

Note of the Co-chairs

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Fifth Meeting of the Regional Committee on Mixed Migration

Representatives from Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Puntland, Somalia, Somaliland, Sudan and Yemen

Djibouti, 15 – 17 September 2015



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1. Background to the Regional Committee on Mixed Migration

In December 2010, representatives from the governments of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Puntland, Somaliland and Yemen met in Djibouti to explore how governments in the sub-region could collaborate in response to challenges posed by the mixed migration phenomenon in the sub-region. During discussions, there was a realization that it was not feasible to stop migration, but that countries and stakeholders should seek to better understand and manage the phenomenon. Participants also acknowledged the magnitude and impact of mixed migration in the sub-region, and stressed the need for dialogue.

In this regard the meeting recommended (among others) setting up an inter-ministerial, inter-governmental committee on mixed migration, the Regional Committee on Mixed Migration (RCMM), with observers from the Transitional Federal Government of Somalia, members of the Gulf Cooperation Council states and the Inter-governmental Authority on Development (IGAD). The purpose of the committee would be to collaborate in an effort to address and manage mixed migration in the sub-region. The meeting also resolved to hold the first meeting of the RCMM during the first half of 2011.

Following this first consultation, the RCMM has held meetings annually as follows:

i) First Meeting of the Regional Committee on Mixed Migration (Addis Ababa, December 2011)

The first meeting of the RCMM was attended by representatives from Djibouti, Ethiopia, Puntland, Somaliland and Yemen, and representatives of other interested governments and inter-governmental organizations and donors.

ii) Second Meeting of the Regional Committee on Mixed Migration (Djibouti, September 2012)

The second meeting was attended by representatives from Djibouti, Ethiopia, Puntland, Somaliland and Yemen and representatives of other interested governments and inter-governmental organizations and donors. In addition the second meeting was attended by representatives from the governments of Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Sudan.

Besides the more programmatic recommendations, the second meeting also agreed on the following:

- That Somalia be invited to join the committee as a member; that Saudi Arabia and Egypt be invited as 'participating guests', and that Kenya be invited as an observer.
- That bi-lateral meetings be arranged for interested delegations on the side-lines of the next meeting.

iii) Third Meeting of the Regional Committee on Mixed Migration (Nairobi, Kenya, October 2013)

The third RCMM meeting was attended by representatives from Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Puntland, Somalia, Somaliland and Yemen, and representatives of other interested governments and inter-governmental organizations and donors.

Each of the three RCMM meetings deliberated on progress made by the various Member States in addressing the recommendations of previous meetings, and also made recommendations for the next meeting.

iv) Fourth Meeting of the Regional Committee on Mixed Migration (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, October 2014)

Countries attending the fourth RCMM meeting included Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Puntland, Somalia, Somaliland, Sudan and Yemen, and representatives of other interested governments and inter-governmental organizations and donors.

Each of the four RCMM meetings deliberated on progress made by the various Member States in addressing the recommendations of previous meetings, and also made recommendations for the next meeting.

2. Opening Ceremony

2.1 Opening Remarks: Dr. Mohamed Duma, IGAD Secretariat

In his opening remarks Dr. Duma informed the meeting that migration at IGAD is addressed within the framework of the Regional Migration Policy Framework (RMPF) that is derived from the continental framework on Migration that was adopted in Banjul in 2006. The framework provides a comprehensive policy approach that addresses the strategic thematic, institutional and other challenges related to migration governance in the IGAD Region. Further, in 2008 IGAD established a Regional Consultative Process (RCP) which provided a platform for Member States to dialogue and cooperate on migration matters in an informal and non-binding manner.

In addition to the RCP, the Regional Migration Coordination Committee (RMCC), which meets twice a year, was created in 2011 comprising of Heads of Immigration and Labour of all IGAD Member States to coordinate all regional migration matters. Decisions and recommendations of the RCP and RMCC are endorsed by IGAD policy organs ensuring that they are actioned by Member States. The RMCC is also expected to coordinate the various regional migration initiatives, including the Khartoum Process, African Union Horn of Africa Initiative on Human Trafficking and Smuggling in Migrants, the Sanaa Declaration, the EU Regional Development Protection Programme in the Horn of Africa and the World Bank Horn of Africa. These efforts are currently largely uncoordinated, leading to duplication of effort and lack of strategic intervention. It is therefore critical that IGAD is supported to play its coordinating role.

The RCP and RMCC's theme for 2015 is *"Mixed Migration in the IGAD Region: addressing Labour Migration and Human Trafficking and Smuggling"*, and in this regard two meetings have been scheduled to take place in 2015. The first RCP meeting which focused on Labour Migration was held in May 2015. The second, which will focus on Human Trafficking and Smuggling, will be held at the end of October 2015. A Ministerial Conference between countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) and IGAD Member States on the labour migration/human trafficking and smuggling is also on the cards.

In a bid to improve cooperation on migration governance and information sharing at the national level, IGAD in collaboration with IOM are currently supporting Member States to establish/strengthen their national coordination mechanisms. It is expected that this will support migration management at the regional level as member states will have a common voice and shared understanding on the migration realities at the national level

Dr. Duma hoped that this meeting of the RCMM would deliberate and make recommendations that would have a bearing on the IGAD Regional Migration Policy Framework and the IGAD Migration Action Plan (2015 – 2020), that is, issues relating to border management, labour migration and migration data collection and analysis.

These recommendations would feed into the IGAD RMCC/RCP and vice versa.

2.2 Opening Remarks: Mr Henry Glorieux, IOM Chief of Mission, Djibouti

In his opening remarks, Mr. Glorieux noted that the complex issue of migration is unavoidable, and that reasons for migration are both voluntary and involuntary. In order to implement appropriate and sustainable solutions, it is important to distinguish between the different profiles of migrants.

Over 300,000 migrants and refugees have arrived in Europe so far in 2015, and over 2,700 have lost their lives at sea. Many of the migrants and refugees in these mixed flows to Europe are from the Horn of Africa. Concurrently the situation in Yemen has to a large extent contributed to large scale human displacement for the last 6 months, and since the beginning of April 2015, over 60,000 individuals displaced from Yemen have arrived in Djibouti, Somalia, Sudan, and Ethiopia. Despite

the crisis in Yemen, migrants continue to opt to travel to that country from the Horn of Africa. So far in 2015, and despite the fact that registration has been impeded by the crisis, an estimated 40,000 individuals have arrived in Yemen.

In response to the migration challenges facing the region, a number of political dialogues exist in the Horn of Africa that are focusing on improving coordination and government dialogue on the issue of migration; including the Sana'a Declaration and the Khartoum Process. These processes complement the efforts of this (RCMM) committee. The recommendations that the RCMM sets and endorses serve as a useful framework for national policies and decision-making on mixed migration.

By coming together in this meeting, members of the RCMM will review progress made on recommendations made last year, explore current migration challenges, and formulate recommendations for the coming year. These political efforts will have an impact on the humanitarian situation, including management of migration, cross border coordination, and the effective provision of services to migrants and refugees.

In conclusion, and on behalf of IOM, Mr Glorieux expressed his gratitude to the United States Government through the Bureau for Populations, Refugees and Migration, and the European Union for their generous support. He also expressed thanks to the government officials who had travelled to Djibouti to attend the workshop, and the Republic of Djibouti for the hospitality in hosting workshop.

2.3 Opening Remarks: Ms Clare Bourgeois, UNHCR Regional Refugees Coordinator for the Yemen Situation

In her opening remarks, Ms. Bourgeois thanked the Government of Djibouti for welcoming people fleeing Yemen in addition to those who have been coming into the country prior to the Yemen crisis. More than 100, 000 people have fled Yemen, including Yemenis, Somalis and other nationalities. They are coming into Djibouti, a country that already has more than 28 000 refugees and asylum seekers, and is also facing challenges of high unemployment rates and food insecurity.

Ninety per cent of the people who have fled Yemen are Somalis who have returned to the Federal Republic of Somalia to a country which still faces huge political and security challenges. It is extremely important for development actors and investors to work in this country in order to revive the economy. This will in turn restore the authority to the State, create employment and facilitate the reintegration of returnees.

It is commendable that one working group in the workshop will deliberate on labour and migration. It is paramount that refugees are also viewed as people that can contribute to the development of a country. It is also alarming that children on the move have no access to education. In this respect discussions on migration and the youth, and migration and the protection of children is relevant during discussions in this workshop.

During a workshop led by IOM and UNHCR in Djibouti in August 2015 which was also attended by representatives from the governments Ethiopia, Somalia and Djibouti, all participants agreed that while a peaceful solution to the conflict in Yemen is the preferred solution, there unfortunately are no prospects for such a development in the near future. It is therefore expected that the outflow of people from Yemen will continue, and it is expected that by the end of 2015 up to 100 000 people will have left Yemen, and by the end of 2016 this figure may reach 200 000. As the war rages, some Yemenis have decided to return home. While UNHCR considers the conditions in Yemen inappropriate for returns, some people are returning to the country voluntarily. All returnees are well informed about the situation back home before they make the decision to return. It is also noteworthy that despite the instability, migrants continue to go to Yemen.

As movements in both directions across the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea continue, IOM and UNHCR are collaborating to address protection issues among migrants, and UNHCR is appealing to development actors to support the receiving countries that need to move towards “emergency development.

In concluding her remarks, Ms. Bourgeois thanked donors, NGO staff, the Red Crescent Movement, the UN and national partners who are assisting people in distress.

2.4 Welcoming Remarks: Mr. Sirag Omar Abdulkader, Secretary General, Ministry of the Interior, Government of the Republic of Djibouti

In his opening remarks Mr. Abdulkader welcomed the participants to Djibouti. He highlighted the magnitude of mixed migration in the region and hoped that the 5th RCMM meeting would make significant strides towards addressing the challenges that it poses. He further noted that Djibouti was a major country of transit for mixed migrants, and the government was working towards addressing some of the issues, including assisting migrants in distress.

In concluding his remarks, Mr Abdulkader urged all countries in the region to coordinate their efforts towards addressing the challenges posed by migration. He further wished the participants well in their deliberations, and hoped that the 5th RCMM would formulate sound recommendations for implementation by the Member States.

3. Proceedings

Introduction

Following the opening and welcoming remarks, Mr Craig Murphy (IOM) made a presentation which provided an overview of the mixed migration situation in the region, and a background to the Regional Committee on Mixed Migration. This was followed by an overview of the recommendations, decisions and agreements from the Fourth RCMM meeting which was presented by Mr. Peter Mudungwe (IOM Consultant). These presentations set the scene for presentations on the achievements made, and challenges met by Member States in implementing the recommendations of the Fourth RCMM Meeting.

To set the ground for group discussions, Mr. Steve Thorpe (Mixed Migration Hub), Ms. Olivia Akumu (Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat) and Mr. Solomon Tagel (IOM Ethiopia) made the following presentations, each addressing the thematic areas for the 5th RCMM meeting, thus, (i) Migration and Development, (ii) Detained Migrants and (iii) Child Protection and Migration Management respectively:

- Mixed Migration in North Africa - A Thematic Overview
- Current Trends in the Horn of Africa: Detained Migrants
- The Situation of Unaccompanied Migrant Children (UAMC) In the Horn Of Africa / Gulf of Aden Migration Route

Pursuant to the three presentations, participants deliberated on the thematic areas and formulated recommendations which would constitute activities that member countries would implement for the following year.

3.1 Overview of Mixed Migration, Background on Regional Committee on Mixed Migration, Craig Murphy, IOM

Summary of Presentation

1. Background of the Meeting

2. Overview of Situation
3. For Consideration
4. Expected Outcomes
5. Guidance

Background to this Political Dialogue

- 2010 (Dec 1-2): Regional Consultation on Mixed Migration held in Djibouti
- 2011 (Dec 13-14): 1st Meeting of the Regional Committee on Mixed Migration held in Addis Ababa
- 2012 (Sept 23-24): 2nd Meeting of the Regional Committee on Mixed Migration held in Djibouti
- 2013 (30-31 Oct): 3rd Meeting of the Regional Committee on Mixed Migration held in Nairobi
- 2014 (28-29 Oct): 4th Meeting of the Regional Committee on Mixed Migration held in Addis Ababa
- 2015 (15-17 Sept): 5th Meeting of the Regional Committee on Mixed Migration held in Djibouti

Mixed Migration Situation in the Horn of Africa

	2013	2014	2015
Migrant and Refugee Arrivals in EU	40,000	210,000	432,761
Deaths in Mediterranean	707	3,072	2,748
Migrant and Refugee Arrivals in Yemen	65,319	91,592	40,000
Deaths in Gulf of Aden and Red Sea	6	265	0 (?)
Migrant and Refugee arrivals in Horn of Africa from Yemen (April-Mid Sept)			60,000

Overview of the Situation

- Complex nature of mixed migration requires strategic response
- Local, national, regional, and international coordination
- Proactive rather than reactive; Addressing root causing
- Political Dialogues: Win-Win
- De-stigmatizing Migration / Mutual Gains for the movement of persons
- The importance of evidence-based research and analysis to inform policy decisions.
- Setting Yemen Crisis in the larger context of migration situation.

Issues for Consideration

- Is the war / poverty explanation for refugees and migrants sufficient?
- Why do many impoverished areas in the region have negligible rates of irregular migration?
- Why do rates of emigration often increase as economies improve and only level and decrease when status of “upper-middle income country” is reached?

Expected Outcomes

- Review progress made from 2014 Recommendations
- Consider thematic areas for 2015 in three working groups
- Propose and endorse 5 recommendations per group
- Endorse final version of SOPs, as follow up to the June 2015 Meeting in Nairobi

Guidance

1. This is a government-led Committee
2. Participants are encouraged to be familiar with definitions on the “Glossary” found in your information packets.
3. Members of the Committee, through country delegates, are the decision makers on recommendations
4. Active participation and discussion is required from delegates, while being mindful of time allocated for presentations and discussion
5. Committee Members will be given priority to speak.

3.2 Overview of Recommendations, Decisions and Agreements from the Fourth RCMM (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 28 – 29 October 2014): Peter Mudungwe

Thematic Areas of the Fourth RCMM

- 1) Migration Data and Analysis: Moving Beyond Numbers
- 2) Environmental Migration: Assessing Impact on Human Mobility
- 3) Migration and Health: Delivering Care in a Complex Environment

The Recommendations

Migration Data and Analysis: Moving Beyond Numbers

- 1) Each country to nominate a focal point who would be responsible for:
 - Collecting migration data,
 - Coordinate country efforts with focal points from other member countries.
- 2) Establish a TWG comprising member country focal points and incorporating other relevant institutions with tech expertise on data collection (including IOM and RMMS). Purpose of the TWG would be to:
 - Develop a standard template for information collection.
 - Gather information on mixed migration.
 - Coordinate information dissemination and sharing among member countries
 - The TWG to meet before the next RCMM.
- 3) Improve capacity of member countries to analyse info on the drivers of mixed migration.
- 4) Conduct regional mapping of Migrant Support Centres and services provided

Environmental Migration: Assessing Impact on Human Mobility

- 1) Governments to support displaced populations with basic needs and security through the existing mechanisms of the state.
- 2) Empower local communities and local leaders to manage cross-border environmental migration.
- 3) Build the capacity of Migrant Response Centers to respond to environmental emergencies through mobile response teams, etc.
- 4) Governments and Migrant Response Centres should sensitize migrants entering their territory about the environment and establish guidelines on ways to preserve the environment.
- 5) Strengthen and coordinate early warning systems in order to communicate impending disaster timeously to vulnerable local populations.
- 6) Governments to support research on the impact of environmental migration to inform policy.

Migration and Health: Delivering Care in a Complex Environment

- 1) Strengthen cooperation among MCs to respond to epidemics through the establishment of epidemiological profiles in origin, transit and destination countries.
- 2) MCs to establish or strengthen provision of basic health services at strategic entry, transit routes and exit border points.
- 3) Review national health laws, and strategies to make them migrant inclusive.
- 4) Integrate health service provision at new/existing Migrant Response Centres

- 5) Enhance the capacity of health facilities to cater for increased demand for services so as to reduce tension between host communities and migrants.
- 6) Provide health services to migrants along established mixed migration routes where health facilities are non-existent.
- 7) Build capacity of other non-health actors (police and border officials) to provide basic health services, e.g. first aid.

3.3 Country Presentations

3.3.1 Presentation by the Government of Djibouti

Demographics of Djibouti

- **Area:** 23 200km²
- **Capital:** Djibouti
- **Population:** 906,112 (2013)
- **Main towns:** Djibouti, Ali Sabieh, Dikhil, Arta, Tadjoura
- **Population growth** (estimated 2013): 2.26%
- **Urbanization rate:** 77.1%
- **Life expectancy:** 61.99
- **Islam** (96%)
- **Official Languages:** French, Arab
- **National Languages:** Somali, Afar

Migration Flows

From Ethiopia and Somalia to Yemen

Destination of migrants

- Saudi Arabia
- Europe via Egypt and Yemen

Migration trends/status in the country

- Should provide general overview of migration trends in the country
- Highlight the human trafficking and smuggling phenomenon

Illegal immigration

- Multiple consequences (Security, health and economic).
- Poses danger to the life of illegal migrants.
- Need to strengthen the legal and operational frameworks against this scourge

Government efforts in addressing trafficking and smuggling

- This should be viewed from various perspectives including, migrant protection and assistance to victims, alternative livelihoods, border management, labour migration, law enforcement and prosecution, policy and legislative frameworks among others.

Legal Framework

- Djibouti is a signatory to:
 - The Palermo Convention;
 - Other protocols including trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants,

- The Republic of Djibouti has adopted the following national laws:
 - Law No. 201 / AN / 07 / 5th L of 22 December 2007.
 - Establishing the conditions of entry and residence in the Republic of Djibouti.
 - Law No. 210 / AN / 07 / 5th L of 27 December 2007 on illegal immigration and trafficking of human beings
 - Djiboutian Penal code.
 - Art. CP 369 (Endangering others).
 - Art. 514 CP (Operations ignorance and weakness of people).
 - Art. CP 404 (Conditions of work or inhuman accommodation).
 - Art. CP 228 (Not informing the judicial or administrative authorities of the abuse and deprivation inflicted on a person for which one has knowledge).

Establishment of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Illegal Migration

The committee brings together representatives from different ministries under the supervision of the Head of State. The General Director of National Security is the National Coordinator of the committee.

Projects and achievements

The Republic of Djibouti, being a transit country, is aware that it cannot deal alone with this phenomenon of international concern and that it needs to be managed in a coordinated manner with respect for human dignity, through bilateral and multilateral cooperation of the countries concerned (source, transit and destination). To this end, Djibouti implemented the following:

- Signed new protocols to strengthen cooperation in the security field and in the fight against irregular migration with ministries of interior of Saudi Arabia, Yemen and Italy in 2012 / 2013.
- Personnel assigned to border management received specific training on border management, and border posts were equipped with computerized border management information systems.
- Djibouti increased its efforts to sensitize the population and irregular migrants on the dangers of irregular migration (exploitation, sexual abuse, etc.).
- Formulation of a manual of operating procedures for the management and control of migration flows. This is a reference document for immigration staff which contains a set of procedures tailored to the needs of immigration officers in the execution of their duties.
- Strengthening land border controls as well as within territorial waters.

Recommendations

In order to cope with and reduce irregular migration, the following possible solutions are proposed:

- Strengthen bilateral cooperation between the countries of origin, transit and destination.
- Establish a well-defined framework for the migration of foreign labor to meet the demand and supply of the national labor market.
- Introduce a system for identifying and controlling irregular migrant (labour migration database).
- Provide more resources (water, medication and rescue equipment) to security forces who manage and control of migration.
- Establish new reception and orientation centers at crossing points used by irregular migrants.
- Increase awareness among irregular migrants on the dangers of irregular migration and the benefits of voluntary return.
- Strengthen legislation human trafficking and smuggling.
- Exchange information on transnational crime and irregular migration between countries of origin, transit and destination.

- Establish psychological support for victims of human trafficking and smuggling.

3.3.2 Presentation by the Government of Ethiopia

a) General Achievements

- Parliament has approved a new proclamation on the prevention and suppression of trafficking in person and smuggling of migrants (No. 909/2015). It gives stiffer penalties against those convicted of trafficking/smuggling.
- The Council has prepared a national five year strategic plan (2015-2020) for combating trafficking in line with the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP).
- The national anti- human trafficking/smuggling council held a meeting to review the 2013/14 performance and discuss 2015/16 plan.
- The issue of migration is considered as a cross-cutting matter and is incorporated in all relevant authorities' action plan and is being regularly monitored and evaluated.
- In collaboration with Interpol, the government of Ethiopia has arrested and extradited a number of suspected human traffickers from Kenya, Sudan, Saudi Arabia and Tanzania. Furthermore, many local smugglers/traffickers have been arrested and their prosecution on-going.
- Ethiopia continues to receive many refugees from South Sudan, Somalia, Eritrea, Sudan and other countries. It is the largest refugee-hosting country in Africa, and the fifth largest in the world; hosting 705,122 refugees as of 3rd August 2015.
- The Ethiopian government in collaboration with IOM and other partners has voluntarily returned many Ethiopians from Yemen, Libya, Tanzania and South Africa due to the escalation of conflict in Yemen, the killing of Ethiopian migrants in Libya by ISIS and the xenophobic attacks on foreigners in South Africa.
- Awareness raising on the human trafficking is being conducted through training, the media, panel discussions, drama and behavior change communication and distribution of IEC materials.
- A Community Conversation (CC) manual on human trafficking has been developed and is being used in four regions that are prone to human trafficking.
- Community based structures such as Edir, religious institutions, women and youth associations, clan leaders, influential people and other social structures are being used as forums for mitigation and prevention of human trafficking.
- Reunification and reintegration (including unaccompanied and separated children) is going on by the government and other partners.
- The main objective in 2015 – 2016 is to minimize/prevent human trafficking.

b) Migration Data and Analysis

Key Achievements 2014 - 2015

- Three technical level meetings were held to review the recommendations of the RCMM and in preparation for the technical team meeting in Nairobi.
- The technical meetings suggested the establishment of a committee under the national anti-human trafficking taskforce that would oversee the implementation of the RCMM recommendations.
- Further, it was agreed to establish a sub-committee for *collecting, analyzing and sharing migration data*. This however needs to be sanctioned by the National Council which would identify the responsible institution.

- As a committee member, Ethiopia participated in a *Mixed Migration Technical Meeting* held in Nairobi, Kenya from 15 – 18 June 2015 to draft standard operating procedures (SoPs) for the *regulation of movement of persons, and information sharing*.

Ongoing Activities (2015)

- Identification of an authority that can serve as a data centre is in progress.

Planned Activities (2015-2016)

- In order to implement SOPs, a training needs assessment will be conducted on both the regulation of movement of persons and information sharing.

c) Migration and Health

Key Achievements 2014 - 2015

- Health posts near border areas (Metema, Kuara and West Armacho) provided vaccinations for polio and measles.
- General health screening for infectious disease, including Ebola, is being conducted in refugee camps and border areas.
- HCT is being conducted, and people living with HIV/AIDS are being provided with ART.
- Health posts along migration routes provide out-patient, in- patient and antenatal services to refugees and returnees.
- Health services are provided at all borders posts and there is a referral mechanism in place for serious cases.
- Communities living around border areas, Customs officers and health workers have been sensitized on the signs and symptoms of Ebola and other infectious diseases.
- The Joint Boarder Committee met to discuss and resolve common health issues.

Ongoing Activities (2015)

- Expansion of CC migration health throughout all regions of the country, and scale up and sharing experiences among regions.

Planned Activities (2015-2016)

- Strengthening health posts in border areas.
- Engaging health extension workers in prevention programmes.

d) Environmental Migration

- The Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector has developed an early warning system (collecting information every 15 days) to minimize the incidence of risk in target areas, including for internally displaced persons.
- Ministry of Environment and Forests is collaborating with the regional Environment and Forests Bureau, and the Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs/ARRA to protect natural resources around refugee camps.
- It was agreed to include environmental protection during awareness programmes that are being conducted at community level.

Ongoing Activities (2015)

- Expansion of CC throughout all regions of the country and scale up and sharing experiences among regions.

Planned Activities (2015-2016)

- Government is planning to create livelihood opportunities for potential migrants/ returnees.

e) Challenges and Solutions

- Some of the recommendations are difficult to realize in one year, for example:

Migration and health

- Reviewing key national health laws, policies and strategies to ensure that they are migrant inclusive.
- Even though the government is working relentlessly to minimize migration flows, migration is still high due to deep rooted attitudes.
- High expectations of returnees are burdening the government.
- Limitations of financial resources.
- Though the government is working hard to prosecute traffickers, they are changing their approaches/tactics and migration routes which makes combating human trafficking difficult.
- There is lack of information sharing within the country and among bordering countries with regard to human trafficking.
- Cross-border joint committee meetings are not held regularly.

f) Recommendations for 2015

- Sensitize different government stakeholders to incorporate the recommendations made at RCMM meetings.
- Strengthen joint boarder committees in order to strengthen information sharing and experience sharing.
- Expand the Community Conversation initiative and use society structure (religious institutions, traditional leaders etc...) to establish community ownership.
- Strengthen MRCs.
- Strengthen the reunification of children with relatives and guardians.

3.3.3 Presentation by the Government of Kenya

a) Key Achievements (2014 – 2015)

Migration Data and Analysis: Moving Beyond Numbers

- A technical working group workshop was held in April, 2015.
- An inter-ministerial working group comprising Ministries of Labor, Education, Foreign Affairs etc was formed to provide a platform for sharing data.
- A National Coordination Committee on Migration Data Management was established, but is not yet operational.

a) Ongoing Activities (2015)

Migration and Health: Delivering Care in a Complex Environment

- Installing Ebola screening equipment at major ports of entry to curb possibility of Ebola outbreak in the country.
- Providing human and financial resources to combat Ebola epidemic in West Africa.
- Rolling out national vaccination program in all frontier areas including refugee camps.

b) Planned Activities (2015-2016)

Environmental Migration: Assessing the Impact on Human Mobility

- Support interstate pasture and water committees
- Joint border management supported and strengthened.
- Environmental rehabilitation in refugee hosting areas planned during the repatriation process.

c) Recommendations for 2015

- Need for institutional capacity building to enable technical committee to implement RCMM recommendations.
- Need to set up an in-country mechanism to monitor and evaluate progress and address challenges faced in implementing RCMM recommendations.
- Support regional/international bench-marking to learn best practices in areas of mutual interest.
- Enhanced joint advocacy and awareness on mixed migration issues targeting critical stakeholders, including policy makers.

d) Conclusions

In order to enhance regional cooperation on mixed migration there is need for:

- Countries to invest in integrated IT systems in order to better manage migration.
- Regional harmonization of policy and legal frameworks to provide joint approaches on mixed migration.

3.3.4 Presentation by the Government of Puntland

a) Key Achievements (2014 – 2015)

- Puntland capacitated immigration officials on border management and improved handling capacity of ports of entry/exit.
- Migration Response Centres (MRCs) provided integrated health services to migrants.
- Provided skills training to economic migrants, particularly those who are talented and keen.
- Conducted awareness raising to potential migrants on the dangers of illegal migration, especially through the more dangerous sea route to Yemen.
- IOM/MRC developed a sophisticated data-base for the registration of migrants. The system captures information of each migrant, including his/her name, birth date, gender, age, place of origin, routes used to come Bossaso, education level, skills, assistance received, final destination, etc.
- Compiled research on mixed migration in Puntland which made recommendations on steps to address its root causes.

b) Planned Activities (2015 – 2016)

- Puntland will sensitize migrants arriving to Puntland about the environment and establish guidelines on how to integrate in local communities.
- The government is planning establish an inter-ministerial cooperation mechanism to strengthen the referral system for migrants to health and other services in the region.
- Puntland will strengthen cooperation among all actors (migrants, the community, governments and non-state actors) through a multi-stakeholder approach in addressing health issues for migrants, with an emphasis on basic health care.

c) Challenges and Solutions

- Lack of equipment to rescue migrants found drowning in the sea, or those whose boats have capsized and washed out.
- Limited capacity of the government and local NGOs to provide basic needs to migrants in distress.
- The increase in human smuggling and trafficking activities, and the constant modernization of techniques and equipment used by smugglers and crime organizations outwit the modest capabilities of law enforcement agencies.

d) Recommendations for 2015

- Advocacy and awareness raising to the State about the protection and human rights of migrants in order to improve and strengthen the capacity of the region in addressing mixed migration.
- Establish mechanisms for migration information collection, analysis and dissemination for informed policy formulation and decision making in the region.

e) Summary/Conclusion

- The Government of Puntland is grateful to IOM, the governments of the USA, Japan, Finland and Switzerland and other donors for their generous support migration activities in the State, and elsewhere on the globe.
- The Government of Puntland is appreciative to the Government of Djibouti for hosting meetings of the RCMM.

3.3.5 Presentation by the Government of the Federal Republic of Somalia

a) Key Achievements

- The Ministry of Internal Security (Bureau of Refugees and Migration) has been designated the focal point on mixed migration
- The government and partners have dealt with the following influxes of returnees/refugees:
 - Since 2014 an estimated of 2,000 Somalis returned voluntarily from Kenya and Ethiopia
 - Kingdom of Saudi Arabia deported more than 4,000 Somalis
 - Fifty thousand returnees and refugees from Yemen have landed in Somalia
 - Kenya rounded up more than 2,000 Somalis and deported them
- Plans are underway to negotiate bilateral agreements to combat human trafficking and smuggling with all RCMM member states.

b) On-going Activities

- Collecting data on voluntary returnees, deported individuals and refugees coming from Yemen
- Bureau of Refugees and Migration is setting up a MRC in Mogadishu

- Negotiating bilateral migrant labour agreements with all RCMM member states
- Formulating strategies to repatriate refugees to their villages
- Flighting Tahrib (human trafficking) awareness campaigns through Somali national TV and radio

c) Challenges

- Lack of capacity and funding for various migration projects.
- Lack of information sharing on detained Somali nationals among RCMM members states limits government's capacity to intervene.

d) Recommendations

- Need for greater involvement in the assisted voluntary repatriation of refugees returning from Dadaab and other refugee camps.
- Within context of expected increased returns by Somali refugees, there is need to establish MRCs.
- With improved security situation in the country there will be need for assistance to resettle IDPs.
- Need for a regional policy to address issue of deportees from RCMM member states
- Need for information sharing on undocumented migrants travelling through RCMM member states.

3.3.6 Presentation by the Government of Somaliland

a) Introduction

- Somaliland has increasingly developed into an country of origin, destination and transit for mixed migrants in the Horn of Africa.
- The outbreak of conflict in Yemen on 23 March 2015 has resulted in mass movements.
- As a result over 8,000 Yemeni migrants have entered Somaliland from Berbera Port, as well crossing into Djibouti and on-ward to Somaliland.
- Since 2013 the human trafficking and smuggling networks have increased, and establishment of new migration routes have turned Somaliland into a transit country for migrants heading East to the port of Bossaso in Puntland (Ethiopians), North to Djibouti, as well as West across the Sahara Desert, passing through Ethiopia, Sudan, and Libya as means for crossing the Mediterranean Sea.
- The Somaliland Immigration estimates that over 500 youths are smuggled northwards to Sudan and Libya en-route to Europe every month.
- The increase of the refugees from South Somalia and Yemen in Somaliland has made Somaliland's big cities such as Hargesia, Burro and Borama the point of convergence for migrants being trafficked or smuggled from South and Central Somalia as well as from Ethiopia
- Though Somaliland is not fully recognized by the international community, Article 10 of Somaliland's constitution, states the government will observe the international conventions and treaties that the pre-1991 Somali Republic convened with foreign governments, provided that these are not contradictory to Shari'a law or the interests of Somaliland. As such, Somaliland is a party to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its Protocol, as well as a signatory to the OAU Refugee Convention and the Kampala Convention.
- In Somaliland the main law governing of immigration is the Immigration Law (Law No. 72, Labor Law, Article 32, Law 31/2004) which prohibits all employers from employing foreigners residing illegally in Somaliland without work permits.
- The Somaliland government uses the Palermo Protocol to prosecute traffickers and smugglers. As of 2013 Somaliland officials prosecuted 11 people on human smuggling charges under the Palermo Protocols

b) Key Achievements

Migration Data and Analysis

- Somaliland has created a solid mechanism for information sharing with Ethiopia and Djibouti.
- Somaliland created a new system for data collection at all entry points into the country such as Berbera, Loyacada, etc.
- The Somaliland Ministry of Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction (MRR&R) developed a database for registering all refugees coming from Yemen.
- Through the MRC individuals and groups are returning to the country through voluntary repatriation and being provided humanitarian assistance.

Migration and Health

- Since the Ebola outbreak Somaliland has placed health teams at all ports of entry into the country to conduct screening.
- The government has started issuing health certificates to assisted voluntary returns (AVR) through the MRC.
- Established a well-equipped laboratory in the MRC for medical assistance to AVRs.

Environmental Migration

- Somaliland adopted a resolution on deforestation and crimes on trading in alcohol.

c) Ongoing Activities (2015)

- Establishing an information sharing system with neighboring countries like Djibouti and Ethiopia.
- Gathering information on migrants crossing the border and refugees coming from Yemen.
- Integration of health services with MRC.
- Conducting outreach for health services and awareness raising.

d) Planned Activities (2015-2016)

- Continuation of data gathering and analysis.
- Extension of awareness and outreach activities.
- Strengthening cross-border committee.
- Building the capacity immigration, police, MRC staff on emergency health service provision to migrants.
- Improving data collection on refugees from Yemen.

e) Challenges and Solutions

- Lack of information sharing and integrated border management (IBM) system and practices within the region weakens regional collaboration on migration.
- There is a gap on coordinating mechanisms between neighboring countries in of the regions on illegal migrants.
- Lack of modern equipment to monitor and control migration given the fact that borders and coastal lines are long, porous and unmanned.
- Limited and unpredictable funding for activities aimed at addressing the complexity of mixed migration, particularly emergency response

f) Recommendations for 2015

- Establishing regional procedures to manage irregular movement of persons between borders.

- Creation of regional committee to follow up of the regional recommendations on a quarterly basis.
- Assisting Somaliland MMTF to conduct research on addressing Somaliland's illegal migration challenges through understanding its root causes, enabling factors, and by identifying gaps in national awareness and government capacity.
- Creation of more MRCs at all refugee points of entry into Somaliland.
- Need to implement the SoPs and train the mixed migration task force how to use the SoPs.
- To strengthen regional information sharing and cooperation mechanism in the region.
- Need for a multilateral agreement among the origin, transit, and destination countries on addressing irregular migration.
- Support Somaliland government in formulating anti-trafficking and smuggling law.
- Support from stakeholders to conduct more awareness raising on the rights of migrants.

3.3.7 Presentation by the Government of Sudan

a) Introduction

The special geographic location of Sudan, its vast size, the fact that it shares borders with many African countries and overlooks the Red Sea, cultural and ethnic interaction with its neighbours, and its economic development have made Sudan a destination for migrants.

Current Situation

- Sudan has become a major transit country for migrants.
- The destinations of more than half of these migrants are countries in the north; via the Northern African countries and the Mediterranean Sea.
- The number of people applying for asylum in East Sudan has increased to 1,500 per month.
- Large numbers of arrivals are from Syria and South Sudan.

b) Achievements

Legislative Framework

- The promulgation of laws that deal with asylum (2014), combating human trafficking (March 2014) and immigration and passports (2015); and the formation of the National Committee to Combat Human Trafficking.

Operational Framework

- In October 2014 Sudan hosted the first African Union Conference for Human Trafficking and Smuggling in the Horn of Africa. which is considered an achievement in Sudan taking the responsibility and lead in combating and responding to human trafficking.
- Formulating and implementing a national strategy to combat human trafficking, including establishment of control points at border posts to stop the illegal migration and combat human trafficking.
- Supporting a joint strategy with the United Nations and IOM which focuses on migration, kidnapping, and human trafficking.
- Inauguration of an awareness campaign on human trafficking.
- Registering foreigners in a data base and providing them with a number and ID card; In this regard, a total of 300,000 foreigners have been registered.
- Securing IDP camps through the introduction of and police units and solar lighting.
- Exemption of Syrians and South Sudanese from immigration restrictions and allowing them to work and access housing and education.

- Strengthening the capacity of the national programme to unify separated and unaccompanied children, and developing unified operational procedures and an information sharing protocol.

Training and Capacity Building

- Training committee members and security and judicial officials on the legal framework for combating human trafficking.
- Training security and judicial authorities on counter trafficking legislation.
- Training social workers on counter trafficking legislation and how to deal with child victims of human trafficking.

c) Challenges

- Identifying fraudulent travel documents used by illegal migrants.
- Weak capacity to control borders to curb illegal migration.
- Lack of shelters for illegal immigrants.
- Weak mechanisms for sharing information on illegal migration among immigration authorities in the region.
- Lack of accurate statistics on illegal migration.

3.3.8 Presentation by the Government of Yemen

a) Introduction

Refugees and irregular migrants in Yemen 2015

- There are 263,547 registered refugees in Yemen; 750,000 unregistered refugees, asylum seekers and irregular migrants; 305.762 new arrivals between 2012 and July 2015;
- Out of the arrivals during the period, 246.398 are Ethiopians, representing 80% of new arrivals.
- 18,315 new arrivals in 2015 till March, and as of July the total is 41.319.
- 22,500 new arrivals during the recent conflict in Yemen (April-August 2015).

Consequences of the Conflict in Yemen

- There are 1.5 million IDPs.
- 102,016 refugees arrived in Saudi, Oman, Djibouti, Somalia, Sudan and Ethiopia from Yemen, 50% of whom are Yemen nationals.

b) Achievements Made Since 2014

- September 2014: the establishment of an inter-ministerial task force to implement the recommendations of the Sana'a Declaration.
- November 2014: Setting up the office of the Special Advisor, Sana'a Declaration follow-up, funded by the Swiss Government in cooperation with IOM, UNHCR and the Yemeni Government.
- 26-27 November 2014, Yemeni Government, UNHCR and IOM organized a two-day workshop on "Protection at Sea: Promoting Cooperation and Identification of Good Practices"
- 10-11 December 2014, 7th annual High Commissioner's Dialogue on Protection challenges: Protection at Sea. A roundtable dedicated to protection at sea in the Gulf of Aden.
- January 2015: Yemeni Government, UNHCR and IOM initiated a review of the Yemen Mixed Migration Task Force (MMTF).
- The recent crisis in Yemen made it difficult to monitor or achieve the recommendations of the 4th RCMM

c) Achievements

- The regularization of the status of 463,450 irregular Yemeni labourers in Saudi Arabia between April- August 2015

d) Challenges

- Despite the unstable security and political situation in Yemen, more irregular migrants and refugees are still arriving.
- As a result of on-going conflict, resources at the disposal of government are limited and this affects the government's capacity to manage borders and rescue migrants at sea and apprehend smugglers and human trafficking gangs.
- Due to the on-going conflict, the government postponed the passing of the anti-human trafficking draft law in the Parliament.
- Termination of the activities of the Special Advisor to Sana'a Declaration Follow Up.
- New trend: reverse migration from Yemen to the Horn of Africa due to the ongoing conflict.
- Many activities of National Committee for Refugee Affairs (NACRA) and other relevant authorities on refugees and migrants have been negatively affected by the conflict.
- Continued absence of proper coordination and cooperation between concerned countries.
- Lack of regular follow up and monitoring mechanism on the recommendations presented in every RCMM meeting.

e) Recommendations

- There should be more focus and prioritizing of technical support to the coast guards in the freed southern areas.
- Additional support is needed in training and capacity building of coast guards and border authorities.
- To continue supporting the work of the Special Advisor's office on the follow up to the Sana'a Declaration in Yemen.
- Activating coordination mechanisms and focal points on mixed migration among member states.

f) Conclusion

- Despite the achievements that were made by the Government of Yemen during the past year, the political, security and economic challenges faced by Yemen this year have hindered progress.
- Regardless of the difficulties facing the country, the GoY has adhered to its international and moral commitments towards refugees and irregular migrants.

3.4 Mixed Migration in North Africa - A Thematic Overview: Mr. Steve Thorpe, Mixed Migration Hub

Mr. Thorpe presented an overview of the situation of mixed migration in North Africa and an explanation of the Mixed Migration Hub (MHub) which was established in 2014. MHub serves as a secretariat to the North Africa Mixed Migration Task Force. The presentation covered characteristics and trends of the mixed migration flows in North Africa, key protection issues, and an overview of completed and forthcoming publications. A key message of this presentation was on linkages and complementarity between the response towards mixed migration flows between the Horn of Africa and North Africa regions. The Mhub website is: <http://www.mixedmigrationhub.org/>

3.5 Current Trends in the Horn of Africa: Detained Migrants, Ms. Olivia Akumu, Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat

Ms. Olivia Akumu, representing the Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat covered the topic of Detained Migrants. An overview of International Law, as it relates to arbitrary detention was covered, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR, 1966), Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC, 1989), and others. A review of the situation of each country was included with reference to the existing body of research on the subject. Ms. Akumu closed by presenting a 5-step plan of “Alternatives to Detention” to ensure freedom of movement while migration status is being determined.

3.4 The Situation of Unaccompanied Migrant Children (UAMC) In the Horn of Africa / Gulf of Aden Migration Route, Mr. Solomon Tagel, IOM Ethiopia

Mr. Tagel Solomon of IOM Ethiopia gave a presentation on Unaccompanied Migrant Children from the country of origin, transit, and destination perspective. The route under scrutiny is originating in Ethiopia and Somalia, transiting Djibouti and the Red Sea / Gulf of Aden to Yemen and beyond to other Gulf Coast Countries. The presentation was structured around the following key areas:

1. Background on Unaccompanied Migrant Children (UAMC)
2. Profile of UAMC in the HOA/Gulf of Aden Route
3. Risks/ Challenges associated with Unaccompanied Migrant Children HOA/Gulf of Aden Migration Route
4. Countries’ legal obligations related to Unaccompanied Migrant Children
5. Recommendations

A comprehensive exploration of the protection concerns and overall profiles of the Unaccompanied Minors, including gender breakdown, education status, reasons for migration, and decision making process was included.

4. Group Discussions and Recommendations

4.1 Working Group 1: Migration and Development

- a) Develop a methodology of national market labour needs assessment including: (i) labour gaps, and (ii) available labour force.
- b) Review existing legal policy framework for regular migration channels, in preparation for potential bilateral agreements
- c) Conduct a baseline assessment of services available within migrant communities in host nations to assess availability, gaps and provide provisions where necessary
- d) Bilateral discussions relating to the availability of social services designed to ensure the protection of migrant rights in host countries
- e) Development of national level awareness campaigns designed to reduce stigmatization of migrants and discrimination within hosting States

4.2 Working Group 2: Detained Migrants

- a) Ensure that procedures are in place that determine the profile of each individual migrant, ensuring that human rights are respected at all times.
- b) Enhance capacity building efforts of border officials to ensure individuals are aware of the law and able to implement.
- c) Increase information sharing between border authorities relating to people on the move (no matter legal status)
- d) Establishment of bilateral agreements to facilitate safe returns of migrants between States with the support of humanitarian actors/ stakeholders

4.3 Working Group 3: Child Protection and Migration Management

- a) Develop/strengthen awareness raising campaigns that are child-friendly and respond to the information and awareness needs of children both in school and out-of-school settings in manners that strengthen the engagement of community-based structures and that lead to attitudinal change
- b) Establish systems for screening, identification, registration and referral to services as well as to respond to the immediate needs (food and shelter) of unaccompanied migrant children
- c) Strengthen services available in Migration Response Centers by establishing child-friendly corners, building the capacity of MRC personnel to be able to screen UASC for vulnerabilities and needs and provide counseling and information services
- d) Develop and sign bilateral agreements that facilitate the exchange of information, joint border patrols, mobilization of local/border communities for raising awareness and providing protection and assistance to unaccompanied migrant children
- e) Strengthen family tracing, reunification and reintegration of unaccompanied and separated children.

5. Closing Remarks: Mr. Henry Glorieux, IOM-Djibouti Chief of Mission and Mr. Sirag Omar Abdulkader, Secretary General, Ministry of the Interior, Government of the Republic of Djibouti

Mr. Glorieux noted the unique political process of the Regional Committee on Mixed Migration and commended the participants and observers for their attendance, the fruitful discussions, updates on achievements and challenges, as well as endorsing a set of recommendations for 2015-2016. He noted the progress made and applauded the political commitment of the delegates to the meeting to address the complexities of mixed migration flows in the Horn of Africa and Yemen. In conclusion, Mr. Glorieux expressed his sincere appreciation to the Government of Djibouti for hosting the 5th meeting of the Regional Committee as well as the United States government and the European Union for their support of the political dialogue.

In his closing remarks, Mr, Abdulkader noted that despite the challenges posed by mixed migration in the region, through the collaboration of countries in the region these challenges could be addressed, and the RCMM is playing that role. He hoped that the countries represented would strive to implement the activities that they had prioritized during the workshop. He also thanked IOM for supporting and bringing countries in the region together to address mixed migration.

Annex 1: List of Participants

Name	Institution	Location
<u>Representatives of Member States</u>		
1. Hamoud Ahmed Aludainy	Ministry of Interior	Djibouti
2. Hassan Idriss	Ministry of Justice	Djibouti
3. Dr. Nima	OIR	Djibouti
4. Hoosein	LSM	Djibouti
5. Abdoukader Ibrahim Gona	Director of Immigration and the National Police	Djibouti
6. Attexe Waiss Bouit	Ministry of Interior	Djibouti
7. Moustapha Hussein	Ministry of Interior	Djibouti
8. Yonis Farah Abdallah	Ministry of Interior	Djibouti
9. Aiteyeh Ukiis	Ministry of Interior	Djibouti
10. Sirag Omar Abdoukader	Ministry of Interior	Djibouti
11. Abdoukhader Datton	ONARS	Djibouti
12. Hussein Hassan	ONARS S.E	Djibouti
13. Hassan Mohamed Farah	ONARS	Djibouti
14. Joseph Ireri Karani	C.I.O	Kenya
15. Geoffrey Wafula Kundu	H.O.P	Kenya
16. Sammy Mwenda Nzoka	C.I.O	Kenya
17. Marwan Ali Noman Al-Dobhany	National Committee of Refugees	Yemen
18. Ahmed Al-Bably	MoFA	Yemen
19. Hagir Gamaleldin Osman	National Council for Child Welfare	Sudan
20. Mohamedali Saad El-Sheikh	Ministry of Interior	Sudan
21. Ahmed Egeh Tigse	Ministry of RR&R	Somaliland
22. Hamda Abdi Hussein	MoFA	Somaliland
23. Mohamed Ali Yusuf	Immigration Department	Somaliland
24. Ahmed Nur	Ministry of Internal Security	Somalia
25. Mahmoud Dahir Adani	Ministry of Internal Security	Somalia
26. Mohamed Haji Abdullahi Mohamed	Ministry of Internal Security	Somalia
27. Meselech Assefa Damtew	MoLSA	Ethiopia
28. Eyerusalem Amdemariam	MoFA	Ethiopia
29. Estibel Mutiku	MoWCYA	Ethiopia
30. Commander Fisum Germay	Federal Police	Ethiopia
31. Abdirashid Ali Ahmed	Immigration Department	Puntland
32. Mohamud Jama Muse	Ministry of Maritime Transport	Puntland
33. Abdimajir Samatar Mohamud		Puntland

Name	Institution	Location
<u>Observers</u>		
34. Steven Thorpe	MHUB	Egypt
35. Olivia Akuma	RMMS	Kenya
36. Sandra Bedoya-Hanson	US State Department	Ethiopia
37. Camilla Petra	EU	Djibouti
38. Claire Bourgeois	UNHCR	Djibouti
39. Henry Glorieux	IOM	Djibouti
40. Nathalie Goetschi	IGAD	Djibouti
41. Dr. Mohamed Duma	IGAD	Djibouti
42. Peter Mudungwe	Consultant / Facilitator	South Africa
<u>IOM</u>		
43. Chissey Mueller	IOM	Yemen
44. Tagel Solomon	IOM	Ethiopia
45. Houssein Mohamed Houssein	IOM	Djibouti
46. Dr. Adan Warsame	IOM	Djibouti
47. Ismael Ali	IOM	Puntland
48. Dayib Askar	IOM	Somaliland
49. Sisay Mulatu	IOM	Ethiopia
50. Ahlam Al- Masany	IOM	Yemen
51. Pooja Bhalla	IOM	Sudan
52. Craig Murphy	IOM	Kenya
53. Marnie Cattermole	IOM	Kenya
54. Natalie Smith	IOM	Kenya
55. Balqesa Maalim	IOM	Kenya