. This mobile application will thus provide migrants with a concrete step-by-step action plan in the event of a crisis. Statistics about the downloading and use of this future application could also be valuable for registration and data collection purposes.

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<sup>3</sup> See: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32015L0637&from=EN>.  
European Commission website on consular protection:  
<http://ec.europa.eu/consularprotection/index.action>

- **Incentivising citizens abroad to register.** Incentivise citizens abroad to comply with registration systems by advertising the advantage of getting help in case of crisis. Only sixteen people are registered in the Belarus Embassy in the United Arab Emirates while there might be 500-600 Belarusians in this country. Popularising the work of the MICIC Initiative might provide incentives for people to register. Shortening registration forms, as done in the US and EU, could also help in this regard. The Embassy of the Philippines in Brussels offers the possibility to Filipino nationals in Belgium to register when they come to the Embassy for other purposes (such as renewing documents). However, this approach only captures regular migrants.
- **Gathering information on the diaspora.** Collecting information about the diaspora, including the profile, skills and location of diaspora members, to have a good picture of resources available and facilitate cooperation in times of crisis. Governments could also tap into informal communication channels with the diaspora and in particular key figures in such communities. Moldova created the Diaspora Relations Bureau based on a whole of government approach that includes eight ministries. Several mapping exercises of the diaspora in the main destination countries have been conducted to develop statistics on the diaspora, identify focal points, and to reach out to diaspora organisations and communities in case of crisis. Household surveys have produced particularly useful results and more credible data compared to official reports that are based on border police data. The number of Moldovan abroad appears to be lower than estimated, which downgrades the fear of the authorities of massive returns. A mapping of the diaspora by sectors (starting with the health sector in Germany) is being conducted. This mapping will provide data that could serve to redeploy migrants, transfer knowledge or plan for circular migration schemes.
- **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. Tajikistan entered into bilateral agreements with countries of destination (for example the Russian Federation and Uzbekistan) that cover issues relevant to crisis situations, including the contact details of emergency headquarters of relevant authorities. Moldova and the EU signed a mobility partnership in 2008 that covers a plethora of themes, including border management, combatting trafficking in human beings, development cooperation and humanitarian aid. Moldova has also signed protocols with neighbouring countries to regulate the admission of migrants. Such protocols include provisions on mutual responsibility for assistance in times of crisis. Georgia works with Germany to improve the human rights of migrants, especially in the recruitment process. Azerbaijan has agreements with twelve neighbouring countries that include regulation of exchange of information on migrants.

### *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. The right to associate and organise is particularly important in this context. In Georgia, NGOs as well as international organizations have consultative status at the State Commission on Migration Issues, which provides them an effective platform to discuss and react on all urgent issues including human rights of migrants and elaboration of respective mechanisms in this field. Article 4 of the Moldovan constitutional framework



enshrines protection for the human rights of all people on the territory.

- **Collecting and sharing data on migrants as a group.** Collecting up-to-date data on migrants, including via smart tools such as web applications and social media. This data includes information on their profile (including sex, age, status and job) and the address where they can be easily reached in times of crisis. While respecting data protection laws, speedy procedures are required to regulate data-sharing in times of crisis. The Government of Azerbaijan has for example established a centralised service for data collection on migrants as well as an efficient data-sharing system. Another useful strategy to gather information on migrants consists of the use of a third party, such as a diaspora organisation. Ensuring that those third party actors respect privacy and data protection laws is essential.
- **Regulating the registration of migrants.** Most countries have a registration system for migrants. In some countries, the registration of all foreigners is required by law. Azerbaijan requires all foreigners planning to stay more than ten days to register within ten days of arrival at the national migration registration services. Foreigners who enter the country receive a leaflet, available in several languages, that explains that all foreigners have to comply with this obligation. Information is integrated into a database under the control of the Ministry of Interior and can be shared in case 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. Australia has set up an anonymous registration system for people living in areas at danger of floods based on geo-localisation technology using a simple phone number. The Azerbaijani Government recommends that all citizens abroad register, especially when they are in countries at risk such as those listed on the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Eight citizens could be easily evacuated from Yemen because they were registered. The portion of citizens abroad that is registered is still low. An electronic registration system for citizens abroad through internet should be launched next year by the Azerbaijani Government.
- **Including migrants in emergency preparedness and contingency planning.** Systematically factor migrants into 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 should be conducted in close cooperation with migrant organisations, local authorities and local partners, and employers' associations.
- **Including migrants in emergency and rescue services.** Integrating migrants, in particular long-stayers, into professional and voluntary emergency and rescue services. This constitutes a concrete way to understand the language, culture and mentality of the migrant communities, access these communities at the prevention phase and transfer knowledge between relief services and migrant communities. In both the US and Australia, migrants act as first responders to assist migrants in case of crisis. Additionally, the inclusion of migrants in rescue teams can boost response teams who are often short of young people due to an ageing or shrinking population.
- **Training staff working in emergency services.** Giving mandatory culture-sensitive trainings for preparedness and emergency personnel that addresses the specific needs of migrants in times of crisis. For example, rescue services in the US have the responsibility for being prepared for cultural diversity. Training sessions have been organised in Germany to raise awareness and competence on needs and vulnerabilities of culturally and linguistically diverse groups and people with a migrant background as well as on professional standards, responsibilities and expectations to treat all alike.



- **Regulating the obligations of employers in the area of disaster risk management.** Regulating the obligations of employers in terms of preparedness and emergency measures. The British Government requires a comprehensive risk assessment by employers. In Tajikistan, every employer is legally obliged to provide all employees with information on rules and obligations in case of an emergency. Employees follow a training course in this field and sign a training certificate. There is criminal and administrative liability for the employer in case this training is not provided.
- **Disseminating information about emergency procedures and contacts to migrants.** Effective practices to reach out to migrants include the translation of information into languages spoken by the migrant groups and the use of other forms and channels of communication including ones that are not language-based such as cartoons. Training sessions in schools or at workplaces and booklets and brochures also represent valuable information-sharing vectors. Germany has integrated a chapter on basic emergency information and the civil protection system in language courses that migrants have to undertake when they arrive. Such an approach does not create extra-activities but draws on existing practices. Civil protection awareness commercials on the use of gas masks in case of chemical attacks have been broadcasted in ten languages on TV. Germany has developed a comic to spread lifesaving information, including on evacuation procedures, overcoming language barriers. In Ukraine, brochures produced by civil protection authorities have been translated into seven languages that correspond with major migrant groups. Wide-ranging distribution of these materials is key. In Sweden, first aid training is given to all resettled refugees upon arrival in the country.
- **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 partnerships between CSOs and local authorities as they are the ones dealing with migrant issues on a daily basis. Moldova also makes use of social media to interact with the diaspora and gathers diaspora organisations in the capital city once a year to share experience and address their requests. Georgia has opened the doors of its State Commission on Migration (which is composed of twelve agencies) to selected CSOs. The effects and involvement of CSOs in migration issues have been remarkable. Cooperation is now structured and a space was given to them in the area of decision-making, including when it comes to the preparation of the 2020 Migration Strategy. The Georgian office for diaspora issues will soon launch a Facebook page to foster links with diaspora and help communicate with them about their needs and governmental needs, including in the event of a crisis.
- **Adapting cooperation tools to the various types of CSOs.** Tailoring tools and cooperation mechanisms/modes to the nature of the CSOs. Moldova uses different platforms of consultation that vary in terms of frequency of meetings and composition to accommodate four types of CSOs that have been identified by the Government. These are CSOs organised by Moldovans abroad, local CSOs from destination countries, Moldovan CSOs in Moldova, and diaspora associations in Moldova.
- **Facilitate the financial contribution of the diaspora.** Setting up a single bank account to channel diaspora's contribution. The Malian diaspora sent one million euros through a special bank account that was set up by the Government.
- **Improving coordination among ministries.** Most countries in the region have a ministry for emergency situations that coordinates responses in times of crisis. Improving coordination and data-sharing at intra-governmental level, in particular between the

ministry for emergency situations and the ministry in charge of migration issues, is important for improving assistance to migrants. A master plan for emergency management among ministries, including the ministry in charge of migration issues, would be valuable. For example, Georgian authorities have developed a Unified Migration Analytical System to share data on migrants among all the ministries that deal with migration issues.

- **Improving cooperation with international organisations.** Engaging with international organisations at the pre-crisis phase to facilitate cooperation in the provision of assistance and protection to migrants in the event of a crisis. The State Commission in Georgia has opened its doors to international organisations to be present at sessions which deal with crisis management in Georgia and neighbouring countries.

### *Countries of transit*

- **Establishing a legal framework regulating migration.** Adopting a legal framework that regulates the admission, stay, status, and exit of migrants escaping countries in crisis. The Turkish law on foreigners defines the rights of foreigners and various regulations in terms of entry, stay and exit in Turkey. This law also clarifies the implementation of the forms of protection provided to foreigners who seek protection in Turkey.
- **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. These categories should be based on clear concepts and definitions. In Turkey, migrants fleeing the conflict in Syria can benefit from the humanitarian residence permit or conditional refugee status.
- **Factoring migrants into contingency planning.** Having a pre-planning that includes potential future inflow of migrants that should be prepared in coordination with all relevant ministries and migrants already in the country.

### *Civil society*

- **Disseminating crisis management related information.** Migrant 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. The Red Cross implements a programme aimed at improving the social protection and health care of migrants regardless of their status in fifteen countries including Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Russia. Such efforts contribute to the inclusion of migrants in emergency plans as they put migrants on the radar of national authorities.
- **Conducting training sessions for migrant workers and employers.** Conducting training sessions, including train the trainer activities, for migrant workers and employers on emergency management and procedures. Employer associations and trade unions can provide training to companies and employees that can include developing guidelines and setting standards to ensure the assistance and protection of migrant workers in times of crisis. National Red Cross societies provide training courses on DRR which are open to the entire community.

### *Employers and recruitment agencies*

- **Conducting pre-deployment training programmes.** Conducting pre-deployment training programmes that include information on how to behave in case of emergency.
- **Running generic risk assessments and developing emergency response plans.** Running comprehensive risk assessments, covering among other issues health and safety aspects, both for natural disaster and conflict contexts. The Fair Labour Association (FLA) in Turkey requests that risk assessments be run not only for the factories but also for the dormitories. Well-trained experts should be in charge of assessing these risks. On this basis, FLA asks employers to develop an emergency response plan that includes the creation of emergency teams trained on first aid and coordination.

### *International community*

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

## **3.2 Considerations, Challenges, and Lessons**

- **Taking into account the specific vulnerabilities of migrants when developing DRR, including DRM, strategies.** Because of their non-citizen status, migrants are characterised by specific forms of vulnerabilities such as the lack or limited knowledge of local languages, transport systems, escape routes and national institutions and authorities responsible for crisis response. This is why migrants might need to benefit from specific measures, which might differ from the assistance offered to citizens in times of crisis. Gaps in terms of respect and protection of migrants' rights, such as their human and labour rights, in ordinary times will be exacerbated during a crisis. Migrants who are in a difficult financial situation before a crisis might find it impossible to pay exit visas to get out of the country when a crisis occurs. Migrants who do not know the language of their host countries will lack information regarding the best ways to stay safe when a disaster happens. Similarly, migrants can be specially targeted during a crisis. This was the case in Libya for example, where Sub-Saharan migrants were blamed for having collaborated with Gaddafi's regime and were then victims of ethnic-based violence during and after the revolution. These vulnerabilities often overlap and are sometimes worsened by other kinds of vulnerabilities (independent from the migrant status) such as age, gender, disabilities, etc.
- **Keeping up-to-date data on migrants.** Keeping up-to-date data on migrants to build up a clear picture of the migration population the country, including both regular and irregular migrants and including vulnerability profiles, especially in areas that are prone to crises. Maintaining accurate data on migrants is a challenge in the region for various reasons. Some migrants leave and do not unregister when doing so. Most migrants enter legally (free visa region, three to six month stay allowed) and might become irregular afterwards because they overstay or enter the black labour market. This makes their identification and location difficult. 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.

- **Incentivising migrants, including irregular migrants, to register and facilitating their registration.** The first question to address is why most migrants do not register. It can be because i) they do not see the added value, ii) they do not know how to register and are not aware of registration systems, iii) the process is too complex. All these reasons should be addressed. A strategy would then be to take advantage of other administrative processes to encourage the migrant community to register. Additionally, offering services in ordinary times (such as regular SMS updates on services available at the consulate) can encourage the registration of migrants in case of an emergency situation.
- **Analysing options to involve the private sector in collecting and providing information on emergency-related issues.** Airline companies, for example, could ask travellers whether they know where their nearest embassy is as part of the standard security question.
- **Building trust with migrant communities.** Migrants sometimes are not willing to trust and collaborate with any kind of governmental agency, including at local level, even for protection purposes. Developing collaboration with CSOs involved in migration, development and relief issues as well as a transparent decision-making process can help build trust and gather more accurate information about migrants.
- **Upgrade the capacity and preparedness of public institutions.** Building national capacities in the areas of crisis and migration management. The capacities of civil protection authorities should be strengthened in terms of intercultural communication and awareness of staff as well as recruiting staff proficient in the languages spoken by the main migrant groups present in a given locality. Trainings should also be conducted for consular officers to make them aware of the importance of having a consumer relation with their nationals abroad as well as unrepresented migrants and to have a team ready to assist them if a crisis erupts. It is important to recall that, as of mid-2016, the EU-funded project that complements the global MICIC Initiative will provide demand-driven tailored capacity building support to states, aiming to enhance their preparedness in addressing the specific needs of migrants in countries in crisis and their vulnerabilities.
- **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. A single portal/bank account could be set up to facilitate donations in cash from the diaspora in the event of a crisis. The lack of such a single portal was an obstacle to the contribution of the Nepali diaspora following the 2015 earthquake. In addition, popularisation of the initiatives of civil society, such as initiatives that relate to the registration of migrants, helps build trust. Lastly, ensuring that migrants have the right to associate and organise facilitates their involvement in providing assistance during times of crises.

- **Multi-level cooperation.** Importance of fostering cooperation between civil protection authorities at local, regional and inter-regional levels. Regional cooperation, including through bilateral and multilateral agreements, exists in the region but there are practical barriers for the implementation, in particular in terms of information-sharing. Better use of existing networks such as the Prague Process, the Eastern Partnership or other projects on migration and asylum should be made to foster cooperation in these areas.

## **4. Emergency Phase**

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At the emergency phase, the humanitarian imperative should always prevail. 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*

- **Ensuring the identification of nationals.** Assessing and verifying the identity of nationals and in particular those who do not possess relevant documents due to a range of reasons such as loss, confiscation, damage etc. During the crisis in Libya, many countries of origin sent consular counsellors to the border to identify their nationals.
- **Establishing a coordination structure at national level.** Establishing a national structure that coordinates action between the various ministries and stakeholders involved at the emergency phase. In the Philippines, a Crisis Management Committee has been created to coordinate measures in the event of a crisis. Regular meetings are organized between national and local authorities to ensure a clear division of tasks.
- **Negotiating exit.** Using diplomatic channels to negotiate exit (including reduction or waiver of relevant exit fees) for migrants.
- **Shipping relief goods.** Shipping relief goods to countries experiencing a crisis to support nationals abroad. In the context of the 2012 earthquake in Italy, Chinese consular services shipped relief goods to assist their own nationals and their host communities reducing the pressure on the Italian response system.



## *Countries of destination*

- **Extending and opening existing emergency services to migrants.** Extending and opening existing emergency services to migrants instead of creating dedicated ones just for migrants to pool resources and avoid exclusion. In Ukraine, the structures and services offered to internally displaced persons (IDPs) are also available to internally displaced migrants. These structures encompass transit posts, a roadmap to help IDPs find job and access social services, psychosocial care and humanitarian aid.
- **Establishing a coordination structure at national level.** Establishing a national structure that coordinates action between the various ministries and stakeholders involved at the emergency phase. Georgia has set up a commission that gathers twelve agencies and ministries, including six involved in migration issues and six involved in financial support. This commission serves as a platform for coordination and information exchange during crises. In Moldova, coordinating bodies have been established to deal with crises. The country has an integrated crisis management system which includes a civil protection and emergency situation service (through the Ministry for Internal Affairs) and a national crisis management centre for emergency situations. The Government is now looking into the possibility to create a crisis-cell.
- **Facilitating exit.** Waiving restrictions to exit, including by offering free exit visas. Such decisions may need to be made at central or high levels of government as legal impediments to departure might not be waived under local laws.
- **Responding at local level.** Implementing contingency plans at local level that include migrants. It is traditionally easier to reach migrants and better meet their needs at local level. Following recent floods, municipalities in Kazakhstan successfully implemented their contingency plans which saved lives of people living in the area on a non-discriminatory basis without any external support.

## *Countries of transit*

- **Helping migrants reach safety and access assistance and protection.** Helping migrants reach safety and access assistance and protection through various measures, including:
  - Keeping borders open and providing access to territory to everyone on a non-discriminatory basis, as done by Tunisia, Egypt, and Turkey.
  - Maintaining flexibility, openness, strong command centres and coordination through pre-planning.
  - Waiving entry and exit restrictions.
  - Facilitating access of embassies based in capital to border points to do their assessment of nationals.
  - Offering multiple forms of international protection statuses. In Turkey, forcibly-displaced migrants can be considered as refugees, as conditional refugees (who benefit from the same services as refugees), or beneficiaries of subsidiary protection (which means the non-refoulement principle is applicable to their situation), beneficiaries of temporary protection status in case of mass influx.
  - Having in place identification, needs assessment and referral systems.
- **Tailoring assistance and protection.** Offering assistance and protection tailored to the specific needs and vulnerabilities of migrants based on their status, age, gender, and other vulnerabilities and circumstances, etc. Turkey has developed an elaborate system to deal with migrants in times of crisis. This system is characterised by the existence of an emergency response team, by the use of pre-registration and biometric data and by the

publication and distribution of temporary protection identification documents to migrants. Through this system, migrants have access to a wide range of services and rights including health, education, the labour market, social assistance, and interpretation. Language courses are also offered to migrants in Turkey as part of the harmonisation process.

- **Implementing contingency plans in cooperation with all relevant national agencies and local border communities under the guidance of a strong command centre.** Speedy organisation of the State's response through multiple ministries to implement contingency plans as soon as possible. Border guards play a key role in this framework. It is important to give them clear instructions with regard to statuses and non-discriminatory access to territory. The reactions of both Tunisia and Egypt following the crisis in Libya in 2011 are good examples in this sense. The situation was unlocked in both countries when strong command centres were put in place. These countries also provided water tanks, access to schools, and land to set up camps immediately and facilitated evacuations of migrants by other States and actors.

### *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. They are often the first responders, as was the case in Haiti. Trafficked Moldovan girls during the war in Kosovo were helped by NGOs to get identity documents and access to legal remedies with the authorities. During the 2002 earthquake in Italy, the Moldovan diaspora spontaneously helped Moldovan migrants in Italy with in-kind contributions, assistance to return, and through fund-raising for their well-being.

### *International community*

- **Pooling resources and enhancing cooperation.** The EU Civil Protection Mechanism, which provides government-to-government assistance and gathers the European Commission and 33 participating states, is an example of fruitful cooperation within the EU in the field of disaster preparedness, prevention, and response<sup>4</sup>. The main tasks of this mechanism are monitoring, information-sharing, and coordination. Among the types of assistance provided are in-kind support, civil protection modules and teams, technical experts including consular support. This mechanism supports the central role of the UN for emergencies outside the EU. The operational centre of the mechanism is the Emergency Response Coordination Centre (ERCC) which:
  - Monitors emergencies around the globe 24/7
  - Coordinates the response of participating countries in case of a crisis
  - Has pre-positioned and self-sufficient civil protection modules which allow ERCC teams to intervene at short notice both within and outside the EU
  - Undertake specialized tasks such as search and rescue, aerial forest fire fighting, advance medical posts and more
  - Serves as a one-stop shop for monitoring, facilitation of coordination, information sharing, etc.

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<sup>4</sup> For more information on the EU Civil Protection Mechanism: [http://ec.europa.eu/echo/what/civil-protection/mechanism\\_en](http://ec.europa.eu/echo/what/civil-protection/mechanism_en)



The European Emergency Response Capacity consists of a voluntary pool of resources to be used to respond to emergencies, which is pre-committed by the countries participating in the mechanism. This voluntary pool is what allows for a more predictable, faster, and reliable EU response to disasters. It is also intended to facilitate better planning and coordination at European and national levels. It seeks to provide a well-coordinated response at the European level to avoid duplication of relief efforts and ensure assistance meets real needs. The EU Civil Protection Mechanism has proven to be useful during the Libyan crisis in 2011 when transport capacity was needed to evacuate 6000 EU citizens. The mechanism contributed to providing coordination and supporting the transport of EU citizens as well as in-kind assistance. In the region, this mechanism was activated in Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine<sup>5</sup>. Previous concerns regarding delayed responses have been addressed and rescue agencies can now directly activate the mechanism. This mechanism is also used for assisting migrants inside the EU.

- **Implementing multi-stakeholder projects.** Implementing projects that draw on the skills and mandate of various stakeholders to maximise the assistance and protection of migrants in countries in crisis. The Praesidium project, implemented by UNHCR together with IOM, Save the Children (Italy) and the Italian Red Cross, with the support of the Italian Ministry of Interior and for the first three years, the European Commission, was an innovative model for the reception and protection-sensitive reception of asylum seekers and others arriving by sea in the context of irregular mixed migratory flows, which included migrants fleeing situations of crisis, to Southern Italy. Initially focused on the island of Lampedusa when launched in March 2006, the project was later extended to cover Sicily and other locations on the Italian mainland. This project was based on multi-partnerships between national authorities, multilateral agencies and national non-governmental institutions. It proved to be an effective operational model, enabling the provision of information to those who arrived and the identification of appropriate channels for their reception and access to appropriate legal and administrative procedures.
- **Deploying experts and relief goods and services.** Deploying skilled teams of personnel composed of multi-sectorial expertise to countries transit and destination to support national efforts, in particular in the area of tracing, profiling, and evacuation, as well as providing non-food items such as shelters and tents.

## ***4.2 Considerations, Challenges, and Lessons***

- **Involving migrants in rescue.** Involving migrants in rescue and relief to overcome barriers related to language, outreach and trust and drawing on their adaptive capacity. Migrants communicate within their own community through their own networks better than official actors.
- **Avoid criminalising migrants.** During the emergency phase, the priority is to save lives and ensure access to life saving protection and assistance. In this context, actors involved in rescue as well as authorities should dispense with or waive mechanisms and structures that make such relief dependent on status and the presentation of identity and legal status documents. Humanitarian aid should be neutral and non-discriminatory. Fear of discrimination, criminalisation, and other forms of enforcement might limit the extent to

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<sup>5</sup> EU set in motion the EU Civil Protection Mechanism to help Georgia deal with aftermath of landslide in 2014; So far, Moldova has asked for assistance through the EU Civil Protection Mechanism on three occasions: during the floods in 2008 and 2010, and during the gas shortage in 2009. Material assistance has been mobilised through the EU Civil Protection Mechanism in Ukraine since the beginning of the conflict in 2014.

which migrants come forward and reach out for life-saving assistance and protection. Work has also to be done to build trust and change the mind-set of migrants (in the sense that they should not be afraid of reaching out for help) and local communities and authorities (in the sense that they should not exclude migrants from rescue operations).

- **Need to take into account the specific needs of the most vulnerable migrants** during emergency interventions, including children who can be victims of trafficking or gender-based violence. The best interest of the child should be the crucial factor at all times.
- **Need to run anti-trafficking operations in emergency situations and raise-awareness of migrants about this issue.** The tsunami in Asia in 2004 highlighted the issue of trafficking in human beings in emergency situations. Since then, awareness-raising campaigns on this issue have been organised in Indonesia, Malaysia, and Philippines.
- **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 and assist and protect irregular migrants.
- **Addressing capacity building needs in transit countries.** Border guards and other relevant staff should be trained to manage mass influx of migrants and to address their specific needs. Documenting, distilling and understanding lessons learned from other mass influx situations as they relate to humanitarian border management would be useful.
- **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 will be helpful in this sense. It is also important to further analyse how existing regional initiatives which address 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.
- **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.

## ***5. Post-Crisis Phase***

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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 would need some support to be able to absorb them back. Mass returns of

migrants may have negative implications 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 should be multi-sectorial and include job placement/creation and the provision of social services. Re-emigration opportunities should also be supported in case returning migrants want to leave for work as soon as possible. Programmes should be tailored to the needs of migrants and local communities. Awareness-raising campaigns about the existence of such programmes should be conducted. Return is part of the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) and is supported by the national reintegration program fund. The reintegration package includes assistance and services to address the welfare, employment, livelihood, and legal assistance of returnees. The needs of women and undocumented workers should be addressed through livelihood programs and trainings. Most countries in the regions have a policy framework and programmes on return and reintegration in place but these do not specifically cover mass return following a crisis. Moldova recently went through the exercise of preparing a paper on the mass return of Moldovans in the event of an emergency. One of the recommendations of the paper is cooperate with international organisations at the pre-crisis phase to facilitate better assistance and protection of migrants during crises. The Government of Tajikistan has set up a plan for the reintegration of the many migrant workers returning from Russia and who are usually highly qualified. Employers and recruiters play a crucial role in the plan which includes activities such as work fairs. The Ministry of Labour has also developed an Action Plan for the job placement of returnees and is currently designing a mechanism whereby employers are encouraged to hire returnees. This should make it easier for returnees to find a job back home. Another governmental measure for the job placement of returning migrants consists of helping them become entrepreneurs and start up small businesses through micro-credit loans financed by the central government. These loans are linked to capacity building programmes.
- **Involving local authorities in designing return and reintegration programmes.** Involving local authorities in designing return and reintegration programmes to ensure that i) the vulnerabilities of the communities where returning migrants go back to are taken into account, ii) services for returnees at local level are created iii) responsibilities at the local level in case of mass return are clarified, iv) tools and trainings to support local actors are anticipated. Furthermore, local actors have a better overview of the skills that are needed at local level and can thus help in the identification of job opportunities and training needs. Migrants might have gained new skills abroad but they might have forgotten traditional skills that are needed once they return, in particular in traditional economic areas such as agriculture.
- **Developing services for returning migrants in rural areas.** Offering services to migrants in municipalities in rural areas to facilitate their reintegration process. In Georgia, service halls in municipalities in remote areas have been created to provide local communities with a central and dedicated information-point where all services, including

vocational trainings, are available. These service halls have proven to be a very effective communication tools for returning migrants.

- **Supporting the contribution of diaspora to recovery.** Redefining the approach and relationship with diaspora to support their contribution to recovery in terms of supporting returning migrants and addressing impacts on countries of origin. This can facilitate this by, among other things: i) waiving (or facilitating) entry visas and ensuring legal entry in case diaspora members have lost their citizenship, ii) negotiating sabbatical humanitarian leave for diaspora members who go back home to help as well as flexibility of work permits (to ensure that diaspora members do not lose their status if they go back home to help), iii) facilitating entry of equipment by providing support at customs, iv) providing innovative private investment schemes for the diaspora in the area of social security and encouraging the portability of social security and online financial products and services.

#### *Countries of origin and destination*

- **Adopting mutual recognition agreements.** Adopting agreements that provide a framework for facilitating mutual recognition of studies, diplomas and degrees in higher education between the countries of origin and destination to ease the access of migrants to professional and vocational jobs when returning home after a crisis.

#### *Country of transit*

- **Supporting return and readmission.** Supporting voluntary return and readmission in the country of origin. Turkey supports the voluntary return of migrants, including in times of emergency.

#### *Private sector*

- **Granting leave of absence** to diaspora members who want to go home to help. This would allow people in other third countries to return to their country of origin and help returned migrants without losing their jobs in the countries in which they work. In the United Kingdom, doctors for example can be provided with leaves of absence for extensive periods of time without losing jobs in case of crisis abroad.
- **Offering training and capacity building opportunities to returning migrants.** Such training sessions could support the reintegration of returning migrants in the labour force of the country.

#### *Civil society*

- **Supporting sustainable solutions.** Supporting the search for long term solutions for migrants including resettlement or humanitarian channels. For example, the International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC) works in Istanbul with the resettlement of refugees who fled the region (including a lot of Iraqis who came from Syria). The practice of having experts from CSOs that meet and greet migrants to understand, screen and discuss their needs and rights under international and regional law has proven to be very useful.

#### *Diasporas and migrants*

- **Contributing to recovery.** Diaspora members and migrants themselves through various ways including supplying manpower to support recovery and reconstruction efforts, funding recovery projects, increasing remittances (e.g. send money to cooperative which then supplies food to the family/community targeted) and channelling information on reconstruction programmes (through social media and online diaspora radios).

## ***5.2 Considerations, Challenges, and Lessons***

- **Need to gather more information on the long term socio-economic impacts of human mobility of crisis-affected migrants** on the development of countries of origin, transit and destination.
- **Need to evaluate return and reintegration programmes** to gather evidence on programmes that should be kept and which ones need to be modified or abandoned. In this context it would also be useful to draw lessons from past and ongoing return and reintegration programmes for refugees and internally displaced persons.
- **Need to ensure that diplomas and professional qualifications gained by migrants abroad are quickly recognised in countries of origin.**
- **Need to build capacities at local level.** Capacities in terms of infrastructures (schools, hospitals, etc.) should be developed in municipalities to facilitate the reintegration of migrants returning in mass. Job-orientation and vocational trainings should also be offered to migrants in their municipalities.
- **Assessing the possibility to include migrants in foreign investment plans for business development,** be it in the area of innovation or construction and infrastructure building.
- **Developing burden-sharing mechanisms,** in particular with transit countries. Measures adopted by transit countries in the area of humanitarian border management, including keeping open borders, can only work if responsibility and protection of migrants are shared amongst the international community. Burden-sharing can include i) offering increased resettlement places, especially for the most vulnerable persons, ii) developing a system to submit requests for assistance for relocation places, and iii) financial support.
- **Advertising about re-entry bans.** The existence of re-entry bans needs to be announced publicly. Many people do not know about no re-entry lists. When they try to re-enter the country where they were (and where they want to return) they end up stuck at the border in transit countries and can become victims of traffickers.
- **Pre-crisis planning can and should also happen at the post-crisis phase.** This is often the moment to address these issues as motivation and awareness are high. For example, in Pakistan after the floods and earthquake, DRM committees with local people/leaders as well as working groups were set up, maps were drawn and DRR kits were established.

## 6. Cross-Cutting Topics

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Key horizontal elements which enable effective preparation, response, and recovery measures by all stakeholders and should thus be strengthened include:

- **Importance of coordination** at all phases and at all levels, including in the area of data-sharing.
- **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.
- **Migrants and diaspora can be very resourceful** and able to advocate for themselves and their contribution to relief and recovery should be supported.
- **Involving celebrities of the diaspora.** Celebrity diaspora can play a very important role in reaching out to migrants. Through social media, celebrities are in contact with their followers and these forms of communication could be used to raise awareness at the pre-crisis phase, send out alert messages or information and address post-crisis needs.
- **Understanding crisis as an opportunity and migrants as agents for the development of their countries of origin and destination.**
- **Need to make use of new technologies** to reach out to migrants (both in ordinary times and in times of crisis), ease their registration process and facilitate the collection of information on their profile and location.
- **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.
- Throughout a crisis, **special focus should be paid to the most vulnerable persons**, in particular victims of trafficking in human beings, women, children, the elderly, and disabled persons. Domestic workers are also a group of particular concern. There is a need to tap into the huge existing informal networks of communication to reach out to them.
- **Need to take into account the distinctions between situations of natural disasters and conflicts** when it comes to addressing the needs of migrants in emergency situations.
- **Pay attention to terminology.** Countries in the region are unfamiliar with the concept of “irregular” migrant. The label “illegal” migrant, which is widely used in the region, could prevent access to assistance and protection. This linguistic issue has a direct influence on the perception of migrants and on the treatment they receive from their host communities.
- **Building trust** among all stakeholders, including between migrants and authorities, in particular at local level. Building trust also represents a way to improve cultural sensitivity and understanding.



## ***7. Issues for further Consideration – Outlook and Conclusion***

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

- **Need to further consider all types of migrants in situations of crises including students, migrants that are victims of trafficking in human beings, and migrant families, for example.**
- **Need to consider how to integrate MICIC issues into the agenda of all relevant regional cooperation frameworks as well as existing policies** (e.g. the European Migration Agenda).
- **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 will be shared during the MICIC consultations should also be transmitted to other regional forums concerned with this urgent topic. Establishing a network of training centres on MICIC issues would be useful.

## ***8. Annexes***

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➤ ***Agenda***

➤ ***Final List of Participants***



**Migrants in Countries in Crisis (MICIC) Initiative  
South East, South and East Asia Regional Consultation**

**Final Agenda**

25-26 June 2015  
Radisson Blu Royal Hotel, Brussels, Belgium

**Hosted by the European Commission  
in collaboration with the Philippines and the United States**

**25 June 2015**

8:30 – 9:00      Registration

**Opening Ceremony**

9:00 – 9:05      Welcome remarks by the European Commission  
*Lotte Knudsen, Director for Human Development and Migration, DG  
Development & Cooperation*

9:05 – 9:10      Welcome remarks by the Philippines  
*Robespierre Bolivar, Deputy Chief of Mission and Consul General,  
Embassy of the Philippines to Belgium and Luxembourg and Philippine  
Mission to the European Union*

9:10 – 9:15      Welcome remarks by the United States  
*John Sammis, Deputy Chief of Mission, United States' Mission to the  
European Union*

9:20 – 9:25      Welcome remarks by the International Organization for Migration  
*Mohammed Abdiker, Director of Operations and Emergencies*

9:25 – 9:30      Welcome remarks by the International Centre for Migration Policy  
Development  
*Lukas Gehrke, Director, Southern Dimension*

9:25 – 9:30      Official photo

**9:30 – 10:00      Coffee break**  
➤ **Briefing of chairs and moderators**

**Plenary Session: Setting the Scene**

*Chaired by Stefano Signore, Head of Unit, Employment, Social Inclusion, Migration, DG  
Development & Cooperation, European Commission*

10:00 – 10:20      Presentation of the MICIC initiative  
*Michele Klein Solomon, Director of the MICIC Secretariat, IOM*

10:20 – 10:40      Presentation of the outcomes of the Regional Consultation for South, East,  
and Southeast Asia  
*Secretary Imelda M. Nicolas, Chairperson, Commission on Filipinos  
Overseas*

10:40 – 11:10	Plenary discussion
11:10 – 11:30	Presentation of the regional discussion paper <i>Professor Dr. Ciarán Burke, Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena</i>
11:30 – 11:50	Input of the civil society organisations to the MICIC regional consultation <i>Michele LeVoy, Director, Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants and Tolesan Ismailova, Chair, Human Rights Movement "Bir Duino-Kyrgyzstan"</i>
11:50 – 12:15	Plenary Discussion
<b>12:15 – 14:00</b>	<b>Lunch</b> ➤ <b>13:30 – 14.00 Meeting of Moderators, Discussants and Rapporteurs</b>

### Workshop Session 1: Pre-crisis Phase

*Plenary session chaired by Suzanne Sheldon, Director, Office of International Migration, Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, U.S. Department of State*

In this session, the participants will be divided into four parallel working groups on specific sub-themes. The work in groups will start following four 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 disaster risk reduction and preparedness**

*Presenter for the Plenary Session and Discussant for the Working Group: Malte Schönefeld, Research Associate of the Institute of Psychology, University of Greifswald, Germany*

*Working Group moderated by Lorenzo Guadagno, Disaster Risk Reduction, Resilience & Livelihoods Expert Transition and Recovery Division, IOM*

**WG 2: Consular arrangements, including outreach to migrants**

*Presenter for the Plenary Session and Discussant for the Working Group: Cécile Helmryd, Policy Officer, Unit Union Citizenship Rights and Free Movement, DG Justice and Consumers*

*Working Group moderated by Kathleen Verstreken, Deputy Head of Division, Consular Crisis Management, European External Action Service*

**WG 3: Role of employers and recruiters in preparedness**

*Presenter for the Plenary Session and Discussant for the Working Group: Alpay Çelikel, Regional Director of Fair Labour Association, Turkey*

*Working Group moderated by Agnieszka Skiba, Main Expert, Migration Policy Department, Ministry of the Interior, Poland*

**WG 4: Role of civil society organisations, in particular diaspora/migrants organisations**

*Presenter for the Plenary Session and Discussant for the Working Group: Daniela Morari, Director General, General Directorate for European Integration, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration, Moldova*

*Working Group moderated by Camilla Hagström, Head of Sector Migration and Asylum, DG Development & Cooperation, European Commission*

14:00 – 14:40 Expert presentations (10 minutes each)

14:40 – 14:50 *Breakout into Working Groups*

14:50 - 16:00 Working Groups discussion

16:00 – 16.30 **Coffee break**

### **Plenary Session: Reporting from the Working Groups**

*Chaired by Suzanne Sheldon, Director, Office of International Migration, Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, U.S. Department of State*

16:30 – 16:50 Presentation of the outcomes of the four Working Groups of Workshop  
Session 1  
(5 minutes each)

16:50 – 17:15 Plenary discussion

17:15 – 17.30 Wrap up and closing of the first day

## **26 June 2015**

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

### **Workshop Session 2: Emergency Phase**

*Plenary session chaired by Michele Klein Solomon, Director of the MICIC Secretariat, IOM*

In this session, the participants will be divided into four parallel working groups on specific sub-themes. The work in groups will start following four 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 at national, regional and international levels – focus on the European experience**

*Presenter for the Plenary Session and Discussant for the Working Group: Ionut Lucian Homeag, Liaison Officer, Unit Emergency response, DG Humanitarian Aid & Civil Protection*

*Working Group moderated by Pamela DeLargy, Special Advisor to the U.N. Special Representative for Migration*

#### **WG 2: Assistance to vulnerable migrants, with a focus on irregular migrants**

*Presenter for the Plenary Session and Discussant for the Working Group: Dejan Keserovic, IOM Coordinator for Central Asia, Chief of Mission in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan*

*Working Group moderated by Chantal Lacroix, Programme Manager, ICMPD*

#### **WG 3: Role of civil protection authorities in assisting migrants in countries in crisis**

*Presenter for the Plenary Session and Discussant for the Working Group: Dmytro Zaichenko, Head of Section for planning and monitoring measures of civil protection of the Department for the organisation of civil protection measures, State Emergency Service of Ukraine*

*Working Group moderated by Vera Goldschmidt, Senior Emergency & Post-Crisis Specialist, Regional Office for the EEA, the EU and NATO, IOM*

#### **WG 4: Role of transit countries**

*Presenter for the Plenary Session and Discussant for the Working Group: Recep İnce, Head of Human Resources Department, and Sultan Merve Morkoç, Assistant Expert, Directorate General of Migration Management, Ministry of Interior, Turkey*

*Working Group moderated by Jeppe Kirkeskov Winkel, International Relations Officer, DG Home Affairs, European Commission*

9:00 – 9:40 Expert presentations

9:40 – 9:50 *Breakout into Working Groups*

9:50 - 11:00 Working Groups discussion

**11:00 – 11:30 Coffee break**

#### **Plenary Session : Reporting from the Working Groups**

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

11:30 – 11:50 Presentation of the outcomes of the four Working Groups of Workshop Session 2  
(5 minutes each)

11:50 – 12:15 Plenary discussion

**12:15 – 13:45 Lunch**

#### **Workshop Session 3: Post-crisis Phase**

*Plenary session chaired by Martijn Pluim, Director, Eastern Dimension, ICMPD*

In this session, the participants will be divided into four parallel working groups on specific sub-themes. The work in groups will start following four 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: Return and reintegration and other sustainable solutions, including immediate assistance upon mass return to the country of origin**

*Presenter for the Plenary Session and Discussant for the Working Group: Martijn Pluim, Director, Eastern Dimension, ICMPD*

*Working Group moderated by Sumbul Rizvi, Head of Unit (Asylum and Migration), Division of International Protection, UNHCR*

##### **WG 2: Measures to reduce the socio-economic impacts of migrants' returns on the development of countries of origin, transit and destination**

*Presenter for the Plenary Session and Discussant for the Working Group: Joanna Lyn Rodriguez, Emigrant Services Officer, Commission on Filipinos Overseas*

*Working Group moderated by Oliver Bakewell, Co-Director and Senior Research Officer, IMI, and Associate Professor, University of Oxford*

##### **WG 3: Contribution of migrants and diasporas to recovery**

*Presenters for the Plenary Session and Discussants for the Working Group: Gibril Faal, Chair, AFFORD*

*Working Group moderated by Suzanne Sheldon, Director, Office of International*

*Migration, Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, U.S. Department of State*

**WG 4: Communities' stabilisation - focus on local level**

*Presenter for the Plenary Session and Discussant for the Working Group:  
Mahmadulloev Nurullo, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Labour, Migration and  
Employment, Tajikistan*

*Working Group moderated by Peter Van der Auweraert, Head of the Land, Property  
and Reparations Division, IOM Vienna*

13:45 – 14:25 Expert presentations

14:25 – 14:35 *Breakout into Working Groups*

14:35 - 15:45 Working Groups discussion

15:45 – 16:15 **Coffee break**

**Plenary Session : Outcomes of Workshop Session 3**

*Chaired by Martijn Pluim, Director, Eastern Dimension, ICMPD*

16:15 – 16:35 Presentation of the outcomes of the four Working Groups of Workshop  
Session 3  
*(5' minutes each)*

16:35 – 17:00 Plenary discussion

**Final Plenary Session : Conclusions and Closing**

*Chaired by Stefano Signore, Head of Unit, Employment, Social Inclusion, Migration, DG  
Development & Cooperation, European Commission*

17:00 – 17:20 Summary of the discussions  
*Jeppe Kirkeskov Winkel, International Relations Officer, DG Home Affairs,  
European Commission*

17:20 – 17:45 Plenary discussion

**Closing Remarks**

- *Secretary Imelda M. Nicolas, Chairperson, Commission on Filipinos Overseas*
- *Suzanne Sheldon, Director, Office of International Migration, Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, U.S. Department of State*

17:55 – 18:00 **Chair's Closing Remarks**

### ***Instructions for the Participants and the Working Groups***

This annex provides guidelines to participants for preparation of their participation in the three Workshop Sessions.

*Objectives of the working groups:* The objectives of the working groups are 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 national, regional and international levels. Participants are asked to highlight **good practices** in their country and/or technical area. Where good practice does not yet exist, they are invited to suggest concrete proposals for how to address one or more of the challenges identified in the guiding questions.

*Expected outcomes of the working groups:* The participants are expected to define **concrete action points and recommendations** to address the challenges pertinent to the sub-theme of focus of their respective working groups. The outcomes of the working group will feed into the set of non-binding, voluntary guidelines and effective practices that the MICIC Initiative aims to produce. These guidelines will lay out the roles and responsibility of States (of 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 in situations of acute crisis.

*Guidelines for the working groups:*

- For each workshop session, four expert presentations on the topics of the working groups are delivered in plenary session to launch the discussion. Plenary presenters then act as discussants in the respective working group.
- Following the plenary expert presentations, participants are divided into four working groups, composed of 20-30 participants. Participants signed up for their working groups prior to the consultation. As a result, the composition of the working groups change from one workshop session to another in order to maximise opportunities for exchange among the participants and enrich the debates.
- The four working groups work in parallel.
- 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 in this document and that focus is kept on concrete solutions. They also provide responses to questions raised by participants and contribute to the preparation of the outcomes of their respective working group to be presented in the plenary session.
- For each working group, a rapporteur has been identified prior to the consultation. The rapporteurs or the moderators present the summaries of their working group in the plenary sessions.
- The results and outcomes of the twelve working groups will be compiled by the European Commission, with the support of ICMPD and the MICIC Secretariat, and will be presented and discussed during the final plenary session.

## ***Workshop Session 1: Pre-crisis Phase***

### ***Working Group 1: The inclusion of migrants in disaster risk reduction and preparedness***

Most countries have adopted a framework of law and regulation addressing disaster risk reduction and preparedness. In addition, regional organisations have become increasingly active in this field, which reflects a broader growing trend of intensifying regional cooperation. However, migrants are very rarely included as a specific group of focus both at national and regional levels. In addition to this, gaps remain in institutional capacity and in the translation of policies into action when it comes to assisting and protecting migrants in countries in crisis. This working group aims to further clarify roles and responsibilities as well as identify far-reaching measures to foster the inclusion of migrants in disaster risk reduction and preparedness strategies at all levels.



*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 disaster risk reduction policy and preparedness measures factor in migrants?*
- *What underlying risk factors, specificities and vulnerabilities need to be taken into account to accurately inform disaster risk reduction and preparedness as well as collective understanding of where and when migrants need assistance?*
- *What measures should be adopted to strengthen migrants' awareness about disaster management plans at the pre-crisis phase (e.g. translation of essential information in various languages, dissemination of information through specific channels, use of graphic symbols/colour codes, involvement of migrants in relief exercises etc.)?*
- *What are the priority training and capacity building needs in order to improve the preparedness, provision of assistance and protection of migrants should crisis arise in a country (e.g. in the field of monitoring and information, simulation exercises, including provision of community preparedness trainings and evacuation exercises, etc.)?*

#### *Working Group 2: Consular arrangements, including outreach to migrants*

Consular authorities traditionally play a crucial role in assisting and protecting migrants caught in countries in crisis. Their implication is particularly important at the pre-crisis phase in terms of planning, mapping the presence of migrants, preparation of cooperative arrangements with authorities of the host country and other relevant stakeholders, information-sharing (including with migrants themselves) and developing a communication and social media strategy. This working group will explore options to further enhance the role of consular authorities in the various above-mentioned areas of intervention with a special focus on outreach to 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:*

- *What are the existing practices/arrangements that consular authorities have carried out to advance preparedness and outreach to migrants?*
- *Given the past and standing crises, what are the practical barriers to consular assistance to migrants caught in countries in crisis?*
- *How to further strengthen consular contingency planning in order to improve the protection and assistance to migrants in countries in crisis?*
- *What innovative and creative tools should be put in place at the pre-crisis phase in order to better reach and assist migrants in countries in crisis?*
- *How can regional cooperation be further improved in the area of consular contingency planning in order to better protect and assist migrants in countries in crisis?*
- *What are the key training and capacity building needs in the area of consular crisis management?*

#### *Working Group 3: Role of employers and recruiters in preparedness*

The private sector can play an important role in enhancing the protection of migrants in the event of a crisis in the area of preparedness and crisis management – for example through locating migrants and organising in advance return and reintegration schemes, to name a



few strategic opportunities. This working group will explore and discuss entry points for engagement as well as options to leverage core competencies and build partnerships between the private sector, in particular employers and recruiters, and governments / other relevant stakeholders well before a disaster or a conflict occurs in order to address the needs of migrant workers in countries in 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:*

- *Are you aware of good practices in terms of involvement of the private sector at the pre-crisis phase in order to activate their support with a view to assist and protect migrant workers when a crisis occurs?*
- *What are the core competencies and contributions of employers and recruiters in the field of disaster reduction and preparedness that governments and other stakeholders should tap into in order to address the needs of migrant workers should crisis arise in a country?*
- *What are the barriers to the engagement of the private sector, in particular employers and recruiters, when it comes to developing contingency plans for the protection and assistance of migrants?*
- *How could Governments engage more with employers and recruiters ahead of an outbreak of a crisis to be better prepared to collaboratively address the needs of migrant workers in countries in crisis both at national and regional levels?*
- *What would be the next steps to concretely strengthen the involvement of the private sector in this field (e.g. mapping regionally 'Who is doing what' in private sector; establishment of a private-sector led disaster management committee; consultation with the private sector during the drafting of disaster risk reduction strategies; development of a regional framework for private sector involvement in crisis preparedness and management; need for an online platform to channel funds etc.)?*

#### **Working Group 4: Role of civil society organisations, in particular diaspora/migrants organisations**

International, regional, national, and local non-governmental organisations, in particular diaspora/migrants organisations, usually act as a support network to help migrants be more prepared and less isolated should a crisis arise. Strengthening contacts with trade unions, diasporas, migrants' groups and community leaders in ordinary times allows for the establishment of contacts and partnerships that can be automatically activated in the event of a crisis. When a crisis erupts, diaspora groups may intervene with direct or indirect activities in the country or origin, the country of destination and international stakeholders. The most noticeable contributions of the latter include economic remittances, philanthropy, human capital, and political influence, including international advocacy and participation in conflict resolution at a later stage. It is particularly important to register migrants' organisations, recognising the value of their activities and keeping informed of their activities. This working group will look at options to further collaborate with the civil society, especially diaspora organisations, at the pre-crisis phase in order to build capacities and partnerships for encouraging their engagement and support to migrants caught in countries in crisis when a crisis erupts.

*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:*

- *Are you aware of good practices in terms of involvement of the civil society organisations, in particular diaspora/migrants organisations, at the pre-crisis phase to plan for the assistance and protection of migrants in countries in crisis?*
- *What are the core competencies and contributions of civil society organisations, in particular diaspora/migrants organisations at the pre-crisis phase that governments and other stakeholders should tap into in order to address the needs of migrant workers in countries in crisis? What are the key barriers to their contribution in this field?*
- *How can Governments further strengthen their relationship with civil society organisations in particular diaspora/migrants organisations, in order to more easily cooperate with them in times of crisis to better assist and protect migrants?*

## **Workshop Session 2: Emergency Phase**

*Working Group 1: Cooperation at national, regional and international levels – focus on the European experience in assisting and protecting migrants during crises in the EU*

Most countries have put in place structures to coordinate and monitor crises. Countries have also committed to cooperating in the field of crisis management at regional and international levels, including when it comes to assisting migrants caught in crisis. However, recent crises shown that coordination, including with local authorities, could be further enhanced in order to address the specific needs of migrants in countries in crisis. This working group will explore possible avenues in this field. Special attention will be paid to practices and mechanisms to assist and protect migrants caught up in crises in the EU.

*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:*

- *How to ensure that national coordination mechanisms are connected to provincial and local levels when it comes to assisting and protecting migrants in countries in crisis?*
- *How can bilateral agreements or MOUs with other countries better take into account the needs of migrants in countries in crisis?*
- *How existing regional initiatives to address crises can further integrate specific measures to ensure the protection of nationals from the member countries as well as the protection of nationals from non-member countries?*
- *How to create further synergies between international aid agencies and stakeholders at national and regional levels when it comes to assisting and protecting migrants in countries in crisis?*

*Working Group 2: Assistance to vulnerable migrants, with a focus on irregular migrants*

Migrants need to be provided with a wide array of services in times of crisis, including life-saving goods, facilities and services. Migrants' needs vary according to various parameters including the context, the type of migration and the level of vulnerability of the migrants. This working group aims to both shed light on the specific needs of migrants in countries in crisis and identify measures to address these needs. Special attention will be paid to irregular

migrants that represent a high portion of migrants in the region and that suffer from very particular forms of disadvantage and discrimination.

*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:*

- *Are you aware of good practices in terms of measures to address the various needs of migrants in times of crisis?*
- *What were the obstacles in providing assistance to your nationals / non-nationals residing in your country during past crises? Consider the various categories of migrants the MICIC initiative looks at, namely tourists, business travellers, foreign students, marriage migrants, migrant workers and their families, etc.*
- *How can emergency interventions further account for irregular migrants? What specific measures should be taken in this regard?*

### **Working Group 3: Role of civil protection authorities in assisting migrants in countries in crisis**

Civil protection is first and foremost a national responsibility. However, given the trans-boundary nature of disasters, civil protection authorities at local, regional and national levels increasingly cooperate and pool resources to provide common responses. This working group seeks to identify areas for gaps as well as areas for improvements and action points to enhance the assistance provided to migrants caught in countries in crisis by civil protection authorities.

*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:*

- *How to ensure the inclusion of migrants in response measures of civil protection authorities (local, provincial and national) of both countries of origin and destination? Please consider the following areas among others:*
  - o *Specific measures to ensure the specific needs of specific categories of migrants are addressed (e.g. in-kind assistance, sending experts for assessment and coordination, etc.)*
  - o *Specific measures that may be needed to reach out to and communicate with migrants (e.g. to overcome language and cultural barriers, etc.)*
- *How can bilateral and regional cooperation between civil protection authorities to assist and protect migrants in countries in crisis be improved? Consider options from the political, legislative, administrative and operational point of views.*
- *How can capacities of civil protection authorities be improved to better assist and protect migrants in countries in crisis (e.g. training courses on intercultural communication and awareness for staff; recruit staff proficient in the languages spoken by the main migrant groups etc.)?*

### **Working Group 4: Role of transit countries**

Many of the countries of the region represent important crossroads. In times of crisis, migrants might have to transit through third countries to be evacuated or can find themselves stranded in third countries. Humanitarian border principles (such as the open door policy), options for temporary entry and on-arrival assistance in these circumstances can be an important part of the response. This working group will focus on the specific, and often

overlooked, role of transit countries in helping migrants reaching safety. It aims at identifying valuable measures to be taken by transit countries as well as mechanisms to support them.

*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 specific measures should be taken by transit countries to help migrants reaching safety? Are you aware of good practices in this area?*
- *How can the international community further support transit countries in times of crisis when it comes to assisting and protecting migrants?*
- *What are the key training and capacity building needs of transit countries to improve assistance and protection of transiting migrants?*

### **Workshop Session 3: Post-crisis Phase**

*Working Group 1: Return and reintegration and other sustainable solutions, including immediate assistance upon mass return to the country of origin*

Planning for return and reintegration as well as other long terms 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 terms 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 long term needs of migrants in countries in 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:*

- *What are existing return and reintegration programmes that your county has for migrants and how these can be improved and tailored to accommodate their specific needs in a post-crisis context, in particular in terms of migrants' awareness about these programmes, identity document and registration upon return and access of migrants to local labour economy (taking into account the specific concerns of women migrant workers as well as low-skilled workers)?*
- *What other long terms solutions to assist and protect migrants in the long run have already been implemented in the past? How can they be replicated and improved?*
- *How can the division of work between government agencies, workers' and employers' organisations, international organisations and NGOs/CSOs in fostering social and professional reintegration of returning migrant in the post-crisis context be improved?*

*Working Group 2: Measures to reduce the socio-economic impacts of migrants' returns on the development of countries of origin, transit and destination*

Sudden mass returns of migrants in the aftermath of a crisis can have tremendous socio-economic effects on the development of countries of origin, transit and destination depending

on the situation of the country. Such returns can severely impact food insecurity and create land and property challenges as well as problems regarding access to basic services, which may be a source of further or repeated displacement. This working group aims to identify forward-looking measures as well as cooperation mechanisms to reduce such adverse impacts on development.

*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 have been the key socio-economic impacts of mass returns of migrants after a crisis over the short, medium and long terms?*
- *What measures have been adopted following past crises to manage the socio-economic implications of a sudden mass departure of migrants / a mass return of your own nationals? i.e. How labour shortages in countries of destination have been addressed?*
- *How can regional and international cooperation be strengthened to mitigate the negative socio-economic impacts of mass returns of migrants on development?*

### **Working Group 3: Contribution of migrants and diasporas to recovery**

The contribution of migrants and diasporas to recovery, which depends on the prevailing conditions in both the country of origin and the country of destination, is often overlooked within broader national/regional recovery plans. This working group aims to highlight avenues to better frame and support the constructive role of migrants and diasporas at the post-crisis phase with a view to develop an enabled environment, including through the establishment of joint/philanthropic initiatives which may contribute to mitigating the socio-economic impacts of a crisis on the country of destination.

*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 areas have contributions from migrants and diasporas to recovery been most significant in the past?*
- *How can the contribution of migrants and diasporas to recovery be supported at the post-crisis phase both at national and regional levels? What measures can both the country of destination and the country of origin adopt in this context? Consider the following approaches:*
  - *Confidence building measures*
  - *Migration and development policy framework (including measures to recognise diasporas as a recovery partner and integration policy)*
  - *Measures to leverage remittance flows for recovery and development*
  - *Measures to attract back skills*
  - *Measures to build the capacities of diaspora organisations*

### **Working Group 4: Communities' stabilisation - focus on local level**

Mass returns of migrants may have negative implications at community level, in particular where local authorities are unprepared or unable to assist returning migrants. Returning migrants may create additional pressures on both public and private services, for instance by increasing rent prices due to higher demand, potentially further pressuring job markets and

possibly lowering wages, increasing demand for food, water, and services such as education and training. Such pressures have the potential to engender friction between communities accommodating returning migrants, and all the more so if programmes are put in place to assist returning migrants without recognition of the effect on others in the community. This working group will explore avenues to further improve community stabilisation programmes in the wake of mass returns of 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:*

- *Following mass returns of migrants, how to mitigate at local level the immediate problems of reception, accommodation and dispersal and the medium/long-term issues such as employment implications, the loss of remittances, and other economic, social and ecological consequences such as pressure on housing, prices, social services, water supply and other resources?*
- *What should be the main steps for the establishment of sound community stabilisation programmes in the context of mass returns of migrants? What are the key components of such programmes? How can gender issues be better factored in such programmes?*
- *What are the key training and capacity building needs of municipalities in the area of livelihoods and community stabilisation?*



## ***Final List of Participants***

<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>NAME</b>	<b>INSTITUTION</b>	<b>DESIGNATION</b>
Armenia	Ani Ghazaryan	State Migration Service, Ministry of Territorial Administration and Emergency Situations	Leading Specialist at the Unite of Asylum Issues
Armenia	Arsen Mkrtchyan	Ministry of Territorial Administration and Emergency situations	Head of duty shift of the National Crisis Management Center
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Belarus	Igor Bondarev	General Consular Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Head of Consular and Legal Affairs Division
France	Agnès Rebuffel-Pinault	Permanent Representation of France to the EU	Home Affairs Counsellor
Georgia	George Jashi	Secretariat of the State Commission on Migration Issues, Public Service Development Agency, Ministry of Justice	Executive Secretary
Georgia	Vakhtang Bolkvadze	Emergency Management Agency, Ministry of Internal Affairs	Deputy Head of International Relations and Humanitarian Assistance, Coordination Division
Georgia	Nino Meskhi	Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Accommodation and Refugees	Deputy Head of Department of Migration, Repatriation and Refugee Issues
Kazakhstan	Zhaslan Gabdullin	Department of Social Affairs, Migration Policy and Development of State Agencies, Ministry of National Economy	Deputy Director
Kyrgyzstan	Kanybek Sartbaev	Ministry of Labour, Migration and Youth	Head of the Migration Policy Unit
Kyrgyzstan	Bakytbek Karatalov	Secretariat of the Defense Council	Inspector



Kyrgyzstan	Erlan Chorobekov	State Committee on National Security	Officer
Luxembourg	Christiane Martin	Directorate of Immigration, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs	Counsellor of Direction First Class
Luxembourg	Anne Soisson	Permanent Representation of Luxembourg to the European Union	Attachée
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Moldova	Valeriu Certan	Bureau for Migration and Asylum, Ministry of Interior	Head of Unit, Legal and Policy Unit
Poland	Agnieszka Skiba	Migration Policy Department, Ministry of the Interior	Main Expert
Russia	Arkady Kuznetsov	Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the EU and the European Atomic Energy Community	First Secretary
Tajikistan	Mahmadulloev Nurullo	Ministry of Labour, Migration and Employment	Deputy Minister
Turkey	Recep İnce	Directorate General of Migration Management, Ministry of Interior	Head of Human Resources Department
Turkey	Sultan Merve Morkoç	External Affairs Department, Directorate General Of Migration Management, Ministry of Interior	Assistant Expert
Turkey	Ayşe Şebnem Manav	Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the European Union	First Secretary
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Ukraine	Roman Andarak	Directorate General European Union, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Head of Unit, Justice, Liberty and Security, Humanitarian and Cross-border Cooperation
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Uzbekistan	Ulugbek Nazarov	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of Population	Head of Department for External Labour Migration
Uzbekistan	Maman Ismailov	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Head of Consular Department
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